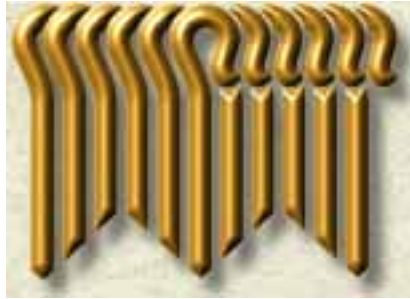


**THE
MASTER'S SEMINARY**



*WORKBOOK FOR
A GRAMMAR
FOR BIBLICAL HEBREW*

עִבְרִית

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Revised July 2004

Name _____.

Box # _____.

EXERCISE 1

Introduction to the Hebrew Language

Alphabet

- A. Explain the importance of studying biblical Hebrew.

- B. What is the origin of the term *Semitic*?

- C. Briefly describe the five main branches of Semitic languages.
 - 1.

 - 2.

 - 3.

 - 4.

 - 5.

D. Write the alphabet five times in the spaces provided below. Follow these guidelines:

- For each of the 22 Hebrew letters exactly as written in the boxes in **Chapter 1** of the textbook.
- Repeat aloud the name of each letter as you write it.

	1	2	3	4	5
1	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
5	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
6	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
7	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
8	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
9	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
10	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
11	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
12	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
13	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
14	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
15	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
16	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
17	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
18	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
19	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
20	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
21	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
22	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

E. Memorize the alphabet. (Note: Some students find it helpful to memorize it in segments of 4 letters each.)

- F. Which letters sometimes have a dot called *dagesh*? (Write the **Hebrew** letters themselves, not their names.)

- G. Which letters have a different form when they occur at the **end** of a word? (Write the Hebrew letters.)

- H. Which letters (both regular and final) extend either above or below the line of writing? (Write the Hebrew letters.)

- I. Distinguish carefully between the letters which have similar forms. **Copy** these letters carefully in the spaces provided below.

כ and כּ _____ and _____.

ג and גּ _____ and _____.

ד and דּ _____ and _____.

ה and הּ _____ and _____.

ו and וּ _____ and _____.

ז and זּ _____ and _____.

ח and חּ _____ and _____.

ט and טּ _____ and _____.

י and יּ _____ and _____.

כּ and כֹּ _____ and _____.

ל and לֹ _____ and _____.

מ and מֹ _____ and _____.

- J. **Circle** one letter in each group that has some major difference with the remaining letters. **Describe the difference.**

1. ת נ מ כ **Difference:**

2. ך ל ז ק **Difference:**

3. צ ף ך ם **Difference:**

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EXERCISE 2**Alphabet - Vowels**A. Which vowels are known as **full-letter vowels**?

_____.

Why are they called full-letter vowels?

B. **Circle** the item in each group which does not belong and **explain why**.

1. (ִ) (ֵ) (׳) (ֶ) (ַ)

Reason:

2. (ֶ) (ֵ) (ַ) (ֶ)

Reason:

3. (ִ) (ֵ) (׳) (ֶ) (ֶ)

Reason:

4. (ֶ) (ֶ) (׳) (ֶ) (ִ)

Reason:

- C. Read the following exercise aloud. Be sure to pronounce the vowels correctly.
The sign (˘) placed above a letter indicates the accent is on that syllable. All other words are accented on the last syllable.

1. Long vowels:

דִּי גַּמִּי בֶּדֶד כִּי פוּקָרְךָ זֶזוּ טִי יוּ
חִי לוֹ נָתַפְצִי סָרִיבְכִי תוֹגְדֶךָ

2. Short vowels:

פֶּה בֶּדֶטְסֶפֶתֶקֶצֶנוֹזֶטְשֶׁכֶּ
לֶנֶמֶדֶתֶרֶבֶגֶחֶעֶוֶאֶהֶנֶ

3. Long and short vowels:

מִי בֶּדֶד כִּי פֶקֶרֶוֹזֶתוֹגֶטְדֶּבּוֹשִׁי
שֶׁצִּיטְגֶרִי תוֹיּוֹפִיבֶגֶחִינִי טוֹיִי

4. Words with one syllable:

דֶּרֶטֶף אָב מוֹל פוֹר חֵל גֶּן חֵיש פִּים גֶּד
יֵש אֵיד אֵם סוֹס גֵּיל טוֹב קוֹל אֹר שִׁיר רוּץ

5. Words with two syllables:

דֶּבֶר דֶּבֶר קֶטֶל שֶׁמֶשׁ סֶפֶר בֶּקֶר עֶרֶב זֶעַר
אֶכֶל שֶׁמֶר כֶּסֶא בְרוּךְ חֶלוּץ וְרֵד זֶרַע בֵּינִי
קָרָה וַיְהִי עֶזֶר יַחַר בַּעַל יֵין אֵלֵי אֶבֶן אָמַר

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EXERCISE 3**Alphabet - Special Letters, *Dagesh*, and *Raphe***

- A. Which letters are true **gutturals**? (alphabetical order, right to left)

Which letter **sometimes** behaves as a guttural?

- B. What are the three characteristics governing the gutturals?

1.

2.

3.

Identify the **strong gutturals**: _____ .

Identify the **weak gutturals**: _____ .

- C. Which letters of the Hebrew alphabet sometimes lose their consonantal character and become **silent**? Write them in alphabetical order from right to left.

_____ .

- D. Which letters are **labials**? _____ .

Why are they called labials?

- E. Identify the **two different kinds of *dagesh***: _____ and _____ .

- F. Which letters take the **weak *dagesh***? (alphabetical order, right to left)

_____ .

How does the **weak *dagesh*** affect the pronunciation of these letters?

G. When is the **weak dagesh** omitted from one of these letters?

1. _____.

2. _____.

H. What letters accept the **strong dagesh**?

What effect does the **strong dagesh** have on these letters?

I. Why is the **strong dagesh** most commonly employed?

1. _____.

2. _____.

J. Describe the functions of the *raphe*.

K. **Circle** the letter that does not belong in each group and **explain why**:

1. ע ח פ ה א **Reason:**

2. י ו ח ה א **Reason:**

3. פ מ ד ב **Reason:**

4. ח ה א **Reason:**

5. ר ע ח ה א **Reason:**

6. י ו ה א **Reason:**

7. כ ל ד ב **Reason:**

8. ת פ נ כ **Reason:**

L. On the reverse of this page, **complete 7A on page 33 of the textbook.**

M. Also on the reverse of this page, **perform the exercise described in 8A on page 33 of the textbook.**

N. **Translate** the following Hebrew words:

בַּיִת

בֶּן

גוֹי

דְּבַר

יָדַע

גָּדוֹל

חַי

חַר

טוֹב

יָד

יוֹם

לָקַח

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EXERCISE 4**Alphabet - Half Vowels
and Syllables**

- A. Indicate whether each of the following statements is *True* or *False* by circling either **T** or **F**. **If the answer is *False*, give the correct answer or edit the sentence to make it read correctly.**

Example: When two *shewas* occur back-to-back in the middle of a word, the first is *silent* and the second is always *vocal*.
 always ~~vocal~~ and the second is always ~~silent~~. **T (F)**

1. When two *shewas* occur back-to-back in the middle of a word, the first is always vocal and the second is always silent. **T F**
2. The *shewa* is not a regular vowel. **T F**
3. When two *shewas* occur back-to-back at the end of a word, the first is silent and the second is vocal. **T F**
4. A *shewa* which follows a full-letter vowel is usually silent. **T F**
5. A *shewa* placed under a letter with a *dagesh forte* is vocal. **T F**
6. The vowels are always pronounced after the consonant with which they are placed. **T F**
7. Words always begin with a consonant and not with a vowel. **T F**
8. The ׀ always takes a vocal *shewa* when it stands vowelless. **T F**
9. *Shewas* which begin syllables are vocal; *shewas* which close syllables are silent. **T F**
10. The gutturals and ׀ require a composite *shewa* where other letters would only require a simple *shewa*. **T F**

- B. Circle all **silent shewas** in the following words:

יִרְקַק אָמַרְתָּ בְּשִׂתְכֶם יִלְמְדוּהוּ שְׂמִיךְ הַפְּגַעוּ נְבִיּוֹת

- C. Circle all **vocal shewas** in the following words:

אֱלִיפְלֵהוּ יִרְקַק אָמַרְתָּ בְּשִׂתְכֶם יִלְמְדוּהוּ שְׂמִיךְ נְבִיּוֹת

- D. Divide the following words into syllables:

Examples: לְשׁ/מַר אָ/דָם הָ/אֲדָ/מָה שׁ/מִ/יִּם הָ/כָ/מָה סִ/פֶּר

(1) יִרְקַק מֵעֶרֶב פָּגַע מְגוֹר מְגוֹרָה

(2) אָמַרְתָּ דְבָלִים כּוֹכְבִים שְׂמָרוּ

(3) שְׂמִים יִרְבְּצוּן אֱלֹהִים יִשְׁטַמְנוּ

- E. Read aloud the following exercises. Be sure to pronounce the vowels correctly. The sign (˘) placed above a letter indicates that the accent is on that syllable. All other words are accented on the last syllable.

1. Words employing the *shewa* and furtive *pathach*:

לְמַר לְשֹׁמֵר לְמוֹעַ רוּחַ שְׂמוֹעַ בְּרוּךְ שׁוֹמְרִים

קִטְלוּ יִשְׁמְרוּ אֲדָמָה מְלֵךְ שְׂמַרְתָּ אֱלֹהִים

עָבַר חֲכָמִים אָכַל קִטְלָתָּ מִלְכָּן חֲרָבוּ תוֹךְ

וּמְלֵךְ חֲלוּם אֲשֹׁמֵר אַחֲרַי נִפְעַל לְפָנַי וְסִפֵּר

2. Words with letters that look alike:

(a) כּ and ב

בְּזוּ בְּטַח בְּרָא כּוֹכַב כַּה כָּבוֹד טוֹב

אָכַל עָבַר הִיכַל יָכַל עָרַב בְּקָר כִּסָּא כָּבַד

(b) ג and נ

גָּדַל גַּם גָּנַב נָא נָגַע נָגַף נָגַשׁ הִגָּן גָּלָה
גָּנִים יִגָּשׁ גֵּן נָתַן נָפַל גַּג נִגַּשׁ גָּמַל

(c) ד and ר

דָּבַר רֹאשׁ דָּוִד דּוֹר רַב רָדַף רוּם רָשַׁע
דָּם דָּרַךְ דְּרוֹר אָדַר דָּרַשׁ רָדָה גָּרַדְם רָדְתוּ

(d) ה and ח

חָיָה חָלַף הֵן חָזַק חָשַׁף חָטָה חָרַג חַר נָחַר
כָּהֵן לָקַח נָחַל נָחַשׁ קָהַל קָוָה נָחָה נָהַם

(e) ו and ז

בוֹז בָּזוּ זָאת וְסוּס זָהָב זָכַר וְזָר יָלַד
זָקֵן וְשָׁנִי וּבְנָה וְאָדָם וּפְרָעָה חָזָה זָרַע

(f) ס and ם

סוּס יוֹם כֶּסֶף חָלָם חָסֵד יָסַף כֶּסֶף נוֹס יָמִים
עַם חָכָם קוּם שָׁם סָפַר סָבַב אָסַף אָסַף אָדָם

(g) ש and שׁ

שָׂאֵל שָׁבַר שָׁם שִׁים שָׁרָה שָׁרַף רָשַׁע
שָׁמַשׁ שָׁפַט עָשָׂה נָפַשׁ נָשָׂא מָשַׁל בָּשָׂר נִגַּשׁ

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EXERCISE 5**Accents and Review of Syllables**

A. Briefly describe the function of the following accents:

1. *Athnach*
2. *Silluq*
3. *Soph pasuq*
4. *Zaqeph qaton*
5. *Munach*

B. **Divide** the following words into syllables by drawing a vertical line between each syllable.**Examples:** לְשׁוֹמֵר אֶת/אֶתְּמָה הָ/אֶתְּמָה שֶׁ/מֵ/יָם חָכְמָה סֵפֶר

(1) לָרֵב כְּבוֹד בְּרוּךְ אֲכַל שָׁמֵר קָטַל מְלִיךָ בָּרָא יָכַל

(2) אָמַרְתָּ שְׁמַרְתָּ אֲדַמָּה אֱלֹהִים כּוֹכְבִים שְׁמַרְתָּ בְּשִׁתְּכֶם

(3) שָׁכַחְתָּ לְאָמַר אֲבוֹתֵיכֶם אֱלֵיכֶם הִלְעוּלָם כִּדְרֵכֵינוּ

C. Indicate whether the following ׀ vowels are *qamets* or *qamets hatuph* by **circling** the correct answer. **Clue:** *Qamets hatuph* is located in a **closed and unaccented syllable**.

- | | | | | |
|----|---------|--------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 1. | אָמַר | | <i>qamets</i> | <i>qamets hatuph</i> |
| 2. | אָכְלָה | first vowel | <i>qamets</i> | <i>qamets hatuph</i> |
| | | second vowel | <i>qamets</i> | <i>qamets hatuph</i> |

3.	קָמַחַ	first vowel second vowel	<i>qamets</i> <i>qamets</i>	<i>qamets hatuph</i> <i>qamets hatuph</i>
4.	שָׁמַחַ	first vowel second vowel	<i>qamets</i> <i>qamets</i>	<i>qamets hatuph</i> <i>qamets hatuph</i>
5.	אָרַחַ	first vowel second vowel	<i>qamets</i> <i>qamets</i>	<i>qamets hatuph</i> <i>qamets hatuph</i>
6.	עָזַחַ		<i>qamets</i>	<i>qamets hatuph</i>
7.	אָזַחַם		<i>qamets</i>	<i>qamets hatuph</i>
8.	שָׁחַחַ	first vowel second vowel	<i>qamets</i> <i>qamets</i>	<i>qamets hatuph</i> <i>qamets hatuph</i>
9.	חָחַחַי		<i>qamets</i>	<i>qamets hatuph</i>

D. Indicate whether the statement is **True** or **False** by **circling** either **T** or **F**.
If the answer is False, correct the statement.

1. Closed syllables may end in a consonant. **T F**
2. Normally, long vowels occur in open syllables and short vowels occur in closed syllables. **T F**
3. Syllables which are closed and have no accent must have a short vowel. **T F**
4. Long vowels do not occur in closed syllables. **T F**
5. Short vowels do not occur in open syllables. **T F**
6. Hebrew words can take their primary accent on the last two syllables but never on any other syllable. **T F**
7. The *metheg* differs from the *silluq* in that the *metheg* occurs only under the tone syllable of the last word of the verse or phrase. **T F**

8. If the vowel ָ occurs in a closed, unaccented syllable, then it is a *qamets hatuph*. **T F**
9. If the vowel ָ occurs in an open, accented syllable, then it is a *qamets*. **T F**
10. The *silluq* designates the principal division of the verse but does not necessarily divide it in the exact center. **T F**
- E. Define what it means for Hebrew words to be **in pause**.
- F. **Transliterate** the following Hebrew words. For the vowels use the transliteration symbols given in the vowel chart in the textbook on page 39. For the consonants use the transliteration symbols given in the chart on pages 20-21 in the textbook. **Divide the syllables by using hyphens.**

Example:

elō-hîm < אֱלֹהִים

זָכַר

מִדְבָּר

הָאָרֶץ

שָׁלַח

קָמַל

כָּבוֹד

הַשָּׁמַיִם

בְּרֵאשִׁית

אֲזַנֵּיכֶם

Name _____.

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EXERCISE 6**The Article and Interrogation**

A. Attach the definite article with the appropriate pointing to the following words. [30]

Examples:	הַשֵּׁם	הָעֵרֶב	הַדֶּרֶךְ
1.	אֶבֶן	11.	גָּמַל
2.	בּוֹר	12.	בָּשָׂר
3.	בְּכוֹר	13.	כוֹכֵב
4.	זָהָב	14.	אֲמַת
5.	זֶרַע	15.	חֶשֶׁד
6.	אֵיב	16.	עֵין
7.	יָלֵד	17.	לֵבָב
8.	גֵּן	18.	חֶק
9.	אוֹר	19.	עֹלָם*
10.	עֶפֶר	20.	נְהַר
		21.	חֲטָאת
		22.	עָב
		23.	עָז
		24.	הַיְכָל
		25.	יוֹם
		26.	חֶכֶם
		27.	רֶגֶל
		28.	לְחֶם
		29.	חֶזֶק
		30.	שָׁמַיִם

B. Attach the interrogative הַ with the appropriate pointing to the following words. [15]

Examples:	הַשִּׁמְר	הַדְּמַת	הַמְּכֶסֶה
1.	אִתָּה	6.	לֹא
2.	שָׁמְרוּ	7.	זָכַר
3.	זֹאת	8.	אִתָּ
4.	שָׁמְרֵתֶם	9.	חֲטָא
5.	הוּא	10.	צָעַק
		11.	אֲנִי
		12.	עָנָה
		13.	הִיא
		14.	יָלַד
		15.	הִלָּךְ

- C. Attach the interrogative **מה** with the appropriate pointing to the following words. [15]

Examples:	מִה־עֲשִׂיתָ	מִה־אֵתָהּ	מִה־יִקְרָא		
1.	שָׁמַר	6.	הִיָּה	11.	נִגַּע
2.	עָשָׂה	7.	חָלַם	12.	מָכַר
3.	אֱלֹהֵהּ	8.	שָׁאַל	13.	רָגַל
4.	הוּא	9.	לָקַח	14.	אָמַר
5.	זֶה	10.	עָנָה	15.	שָׁפַד

- D. **Circle the article** in each group which is pointed incorrectly and **explain why**. [10]

1. הַקָּבֵר הָעֵם הָאָדָם **Reason:**
2. הַדּוֹר הַיְלֵד הָאָרוֹן **Reason:**
3. הָעֵינַן הַגְּבוּל הַהִיכָל **Reason:**
4. הָאָח הָאֵם הָעִיר **Reason:**
5. הַרְכוּשׁ הָעוֹלָם הַבְּקָר **Reason:**

- E. **Circle the interrogative ה** in each group which is pointed incorrectly and **explain why**. [10]

1. הַקָּטָל הַלֵּא הָאָרִי **Reason:**
2. הַשָּׁמַר הָאֵת הָעֵלָה **Reason:**
3. הַיְמִשָּׁל הַיְדַעְתָּן הָאָמַר **Reason:**
4. הַקָּטָל הַמְלִךְ הַחָלָם **Reason:**

5. הַתְּאֵמָר הַאֲדָמָה הַיְבֻנָּה Reason:

F. Indicate whether the statement is **True or False** by **circling** either **T** or **F**.
If the answer is **False**, correct the statement. [10]

1. Though usually attached, when the definite article stands alone (unattached), it has the form הָל. T F
2. When the article is attached to a word beginning with a guttural, it is pointed with a *qamets*. T F
3. Like the article, the interrogative הַ is pointed with a *pathach* when it is affixed to a word beginning with a guttural. T F
4. The interrogative הַ is always attached inseparably. T F
5. The interrogative pronouns מִי and מַה follow basically the same pointing as the article. T F

G. **Translate** the following words into English. [30]

<i>the man</i>	הָאָדָם	<i>man, a man</i>	אָדָם 1
	בֶּן		בֶּן 2
	גֹּי		הַגֹּי 3
	הָאִישׁ		אִישׁ 4
	הַיָּד		יָד 5
	אִשָּׁה		הָאִשָּׁה 6
	הָאָח		אָח 7
	הַיָּרֵךְ		יָרֵךְ 8
	הַיּוֹם		יוֹם 9
	דְּבָר		הַדְּבָר 10

Name _____.

Box # _____.

EXERCISE 7**Prepositions**

A. Attach the preposition ל inseparably to the following words. [15]

Examples:	לְשֵׁם	לְזֹאת	לְבָרֶק
1.	בְּכוֹר	6.	בְּשָׂר
2.	זָהָב	7.	כּוֹכָב
3.	אֵיב	8.	אַמָּת
4.	עָפָר	9.	לְבָב
5.	גָּמַל	10.	נָהָר
		11.	חַטָּאת
		12.	הֵיכָל
		13.	חֻקָּה
		14.	חֶזֶק
		15.	שָׁמַיִם

B. Attach both the inseparable preposition ל and the definite article to the following words. [30]

Examples:	לְשֵׁין	לְרֵגֶל	לְבָרֶק
1.	אָדָם	11.	גִּבּוֹר
2.	לֵב	12.	לֵילָה
3.	קָבֶר	13.	עוֹלָם
4.	דָּבָר	14.	רְכוּשׁ
5.	עִיר	15.	אֲכָלָה
6.	קָרָן	16.	מְלֶכֶךְ
7.	בִּקְרָה	17.	אוֹר
8.	בְּשָׂר	18.	יוֹם
9.	דּוֹר	19.	אַמָּת
10.	הֵיכָל	20.	בְּרוּךְ
		21.	כְּבוֹד
		22.	אֱלֹהִים
		23.	אַדְמָה
		24.	שָׁמַיִם
		25.	קִנְיָן
		26.	סוּס
		27.	שֵׁם
		28.	גֵּן
		29.	דְּרוֹר
		30.	רֵאשׁ

C. Attach the preposition מן *inseparably* to the following words. [15]

Examples:	מֵאֵב	מִזֹּאת	מִבָּרָק
1.	נֶמֶל	6.	הַכֶּסֶּא
2.	הַחֹשֶׁךְ	7.	עֶפֶר
3.	מִנְשָׁל	8.	הַהָר
4.	רְעָה	9.	נָהָר
5.	אָדָם	10.	אֹסֶף
		11.	רִגְלֵי
		12.	נָחַשׁ
		13.	הַזֹּאת
		14.	אֲדָמָה
		15.	הַיְכָל

D. The following words have a preposition prefixed to them. **Indicate whether they have the article (articular) or do not have the article (anarthrous).** If the word is articular, give the anarthrous form with the preposition; if it is anarthrous, give the articular form with the preposition. [10]

Examples:

- כְּדָבָר (___ articular; x anarthrous) כְּדָבָר
- בְּהֵיכָל (x articular; ___ anarthrous) בְּהֵיכָל

1. בְּאָדָם (___ articular; ___ anarthrous)
2. בְּאָדָם (___ articular; ___ anarthrous)
3. מִחַטָּאת (___ articular; ___ anarthrous)
4. לְעֵשׂוֹת (___ articular; ___ anarthrous)
5. לְאִישׁ (___ articular; ___ anarthrous)

E. **Circle** the one inseparable preposition which is pointed **incorrectly** in each set and **explain why**. [10]

Example:

בִּיהוּדָה לְאִישׁ כְּאִשָּׁר **Reason:** Before a guttural the *pathach* becomes *qamets* for the definite article.

1. כְּאָדָם בְּהֵיכָל לְאֲדָמָה **Reason:**
2. בְּקוֹל לְיְהוּדָה מִרְגֵּל **Reason:**
3. כְּאָדָם בְּאֱלֹהִים כְּאָדָם **Reason:**

4. כְּעֵפֶר בְּלִילָה מֵאִישׁ Reason:

5. מִהָאָדָם מִנְחָשׁ לְלֶחֶם Reason:

F. **Translate** the following words and phrases into English. [100]

Example:

: a man אִישׁ for the man לְאִישׁ <

- | | | | | |
|-------|--------------|-------|---|------|
| _____ | לְאָדָם | _____ | לְאָדָם | (1) |
| _____ | מִהַגּוֹי | _____ | מִגּוֹי | (2) |
| _____ | כִּיּוֹם | _____ | כִּיּוֹם | (3) |
| _____ | מִהַבַּיִת | _____ | מִבַּיִת | (4) |
| _____ | כְּאָב | _____ | כְּאָב | (5) |
| _____ | אַחַר בַּיִת | _____ | אַחַר אֵח | (6) |
| _____ | לְאֱלֹהִים | _____ | אֵל אֱלֹהִים | (7) |
| _____ | בְּלִי חַי | _____ | בֵּין הָאִישׁ | (8) |
| _____ | עִם הָאָדָם | _____ | אֵת הַדְּבָר | (9) |
| _____ | | _____ | כְּאָדָם לְפָנַי אֱלֹהִים | (10) |
| _____ | | _____ | רָאָה הָאָדָם הַכֹּהֵן | (11) |
| _____ | | _____ | אָמַר הַבֵּן מְהֵרָעָשָׁה | (12) |
| _____ | | _____ | מִי נָתַן מַיִם לְאָדָם | (13) |
| _____ | | _____ | הַדְּבָר הַמְּלֻדָּד לְעַם מִן־הַיְּכָל | (14) |
| _____ | | _____ | שֵׁם אֱלֹהִים הָהָר בְּאֶרֶץ | (15) |
| _____ | | _____ | נָתַן אֱלֹהִים הָאֶרֶץ לְעַם | (16) |
| _____ | | _____ | יָצָא הַכֹּהֵן מִתְּהִיכָל לְהָר | (17) |

Name _____.

Box # _____.

EXERCISE 8**Conjunctions and the Relative Pronoun**A. **Attach** the conjunction ׀ with the appropriate pointing to the following words. [15]

Examples:	וְשֵׁם	וְזֹאת	וְפָרָק
1.	גְּמָל	6.	לֵבָב
2.	בְּשָׂר	7.	רֵאשָׁה
3.	שֵׁינ	8.	רֶגֶל
4.	בְּרִית	9.	חֶק
5.	גֵּן	10.	בּוֹר
		11.	לֵלֶד
		12.	מִנְחָה
		13.	בְּגָד
		14.	גְּבוּל
		15.	אֵמֶת

B. **Circle** the conjunction in each group which is pointed **incorrectly** and **explain why**. [10]**Example:**

וְאִישׁ וַיְהוּדָה וְאִשָּׁר **Reason:** *The conjunction in situations other than before shewa, labials, composite shewas, or pause, takes a shewa.*

1. וּבֵן וַיְדַבְּרִים וְאָדָם **Reason:**
2. וְעִיר וּמְכָר וְהֶלֶד **Reason:**
3. וּפֶסֶח וְזָהָב וְדָבָר **Reason:**
4. וּפָה וְקָרָב וּבְשָׂר **Reason:**
5. וּכְנָעַן וּבְרָא וְעוֹלָם **Reason:**

C. **Circle** either **T** or **F** in order to indicate whether the statement is **True** or **False**. If the statement is **False**, *give the correct answer*. [10]

1. Originally the conjunction ׀ was pointed with a *pathach* and followed by a *dagesh forte*, similar to the definite article. **T F**
2. Like the inseparable preposition, the pointing under the conjunction is changed to a *hireq* when it is attached to a word beginning with a simple *shewa*. **T F**
3. When the conjunction is a ׀, then the first letter of the word to which it is attached must be a ך, ם, ן, or a letter with a simple *shewa*. **T F**
4. When the conjunction is attached to a word beginning with a composite *shewa*, it is a *shureq*. **T F**
5. Like the inseparable prepositions, the conjunction, when attached to a word beginning with the definite article, does not take the position and pointing of the article. **T F**

D. **Translate** the following words and phrases into English. [100]

- | | | | |
|--|-----------|--|-----|
| | וּמֶלֶךְ | וְהָעִיר | (1) |
| | וְהָאָדָם | וְלָאָדָם | (2) |
| | וּלְאִישׁ | וּבֶן | (3) |
| | | הָאִישׁ וְהָאִשָּׁה | (4) |
| | | לְבֵן מִהָאָב וּמִהָאִמָּה | (5) |
| | | וּבְלִילָהּ בָּאָה הַמֶּלֶךְ אֶל־הַהִיכָל | (6) |
| | | עָשָׂה אֱלֹהִים הָאִישׁ וְהָאִשָּׁה | (7) |
| | | בְּלִי מֶלֶךְ הַלֵּךְ הַגּוֹי אַחֵר הָאֱלֹהִים | (8) |

¹ בָּאָה is a form of the verb בָּאָה (to come, to enter). It may be translated as *he came* or *he entered*.

(9) הָלַךְ הַכֹּהֵן בְּדֶרֶךְ אֶת¹ הָאִישׁ אֲשֶׁר בָּא מִהָעִיר

(10) בָּא הָעָם² עַל הָעִיר בְּלֵילָה

(11) רָאָה הָעָם הָאֲרֶץ אֲשֶׁר נָתַן אֱלֹהִים לְגוֹי כְּאֲשֶׁר הִדְבָּר אֲשֶׁר דִּבֶּר

(12) יָשַׁב הָאִישׁ אֶת הַבֵּן וְחָבַת בָּהָר

E. **Translate** the following words and phrases into Hebrew. [25]

Example:

The woman in the palace _____ הָאִשָּׁה בַּהֵיכָל

1. The king and the servant _____
2. Between the son and the daughter _____
3. Before God and the king _____
4. According to the master _____
5. From the water to the water _____

¹ See the textbook, page 60, footnotes 95 and 96, concerning אֶת as either a preposition or the direct object marker.

² With regard to this form, see the textbook, page 53 (5C).

Name _____.

Box # _____.

EXERCISE 9**Noun and Adjective: Their Gender and Number**

In the chart below, observe the general vowel changes that usually take place in forming a masculine plural noun or adjective. Note that some words are both adjectives and nouns (e.g., חָכָם = *wise man* as well as *wise*). The following examples do not cover all possible vowel changes in Hebrew nouns of one or two syllables.

	Singular	Plural
1-syllable nouns	דָּם	דָּמִים
	קוֹץ	קוֹצִים
	סוֹס	סוֹסִים
2-syllable nouns	דְּבָר	דְּבָרִים
	חָכָם	חָכְמִים
	גְּדוֹל	גְּדוֹלִים
	נְשִׂיא	נְשִׂאִים

A. Give the masculine plural of the following words. [10]

	Singular	Plural		Singular	Plural
>	סוֹס	סוֹסִים	6.	בָּקָר	
1.	אֹר		7.	פָּר	
2.	נְבִיא		8.	סוֹר	
3.	טוֹב		9.	חָלָל	
4.	זָר		10.	כָּנָב	
5.	מְרוֹם				

- B. Review the chart in the Textbook on page 69. Give the feminine singular and plural of the following words (5):

Masculine Singular	Feminine Singular	Feminine Plural
סוס	סוֹסָה	סוֹסוֹת
טוב		
גִּדּוּל		
חֲכָם		
קִדְּשׁ		
טְהוֹר		

- C. Circle the incorrect word and explain why it is incorrect (5):

Example:

סוֹסָה טובָה אִשָּׁה Reason: *should be* אִשָּׁה

- סוֹסִים אֲנִיִּים סוֹסוֹת Reason:
- טוֹבָה גִּדּוּלָה סוֹסָת Reason:
- אֱלֹהִים סוֹסִים דְּבָרִים Reason:
- חֲכָמָה אִשָּׁה טוֹבָה Reason:
- טוֹבוֹת אִשּׁוֹת קוֹלוֹת Reason:

- D. Translate the following Hebrew into English (5):

הַסּוֹסִים (1 Kings 10:28)

גִּדּוּלָה (Genesis 20:9)

וְהָאֲנָשִׁים (Genesis 46:32)

כִּדְבָרִים (Genesis 24:28)

Name _____.

Box # _____.

EXERCISE 10**Noun and Adjective: Their Relationship**

- A. 1. **Translate** the following Hebrew phrases and sentences into smooth English. [75]
 2. **Circle** all *attributive adjectives*. [8]
 3. Draw a **box** around all *predicative adjectives*. [5]

Note: Even though these phrases and sentences might be taken from the Old Testament (as indicated by the footnotes), **do not use a Bible translation** to help in translating them.

Example: the big horse is good טוב הסוס הגדול

- _____ וְסוּסִים כְּסוּסִים ¹ (1)
- _____ כְּסוּסִים בַּמְדָּבָר ² (2)
- _____ הָעֵיר הַגְּדֹלָה: ³ (3)
- _____ וְהַכְּהֵן הַגְּדוֹל ⁴ (4)
- _____ אֶל-אֶרֶץ טוֹבָה ⁵ (5)
- _____ מִי־גוֹי גָּדוֹל ⁶ (6)
- _____ גְּדוֹל יְהוָה ⁷ (7)
- _____ הָעַם [אֲמַר] ⁹ טוֹב הַדָּבָר: ⁸ (8)
- _____

¹ 1 Kings 20:25

² Isaiah 63:13

³ Genesis 10:12

⁴ Leviticus 21:10

⁵ Exodus 3:8

⁶ Deuteronomy 4:7

⁷ Psalm 135:5

⁸ 1 Kings 18:24

⁹ The word in square brackets has been altered from its form in this passage in the Old Testament in order to make it translatable for the beginning student. The brackets should be omitted in the English translation.

טוֹב בְּרַע אֲזַרְע בְּטוֹב¹ (9)

חַנּוּן 3 יְהוּנָה וְצַדִּיק² (10)

לְצַדִּיק לֹא-טוֹב⁴ (11)

רְאָה הַגּוֹי הַדְּבָרִים הַגְּדוֹלִים וְהַטּוֹבִים אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה אֱלֹהִים לְיִשְׂרָאֵל:⁵ (12)

B. **Translate** the following English phrases and sentences into Hebrew [31]:

Example: the great king הַמֶּלֶךְ הַגְּדוֹל

1. a good man
2. good men
3. good women
4. a good woman
5. The priest is good.
6. The king and the nation are great.
7. The people loved the good king from that great city.

¹ Leviticus 27:10

² Psalm 116:5

³ *gracious*

⁴ Proverbs 17:26

⁵ This sentence is not from the Old Testament, but reflects its concepts.

Name _____.

Box # _____.

EXERCISE 11**The Construct State****Supplementary Table of Construct Forms:**

Gender	Absolute singular	Construct singular	Absolute plural	Construct plural
Masculine	אָח	אָחִי	אָחִים	אָחִי
	בֵּן	בְּנִי	בָּנִים	בְּנֵי
	מֶלֶךְ	מְלִכִּי	מְלָכִים	מְלָכֵי
	עַם	עַמִּי	עַמִּים	עַמֵּי
	רֹאשׁ	רֹאשִׁי	רֹאשִׁים	רֹאשֵׁי
Feminine	בַּת	בְּתִי	בָּנוֹת	בְּנוֹתֵי
	מְקוֹם	מְקוֹמִי	מְקוֹמוֹת	מְקוֹמוֹתֵי
	עִיר	עִירִי	עָרִים	עָרֵי

☞ See, also, the tables on pages 82 and 83 of the Textbook.

- A. **Translate** the following Hebrew phrases and sentences into smooth English.

Note: Even though these phrases and sentences might be taken from the Old Testament (as indicated by the footnotes), **do not use a Bible translation** to help in translating them.

Example: He called on the name of God. קָרָא בְּשֵׁם־אֱלֹהִים

וְחָשַׁד עַל־פְּנֵי תְהוֹם² (1)

דְּגַת תְּיָם³ (2)

¹ Some of the nouns expressing family relationships take the *hireq* of the old genitive ending in the construct (e.g., אָבִי and אָמִי).

² Genesis 1:2

³ Genesis 1:26

רְאִשֵׁי הַהָרִים¹ (3)

אֶל־מְקוֹם הַמִּזְבֵּחַ אֲשֶׁר־עָשָׂה שָׁם² (4)

בֶּן־אֲחֵי אֲבָרָם³ (5)

[נִבְדְּלוּ]⁵ מֵעַמִּי הָאֲרָצוֹת אֶל־תּוֹרַת הָאֱלֹהִים⁴ (6)

B. Rewrite the following words in their construct form. If the word is singular, give the singular construct; if plural, the plural construct:

Example:

דָּבָר < דִּבְר

טוֹב (6)	כָּל (1)
יָד (7)	חֻקִּים (2)
זָהָב (8)	יָדַיִם (3)
תּוֹרָה (9)	בֵּן (4)
דְּבָרִים (10)	גְּדוֹל (5)

C. **Translate** the following phrases into Hebrew:

- The house of the king:
- The man of God:
- The son of God:
- The words of the priest:
- The mares of the daughter:
- The name of the city:
- All of the nations:
- The brother of the woman:

¹ Genesis 8:5

² Genesis 13:4

³ Genesis 14:12

⁴ Nehemiah 10:29

⁵ נִבְדְּלוּ = “they separated themselves” from *בָּדַל (he separated).

9. The hands of the good servant:

10. The cities of the great land:

D. Circle the construct form in each group which is pointed incorrectly and explain why.

1. יָד פֶּלֶא אִישׁ **Reason:**

2. דְּבַר אַח שֵׁם **Reason:**

3. קוֹלוֹת דְּבָרֵי עָם **Reason:**

4. עִיר סוֹסֶת הָר **Reason:**

5. בֵּן תּוֹרַת דְּבָרֵי **Reason:**

E. Indicate whether the statement is **True** or **False**. If the answer is **False**, edit the statement so that it is worded correctly.

1. Words bound together by a *maqeph* are essentially considered one word, but are not always in a construct relation. **T F**

2. Each noun in construct loses its accent and its long vowel. **T F**

3. Normally, full-letter vowels cannot be reduced; however, occasionally they are shortened when they occur in a noun in construct. **T F**

4. The noun in construct is normally translated in a way that joins two nouns in the construct relation with the English preposition “of.” **T F**

5. In the Hebrew Bible the construct is always attached to the absolute (genitive) with a *maqeph*. **T F**

6. When the word in the absolute (genitive) is definite, the word in the construct also has the article written with it in Hebrew, since they must agree. **T F**

7. When an adjective qualifies a word in construct, the adjective is attached with a *maqeph* and inserted between the construct and the absolute. **T F**

8. When a word with a dual ending is in construct, the pointing is identical to a plural masculine noun in construct. **T F**

Name _____.

Box # _____.

EXERCISE 12**Personal Pronouns**

A. **Translate** the following Hebrew phrases and sentences into smooth English.

Note: Even though these phrases and sentences might be taken from the Old Testament (as indicated by the footnotes), **do not use a Bible translation** to help in translating them.

Example: *You are a good/beautiful woman.* אִשָּׁה טוֹבָה אַתְּ.

מִן־הָאָרֶץ הַהִוא יֵצֵא אֲשׁוּר¹ (1)

עַל־כֵּן קָרָא [הָעִיר] בְּכָל כִּי־שָׁם בְּלֵל יְהוָה שְׂפַת כָּל־הָאָרֶץ² (2)

אֲבָרָם יָשַׁב בְּאֶרֶץ־כְּנָעַן וְלוֹט יָשַׁב בְּעָרֵי הַכְּפָר³ (3)

וַיִּתֵּב הָאָרֶץ הַהִוא טוֹב⁴ (4)

אֲנִי־אֵל שַׁדַּי⁵ (5)

אַתָּה עֲתָה בְרוּךְ יְהוָה:⁶ (6)

¹ Genesis 10:11

² Genesis 11:9

³ Genesis 13:12

⁴ Genesis 2:12

⁵ Genesis 17:1

⁶ Genesis 26:29

מֵאֵין אַתֶּם , מִחֶרֶן אֲנִיחֵנִי: ¹ (7)

אֲנִכִּי אֲנִכִּי הוּא , מִי־אַתָּה? ² (8)

הַמָּה הַגְּבֻרִים אֲשֶׁר מֵעוֹלָם אֲנִשִּׁי הַשָּׁם: ³ (9)

אֲשֶׁר לֹא־מַעֲרִי הַגּוֹיִם־הָאֵלֶּה הִנֵּה: ⁴ (10)

B. **Translate** the following sentences into Hebrew:

The man who dwelt in the great city is good.

The prophet saw all which God did to the great nation.

The king took all of the things in this great city.

The servant heard all the words which Abraham spoke to the kings of the land.

God spoke to the man whom He created.

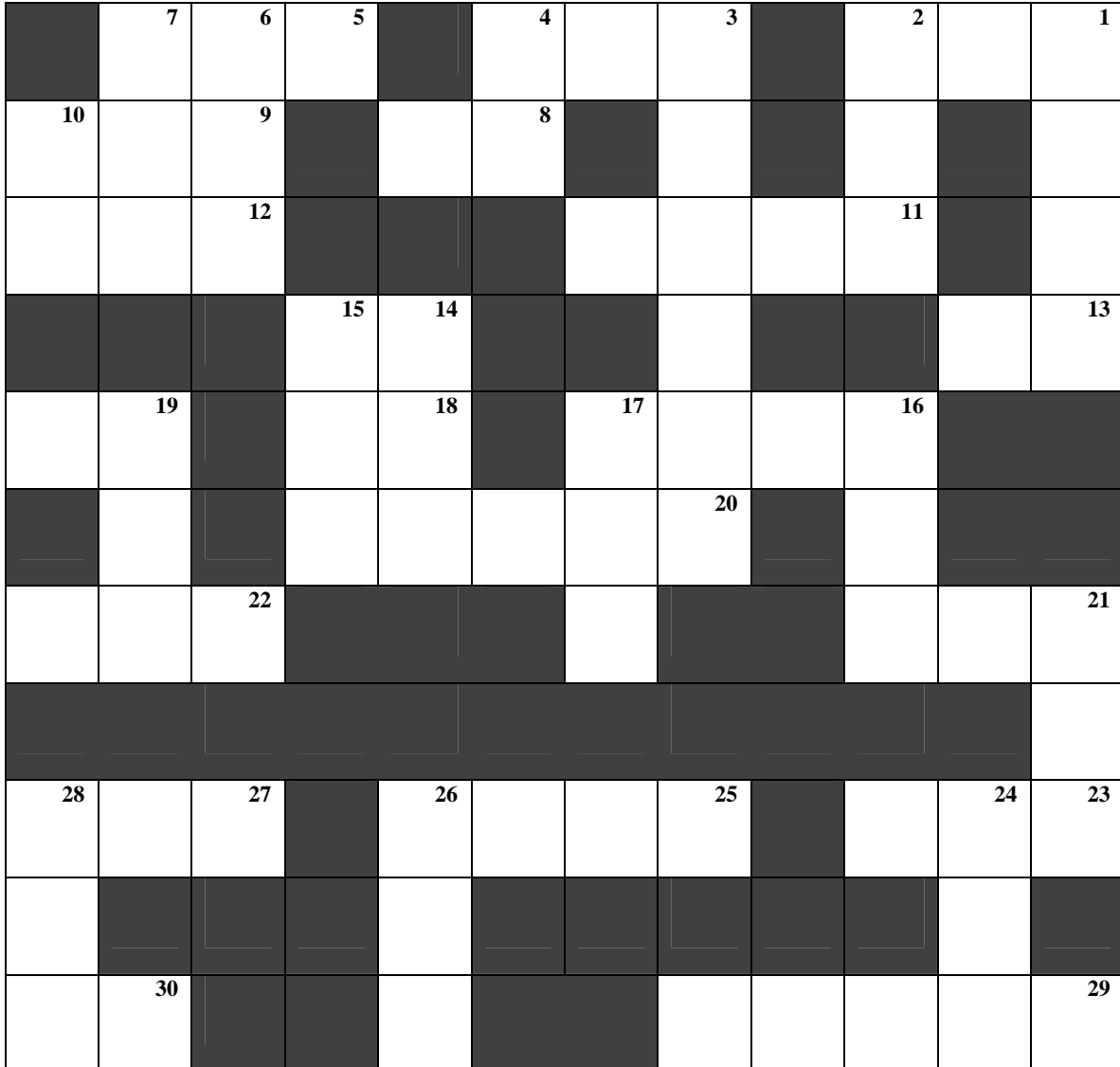
¹ Genesis 29:4

² Isaiah 51:12

³ Genesis 6:4

⁴ Deuteronomy 20:15

HEBREW CROSSWORD PUZZLE



DOWN

- 1. lord, master
- 2. head
- 3. prophets
- 4. brother
- 6. between
- 7. He created
- 10. blood
- 14. tent
- 15. He blessed
- 16. life, soul
- 17. He loved
- 19. one (m)

- 21. He saw
- 24. He knew
- 26. He took
- 28. day

ACROSS

- 1. He said
- 3. He lifted up
- 5. heart
- 8. life
- 9. He descended
- 11. heavens
- 12. utterance
- 13. hand
- 14. father
- 16. prophet
- 18. mountain
- 19. mother

- 20. from the king
- 21. head
- 22. man
- 23. He was
- 25. great
- 27. nation
- 29. toward the city
- 30. people

NOTE: Omit all vowel pointings. Final forms must fit both directions.

Name _____.

Box # _____.

EXERCISE 13**The Regular Verb — Perfect**

- A. **Translate** the following Hebrew sentences into smooth English. Assume that all of them are complete sentences.

Note: Even though these phrases and sentences might be taken from the Old Testament (as indicated by the footnotes), **do not use a Bible translation** to help in translating them.

עַם קָדוֹשׁ אָתָּה לַיהוָה¹ (1)

וְרַבָּקָה אָמְרָה אֶל־יַעֲקֹב לֵאמֹר הִנֵּה שָׁמַעְתִּי² (2)

וּבְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל יָשְׁבוּ בְקֶרֶב הַכְּנַעֲנִי³ תַּחְתָּי וְהָאֹמְרִי וְהַפְּרִזִּי
וְהַחֲנִי וְהַיְבוּסִי⁴ (3)

אִם־אִישׁ אָמַר הִישִׁיבָה אִישׁ וְאָמְרָתָ אֵין⁵: (4)

הִידַעְתֶּם אֶת־לֶבֶן בֶּן־נַחֲוֹר, יִדְעֵנוּ⁶: (5)

וְלִקְחֹתֶם אֲגָדֹת אֲזוּב וּשְׂבָלֹתֶם בַּדָּם אֲשֶׁר־בַּסֶּף⁷ (6)

לָמָּה זֶה עֹזְבֹתֶן אֶת־הָאִישׁ¹ (7)

¹ Deuteronomy 7:6

² Genesis 27:6

³ Proper names of peoples are called gentilic nouns. In Hebrew, they characteristically end in ך, often take the definite article, and may be translated as follows: הַכְּנַעֲנִי = *the Canaanites*.

⁴ Judges 3:5

⁵ Judges 4:20 (slightly modified)

⁶ Genesis 29:5

⁷ Exodus 12:22

B. **Translate** the following sentences into Hebrew:

1. The man kept all the words which God had said.

2. God gave the woman to the man for a wife.

3. From the tent Sarah heard the words which the men said to Abraham.

4. God heard the voice of the people from heaven.

5. The sons of the prophet did not obey God.

¹ Exodus 2:20

Name _____.

Box # _____.

EXERCISE 14**Pronominal Suffixes for Nouns****Supplementary Vocabulary:**

- A. **Translate** the following Hebrew sentences into smooth English. Assume that all of them are complete sentences.

Note: Even though these phrases and sentences might be taken from the Old Testament (as indicated by the footnotes), **do not use a Bible translation** to help in translating them.

(1) [לְקַח] עָשׂוּ אֶת־נָשָׁיו וְאֶת־בָּנָיו וְאֶת־בְּנֹתָיו וְאֶת־כָּל־נַפְשׁוֹת
בֵּיתוֹ אֶל־אֶרֶץ¹

(2) וְאָמַר בֵּינִים תְּהוּא תֵּנָה אֶל־תֵּינוּ נָה²

(3) שָׂמְעָה בְּשָׂדֶה מוֹאָב כִּי־פָקַד יְהוָה אֶת־עַמּוֹ³

(4) עַל־כֵּן אֶתְּבַתִּי מִצֹּתִיךָ מִזֶּהָב וּמִפָּזָה⁴

(5) וְעָבְרוּ גוֹזִים רַבִּים עַל הָעִיר תִּזְאֹת

וְאָמְרוּ אִישׁ אֶל־רֵעֵהוּ⁵

עַל־מָה עָשָׂה יְהוָה כָּכָה לָעִיר תִּגְדֹּלָה תִּזְאֹת⁶:

¹ Genesis 36:6 (slightly modified)

² Isaiah 25:9

³ Ruth 1:6

⁴ Psalm 119:127

⁵ אִישׁ אֶל־רֵעֵהוּ (literally, *each unto his friend/neighbor*) is an idiom meaning *to one another*.

⁶ Jeremiah 22:8

B. **Translate** the following sentences into Hebrew:

1. The people did not obey the words of the old prophet.
2. The king knew that the words of the man of God were good.
3. The land which God has given to the people is great and good.
4. The people of the city took all the silver and all the gold to their head.
5. The old prophet sat upon the ground all day and called in a great voice, “What have we done?”

C. **Circle** the correct spelling of the following words:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. <i>our horse</i> | סוֹסָנוּ | סוֹסְנוּ |
| 2. <i>her horse</i> | סוֹסָהּ | סוֹסֶתָהּ |
| 3. <i>your word</i> | דְּבַרְכֶם | דְּבַרְכֵם |
| 4. <i>her mare</i> | סוֹסֶתָהּ | סוֹסָהּ |
| 5. <i>his counsel</i> | עֲצָתוֹ | עֲצוֹתוֹ |
| 6. <i>my horse</i> | סוֹסִי | סוֹסֶתִי |
| 7. <i>our horses</i> | סוֹסֵינוּ | סוֹסָנוּ |
| 8. <i>their mares</i> | סוֹסוֹתָם | סוֹסוֹתֵיהֶם |
| 9. <i>my mares</i> | סוֹסוֹתִי | סוֹסוֹתֵי |
| 10. <i>our word</i> | דְּבַרְנוּ | דְּבַרְנוֹ |

Name _____.

Box # _____.

EXERCISE 15**Pronominal Suffixes for Prepositions and את**

- A. **Translate** the following Hebrew sentences into smooth English. Assume that all of them are complete sentences.

Note: Even though these phrases and sentences might be taken from the Old Testament (as indicated by the footnotes), **do not use a Bible translation** to help in translating them.

(1) בְּצֶלֶם אֱלֹהִים בָּרָא אֹתוֹ זָכָר וּנְקֵבָה בָּרָא אֹתָם:¹

(2) וַיִּשְׁבְּנוּ אֹתְכֶם²

(3) וַאֲסַפֹּתָ אֶת־זִקְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וְאָמַרְתָּ אֲלֵהֶם יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵי אֲבֹתֵיכֶם
נִרְאָה⁴ אֵלַי אֱלֹהֵי אֲבֹתְכֶם יִצְחָק וַיַּעֲקֹב³

(4) וְלֹא זָכְרוּ בְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל אֶת־יהוָה אֱלֹהֵיהֶם⁵

(5) יָדַעְתִּי כִּי־נָתַן יְהוָה לָכֶם אֶת־הָאָרֶץ⁶

¹ Genesis 1:27

² Genesis 34:16

³ Exodus 3:16

⁴ Translate נִרְאָה as *has appeared* (Niphal perfect 3ms < רָאָה).

⁵ Judges 8:34

⁶ Joshua 2:9

וְהִיָּתָם 2 לָנוּ לְעֲבָדִים וְעַבְדְתֶם אֹתָנוּ: ¹ (6)

אִיפֹה הָאֲנָשִׁים אֲשֶׁר הִרְגַתֶם בְּתַבּוֹר, ⁴ כַּמִּנְךָ כְּמוֹהֶם ³ (7)

B. Translate the following sentences into Hebrew:

1. The woman sinned when she took from the tree and ate and gave to her husband with her.
2. The king went out with his men and in that night he took the great city.
3. According to your words and your laws you have ruled over us.
4. Did you not call us from every nation and gather us to yourself forever?

C. Briefly answer the following questions:

1. Which pronominal suffixes are considered “heavy”?
2. Why do certain prepositions take the plural form when suffixes are added?
3. Why does the preposition בְּ with suffixes usually have an additional ו inserted?

¹ 1 Samuel 17:9

² Qal perfect 2mp < הִיָּ . The final ה in verb roots sometimes appears as a ׳ in some forms of the verb.

³ Judges 8:18

⁴ The elided text is the Hebrew for “and they answered”—what follows is their answer.

4. What changes in translation occur when suffixes are attached to prepositions in the plural form versus prepositions in the singular form?

D. Indicate whether the statement is **True** or **False** by **circling T or F**.
If the answer is **False**, correct the statement.

1. Prepositions cannot be attached to personal pronouns. T F
2. When the personal pronoun is employed as the object of a verb it is usually indefinite. T F
3. The ו and הַ suffixes are primitive forms of הו and הָ which have survived with various forms. T F
4. When the preposition כִּי receives a suffix, it is always attached to the poetical form כִּי־. T F
5. וְ and אֵין denote simple possession. T F

E. **Circle** the correct forms (more than one, or none, may be correct):

1. “his horse” סוּסֶם סוּסוֹ סוּסָיו
2. “to us” לָנוּ אֵלָינוּ לְנוּ
3. “like them” כְּכֶם כְּהֶם כְּהֵן
4. “upon you” עָלֶיךָ עָלֵינוּ עָלֶיךָ
5. “our horses” סוּסֵינוּ סוּסֵנוּ סוּסֵהוּ
6. “unto us” אֵלָינוּ אֵלֵינוּ אֵלֵינוּ
7. “like you” כְּמוֹכֶן כְּהֶם כְּכֶן
8. “from you” מִמְּךָ מִמֶּךָ מִמְּךָ
9. “in him” בְּנוֹ בְּנוֹ בְּהוּ
10. “from her” מִמֶּהָ מִמְּנָהָ מִמֶּךָ

Name _____.

Box # _____.

EXERCISE 16**The Regular Verb — Imperfect and Imperative**

Translate the following Hebrew sentences into smooth English. Assume that all of them are complete sentences.

Note: Even though these phrases and sentences might be taken from the Old Testament (as indicated by the footnotes), **do not use a Bible translation** to help in translating them.

(1) וְאִיךְ נִגְנַב מִבַּיִת אֲדֹנָיִךְ כֶּסֶף אִן זָהָב: ¹

(2) עֲתָהּ יִזְכָּר עֲוֹנָם וַיִּפְקֹד חַטָּאתָם: ²

(3) אֱלֹהֵי הַחֲקִים וְהַמְשַׁפְּטִים אֲשֶׁר תִּשְׁמְרוּן: ³

(4) וּמְשַׁלְּתָּ בְּגוֹיִם רַבִּים וּבָרָךְ לֹא יִמְשְׁלוּ: ⁴

(5) וַאֲמַרְתֶּם בְּיָוֵם הַהוּא הוֹדוּ ⁶ לְיְהוָה קִרְאתִי בְשִׁמּוֹ ⁵

¹ Genesis 44:8

² Jeremiah 14:10

³ Deuteronomy 12:1

⁴ Deuteronomy 15:6

⁵ Isaiah 12:4

⁶ Hifil imperative mp < יָדָה = give thanks.

(6) לָכֵן זִנְּהָה שְׁמָעֵי דְבַר־יְהוָה:¹

(7) וְעָתָה, נִכְרַתְהָ בְרִית אֲנִי וְאַתָּה [נִיחָיִיתָ] לְעַד בֵּינִי וּבֵינְךָ:²

(8) אֱלֹהֵימֶשְׁלוֹבֵי³

¹ Ezekiel 16:35

² Genesis 31:44

³ Psalm 19:14

Name _____.

Box # _____.

EXERCISE 17**Participle**

A. Give the principle parts of the Qal active participle for the following verbs:

Verb Root	ms	fs	fs (alt.)	mp	fp
אכל					
הלך					
אסף					
זכר					
כתב					

B. Give the principle parts of the Qal passive participle for the following verbs:

Verb Root	ms	fs	fs (alt.)	mp	fp
ילד					
נתן					
יסף					
עמד					
קרת					

C. **Translate** the following Hebrew sentences into smooth English. Assume that all of them are complete sentences.

(1) בְּרוּךְ יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵי אֲדָנִי אֲבִרְתָּם¹

¹ Genesis 24:27

(2) לֹא יָדַעְתִּי הַשְׁמֵר אֶחָי אֲנֹכִי:¹

(3) שָׂרָה אֲשַׁתְּךָ יִלְדֶת לְךָ בֵּן [וְנִתְקָרָא] אֶת־שְׁמוֹ יִצְחָק²

(4) תִּמְלֹאךָ הַגֹּאֵל אֹתִי מִכָּל־רָע³

(5) שֵׁשֶׁת יָמִים תַּעֲבֹד וּבַיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי תִשְׁבֹּת⁴

D. Identify gender and number for the following participles and imperatives:

- | | | | |
|-----|------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. | שָׁמֵר | gender _____ | number _____. |
| 2. | יֹשֶׁבֶת | gender _____ | number _____. |
| 3. | אֹכֵל | gender _____ | number _____. |
| 4. | זָכָרִי | gender _____ | number _____. |
| 5. | שֹׁלֵחַ | gender _____ | number _____. |
| 6. | שֹׁמְרָנָה | gender _____ | number _____. |
| 7. | יוֹסֵף | gender _____ | number _____. |
| 8. | יְרוּשִׁים | gender _____ | number _____. |
| 9. | שֹׁמְעוּ | gender _____ | number _____. |
| 10. | עֹמְדוֹת | gender _____ | number _____. |

¹ Genesis 4:9

² Genesis 17:19

³ Genesis 48:16

⁴ Exodus 34:21

Name _____.

Box # _____.

EXERCISE 18**Infinitive**

- A. Translate** the following sentences into English and, utilizing the parsing sheets, **parse all verbs:**

(1) וְזָכַרְתִּי אֶת־בְּרִיתִי אֲשֶׁר בֵּינִי וּבֵינֵיכֶם וּבֵין כָּל־נַפְשׁ חַיָּה
בְּכָל־בָּשָׂר וְלֹא־יְהִי עוֹד תַּמִּים לְמַבּוּל לְשַׁחַת כָּל־בָּשָׂר:¹

(2) כִּי תִשְׁמַע בְּקוֹל יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ לְשָׁמֹר אֶת־כָּל־מִצְוֹתָיו²

(3) [וְיִהְיֶה]⁴ אִם־שָׁמַעַתְּ תִשְׁמַעוּ אֶל־מִצְוֹתַי אֲשֶׁר אֲנֹכִי מְצַוֶּה³ אֶתְכֶם
הַיּוֹם לֵאמֹר אֶת־יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵיכֶם⁵

(4) שָׁמַעוּ־נָא הַחֲלוֹם הַזֶּה אֲשֶׁר חָלַמְתִּי:⁶

(5) וְלִקְחַתֶּם מִדָּם תִּפְר [וְתִשְׁפְּךְ] עַל־קַרְנֵת הַמִּזְבֵּחַ בְּאַצְבָּעֶיךָ
וְאֶת־כָּל־תִּדְמַת תִּשְׁפְּךָ אֶל־יְסוּד הַמִּזְבֵּחַ:⁷

¹ Genesis 9:15

² Deuteronomy 13:19

³ Piel participle masculine singular from צוה, *commanding*.

⁴ When a Hebrew word occurs in square brackets in the exercises, it is a substitute for the actual word found in the Hebrew Bible. This is done in order to avoid difficult forms for which the student is not prepared at this stage of Hebrew study.

⁵ Deuteronomy 11:13

⁶ Genesis 37:6

⁷ Exodus 29:12

B. Opposites: Place the letter of the correct opposite in front of the number on the left.

_____ 1.	בַּת	a.	עָרַב
_____ 2.	יָשׁ	b.	שׁוּב
_____ 3.	בְּקָר	c.	עָבַד
_____ 4.	יוֹם	d.	מוֹת
_____ 5.	אִשָּׁה	e.	שָׁמַיִם
_____ 6.	אָב	f.	מִן
_____ 7.	עָם	g.	נָשָׂא
_____ 8.	יָרַד	h.	בָּן
_____ 9.	חָיָה	i.	לִיָּה
_____ 10.	לִפְנֵי	j.	אַחַר
_____ 11.	אֵל	k.	בְּלִי
_____ 12.	עַל	l.	אֵין
_____ 13.	שִׁים	m.	תָּחַת
_____ 14.	נָתַן	n.	יָצָא
_____ 15.	בּוֹא	o.	אִישׁ
_____ 16.	הֵלֵךְ	p.	עָנָה
_____ 17.	יָשַׁב	q.	לָקַח
_____ 18.	דָּבַר	r.	עָמַד
_____ 19.	מָלַךְ	s.	עָלָה
_____ 20.	אֶרֶץ	t.	אִם

C. Using the preposition ל, make the following into infinitive constructs:

1.	זָכַר	6.	בָּטַח
2.	כָּתַב	7.	שָׁמַר
3.	מָלַךְ	8.	שָׁפַט
4.	שָׁלַח	9.	קָבַר
5.	פָּקַד	10.	כָּפַר

D. In the space to the right of each root, write the infinitive absolute for it:

1.	אָכַל	6.	עָבַד
----	-------	----	-------

2. ילד

7. פקד

3. ידע

8. אהב

4. כרת

9. שמע

5. זכר

10. ירש

Name _____.

Box # _____.

EXERCISE 19**Segholate Nouns and Stative Verbs**

- A. **Translate** the following sentences into English and **parse all verbs** (utilizing a parsing sheet).

(1) זְכַרְרַחֲמֵיךָ יְהוָה וַחֲסֵדֶיךָ כִּי מֵעוֹלָם הַמָּה: ¹

(2) וַרְבֵּקָה אָמְרָה אֶל־יַעֲקֹב בְּנֵה לֵאמֹר הֲנֵה שְׁמַעְתִּי אֶת־אָבִיךָ
מִדְבַר ³ אֶל־עֵשׂוֹ אָחִיךָ לֵאמֹר: ²

(3) וַעֲתָה בְנֵי שְׁמַע בְּקֻלִּי לְאִשֶּׁר אֲנִי מִצְוֶה ⁵ אֶתְךָ: ⁴

(4) בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא כָּרַת יְהוָה אֶת־אֲבָרָם בְּרִית לֵאמֹר לְזַרְעֶךָ נָתַתִּי
אֶת־הָאָרֶץ הַזֹּאת מִנְתַּר מִצְרַיִם עַד־הַנְּתַר הַגָּדֹל נְהַר־פָּרָת: ⁷

¹ Psalm 25:6

² Genesis 27:6

³ Translate this word as a participle: *speaking*.

⁴ Genesis 27:8

⁵ Translate this word as a participle: *commanding*.

⁶ Qal perfect 1cs נתן. The third root letter (ן) is assimilated into the first letter of the verbal suffix (note the compensatory *dagesh forte*).

⁷ Genesis 15:18

B. Answer the following questions as succinctly as possible:

1. How can one distinguish an imperative from an imperfect?
2. How can one recognize an infinitive absolute?
3. What are the distinguishing characteristics of the Qal passive participle?
4. What single characteristic do the imperative, participle, and infinitive share?
5. Carefully explain the difference in function between an active participle and a passive participle.

Name _____.

Box # _____.

EXERCISE 20**The *Waw*-Correlative and *Waw*-Consecutive
The Niphal Conjugation**

Translate the following sentences into English and **parse all verbs** (utilizing a parsing sheet). Proper names are indicated by means of footnotes in this exercise. For future exercises the student will be expected to utilize Holladay's *Lexicon*.

(1) כִּי חֲשַׁבּוֹן⁴ עִיר סִיחֹן³ מֶלֶךְ הָאֱמֹרִי² [הָיָא]¹
וְהָיָא נֶלְחָם בְּמֶלֶךְ מוֹאָב⁶ הָרֵאשׁוֹן⁵

(3) וַתִּשְׁחַת הָאָרֶץ לִפְנֵי הָאֱלֹהִים וַתִּמְלֵא הָאָרֶץ חָמָס:⁷

(4) וַאֲתָתָה קַח⁸ לְךָ מִכָּל-מֵאֲכָל אֲשֶׁר יֹאכַל וְאֶסְפַּת אֶלֶיךָ
וְהָיָה לְךָ וּלְהֵם לְאֹכְלָהּ:⁹

(5) הַשִּׁפְךָ דָּם הָאָדָם בְּאָדָם דָּמּוֹ יִשְׁפַךְ כִּי בְצַלֵּם אֱלֹהִים
עָשָׂה אֶת-הָאָדָם:¹⁰

¹ The actual form used in the Hebrew Bible is הָיָא, a normal defective spelling of הָיָא in the Pentateuch.

² Proper name of a people (gentilic noun).

³ Proper name of an individual.

⁴ Proper name of a place.

⁵ Numbers 21:26

⁶ Proper name of a place.

⁷ Genesis 6:11

⁸ Qal imperative ms לקח, translate: *take*.

⁹ Genesis 6:21

¹⁰ Genesis 9:6

6) מֵאֵלֶּה נִפְרְדוּ אֵינִי תַּגְוִים בְּאַרְצֹתֵם אִישׁ לְלִשְׁנֹו לְמִשְׁפַּחְתָּם
בְּגוֹיֵהֶם:¹

Using the letters given below, construct as many Hebrew words as you can. Each letter must be adjacent to or diagonal to the next letter of the word—another letter may not intervene.

For example, אָמַר (*he said*) is created by attaching the א to the מ to the ר. Conversely, attaching the א to the ל is not legitimate since the ל does not stand adjacent to the א. (Remember, additional words may be constructed by adding feminine or plural endings, etc.)

ה	מ	א	ה
ר	ד	י	א
ו	כ	ז	ב
ל	נ	ה	צ

C. Review

1. Which letters take a weak *dagesh (lene)*?
2. Which vowels are full-letter vowels?
3. Which letters take a composite *shewa*?
4. Which letters cannot take a strong *dagesh (forte)*?
5. What is the function of the *athnach*?

¹ Genesis 10:5

Name _____.

Box # _____.

EXERCISE 21**The Piel and Pual Conjugations**

Translate the following sentences into English **and parse all verbs** (utilizing a parsing sheet). Instead of providing a “Supplementary Vocabulary,” instruction will be given for utilizing Holladay’s *Lexicon*. From this point on, all words not given in the textbook’s Vocabulary or Glossary must be looked up in Holladay’s *Lexicon*.

וַיְדַבֵּר אֱלֹהִים אֵת כָּל-הַדְּבָרִים הָאֵלֶּה¹ (1)

There are no new words in #1.

זָכוֹר אֶת-יוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת [לְקַדֵּשׁ אֹתוֹ]:² (2)

There are no new words in #2.

וַיַּעֲמֵד הָעָם מֵרְחוֹק וּמִשָּׁהָ נִגַּשׁ אֶל-הָעֵרֶפֶל אֲשֶׁר-שָׁם³
הָאֱלֹהִים:⁴ (3)

There are 3 new words in #3:

- (a) מֵרְחוֹק: The מֵ is the preposition מִן whose compensatory *dagesh* (for assimilating the *nun*) has been rejected by the guttural , and the *hireq* heightened to *tsere* to compensate for that rejection. That leaves רְחוֹק as the main word. Note the *holem* between the 2nd and 3rd letters—it might be spelled fully (וֹ) at times. Look in Holladay’s *Lexicon* on page 338, column 1. There you find רְחוֹק and it says, “*f* רְחוֹק.” Go to page 337, column 1. Look under 3. “(stand) *mērāhōq* at a distance 2 K 27.”
- (b) נִגַּשׁ: Note the *dagesh* in גּ. It could be compensating for an assimilated letter (most likely a *nun*). If so, the root might consist of the same three

¹ Exodus 20:1

² Exodus 20:8

³ Literally, “which there” = “there” (see Holladay, *Lexicon*, 374 col. 2).

⁴ Exodus 20:21

letters that are showing: שגג. Look in Holladay’s *Lexicon* on page 227, column 2, the last entry: שגג. Notice that the previous entry is not from the same root since its third letter is a *sin*, not a *shin*. The entry says that the “pf. & pt. expressed by nif.” (“perfect and participle are expressed by the Niphal”). Also note that the imperfect forms listed in the second line of the entry do not include שגג, a potential Qal impf 1cp. Continue to read the entry. On page 228, column 1, the “nif.” paragraph lists שגג as the first of the forms in the perfect (3ms). Since וַיִּבְרָא (and Moses) precedes this verb in the text, it is probably the subject of the verb—that fits the necessity of agreement in person, number, and gender.

- (c) הַיְעָרְפֵל: The הַ is an article (the *pathach* has been heightened to a *qamets* to compensate for the normal doubling *dagesh* that is part of the form of the definite article but is rejected here by the guttural). Since there are no other prefixes or suffixes identifiable for this word, it must be a quadrilateral (4-letter) root. Look in Holladay’s *Lexicon*, page 284, column 1, for the correct entry.

4 וְהַיְעָרְפֵל גְּבֵרֵי מֵאֵד מֵאֵד עַל-הָאָרֶץ וַיִּכְסֹּף כָּל-הַהָרִים תְּגַבְהִים
אֲשֶׁר-תָּחַת כָּל-הַשָּׁמַיִם:¹

There are 3 new words in #4:

- (a) גְּבֵרֵי: Remember, Hebrew lexicons are arranged alphabetically. How early in the Hebrew alphabet is ג? Find the first entry that begins with ג. It is found on page _____. Look at the second root letter in the word. Where would you find גב in relationship to נג? The first entry listed by Holladay that begins with גב is on page _____. Where in the Hebrew alphabet does ג occur? Find the entry for גב on page _____. In how many different stems or conjugations is this Hebrew word found in the Old Testament? _____. Peruse the forms presented in the first few lines of each paragraph representing the different conjugations. Notice that the forms are listed with the perfects (“pf.”) first, then the imperfects (“impf.”). Can you find the exact same form that is used in Genesis 7:19? Are any of the Scripture references closely related to this passage?
- (b) וַיִּכְסֹּף: What can be said about this form? What does the ׀ indicate? The answer to that question reveals whether ׀ is a prefix or part of the root. Which conjugation utilizes a *shewa* under the imperfect prefixes? What are its characteristics? Do those characteristics include a *kibbutz* or a doubling

¹ Genesis 7:19

dagesh? If so, what would that tell someone about the root of וַיִּכְסֹּי?
Remove the conjunction. Remove the prefix. Remove the suffix. What is left? Look it up in the *Lexicon*. How many entries are given that begin with these two root letters? _____. How many are verbs? _____. Do any of those verbs have the conjugation indicated by the characteristics displayed by וַיִּכְסֹּי? Is this specific form listed in the forms at the beginning of the paragraph about that conjugation? Is the Scripture reference also listed? The root, therefore, is _____.

- (c) הִגְבְּהִים: When prefixes and suffixes are removed from this word, what potential root letters remain? Review (a), above. Would this root be found fairly close to גָּבַר in the *Lexicon*? Is there any characteristic vowel in הִגְבְּהִים that should be evident in the *Lexicon* entry?

כִּי־גִנְבַּב גִּנְבָתִי מֵאֶרֶץ הָעֵבְרָיִם וְגַם־פָּהַל לֹא־עָשִׂיתִי מְאוּמָה (5)
כִּי־שָׂמוּ² אֶתִּי בַבְּוֹר: ¹

There are 3 new words in #5:

- (a) הָעֵבְרָיִם: When prefixes and suffixes are removed from this word, what potential root letters remain? Note carefully any peculiar vowels in this form. How many entries in the *Lexicon* begin with these same three root letters? _____. Which entry fits this form? Is this same exact form listed?
- (b) פָּהַל: Since there are no discernible suffixes or prefixes, could this be the totality of the word? Look it up in the *Lexicon*. It is found on page _____, column _____. How many times does the entry say that this word is employed in the Hebrew Old Testament? _____.
- (c) מְאוּמָה: Are there any potential prefixes or suffixes in this form? Holladay's *Lexicon* does not list all words by means of the three-letter root. Forms other than verbs are often listed just as they are found. For example, מְקוּם is listed as such (p. 212). It is not listed under קוּם (pp. 315-16). מְאוּמָה is to be found on page _____, meaning “_____.”

B. Review

- Which letters of the alphabet sometimes lose their consonantal character and become silent?

¹ Genesis 40:15

² Qal perfect 3 c pl from שָׂם “he put, he placed” (see Holladay, *Lexicon*, 351, col. 1).

2. Which letters are gutturals?
3. What are the two types of gutturals called and which gutturals belong in each group?
4. Which letters are labials?
Why are they called labials?
5. What is the function of the weak *dagesh (lene)*?

C. Circle the letter or vowel which does not belong and explain why.

1. ל ק ז ד **Reason:**

2. נ ת כ מ **Reason:**

3. ו י י י **Reason:**

4. ד ה צ ם **Reason:**

5. ו . . י **Reason:**

D. Give the stem (or, conjugation) and form of the following keys:

	Stem	Form
1. □□□	<i>Qal</i>	<i>perf.</i>
2. □□□ה	_____	_____
3. □□□	_____	_____
4. □□□מ	_____	_____
5. □□□	_____	_____
6. □□□	_____	_____

Name _____.

Box # _____.

EXERCISE 22**The Hiphil and Hophal Conjugations**

- A. **Translate** the following sentences into English **and parse all verbs** (utilizing a parsing sheet). All words not given in the textbook's Vocabulary or Glossary must be looked up in Holladay's *Lexicon*.

(1) וּמִשָּׁה הָיָה רָעָה אֶת־צֹאֵן יִתְרוֹ חֲתָנָהּ כִּתְּנָהּ מִדָּגָן
וַיִּנְתֵּג אֶת־הַצֹּאֵן אַחֲרֵי הַמִּדְבָּר¹

(2) וַיֹּאמֶר אֲנֹכִי אֱלֹהֵי אָבִיךָ אֱלֹהֵי אֲבֹתֶיךָ אֲבֹתֶיךָ אֱלֹהֵי יִצְחָק וְאֱלֹהֵי
יַעֲקֹב וַיִּסְתַּר מִשָּׁהּ פָּנָיו²

(3) וְהַאֲנָשִׁים טַבִּים לָנוּ מְאֹד וְלֹא הָכֵלְמָנוּ וְלֹא־פָקַדְנוּ מְאוּמָה³

(4) כִּי יֵשׁ לְעֵץ תִּקְוָה אִם־יִכְרַת וְעוֹד יִחַלֶּיף⁴

(5) אִם־יִזְקֶינָה בְּאֶרֶץ שָׂרְשׁוֹ וּבַעֲפָר יָמוּת⁶ גִּזְעוֹ:⁵

¹ Exodus 3:1

² Exodus 3:6

³ 1 Samuel 25:15

⁴ Job 14:7

⁵ Job 14:8

⁶ The root of this verb is מוּת.

6) מֵרִיחַ מַיִם יִפְרֹחַ וְעָשָׂה קֶצֶיר כְּמוֹ-נֹטֶעַ:¹

B. Circle the letter which does not belong and explain why.

1. ד ל ב כ **Reason:**

2. ד מ פ ב **Reason:**

3. א ע ה **Reason:**

4. א י ו ח **Reason:**

5. ע ה ו ח **Reason:**

C. Indicate whether the statement is **True** or **False**. If the answer is **False**, give the correct answer.

1. Both open and closed syllables may end in a vowel. **T or F**

2. If a syllable is closed and unaccented, then the vowel must be short. **T or F**

3. Hebrew words are usually accented on the second to the last syllable. **T or F**

4. The *silluq* occurs only under the tone syllable of the last word of the verse or the last word of a phrase. **T or F**

5. A short vowel can occur in an open accented syllable. **T or F**

¹ Job 14:9

Name _____.

Box # _____.

EXERCISE 23**The Hithpael Conjugation**

- A. Translate** the following sentences into English. All words not given in the textbook's Vocabulary or Glossary must be looked up in Holladay's *Lexicon*.

(1) וַיִּתְהַלֵּךְ חֲנוּךְ אֶת־הָאֱלֹהִים¹

(2) וַיִּנְחָם יְהוָה כִּי־עָשָׂה אֶת־הָאָדָם בָּאָרֶץ וַיִּתְעַצֵּב אֶל־לִבּוֹ:²

(3) וַיִּתְפַּלֵּל אַבְרָהָם אֶל־הָאֱלֹהִים וַיִּרְפָּא אֱלֹהִים אֶת־אֲבִימֶלֶךְ וְאֶת־אִשְׁתּוֹ וְאִמְהוּתָיו³

(4) שָׁמַע יִשְׂרָאֵל יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ יְהוָה אֶחָד:
וְאִתְּבַתְּ אֵת יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ בְּכָל־לִבְבְּךָ, וּבְכָל־נַפְשְׁךָ
וּבְכָל־מְאֵדְךָ:⁴

- B. Attach the definite article with the correct pointing** to the following words:

1. אָבֶן

6. גָּמֶל

2. יוֹם

7. נָהָר

3. בְּכוֹר

8. כּוֹכַב

4. עָפָר

9. חֶקֶק

¹ Genesis 5:22² Genesis 6:6³ Genesis 20:17⁴ Deuteronomy 6:4-5

5. זָרַע

10. חָזַק

C. Attach the interrogative ׀ with the correct pointing to the following words:

1. זֹאת

6. לֹא

2. חָטָא

7. יָלַד

3. צָעַק

8. הוּא

4. אָנִי

9. שְׂמַרְתֶּם

5. רָדַף

10. עָנָה

D. Attach the interrogative pronoun מַה with the correct pointing to the following words:

1. שָׁאַל

6. עָנָה

2. מָכַר

7. חָלַם

3. אָלֵה

8. נָגַע

4. יָזָה

9. עָשָׂה

5. רָחַץ

10. הוּא

E. Parse the following forms:

1. חֲסִידֵי

2. נְסִיחֵי

3. חֲסִידֵי

4. חֲסִידֵי

5. חֲסִידֵי

6. חֲסִידֵי

7. חֲסִידֵי

8. חֲסִידֵי

Name _____.

Box # _____.

EXERCISE 24**Verbal Suffixes for the Perfect/Qatal**

- A. **Translate** the following sentences into English. All words not given in the textbook's Vocabulary or Glossary must be looked up in Holladay's *Lexicon*.

(1) וְעַתָּה יִשְׂרָאֵל שְׁמַע אֶל־הַחֲקִים וְאֶל־הַמְּשָׁפְטִים אֲשֶׁר אָנֹכִי
מְלַמֵּד אֶתְכֶם לַעֲשׂוֹת² לְמַעַן תִּחְיוּ¹, וַיִּרְשָׁתֶם אֶת־הָאָרֶץ
אֲשֶׁר יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵי אֲבֹתֵיכֶם נָתַן לָכֶם:³

(2) אָנֹכִי יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ אֲשֶׁר הוֹצֵאתִיךָ מֵאֶרֶץ מִצְרַיִם מִבֵּית
עַבְדִּים:⁵

(3) וְכָתַבְתֶּם עַל־מְזוֹזוֹת בֵּיתְךָ וּבִשְׁעָרֶיךָ:⁶

(4) וְכָתַב לָהּ סֵפֶר כְּרִיתָת וְנָתַן בְּיָדָהּ וְשָׁלְחָהּ מִבֵּיתוֹ:⁷

(5) הֵם קָנְאוּנִי בְּלֹא־אֵל כַּעֲסוּנִי בְּתַבְלִיָּהֶם
וְאֲנִי אֶקְנִיאֶם בְּלֹא־עֵם בְּגוֹי נָבֵל אֲכַעִיסֶם:⁸

¹ This verb is an imperfect from חיה. In this case the third letter of the root (ה) has disappeared completely.

² This verb is a Qal infinitive construct from עשה. The וֹת ending is typical for the infinitive constructs of verb roots ending in ה. It is not a feminine plural noun ending.

³ Deuteronomy 4:1

⁴ This verb is from the root נצח (the first letter of the root was originally a נ which occurs here as י).

⁵ Deuteronomy 5:6

⁶ Deuteronomy 6:9

⁷ Deuteronomy 24:1

⁸ Deuteronomy 32:21

B. Attach the article with the preposition ל to the following words:

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. עיר | 6. סוס |
| 2. גבור | 7. ראש |
| 3. אדם | 8. לילה |
| 4. גמל | 9. אור |
| 5. כבוד | 10. בקר |

C. Attach the preposition מן inseparably to the following words:

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1. עפר | 6. בור |
| 2. האדם | 7. חק |
| 3. נחש | 8. חזק |
| 4. אסף | 9. הזאת |
| 5. נהר | 10. היכל |

D. Attach the conjunction ו with the appropriate pointing to the following words:

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. בשר | 6. ילד |
| 2. אור | 7. אבן |
| 3. שמואל | 8. אלהים |
| 4. דבר | 9. פנים |
| 5. מצא | 10. ראה |

Name _____.

Box # _____.

EXERCISE 25**Verbal Suffixes for the Imperfect/Yiqtol**

Translate the following sentences into English. All words not given in the textbook's Vocabulary or Glossary must be looked up in Holladay's *Lexicon*.

(1) שֵׁשֶׁת יָמִים תִּלְקַטְהוּ וּבַיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי שָׁבַת לֹא יַהֲדִיבוּ: ¹

(2) וַתֵּהִי כִּי־יִשְׁאַלְךָ בְּנֶךָ מָחָר לֵאמֹר מַה־זֹּאת וְאָמַרְתָּ אֵלָיו
בְּחֻזְק יָד הוֹצִיאָנוּ יְהוָה מִמִּצְרַיִם מִבֵּית עַבְדִּים: ²

(3) וְאָמַרְתָּ אֵלָיו יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵי הָעִבְרִים שְׁלַחְנִי אֵלֶיךָ לֵאמֹר
שְׁלַח אֶת־עַמִּי וַיַּעֲבֹדְנִי בַמִּדְבָּר וְהִנֵּה לֹא־שָׁמַעְתָּ עַד־כֹּה: ³

(4) לָךְ ⁴ וְאַסַּפְתָּ אֶת־זַקְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וְאָמַרְתָּ אֲלֵהֶם יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵי
אֲבֹתֵיכֶם נִרְאָה אֵלַי אֱלֹהֵי אֲבֹתֵי אֲבֹתֵיכֶם וַיַּעֲקֹב וַיַּעֲקֹב לֵאמֹר פָּקֹד
פָּקֹדְתִי אֶתְכֶם וְאֶת־הָעָשׂוּי ⁶ לָכֶם בְּמִצְרַיִם: ⁵

¹ Exodus 16:26

² Exodus 13:14

³ Exodus 7:16

⁴ Qal imperative ms, הִלֵּךְ.

⁵ Exodus 3:16

⁶ Make careful observations concerning this word. All of the identification factors have been presented previously in the textbook.

