

**THE
MASTER'S SEMINARY**

*WORKBOOK FOR
A GRAMMAR
FOR BIBLICAL HEBREW*

עִבְרִית

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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 כּוּ _____ and _____.

כּ and כּוּ _____ and _____.

ע and עּ _____ and _____.

ע and עּ _____ and _____.

ש and שּ _____ 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 (ˊ) placed above a letter indicates the accent is on that syllable. All other words are accented on the last syllable.

1. Long vowels:

דִּי גִּמִּי בִּדְכִי פוּקִרְנוּ זֹטִי יוֹ
חִי לוֹנִת פִּצִּי סְרִיבִּי תוֹגִדְ

2. Short vowels:

פֶּה הֶבֶד טֶסֶפֶת קֶצֶנוּ טֶשֶׁשׁ כֶּ
לֵנֶמֶד תֶּרֶבֶגֶח עֶוֹאֶה נֶ

3. Long and short vowels:

מִי בִידְכִי פֶקֶרְנוּ תוֹגֶטֶד בּוֹשִׁי
שֶׁצִּי טֶגֶרִי תוֹיּוֹפִי בִּגִּחִי נִיטוֹיִי

4. Words with one syllable:

דֶּרֶטֶף אָב מוֹל פוֹר חֵל גֶּן חִישׁ פִּים גֵּד
יֵשׁ אֵיד אֵם סוֹס גִּיל טוֹב קוֹל אוֹר שִׁיר רוּץ

5. Words with two syllables:

דְּבַר דְּבַר קִטֵּל שְׁמֶשׁ סֶפֶר בֶּקֶר עֶרֶב עֶרֶב
אָכַל שָׁמֵר כֶּסֶף בְּרוּךְ חֲלוּץ וָרֵד וָרַע בֵּינִי
קָרָה וַיְהִי עֶזֶר יָחַר בָּעַל יֵין אֵלִי אֲבֹן אָמַר

Name _____.

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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 נ Reason:

2. י ו ח ה נ Reason:

3. פ מ ד ב Reason:

4. ח ה נ Reason:

5. ר ע ח ה נ Reason:

6. י ו ה נ 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:

בֵּית	יָדַע	טוֹב
בֶּן	גָּדוֹל	יָד
גּוֹי	חַי	יוֹם
דְּבַר	חַר	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* *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:

יִרְקֶרֶק אָמַרְתָּ בְּשִׁתְּכֶם יִלְמְדֶהוּ שְׁמִיךְ הִפְגַּעוּ נְבִיּוֹת

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

אֱלִיפְלֶהוּ יִרְקֶרֶק אָמַרְתָּ בְּשִׁתְּכֶם יִלְמְדֶהוּ שְׁמִיךְ נְבִיּוֹת

- D. Divide the following words into syllables:

Examples: לֶשׁ/מֹר אָ/דָם הָ/אֶדְ/מָה שֶׁ/מֵ/יִם חָ/כָ/מָה סֶ/פֶּר

(1) יִרְקֶרֶק מַעְרַב פָּגַע מָגוּר מְגוּרָה

(2) אָמַרְתָּ דְבָלִים כּוֹכְבִּים שְׁמָרוּ

(3) שְׁמִיִּם יִרְבְּצוֹן אֱלֹהִים יִשְׁטַמְנוּ

- E. Read aloud the following exercises. Be sure to pronounce the vowels correctly. The sign (ˊ) 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*:

לִמְר לְשֹׁמֵר לְמוֹעַ רוּחַ שְׁמוֹעַ בְּרוּךְ שׁוֹמְרִים
קִטְלוּ יִשְׁמְרוּ אֲדָמָה מְלֵךְ שְׁמֵרָתָ אֱלֹהִים
עָבַר חֲכָמִים אָכַל קִטְלָתָ מִלֶּכֶן חֲרָבוֹ תוֹךְ
וּמְלֵךְ חֵלֹם אֲשֹׁמֵר אַחֲרֵי נִפְעַל לִפְנֵי וְסִפֵּר

2. Words with letters that look alike:

(a) כּ and כ

בָּזוּ בָטַח בָּרָא כּוֹכַב כֹּה כָבוֹד טוֹב
אָכַל עָבַר הִיכַל יָכַל עָרַב בָּקַר כֶּסֶף כָּבֵד

(b) נ and נ

גִּדְּלָה גַּם גָּנַב נָא נָגַע נָגַף נָגַשׁ הָגֵן גָּלָה
גָּנִים יִנְגַּשׁ גֵּן נָתַן נָפַל גָּג נָגַשׁ גָּמַל

(c) ר and ר

דָּבָר רֹאשׁ דָּוִד דּוֹר רַב רָדַף רוּם רָשָׁע
דָּם דָּרַךְ דְּרוֹר אֲדָר דָּרַשׁ רָדָה נָרַדָּם רָדְתוּ

(d) ה and ח

חָיָה הָלַךְ הֵן חָזַק חָשַׁךְ חָטָה חָרַג הָר נָהַר
כָּהֵן לָקַח נָחַל נָחַשׁ קָהַל קָנָה נָחָה נָהָם

(e) ז and ז

בּוֹז בָּזָז זָאת זָכוּס זָהָב זָכַר זָנַח זָלַד
זָקֵן זָשָׁנִי זָבָנָה זָאָדָם זָפָרְעָה חָזָה זָרַע

(f) ס and ס

סוּס יוֹם כָּסָא חָלָם חָסַד יָסַף כָּסַף נוּס יָמִים
עַם חָכָם קוּם שָׁם סָפַר סָבַב אָסַף אָדָם

(g) ש and ש

שָׁאֵל שָׁבַר שָׁם שִׁים שָׁרָה שָׁרַף שָׁשׁ
שָׁמַשׁ שָׁפַט עָשָׂה נָפַשׁ נָשָׂא מָשַׁל בָּשָׂר נָגַשׁ

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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־הַמִּצְוָה שֶׁ/מֵימִים חָכָמָה סֶפֶר

(1) עָרַב כְּבוֹד בְּרוּךְ אֵכֶל שֹׁמֵר קִטְל מֶלֶךְ בָּרָא יָכֹל

(2) אָמַרְתָּ שִׁמְרָתְ אֲדָמָה אֱלֹהִים כּוֹכָבִים שִׁמְרָת בְּשִׁתְּכֶם

(3) שָׁכֵיחַ לֵאמֹר אֲבוֹתֵיכֶם אֵלֵיכֶם 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. | אֵכֶלָה | first vowel | <i>qamets</i> | <i>qamets hatuph</i> |
| | | second vowel | <i>qamets</i> | <i>qamets hatuph</i> |

3.	חֶכְמָה	first vowel second vowel	<i>qamets</i> <i>qamets</i>	<i>qamets hatuph</i> <i>qamets hatuph</i>
4.	שְׁמֵרָה	first vowel second vowel	<i>qamets</i> <i>qamets</i>	<i>qamets hatuph</i> <i>qamets hatuph</i>
5.	אֶרְכָּה	first vowel second vowel	<i>qamets</i> <i>qamets</i>	<i>qamets hatuph</i> <i>qamets hatuph</i>
6.	עֲזָרוּ		<i>qamets</i>	<i>qamets hatuph</i>
7.	אֲנִיָּהֶם		<i>qamets</i>	<i>qamets hatuph</i>
8.	שְׁנָה	first vowel second vowel	<i>qamets</i> <i>qamets</i>	<i>qamets hatuph</i> <i>qamets hatuph</i>
9.	חֲנָנִי		<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.

- Closed syllables may end in a consonant. T F
- Normally, long vowels occur in open syllables and short vowels occur in closed syllables. T F
- Syllables which are closed and have no accent must have a short vowel. T F
- Long vowels do not occur in closed syllables. T F
- Short vowels do not occur in open syllables. T F
- Hebrew words can take their primary accent on the last two syllables but never on any other syllable. T F
- 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

קָטַל

כָּבוֹד

הַשָּׁמַיִם

בְּרֵאשִׁית

אֲנִיכֶם

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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	הַיָּרֵךְ
1.	אֶבֶן	11. גִּמְלָה	21. חֲטָאִית
2.	בּוֹר	12. בֶּשֶׂר	22. עֵבֶר
3.	בְּכוֹר	13. כּוֹכֵב	23. עֵז
4.	זֶהָב	14. אֲמָת	24. הַיָּכֹל
5.	זֶרַע	15. חֲשָׁד	25. יוֹם
6.	אֵיב	16. עֵיִן	26. חָכָם
7.	יָלֵד	17. לֵבָב	27. רִגְלִי
8.	גֵּן	18. חֶק	28. לֶחֶם
9.	אוֹר	19. עֹלָה*	29. חֲזָק
10.	עֶפֶר	20. נֶהָר	30. שְׁמִים

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

Examples:	הַשִּׁמְרָה	הַהֲמָתָה	הַמְכַסֶּה
1.	אֲתָה	6. לֹא	11. אֲנִי
2.	שָׁמְרוּ	7. זָכָר	12. עָנָה
3.	זֹאת	8. אֵת	13. הִיא
4.	שְׁמֹרְתֶם	9. חָטָא	14. יָלַד
5.	הוּא	10. צָעַק	15. הִלָּךְ

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

Examples:	מה-עֲשִׂיתָ	מה-אֵתָהּ	מה-יִקְרָא
1.	שָׁמַר	6. הִיָּה	11. נָגַעַ
2.	עָשָׂה	7. חָלַם	12. מָכַר
3.	אֱלֹהֶה	8. שָׁאַל	13. רָגַל
4.	הוּא	9. לָקַח	14. אָמַר
5.	זֶה	10. עָנָה	15. שָׁפַךְ

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

1. הַקֶּבֶר הָעֵם הָאָדָם Reason:
2. הַדּוֹר הַיָּלֵד הָאָרוֹן Reason:
3. הָעֵיִן הַגְּבוּל הַחֵיכָל Reason:
4. הָאָח הָאֵם הָעִיר Reason:
5. הָרְכוּשׁ הָעוֹלָם הַבֶּקֶר Reason:

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

1. הַקֶּטֶל הַלֵּא הָאֲרִי Reason:
2. הַשָּׁמַר הָאֵת הָעֵלָה Reason:
3. הַיִּמְשָׁל הַיִּדְעָתָן הָאֲמַר Reason:
4. הַקֶּטֶל הַמֶּלֶךְ הַחָלָם Reason:

5. הַתֹּאמֶר הַשֶּׁמֶה הַיְּבִנֶה 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 הָ is pointed with a *pathach* when it is affixed to a word beginning with a guttural. T F
4. The interrogative הָ 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
	הָבֵן		בֵּן 2
	הָגוֹי		הֶגְוִי 3
	הָאִישׁ		אִישׁ 4
	הָיָד		יָד 5
	הָאִשָּׁה		הָאִשָּׁה 6
	הָאֶחָד		אֶחָד 7
	הַיּוֹם		יּוֹם 8
	הַיּוֹם		יּוֹם 9
	הַדָּבָר		הַדָּבָר 10

Name _____.

Box # _____.

EXERCISE 7**Prepositions**

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

Examples:	לִישָׁם	לְזֹאת	לְבָרֶךְ		
1.	בְּכוֹר	6.	בְּשָׂר	11.	חֲטָאָת
2.	זָהָב	7.	כּוֹכַב	12.	הַיֵּכָל
3.	אֵיב	8.	אַמָּת	13.	חֲכָמָה
4.	עָפָר	9.	לֵבָב	14.	חֲזָק
5.	גָּמֶל	10.	נָהָר	15.	שָׁמַיִם

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

Examples:	לְשֵׁין	לְרִגֵּל	לְבָרֶךְ
1.	אָדָם	11. גִּבּוֹר	21. כְּבוֹד
2.	לֵב	12. לִילָה	22. אֱלֹהִים
3.	קֶבֶר	13. עוֹלָם	23. אַדְמָה
4.	דָּבָר	14. רְכוּשׁ	24. שָׁמַיִם
5.	עִיר	15. אֲכָלָה	25. קִנְיָה
6.	קֶרֶן	16. מִלֶּךְ	26. סוֹס
7.	בָּקָר	17. אוֹר	27. שֵׁם
8.	בְּשָׂר	18. יוֹם	28. גֵּן
9.	דּוֹר	19. אַמָּת	29. דְּרוֹר
10.	הַיֵּכָל	20. בְּרוּךְ	30. רֹאשׁ

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

Examples: מֵאֵב מִזֹּאת מִבָּרֶק

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. נֶמֶל | 6. הַכֶּסֶּא | 11. רִגְלִי |
| 2. הַחֶשֶׁד | 7. עֶפֶר | 12. נָחַשׁ |
| 3. מִנְשֵׁל | 8. הָהָר | 13. הַזֹּאת |
| 4. רָעָה | 9. נָהָר | 14. אֲדָמָה |
| 5. אָדָם | 10. אִסָּף | 15. הַיָּכָל |

- 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
- בְּהִיכָל (x articular; ____ anarthrous) בְּהִיכָל

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 כְּאִשֶּׁר **Reason:** Before a guttural the *pathach* becomes *qamets* for the definite article.

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

4. כְּעֶפֶר בְּלִילָה מֵאִישׁ Reason:

5. מִהָאָדָם מִנְחָשׁ לֶלֶחֶם Reason:

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

Example:

: a man אִישׁ for the man לְאִישׁ <

- | | | | |
|-------|-------------|-------|---|
| _____ | לָאָדָם | _____ | לָאָדָם (1) |
| _____ | מִהַגּוֹי | _____ | מִהַגּוֹי (2) |
| _____ | כִּיּוֹם | _____ | כִּיּוֹם (3) |
| _____ | מִהַבַּיִת | _____ | מִהַבַּיִת (4) |
| _____ | כָּאֵב | _____ | כָּאֵב (5) |
| _____ | אַחֵר בֵּית | _____ | אַחֵר אָח (6) |
| _____ | לְאֱלֹהִים | _____ | אֵל לְאֱלֹהִים (7) |
| _____ | בְּלִי חַי | _____ | בֵּין הָאִישׁ (8) |
| _____ | עִם הָאָדָם | _____ | אֵת הַדָּבָר (9) |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | כָּאָדָם לִפְנֵי אֱלֹהִים (10) |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | רָאָה הָאָדָם הַכֹּהֵן (11) |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | אָמַר הָבֵן מַה־עָשָׂה (12) |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | מִי נָתַן מַיִם לָאָדָם (13) |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | הַדָּבָר הַמְּלִיץ לָעַם מִן־הַיִּכָּל (14) |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | שִׁים אֱלֹהִים הָהָר בְּאֶרֶץ (15) |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | נָתַן אֱלֹהִים הָאֶרֶץ לָעַם (16) |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | יָצָא הַכֹּהֵן מִהַיִּכָּל לָהָר (17) |

Name _____.

Box # _____.

EXERCISE 8**Conjunctions and the Relative Pronoun**

- A. **Attach** the conjunction ו with the appropriate pointing to the following words. [15]

Examples:	וְשֵׁם	וְזֹאת	וְצֶרֶק		
1.	גִּמְלָה	6.	לֵבָב	11.	יֶלֶד
2.	בֶּשֶׂר	7.	רֹאשׁ	12.	מִנְחָה
3.	שֵׁן	8.	רֶגֶל	13.	בָּגֶד
4.	בְּרִית	9.	חֶק	14.	גְּבוּל
5.	גֵּן	10.	בּוֹר	15.	אֵמֶת

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

Example:

וְאִישׁ וַיְהִי 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 וּמִכָּר וְהִלָּךְ | Reason: |
| 3. וּפֶסַח וְזֶהָב וַיְדַבֵּר | Reason: |
| 4. וּפָה וְקָרֵב וּבֶשֶׂר | Reason: |
| 5. וְכִנְעַן 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 כ, נ, פ, 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]

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

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

(9) הָלַךְ הַכֹּהֵן בְּדֶרֶךְ אֶת־¹ הָאִישׁ אֲשֶׁר בָּא מִהָעִיר

(10) בָּא הָעָם² עַל הָעִיר בְּלִילָה

(11) רָאָה הָעָם הָאֶרֶץ אֲשֶׁר נָתַן אֱלֹהִים לְגוֹי כְּאֲשֶׁר הִדְבֵּר אֲשֶׁר דִּבֶּר

(12) יָשָׁב הָאִישׁ אֶת הַבֵּן וְחֵבֶת בָּהֶר

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	חָם	חָמִים
	קוֹץ	קוֹצִים
	סוֹס	סוֹסִים
2-syllable nouns	דָּבָר	דְּבָרִים
	חָכָם	חֲכָמִים
	גָּדוֹל	גְּדוֹלִים
	נָשִׂיא	נְשִׂאִים

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

	Singular	Plural		Singular	Plural
>	סוֹס	סוֹסִים	6.	בָּקָר	
1.	אֹר		7.	פָּר	
2.	נָבִיא		8.	סוֹר	
3.	טוֹב		9.	חָלָל	
4.	זָר		10.	כָּזָב	
5.	מָרוֹם				

- 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	סוסָה	סוסוֹת
טוב		
גִּדּוֹל		
חָכָם		
קָדֵשׁ		
טָהוֹר		

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

Example:

סוסָה טובָה אִישָׁה

Reason: *should be* אִשָּׁה

1. סוסים אֲנִיִּים סוסוֹת

Reason:

2. טובָה גִּדּוֹלָה סוסָת

Reason:

3. אֱלֹהִים סוסִים דְּבָרִים

Reason:

4. חֲכָמָה אִשָּׁה טובָה

Reason:

5. טובות אִשּׁוֹת קולות

Reason:

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

הַסּוּסִים (1 Kings 10:28)

גִּדּוֹלָה (Genesis 20:9)

וְהָאֲנָשִׁים (Genesis 46:32)

כְּדִבְרֵים (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

- _____ 1 וְסוּס כְּסוּס (1)
 _____ 2 כְּסוּס בַּמִּדְבָּר (2)
 _____ 3 הָעֵיר הַגְּדֹלָה: (3)
 _____ 4 וְהַכֹּהֵן הַגָּדוֹל (4)
 _____ 5 אֶל-אֶרֶץ טוֹבָה (5)
 _____ 6 מִי־גֹי גָדוֹל (6)
 _____ 7 גָּדוֹל יְהוָה (7)
 _____ 8 הָעַם [אֲמַר] טוֹב הַדָּבָר: (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.

(9) טוֹב בְּרַע אוֹרֵעַ בְּטוֹב¹

(10) חֲנוּן 3 יְהוָה וְצַדִּיק²

(11) לְצַדִּיק לֹא-טוֹב⁴

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

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

Example: the great king הַמֶּלֶךְ הַגָּדוֹל

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
	בֶּן	בֶּן	בָּנִים	בָּנִי
	מֶלֶךְ	מֶלֶךְ	מְלָכִים	מְלָכִי
	עֵם	עֵם	עַמִּים	עַמִּי
	רֹאשׁ	רֹאשׁ	רִאשִׁים	רִאשִׁי
Feminine	בַּת	בַּת	בָּנוֹת	בָּנוֹתִי
	מָקוֹם	מָקוֹם	מְקוֹמוֹת	מְקוֹמוֹתִי
	עִיר	עִיר	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

_____ 1) וַחֲשַׁד עַל־פְּנֵי תְהוֹם²

_____ 2) דָּגַת תַּיִם³

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

² Genesis 1:2

³ Genesis 1:26

רָאשֵׁי הַהָרִים¹ (3)

אֶל־מָקוֹם תְּמוּנָתוֹ אֲשֶׁר־עָשָׂה שָׁם² (4)

בֶּן־אֲחִי אֲבָרָם³ (5)

[וַיִּבְדְּלוּ]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 < דִּבְרַ

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

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

1. The house of the king:
2. The man of God:
3. The son of God:
4. The words of the priest:
5. The mares of the daughter:
6. The name of the city:
7. All of the nations:
8. The brother of the woman:

¹ Genesis 8:5

² Genesis 13:4

³ Genesis 14:12

⁴ Nehemiah 10:29

⁵ וַיִּבְדְּלוּ = “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 כָּל אִישׁ **Reason:**
 2. דְּבַר אֶחָד שֵׁם **Reason:**
 3. קוֹלוֹת דְּבָרֵי עָם **Reason:**
 4. עִיר סוֹסֶת הָרָה **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 *maqqeph* 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 *maqqeph*. **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 *maqqeph* 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: *Los hierdie voorbeeld uit.* אִשָּׁה טוֹבָה אַתָּה.

(1) מִן־הָאָרֶץ הַהִוא יֵצֵא אִשּׁוּר¹

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

(3) אַבְרָם יָשָׁב בְּאֶרֶץ־כְּנָעַן וְלוֹט יָשָׁב בְּעָרֵי הַכְּכָר³

(4) וַיִּתֵּב הָאָרֶץ הַהִוא טוֹב⁴

(5) אֲנִי־אֵל שַׁדַּי⁵

(6) אֵתְּהָ עֲתָה בְּרוּךְ יְהוָה: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)

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

הַמָּה הַגְּבֻרִים אֲשֶׁר מַעֲוִלִם 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.

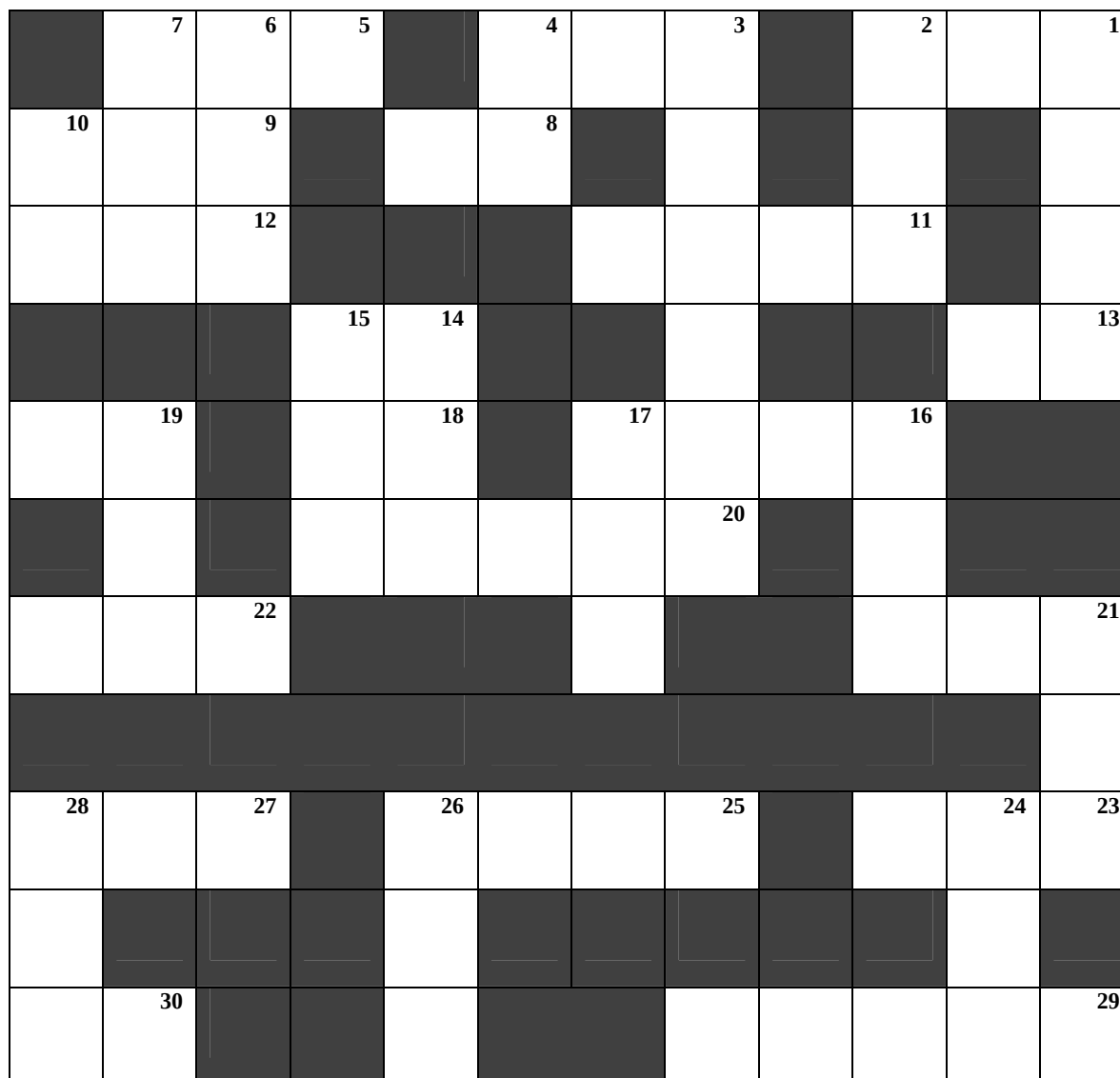
¹ Genesis 29:4

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.

(1) עַם קָדוֹשׁ אָתָּה לַיהוָה¹

(2) וְרַבְּקָה אָמְרָה אֶל־יַעֲקֹב לֵאמֹר הִנֵּה שָׁמַעְתִּי²

(3) וּבְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל יָשְׁבוּ בְּקֶרֶב הַכְּנַעֲנִי³ תַּחְתִּי וְהָאֹמְרִי וְהַפְּרָזִי
וְהַחֲנִי וְהַיְבוֹסִי⁴

(4) אִם־אִישׁ אָמַר הִישֵׁב־כָּה אִישׁ וְאָמַרְתָּ אֵין⁵:

(5) הִידַעְתָּם אֶת־לֶבֶן בֶּן־נַחֲוֹר, יִדְעָנוּ⁶:

(6) וּלְקַחְתָּם אֶגְדֹּת אֲזוּב וּשְׂבָלָתָם בַּדָּם אֲשֶׁר־בַּסֶּף⁷

(7) לָמָּה זֶה עֹבְדֶתָן אֶת־הָאִישׁ¹

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) [לָקַח] יֵשׁוּ אֶת־נָשָׁיו וְאֶת־בָּנָיו וְאֶת־בְּנֹתָיו וְאֶת־כָּל־נַפְשֹׁתַי
בֵּיתוֹ אֶל־אֶרֶץ¹

(2) וַאֲמַר בֵּינוֹם הַחַוּא הַנֶּה אֶל־הֵינוּ נָה²

(3) שָׁמַעַה בְּשִׁדָּה מוֹאֵב כִּי־פָקַד יְהוָה אֶת־עַמּוֹ³

(4) עַל־כֵּן אֶתְּבַתִּי מִצֹּתִיךָ מִזֶּהָב וּמִפָּזָה⁴

(5) וַעֲבְרוּ גוֹיִם רַבִּים עַל הָעֵיר הַזֹּאת
וַאֲמָרוּ אִישׁ אֶל־רֵעֵהוּ⁵
עַל־מַה עָשָׂה יְהוָה לָכָּה לָעֵיר הַגְּדוֹלָה הַזֹּאת:⁶

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> | סוּסֵינוּ | סוּסֵנוּ |
| 2. <i>her horse</i> | סוּסָהּ | סוּסֶתָּהּ |
| 3. <i>your word</i> | דְּבַרְכֶּם | דְּבָרְכֶם |
| 4. <i>her mare</i> | סוּסָתָּהּ | סוּסָהּ |
| 5. <i>his counsel</i> | עֲצָתוֹ | עֲצָתוּ |
| 6. <i>my horse</i> | סוּסִי | סוּסֶתִי |
| 7. <i>our horses</i> | סוּסֵינוּ | סוּסָנוּ |
| 8. <i>their mares</i> | סוּסוֹתָם | סוּסוֹתֵיהֶם |
| 9. <i>my mares</i> | סוּסוֹתִי | סוּסוֹתֵי |
| 10. <i>our word</i> | דְּבָרֵנוּ | דְּבַרְנוּ |

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) בְּצֵלֶם אֱלֹהִים בָּרָא אֹתוֹ זָכָר וְנִקְבָּה בָּרָא אֹתָם:¹

(2) וַיִּשְׁבְּנוּ אֹתָכֶם²

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

(4) וְלֹא זָכְרוּ בְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל אֶת־יְהוָה 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

(6) וְהִיָּיתֶם 2 לָנוּ לְעֲבָדִים וְעַבְדֶתֶם אֹתָנוּ: ¹

(7) אִיפֹהּ הָאֲנָשִׁים אֲשֶׁר הִרְגִּיתֶם בְּתַבּוֹר, ⁴ כַּמֶּנֶּחָד כְּמוֹהֶם ³

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 מִן with suffixes usually have an additional ׀ inserted?

¹ 1 Samuel 17:9

² Qal perfect 2mp < הִיָּיתֶם. The final ׀ 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 ם and ך suffixes are primitive forms of הו and ה which have survived with various forms. T F
4. When the preposition כ receives a suffix, it is always attached to the poetical form כמו. T F
5. יש and אין denote simple possession. T F

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

1. “his horse” סוסם סוסו סוסך
2. “to us” לנו אלנו לנו
3. “like them” ככם כהם כהן
4. “upon you” עלך עלינו עליך
5. “our horses” סוסינו סוסנו סוסהו
6. “unto us” אלינו אלנו לנו
7. “like you” כמוך כהם ככן
8. “from you” ממך מןך ממך
9. “in him” בן בנו בהו
10. “from her” ממך ממנה ממך

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) וְאִידָּן נִגְנַב מִבֵּית אֲדֹנָיִךְ כֶּסֶף אֵן זָהָב:¹

(2) עֲתָה יִזְכָּר עֲוֹנָם וַיִּפְקֹד חַטָּאתָם:²

(3) אֵלֶּה הַחֻקִּים וְהַמִּשְׁפָּטִים אֲשֶׁר תִּשְׁמְרוּן:³

(4) וּמִשְׁלַל בְּגָדִים רַבִּים וּבֶדֶךְ לֹא יִמְשְׁלוּ:⁴

(5) וַאֲמַרְתֶּם בֵּינֵם הֲתוּא הוֹדִי⁶ לִיתְהֵה קִרְאֵנוּ בְּשִׁמּוֹ⁵

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 זִוְנָה שְׁמָעִי דְּבַר־יְהוָה:¹

(7) וַעֲתָה, נִכְרַתָּה בְּרִית אֲנִי וְאַתָּה [נִיהִיָּה] לְעַד בֵּינִי וּבֵינֶךָ:²

(8) אֱלֹהֵימֶשְׁלוֹ-בִּי³

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
אָכַל					
הָלַךְ					
אָסַף					
זָכַר					
כָּתַב					

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

Verb Root	ms	fs	fs (alt.)	mp	fp
יָלַד					
נָתַן					
יָסַף					
עָמַד					
כָּרַת					

C. **Translate** the following Hebrew sentences into smooth English. Assume that all of them are complete sentences.(1) בָּרוּךְ יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵי אֲדָנִי אֲבִרְהֶם¹

¹ Genesis 24:27

(2) לֹא יָדַעְתִּי הַשְׁמֵר אֶחָי אֲנֹכִי:¹

(3) שָׂרָה אֲשֶׁתְּךָ יִלְדֶּת לְךָ בֵּן [וְתִקְרָא] אֶת־שְׁמוֹ יִצְחָק²

(4) הַמִּלֶּאכֶּה הַגָּאֹל אֹתִי מִכָּל־רָע³

(5) שֵׁשֶׁת יָמִים תַּעֲבֹד וּבַיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי תִשְׁבֹּת⁴

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

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. שָׁמַר | gender _____ | number _____. |
| 2. יִשְׁבֹּת | gender _____ | number _____. |
| 3. אָכֹל | gender _____ | number _____. |
| 4. זָכְרִי | gender _____ | number _____. |
| 5. שִׁלַּח | gender _____ | number _____. |
| 6. שָׁמְרָנָה | gender _____ | number _____. |
| 7. יוֹסֶף | gender _____ | number _____. |
| 8. יְרוּשִׁים | gender _____ | number _____. |
| 9. שָׁמְעוּ | gender _____ | number _____. |
| 10. עֲמִדוֹת | 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־נֶפֶשׁ חַיָּה
בְּכָל־בָּשָׂר וְלֹא־יְהִי עוֹד תַּמּוּם לְמַבּוּל לְשַׁחַת כָּל־בָּשָׂר:¹

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

(3) [וַיְהִי] אִם־שָׁמַעַ תִּשְׁמָעוּ אֶל־מִצְוֹתֵי אֲשֶׁר אֲנֹכִי מְצַוֶּה³ אֶתְכֶם
הַיּוֹם לֵאמֹר אֶת־יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵיכֶם⁴

(4) שָׁמְעוּ־נָא הַחֲלוּם הַזֶּה אֲשֶׁר חָלַמְתִּי:⁵

(5) וְלִקְחַתְּ מִדָּם הַפֶּה [וְתִשְׁפֹךְ] עַל־קֶרְנֵת הַמִּזְבֵּחַ בְּאַצְבָּעֶךָ
וְאֶת־כָּל־הַדָּם תִּשְׁפֹךְ אֶל־יִסּוֹד הַמִּזְבֵּחַ:⁶

¹ Genesis 9:15² Deuteronomy 13:19³ 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 11:13⁶ Genesis 37:6⁷ Exodus 29:12

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

_____ 1.	בֵּת	a.	עָרַב
_____ 2.	יָשׁ	b.	שׁוּב
_____ 3.	בָּקָר	c.	עֶבֶד
_____ 4.	יוֹם	d.	מוֹת
_____ 5.	אִשָּׁה	e.	שָׂמַיִם
_____ 6.	אָב	f.	בֶּן
_____ 7.	עָם	g.	נָשָׂא
_____ 8.	יָרַד	h.	בָּן
_____ 9.	חָיָה	i.	לָיְלָה
_____ 10.	לִפְנֵי	j.	אַחֵר
_____ 11.	אֵל	k.	בְּלִי
_____ 12.	עַל	l.	אֵין
_____ 13.	שִׁים	m.	תַּחַת
_____ 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. | יֵלֵד | 7. | פָּקַד |
| 3. | יָדַע | 8. | אָהַב |
| 4. | כָּרַת | 9. | שָׁמַע |
| 5. | זָכַר | 10. | יָרַשׁ |

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) זָכַרְתָּ מִיָּד יְהוָה וַחֲסִידָיו כִּי מֵעוֹלָם הָמָּה:¹

(2) וּרְבֵקָה אָמְרָה אֶל־יַעֲקֹב בְּנָה לְאִמִּי הִנֵּה שָׁמַעְתִּי אֶת־אֲבִיךָ
מִדְבָּר³ אֶל־עֶשָׂו אָחִיךָ לְאִמִּי:²

(3) וַעֲתִיד בְּנֵי שְׁמֹנֶה בְּקָלִי לְאִשָּׁר אֲנִי מִצְוָה⁵ אֹתָם:⁴

(4) בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא כָּרַת יְהוָה אֶת־אֲבָרָם בְּרִית לְאִמִּי לְזִרְעוֹ נָתַתִּי
אֶת־הָאָרֶץ הַזֹּאת מִנְּתַר 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 נֹלֶחֶם בְּמֶלֶךְ מוֹאָב⁶ הֶרְאִשׁוֹן⁵

(3) וַתִּשְׁחַת הָאֶרֶץ לִפְנֵי הָאֱלֹהִים וַתִּמְלֹא הָאֶרֶץ חָמָס:⁷

(4) וַאֲתָה קַח⁸ לְךָ מִכָּל-מֵאֲכָל אֲשֶׁר יֹאכֹל וְאִסַּפְתָּ אֵלֶיךָ
וְהָיָה לְךָ וּלְהֶם לְאֹכְלָה:⁹

(5) הַשֹּׁפֵךְ דָּם הָאָדָם בָּאָדָם דָּמּוֹ יִשְׁפֹּךְ כִּי בְצֹלֶם 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) מֵאֵלָה נִפְרָדוּ אֵיזֵי הַגּוֹיִם בְּאַרְצֹתָם אִישׁ לְלִשְׁנֹו לְמִשְׁפָּחֹתָם
בְּגוֹיֵיהֶם: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*.

(1) וַיְדַבֵּר אֱלֹהִים אֶת כָּל־הַדְּבָרִים הָאֵלֶּה¹

There are no new words in #1.

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

There are no new words in #2.

(3) וַיַּעֲמֵד הָעָם מֵרָחֹק וּמִשָּׁה נִגַּשׁ אֶל־הָעֶרְפֶּל אֲשֶׁר־שָׁם³
הָאֱלֹהִים:⁴

There are 3 new words in #3:

- (a) מֵרָחֹק: 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 רָחֹק 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 רָחֹק and it says, “*f* רָחֹק.” Go to page 337, column 1. Look under 3. “(stand) *mērāḥôq* at a distance 2 K 27.”
- (b) נִגַּשׁ: Note the *dagesh* in נִ. It could be compensating for an assimilated letter (most likely a *nun*). If so, the root might consist of the same three

¹ Exodus 20:1² Exodus 20:8³ Literally, “which there” = “there” (see Holladay, *Lexicon*, 374 col. 2).⁴ Exodus 20:21

letters that are showing: שגש. Look in Holladay's *Lexicon* on page 227, column 2, the last entry: שגש. 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 שגש, a potential Qal impf 1cp. Continue to read the entry. On page 228, column 1, the "nif." paragraph lists שגש as the first of the forms in the perfect (3ms). Since וּמֹשֶׁה (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) הַעֲרַפֵּל: 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 quadriliteral (4-letter) root. Look in Holladay's *Lexicon*, page 284, column 1, for the correct entry.

(4) וְהַיּוֹם גָּבְרוּ מֵאֵד מֵאֵד עַל-הָאָרֶץ וַיִּכְסּוּ כָל-הָהָרִים תְּגִבֹּתַיִם
אֲשֶׁר-תַּחַת כָּל-הַשָּׁמַיִם:¹

There are 3 new words in #4:

- (a) גָּבְרוּ: 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) וַיִּכְסּוּ: What can be said about this form? What does the ו indicate? The answer to that question reveals whether ו 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 נִכְסֵם?

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 נִכְסֵם? 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) הִגְבַּהֵם: 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 הִגְבַּהֵם that should be evident in the *Lexicon* entry?

(5) כִּי־גִנֵּב גִּנְבֹתִי מֵאֶרֶץ הָעֵבְרִים וְגַם־פָּהַל לֹא־עָשִׂיתִי מְאוּמָה
כִּי־שָׂמוּ² אֹתִי בַבּוֹר:¹

There are 3 new words in #5:

- (a) הָעֵבְרִים: 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, מְקוֹם is listed as such (p. 212). It is not listed under קוֹם (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 ך **Reason:**

2. נ ת כ מ **Reason:**

3. וּ וֹ וֵ וִ **Reason:**

4. ך ף צ ם **Reason:**

5. וֹ וֵ וִ וּ **Reason:**

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

	Stem	Form
1. □□□	<i>Qal</i>	<i>perf.</i>
2. □□□□	_____	_____
3. □□□□	_____	_____
4. □□□□	_____	_____
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־צֹאן יִתְרוֹ חֹתְנָהּ כִּתְּנָהּ מִדִּיָּן
וַיִּנְתֵּג אֶת־הַצֹּאן אַחֲרֵי הַמִּדְבָּר¹

(2) וַיֹּאמֶר אֲנֹכִי אֱלֹהֵי אַבְרָהָם אֱלֹהֵי אִשְׁחָרְיָהוּ אֱלֹהֵי אַבְרָהָם אֱלֹהֵי יִצְחָק וְאֵלֹהֵי
יַעֲקֹב וַיִּסְתַּר מִשָּׁה פָּנָיו²

(3) וְהַאֲנָשִׁים טָבִים לָנוּ מְאֹד וְלֹא הָכֵלְמָנוּ וְלֹא־פָקַדְנוּ מְאוּמָּה³

(4) כִּי יֵשׁ לְעֵץ תִּקְוָה אִם־יָכַרְתָּ וְעוֹד יִחְלֶיף⁴

(5) אִם־יִזְקֶינָה בָּאָרֶץ שָׂרְשָׁיו וְיִבְעֹפֹר יָמוּת⁶ גִּזְעוֹ:⁵

¹ Exodus 3:1² Exodus 3:6³ 1 Samuel 25:15⁴ Job 14:7⁵ Job 14:8⁶ The root of this verb is מוּת.

(6) מֵרִיחַ מִיָּם יִפְרֹחַ וְעֹשֶׂה קֶצִיר כְּמוֹ-נֹטַע: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) וַיִּתְּהַלֵּךְ חֲנוּךְ אֶת־הָאֱלֹהִים¹

(2) וַיִּנָּחֵם יְהוָה כִּי־עָשָׂה אֶת־הָאָדָם בָּאָרֶץ וַיִּתְּעַצֵּב אֶל־לִבּוֹ:²

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

(4) שָׁמַע יִשְׂרָאֵל יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ יְהוָה אֶחָד:
וַאֲנִיחָתָא אֶת יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ בְּכָל־לִבְבְּךָ, וּבְכָל־נַפְשְׁךָ
וּבְכָל־מְאֻדְךָ: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. עֶפֶר

9. חֶק

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

5. זָרַע

10. חָזַק

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

1. זֹאת

6. לֹא

2. חָטָא

7. יָלַד

3. צָעַק

8. הוּא

4. אֲנִי

9. שְׁמַרְתֶּם

5. רָדַף

10. עָנָה

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

1. שָׁאֵל

6. עָנָה

2. מָכַר

7. חָלַם

3. אָלָה

8. נָגַע

4. יָדָה

9. עָשָׂה

5. רָחַץ

10. הוּא

E. Parse the following forms:

1. מִמָּוֶה

2. נִמְצָא

3. הִמָּצְאוֹתֵי

4. הִמָּצְאוֹתֵי

5. לְהִמָּצְאוֹתֵי

6. יִמָּצְאוּ

7. מִמָּוֶה

8. אִמָּצְאוּ

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) וַעֲתָה יִשְׂרָאֵל שָׁמַע אֶל־הַחֲקִים וְאֶל־הַמִּשְׁפָּטִים אֲשֶׁר אָנֹכִי
מְלַמֵּד אֶתְכֶם לַעֲשׂוֹת² לְמַעַן תִּחְיִיו¹ וַיִּרְשְׁתֶּם אֶת־הָאָרֶץ
אֲשֶׁר יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵי אֲבֹתֵיכֶם נָתַן לָכֶם:³

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

(3) וּכְתַבְתֶּם עַל־מְזוֹזוֹת בֵּיתְךָ וּבִשְׁעָרֶיךָ:⁶

(4) וְכָתַב לָהּ סֵפֶר כְּרִיתָתָהּ וְנָתַן בְּיָדָהּ וְשִׁלְחָהּ מִבֵּיתוֹ:⁷

(5) הֵם קָנְאוּנִי בְלֹא־אֵל כַּעֲסוּנִי בְהַבְלִיָּהֶם
וְאֲנִי אֶקְנִיאֶם בְּלֹא־עֵם בְּגוֹי נָבָל אֲכַעִיסָם:⁸

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

² This verb is a Qal infinitive construct from עָשָׂה. 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 נָצַח (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. עִיר | 6. סוֹס |
| 2. גְּבוּר | 7. רֹאשׁ |
| 3. אָדָם | 8. לֵילָה |
| 4. גָּמַל | 9. אוֹר |
| 5. כְּבוֹד | 10. בֶּקֶר |

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

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. עֶפֶר | 6. בּוֹר |
| 2. הָאָדָם | 7. חֶק |
| 3. נֶחֱשׁ | 8. חֶזֶק |
| 4. אִסָּף | 9. הַזֹּאת |
| 5. נֶהָר | 10. הִיכָל |

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

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. בֶּשֶׁר | 6. יֶלֶד |
| 2. אוֹר | 7. אֶבֶן |
| 3. שְׂמוּאֵל | 8. אֱלֹהִים |
| 4. דְּבַר | 9. פָּנִים |
| 5. מִצָּא | 10. רֹאה |

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 תִּלְקֹטְהוּ וּבַיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי שָׁבַת לֹא יַהֲיֶה-בּוֹ:¹

(2) וַהֲיָה כִּי־יִשְׁאַלְךָ בִּנְךָ מָחָר לֵאמֹר מַה־זֹּאת וְאָמַרְתָּ אֵלָיו
בְּחֹזֶק יָד הוֹצֵאתָנוּ יְהוָה מִמִּצְרָיִם מִבֵּית עַבְדִּים:²

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

(4) לָךְ⁴ וְאַסַּפְתָּ אֶת־זִקְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וְאָמַרְתָּ אֲלֵהֶם יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵי
אַבְתֵּיכֶם נִרְאָה אֵלַי אֲבֹתֵי אֲבֹתֵיכֶם יִצְחָק וְיַעֲקֹב לֵאמֹר פָּקֹד
פָּקֹדְתִּי אֶתְכֶם וְאֶת־הָעָשׂוּי⁶ לָכֶם בְּמִצְרָיִם:⁵

¹ Exodus 16:26² Exodus 13:14³ Exodus 7:16⁴ Qal imperative ms, הִלֵּךְ.⁵ Exodus 3:16⁶ Make careful observations concerning this word. All of the identification factors have been presented previously in the textbook.

