

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### Mixed Tenses Reading Text (4 Paragraphs)

#### Paragraph 1

Every morning, I \_\_\_\_\_ (wake up) at 6:30, but today I \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) longer because I \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) tired. While I \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) to school, I remembered that yesterday my teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (give) us an important assignment. I hope I \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) it on time later today.

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#### Paragraph 2

Right now, my brother \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) lunch, even though he usually \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) at school. Yesterday he \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) to stay home because he \_\_\_\_\_ (catch) a cold. I \_\_\_\_\_ (help) him later, and tomorrow we \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) ingredients for soup.

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#### Paragraph 3

Last week, my class \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) a science center, and now we \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a report about it. I usually \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) science, but during the trip I \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) a bit nervous because the guide \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) many questions. Next time, I \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) better.

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#### Paragraph 4

At the moment, my friends \_\_\_\_\_ (plan) our end-of-year party. We usually \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) in person, but yesterday we \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) on Zoom because it \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) heavily. I \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) snacks tomorrow, and they \_\_\_\_\_ (choose) the music later this week.

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## ON FIRST IMPRESSIONS

I

5 Imagine you are meeting someone for the first time — a new coworker, a neighbor, or a student in your class. Within seconds, your mind forms a quick opinion. You might think the person is friendly, confident, or even difficult. Psychologists call this a snap judgment<sup>1</sup>. These first impressions feel natural, but they are not always accurate. Still, most people rely on them, often without understanding how strongly these early thoughts shape later interactions.

II

10 Many people believe their first impression is always correct, but **this is not always true**. Sometimes our minds depend on biases<sup>2</sup>, such as liking someone because they remind us of a friend. In other cases, we judge people too quickly because we are tired or stressed. These mistakes can lead to misunderstandings or even unfair<sup>3</sup> treatment.

III

15 Despite these problems, first impressions also have positive sides. A warm smile or calm voice can create trust<sup>4</sup> almost immediately. Studies show that people often notice small signals, like eye contact or body posture, which help them understand someone's intentions<sup>5</sup>. These early clues can guide us toward helpful, safe, or friendly relationships.

IV

20 Experts suggest several ways to improve the accuracy of first impressions. One method is to slow down and ask simple questions before making decisions. Another idea is to look for consistent<sup>6</sup> behavior over time instead of relying on one short meeting. Psychologist Dr. Weber explains that people should become more aware of their own assumptions<sup>7</sup>, because noticing them can reduce common mistakes.

V

25 In the end, first impressions can be useful when we understand their limits. If we give others a chance to show who they really are, our early opinions might become clearer and more helpful. With practice, we can learn to observe carefully, think openly, and build stronger communication with the people around us.

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## GLOSSARY

No.	English Word	Hebrew	English Definition
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1	snap judgment	שיפוט מהיר	a quick decision or opinion
2	biases	דעות קדומות	unfair preferences or beliefs
3	unfair	לא הוגן	not equal or just
4	trust	אמון	belief that someone is reliable
5	intentions	כוונות	plans or purposes

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No.	English Word	Hebrew	English Definition
6	consistent	עֲקֵבִי	always behaving the same way
7	assumptions	הַנּוֹתָר	things believed without proof
8	limits	גְּבוּלֹת	the point where something stops or cannot continue

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### QUESTIONS (70 points)

Answer all questions in English.

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#### 1. (7 points)

**What is presented in paragraph I?**

*Circle the number of the correct answer.*

- i. A list of ways to avoid quick opinions
- ii. A description of how first impressions are formed
- iii. A scientific explanation of body language
- iv. A story about a difficult first meeting

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#### 2. (8 points)

**According to lines 10–11, what might biases be about? Give ONE answer.**

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_\_.

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#### 3. (8 points)

**According to line 10, “this is not always true.” What is not always true? (paragraph II)**

**COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.**

It is not always true that people’s first impressions

\_\_\_\_\_.

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#### 4. (8 points)

**According to lines 12–14, why might you judge someone incorrectly?**

**COMPLETE THE ANSWER.**

Because you did not \_\_\_\_\_.

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#### 5. (8 points)

**What do the elements described in paragraph III have in common?**

**COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.**

They are all the result of early signals that \_\_\_\_\_.

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**6. (7 points)**

**What are we told in paragraph III about positive first impressions?**

- i. They prevent all misunderstandings
- ii. They make people ignore body language
- iii. They can help people feel safe and connected
- iv. They always show the person's true intentions

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**7. (8 points)**

**What does Dr. Weber explain? (paragraph IV)**

- i. Why people smile during first meetings
- ii. How to avoid meeting new people
- iii. How to notice your assumptions
- iv. Why consistent behavior is impossible

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**8. (8 points)**

**Why might you choose to observe people over time? Base your answer on lines 20–22.**

**COMPLETE THE ANSWER.**

Because this topic can be \_\_\_\_\_.

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**9. (8 points)**

**According to paragraph V, you will form better impressions if you —**

- i. Avoid meeting too many new people
- ii. Let others show who they really are
- iii. Ignore your early opinions completely
- iv. Trust every first impression you make

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