

Task No. 1 q1

PART I: ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS (70 points)

الفصل الأول: فهم المقروء (70 درجة)
اقرأ القطعة التي أمامك وأجب عن الأسئلة 1-8.

פרק ראשון: הבנת הנקרא (70 נקודות)
קרא את הקטע שלפניך וענה על השאלות 1-8 שאחריו.

Read the article below and then answer questions 1-8.

PARENTS PAY THE PRICE

Are parents allowed to take their children out of school when the weather is nice? Not in Britain. Parents are responsible for making sure that their children go to school regularly. Up to the year 2000, parents in Britain had to pay a fine of £1,000 for not sending a child to school. Now there is a new law. According to the new law, 5 the fine is now £2,500¹ and a parent can also be sent to jail for up to three months.

Patricia Amos was the first mother to go to jail. For more than two years, her two teenage daughters didn't go to school regularly. They said they stayed home after their grandmother died because they didn't want to leave their mother alone. The girls were very upset about their mother going to jail. "It wasn't her fault I missed 10 school," said one of the daughters. They both felt responsible and went back to school regularly.

Another mother, Claudia Ward, was sent to jail because her children missed 146 out of 382 days of school. Ms. Ward decided to keep her children home when the weather was nice. She felt they shouldn't be shut in a classroom when they could be 15 outside and enjoy the sun. She said, "I just thought they would gain far more from that." After spending a few months in jail she changed her mind. She understood that her children need a school education.

Although many parents are not happy with this new law, the authorities² are satisfied. The Minister of Education and teachers are pleased that judges are taking this 20 problem seriously. They feel it sends a strong message to parents.

¹£2,500 (2,500 pounds) is about 15,000 shekels

²authorities / سلطات

أجب بالإنجليزية عن الأسئلة 1-8، حسب القطعة التي قرأتها. في الأسئلة 1، 7 و-8، ضع دائرة حول رقم الإجابة الصحيحة. في باقي الأسئلة أجب حسب التعليمات. (70 درجة)

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-8, על פי הקטע שקראת. בשאלות 1, 7 ו-8, הקף במעגל את המספר של התשובה הנכונה. בשאר השאלות, ענה לפי ההוראות. (70 נקודות)

Answer questions 1-8 in English according to the article. In questions 1, 7 and 8, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What do we learn about the British law in lines 1-5?

- i) How the law changed.
- ii) Why the law changed.
- iii) How many parents pay a fine.

(7 points)

2. The new law is different from the old law. Give ONE difference. (lines 1-5)

ANSWER:

(8 points)

3. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE. (lines 6-11)

Patricia Amos is mentioned because she

.....

(9 points)

4. PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS. (lines 6-11)

What do we learn about Patricia Amos' teenage daughters?

- i) What they did wrong.
- ii) How old they are.
- iii) Why they stayed home from school.
- iv) How many days of school they missed.
- v) Why they don't like school.

(2 x 7 = 14 points)

5. How did Patricia Amos' daughters feel about their mother going to prison?
(lines 6-11)

ANSWER:

(9 points)

6. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE. (lines 12-17)

Claudia Ward kept her children out of school because she thought it was better for them to

(9 points)

7. What made Ms. Ward change her mind? (lines 12-17)

- i) The fine weather.
- ii) The closed classroom.
- iii) The months in jail.

(7 points)

8. What do we learn from the last paragraph? (lines 18-20)

- i) What teachers think of the new law.
- ii) What children think of the new law.
- iii) Why judges don't like the new law.

(7 points)

Task No. 2 a2

PART I: ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS (70 points)

الفصل الأول: فهم المقروء (70 درجة)
اقرأ القطعة التي أمامك وأجب عن الأسئلة 1-8.

פרק ראשון: הבנת הנקרא (70 נקודות)
קרא את הקטע שלפניך וענה על השאלות 1-8 שאחריו.

Read the article below and then answer questions 1-8.

WELCOME TO THE ROBOT HOTEL

An unusual hotel recently opened in Nagasaki, Japan. The hotel is called Henn-na, which means “change” or “strange” in Japanese. When guests check into the hotel, they are greeted by a robot that looks like a young Japanese woman. Welcome to the first robot hotel!

- 5 The hotel robots do a variety of tasks. They work at the reception desk to check guests in and they provide most other hotel services. For example, they carry luggage and clean the guests' rooms. The best thing about the robots is that they always do everything with a smile!

10 It took a Japanese company over ten years to develop the robots. The robots can speak several languages: Japanese, Chinese, Korean and English. They can have conversations with the hotel guests on many subjects, from the weather to politics. The robots even make eye contact and blink just like people do.

The hotel also uses other kinds of advanced technology. Instead of a key, the hotel has computer software* that can recognize guests when they want to enter their room.
15 Another computer changes the temperature in the room according to a person's body heat. All the guests receive a special tablet to use if they need anything. For example, they can use it to ask a question, report a problem or order room service.

20 There are some people who work at the hotel to make sure that everything runs smoothly. In the future, the owners hope that the robots will do 90 percent of the jobs in the hotel. What is their goal? As one of the owners said, “We will make this the most efficient hotel in the world.”

*computer software / תוכנת מחשב / برمجية حاسوب

أجب بالإنجليزية عن الأسئلة 1-8، حسب القطعة التي قرأتها. في الأسئلة 3، 5، 7 و-8، ضع دائرة حول رقم الإجابة الصحيحة. في باقي الأسئلة أجب حسب التعليمات. (70 درجة)

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-8, על פי הקטע שקראת. בשאלות 3, 5, 7 ו-8, הקף במעגל את המספר של התשובה הנכונה. בשאר השאלות, ענה לפי ההוראות. (70 נקודות)

Answer questions 1-8 in English according to the article. In questions 3, 5, 7 and 8, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

What do we learn in lines 1-4?

- i) Where the hotel is.
- ii) What the hotel looks like.
- iii) Who greets the guests.
- iv) How much the hotel costs.
- v) Why people like the hotel.

(2 x 7 = 14 points)

2. Give TWO examples of hotel services that the robots provide. (lines 5-8)

- (1)
- (2)

(2 x 7 = 14 points)

3. What do the robot workers do that people don't do? (lines 5-12)

- i) They speak many languages.
- ii) They blink and make eye contact.
- iii) They do everything with a smile.

(7 points)

4. How do we know that it was hard to develop the robots? (lines 9-12)

ANSWER:

(7 points)

5. In lines 13-17, there are examples of (-).

- i) more things that robots can do
- ii) other technologies at the hotel
- iii) different hotels and their services

(7 points)

6. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE. (lines 13-17)

Guests will never feel too hot or cold in their room because a computer

.....

(7 points)

7. In the future, robots will (-). (lines 18-21)

- i) work only at the reception desk
- ii) not work at the hotel anymore
- iii) do most of the work at the hotel

(7 points)

8. The goal of the owners is to have a hotel that (-). (lines 18-21)

- i) works very smoothly
- ii) doesn't use people as workers
- iii) has the most guests in the world

(7 points)

Task No. 3 c1

PART I: ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS (70 points)

פרק ראשון: הבנת הנקרא (70 נקודות) الفصل الأول: فهم المقروء (70 علامة)
קרא את הקטע שלפניך, וענה על שאלות 1-8. اقرأ المقال التالي، وأجب عن الأسئلة 1-8.

Read the article below and then answer questions 1-8.

THE INFLUENCE OF POP MUSIC ON TEENAGERS

5 It has long been known that listening to music plays an important role in our lives. It provides entertainment, and is a way to relieve tension and boredom. However, while some adults like classical music, which is less noisy, teenagers often prefer to listen to lighter and louder music like Pop because it is lively, happy and puts them in a good mood.

10 One study that was done on the number of hours teenagers listen to Pop music showed that they spend about two and a half hours a day listening to this kind of music. It shouldn't come as a surprise then that Pop songs affect teenagers in many ways. For example, Pop music influences the fashion choices teenagers make. Musicians set trends that are often found in magazines, fashion blogs or video clips. Teenagers who are exposed to these trends are often inspired by what they see. They tend to consider the musicians as "cool" and so they often imitate their styles. For example, saggy jeans, sneakers and leather jackets became fashionable after some Pop singers started wearing them in shows. And who doesn't remember Bob Marley, who started the rasta trend with his long, curled hair in the 1970s, or the Beatles, with their long haircuts in the 1960s?

20 Pop music has another effect on teens. It sometimes motivates teenagers to learn to play musical instruments or start taking dancing lessons. Some teenagers even turn this hobby into a career and become professional musicians or dancers.

25 No less important is the influence of Pop music on teenagers learning languages. Having access to music from the Internet helps them enrich their knowledge of a language while listening to their favorite songs, whether they are in English, French, Spanish, or any other language.

Last but not least, since the music teens listen to influences them in so many ways, it might be a good idea to ask singers and music writers to remember that many of their fans are quite young. This is something they should take into consideration when writing their songs and performing onstage.

Answer questions 1-8 in English according to the article. In questions 1, 6 and 8, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions. (70 points)

1. What do we learn from lines 1-5?

- i) Teenagers prefer adults who listen to classical music.
- ii) Teenagers and grownups have the same taste in music.
- iii) Listening to music has no effect on adults.
- iv) Listening to music affects us in several ways.

(8 points)

2. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

How does Pop music affect teenagers? (lines 1-5)

Teenagers often feel good when

(8 points)

3. What are we told in lines 6-17?

PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

- i) How often teenagers listen to Pop music.
- ii) Who doesn't remember Bob Marley.
- iii) Why video clips influence musicians.
- iv) When Pop stars started wearing saggy jeans.
- v) Why teenagers dress like the musicians they admire.
- vi) Why Bob Marley started the rasta trend.

(2x7=14 points)

4. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

The writer says that teenagers listen to Pop music for about two and a half hours a day (lines 6-17) to explain why

.....

(8 points)

5. Write ONE way listening to Pop music affects teenagers. (lines 18-21)

.....
(8 points)

6. Listening to Pop music on the Internet (-). (lines 22-25)

- i) helps teenagers become rich
- ii) is not that important
- iii) helps teenagers learn foreign languages
- iv) is not for teenagers who don't speak French

(8 points)

7. What are "English, French, Spanish" (line 27) examples of?

.....
(8 points)

8. In the last paragraph (lines 26-29), the writer (-).

- i) gives his opinion of Pop music
- ii) gives a piece of advice
- iii) suggests how to perform onstage
- iv) suggests how teenagers should write songs

(8 points)

Task No. 4 c2

PAPER 3

PART I: ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS (70 points)

פרק ראשון: הבנת הנקרא (70 נקודות) **الفصل الأول: فهم المقروء (70 علامة)**
קרא את הקטע שלפניך, וענה על שאלות 9-1. **اقرأ المقال التالي، وأجب عن الأسئلة 1-9.**

Read the article below and then answer questions 1-9.

HOW DO ANIMALS SPEND THE WINTER?

It happens every year; the temperatures drop and the days get shorter. The wind blows and leaves fall to the ground. These are all signs that winter is near. Soon it will get colder and, in some places, heavy snow will cover the ground. All over the world, people have found ways to protect themselves against the cold. They heat their homes, wear heavy coats and eat hot food. But have you ever asked yourself how animals cope with the cold weather?

Animals do many different, amazing things to get through the winter. One way some animals, like bears, protect themselves against the cold is to hibernate. This means that they sleep deeply for some, or all, of the winter months. When animals hibernate, their body temperature drops, their heartbeat slows down and they breathe more slowly. Although they need less energy when they hibernate, these animals do need some energy to survive the winter. This is why they eat more food as winter comes near. This food will turn into body fat that will give them enough energy to stay warm while they sleep.

Another way animals survive is to find shelter in holes in trees, or under rocks or leaves, like snakes, for example, which are inactive in the winter. Small animals, like mice, stay active and stay close to each other to keep warm.

There are also animals that simply move somewhere else. This is called migrating. Some birds, for example, begin to fly to warmer places in the fall as the weather gets colder and the days shorter. They use the sun, moon and stars to help them find their way. They also use the Earth's magnetic field to help them navigate. However, not only birds migrate. In the sea, whales and some fish swim to other areas where they will find warmer waters and more food.

Many people tend to think that human beings are more skilled at fighting cold weather. However, a closer look at the behavior of animals shows that many have developed their own survival skills to help them cope with the long winter months.

Answer questions 1-9 in English according to the article. In questions 1, 6, 8 and 9, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions. (70 points)

1. In lines 1-6 we are told (-).

- i) how animals survive in the winter
- ii) how animals keep warm in the winter
- iii) how people heat their homes
- iv) what people do to fight the cold

(7 points)

2. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

What can people understand from the signs described in lines 1-6?

When night falls earlier, people understand

(7 points)

3. What are we told in lines 7-14?

PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

- i) What happens when animals hibernate.
- ii) How many animals hibernate in the winter.
- iii) How eating more benefits animals that hibernate.
- iv) Why animals need to survive the winter.
- v) Which animals eat their body fat.
- vi) Why animals protect themselves from bears.

(2x7=14 points)

4. What are "holes in trees" (line 15) an example of?

.....

(7 points)

5. How is the way mice survive the winter different from snakes? (lines 15-17)

Write ONE way.

.....

(7 points)

6. All animals that migrate (-). (lines 18-24)

- i) fly to places that are less cold
- ii) move to other places when the temperatures drop
- iii) swim back home when winter comes
- iv) fall as the weather gets colder

(7 points)

7. How is the migration of whales and birds different? (lines 25-31)?

.....

(7 points)

8. What mistake do many people make? (lines 25-28)

- i) They should help animals in the winter months.
- ii) They stand too close to animals when looking at them.
- iii) They develop their own survival skills in the winter.
- iv) They think that animals are less capable of fighting the cold.

(7 points)

9. What is the main subject of the article?

- i) The migration of animals.
- ii) What animals do to survive the cold weather.
- iii) Animals that hibernate.
- iv) What animals do in order to navigate.

(7 points)

זמנים באנגלית

זמן	דוגמאות לשימוש בחיוב / שלילה / שאלה	מתי משתמשים	חוקים	יצאי דופן ומיוחדים
<p>Present Simple</p> <p>הווה פשוט</p> <p>הווה פשוט</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He speaks • He does not speak • Does he speak? 	<p>הווה פשוט, פעולות שעושים באופן קבוע כמו לצאת שניים בבוקר, בשימוש גם כשמוספרים סיפור</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He/ she/ it + V1 + s/ es/ ies • He/ she/ it + does not + V1 • Does + he/ she/ it + V1? • I/ you/ they/ we + V1 • I/ you/ they/ we + do not + V1 • Do + I/ you/ they/ we + V1? 	<p>כשהפעל מסתיים באותיות z, a, x, ch, sh, ss מוסיפים es לפועל כך למשל:</p> <p>Cross -> crosses Fix -> fixes</p> <p>כשהפעל מסתיים באות y ולפניה עיצור, משמיטים את ה-y ומוסיפים לפועל ies כך למשל:</p> <p>This bird flies in the sky</p> <p>כשהפעל מסתיים באות y ומופיעה לפניה אות ניקוד כמוסיפים לפועל רק s</p> <p>He plays tennis</p>
<p>Present Continuous</p> <p>הווה מתמשך</p> <p>הווה מתמשך</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He is speaking • He is not speaking • Is he speaking? 	<p>הווה מתמשך משמש לפעולות ממושכות ופעולות עכשוויות שקורות בזה הרגע.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subject + am/ is/ are + V1 + ing • Subject + am not/ is not/ are not + V1 + ing • Am/ is / are + subject + V1 + ing? 	<p>I >> am</p> <p>You, we, they >> are</p> <p>He, she, it >> is</p>
<p>Future Simple</p> <p>העתיד פשוט</p> <p>העתיד פשוט</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He will speak • He will not speak • Will he speak? 	<p>תיאור פעולה עתידית</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subject + will + V1 • Subject + will not + V1 • Will + subject + V1? 	

זמנים באנגלית

הזמן	דוגמאות לשימוש בחיוב / שלילה / שאלה	מתי משתמשים	חוקיות	יצאי דופן ומיוחדים
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Past simple

- He spoke
- He did not speak
- Did he speak?

הזמן
פשוט

עבר פשוט, שמשמש להטיית פועל בעבר, בתיאור פעולה שהתחילה בעבר ונסתיימה בעבר, או סדרה של אירועים.

- Subject + V2
- Subject + did not + V1
- Did + subject + V1?

במילה שנגמרת באות e מוסיפים d בלבד.

בפועל המסתיים באות Y כשלפניה עיצור, נשנה את ה- y ל- i ונוסיף ed.

יחשוב לזכור שיש פעלים יוצאי דופן. למשל:

Write >> wrote
Find >> found
Eat >> ate
Read >> read
Sit >> sat
Buy >> bought

Past progressive

- He was speaking when Sarah walked into the room.
- He was not speaking
- Was he speaking?

הזמן
המשועשע

תאור התרחשות בזמן מוגדר כאמצע פעולה מסוימת; תיאור כמה פעולות שהתרחשו במקביל; תיאור הפעולה הארוכה יותר מבין שתי פעולות בעבר.

- Subject + was/ were + V1 + ing
- Subject + was not / were not + V1 + ing
- Was/ were + subject + V1 + ing?
- רמז לזיהוי -- שימוש בביטויי זמן כמו when, while .

Task No.5 - Present Simple & Progressive

TEST YOURSELF!

Give yourself two points for every correct answer.

בחן את עצמך!

תן לעצמך שתי נקודות על כל תשובה נכונה.

1. I usually (1) _____ (go) to school by bus, but today my father (2) _____ (drive) me to school in his car, because it (3) _____ (rain) and it (4) _____ (be) very cold.
2. (5) _____ she _____ (listen) to the news now? She usually (6) _____ (do) that when she (7) _____ (wash) the dishes. Well, today she (8) _____ (listen) to some music.
3. A lot of people (9) _____ (buy) television sets now because the prices (10) _____ (go) down and they (11) _____ (want) to get them before the prices go up again.
4. Mark never (12) _____ (swim) in the sea, but today he (13) _____ (swim) there because they (14) _____ (clean) the swimming pool.
5. (15) _____ Sharon _____ (understand) the new material now? I (16) _____ (hope) she (17) _____ (do). I (18) _____ (think) she (19) _____ (need) some more practice anyway.
6. Once a week we (20) _____ (meet) in Danny's house. We (21) _____ (talk) about our problems. Today we (22) _____ (do) something special. We (23) _____ (go) to a restaurant.

Gil (24) _____ (celebrate) his graduation from college. We
(25) _____ (be) very happy for him.

7. I (26) _____ (think) Ron (27) _____ (live) in Ramat
Gan nowadays, but I (28) _____ (not be) sure.
(29) _____ you _____ (know) where he
(30) _____ (live)?

8. Thank you, but I (31) _____ (not need) your help any
more.

9. Please don't disturb us now. We (32) _____ (have) an
important test tomorrow.

10. Riki (33) _____ (work) hard every day. She
(34) _____ (be) a secretary. Today she
(35) _____ (have) a day off, so she (36) _____ (not
work). She (37) _____ (go) to the beach instead.

11. Dana (38) _____ (take) her medicine now, but I can see
she (39) _____ (hate) it.

12. Dan (40) _____ (try) to find a solution. He
(41) _____ (think) hard. The problem (42) _____ (be)
difficult, but he (43) _____ (do) his best to solve it.

13. "What time (44) _____ you usually _____ (have)
supper?"

"I always (45) _____ (have) supper at 8:00. Why
(46) _____ you _____ (ask)?"

"I (47) _____ (be) simply curious. Some people
(48) _____ (not have) supper at all. That
(49) _____ (be) why I asked."

Past Simple & Progressive

(K) Ask Wh Questions about the words in italics. (Past Simple/Past Progressive).

שאל שאלת Wh על חלקי המשפט בכתב נטוי (עבר פשוט/עבר ממושך).

1. We were playing *chess* when the lights went out.
What were you doing/playing when ...?
2. The baby was playing *happily* when he suddenly started to cry.
_____?
3. As we were going on a trip yesterday morning, *it suddenly started to rain*.
_____?
4. Mother was setting the table while Father was watching TV.
_____?
5. They were dancing *in the club* when the music stopped.
_____?
6. When I entered the office this morning, I saw *Tom* there.
_____?
7. Dan was carrying *some letters* when he saw the postman.
_____?
8. Miri was trying *some clothes* on when the bell rang.
_____?
9. Sally didn't do her homework *because she wasn't feeling well*.
_____?

TEST YOURSELF!

(L) Past Simple - Past Progressive

ברוך את עצמך. עבר פשוט - עבר ממושך (2 נקודות לכל תשובה נכונה!).

1. She (1) _____ (sweep) the floor when the postman
(2) _____ (ring) the doorbell.
2. While Mrs. Cohen (3) _____ (hang) the laundry it

- suddenly (4) _____ (start) to rain. She
(5) _____ (not know) what to do. In the end she
(6) _____ (decide) to leave it out to dry.
3. When father (7) _____ (come) home last night,
little Avi (8) _____ (hide) behind the door. He
(9) _____ (stand) there quietly until his father
suddenly (10) _____ (see) him. He then
(11) _____ (run) to his father and
(12) _____ (jump) on him. All that time Mother
(13) _____ (sit) on the sofa and
(14) _____ (smile) happily at her family.
4. It (15) _____ (be) five minutes before the curtain
(16) _____ (go) up. The actors
(17) _____ (get) dressed. The director
(18) _____ (give) final instructions. Everybody
(19) _____ (be) very excited.
5. While we (20) _____ (discuss) the different
channels on TV, the TV reporter suddenly
(21) _____ (announce) that they
(22) _____ (go) on strike.
6. _____ (23) anybody _____ (watch) the little boy
when the accident (24) _____ (happen)?
7. While I (25) _____ (tidy) my drawers yesterday
afternoon I suddenly (26) _____ (come) across
some interesting papers. I (27) _____ (ask) my
husband if he (28) _____ (know) anything about
them but he (29) _____ (not)!

Future

F. Circle the correct answer. Choose between plans (*be + going to + verb₁*) or decisions at the moment of speaking (*will*).

1. I promise you – I (will, am going to) finish the assignment no matter what.
2. What are your plans? (Will you, Are you going to) go to university next year?
3. I (won't, am not going to) tolerate such behavior any longer!
4. "This suitcase is too heavy for me."
"Don't pick it up. I (will, am going to) take it for you."
5. My parents (will, are going to) take a trip to the Far East this summer.
6. "What's this paint for?"
"Oh, it's for my brother. He (is going to, will) paint his room this week."
7. "Who wants to help me with the party?"
"I do. I (am going to, will) bring the food and drinks."

G. Complete these sentences about the future. Choose the Present Simple or Present Progressive. (Note: in some sentences both are possible.)

1. According to this schedule, the next bus _____ (arrive) at five tomorrow.
2. _____ you _____ (meet) the new partner for further discussions tomorrow?
3. We _____ (have) a party next Friday. Will you come?
4. The kids _____ (come back) from the trip at about 10.00 tomorrow night.
5. The new TV series _____ (start) on Monday. It is already in the TV guide.
6. The next train to Haifa _____ (leave) in 25 minutes.
7. I _____ (see) him tomorrow about some very important business.
8. The new school year _____ (begin) on the first of September.
9. When _____ the next ship to Greece _____ (leave)? Do you have a schedule there?
10. _____ you _____ (plan) to travel abroad this summer?

Writing Task No. 6

Title: My Favorite Season

Task:

Write a brief opinion paragraph about your favorite season. Express why you enjoy it the most. Use the five basic tenses (simple present, simple past, simple future, present continuous, and present perfect) to express your ideas clearly. Keep your response within 90 words.

Guidelines:

Begin your essay with an introduction that states the season you like the most and briefly explains why you find it appealing.

Use the simple present tense to describe general facts or statements about the season.

Use the simple past tense to talk about past experiences or events related to your favorite season.

Use the simple future tense to express your expectations or plans for enjoying this season in the future.

Use the present continuous tense to describe ongoing activities or experiences during this season.

Use the present perfect tense to talk about past experiences that have a connection to the present.

Example Paragraph:

I love summer. The sun shines brightly, warming everything around. I spend my days at the beach, building sandcastles and swimming in the refreshing ocean. Last summer, I traveled to a tropical island and enjoyed the crystal-clear waters. Next summer, I will visit a water park with my friends. Currently, I am lying in a hammock, feeling the cool breeze and enjoying the sunny weather. I have had unforgettable summers, and I am excited for the memories to come.