



PAST SIMPLE אנא קראו את קטע הקריאה והשלימו את החסר תוך שימוש בכללים שלמדנו בזמן

Chaim Weizmann – Israel's First President

Chaim Weizmann _____ (be) born in 1874 in a small town that was then part of the Russian Empire. He _____ (grow up) in a large Jewish family. As a child, he _____ (show) a strong interest in science. _____ he _____ (enjoy) studying? Yes, he did. He especially _____ (love) chemistry. _____ Weizmann _____ (study) chemistry? He _____ (study) in Germany and Switzerland. He _____ (not remain) in the Russian Empire because he wanted to continue his education in Western Europe. In 1899, he _____ (receive) a doctorate in chemistry.

In 1904, Weizmann _____ (move) to England. _____ he _____ (choose) England? Because he wanted to develop his scientific career and support the Zionist movement. He later _____ (work) as a chemistry professor at Manchester University. He _____ (not give up) his dream of establishing a homeland for the Jewish people.

During the First World War, Weizmann _____ (develop) a new method of producing acetone, an important chemical. _____ his invention _____ (help) the British government? Yes, it did. His scientific achievement _____ (make) him well known among important British leaders.

Weizmann _____ (meet) many politicians and _____ (ask) them to support the idea of a Jewish homeland. _____ important document _____ Britain _____ (publish) in 1917? The British government _____ (publish) the Balfour Declaration. Weizmann _____ (play) an important role in gaining British support for this declaration.

However, the Jewish state _____ (not become) a reality immediately. Weizmann _____ (continue) to work for the Zionist movement for many years. _____ he _____ (stop) believing in the establishment of a Jewish state? No, he did not. He _____ (travel) to many countries, _____ (speak) to world leaders and _____ (raise) money for the Zionist cause.

In 1948, the State of Israel _____ (be established). _____ position _____ Weizmann _____ (receive) after the establishment of the state? He first _____ (become) the Chairman of the Provisional State Council. In 1949, the Israeli parliament _____ (elect) him as the first president of Israel.



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Weizmann _____ (live) in Rehovot and _____ (serve) as president until his death in 1952. He _____ (not have) strong political power as president, but he _____ (represent) the young country with great dignity. _____ many people _____ (respect) him? They respected him because he _____ (be) an important scientist, a Zionist leader and one of the people who helped create the State of Israel.