

**THE  
MASTER'S SEMINARY**



*WORKBOOK FOR  
A GRAMMAR  
FOR BIBLICAL HEBREW*

עִבְרִית

William D. Barrick

Irvin A. Busenitz

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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 בֶּדֶךָ כִּי פוּקֶרְךָ וְזוֹטִי יוֹ  
חֵי לֹא נֶתְפָצִי סְרִיבֶּכִי תוֹגֶדְךָ

2. Short vowels:

פֶּה בֶּדֶטֶסֶפֶתֶקֶצֶוֹטֶשֶׁכֶּ  
לֵנֶמֶדֶתֶרֶבֶגֶחֶעֶוֶאֶהֶנֶ

3. Long and short vowels:

מִי בֶּדֶכִּי פֶקֶרֶוֹוֹתוֹגֶטֶדֶבוֹשִׁי  
שֶׁצִּיטֶגֶרִי תוֹיּוֹפִיבֶגֶחֵינִיטוֹיִי

4. Words with one syllable:

דֶּרֶטֶף אָב מוֹל פוֹר חֵל גֵּן חֵיש פִּים גֵּד  
יֵש אֵיד אֵם סוֹס גֵּיל טוֹב קוֹל אֹר שִׁיר רוּזֵן

5. Words with two syllables:

דֶּבֶר דֶּבֶר קֶטֶל שֶׁמֶשׁ סֶפֶר בֶּקֶר עֶרֶב וְעֶר  
אָכַל שָׁמֵר כֶּסֶא בָרוּךְ חֶלּוּזֵן וְרֵד וְרַע בֵּינִי  
קָרָה וַיְהִי עֶזֶר יַחַר בְּעַל יֵזֵן אֵלֵי אֲבֹן 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	יָדַע	טוֹב
בֶּן	גְּדוֹל	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* 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 בְּשִׁתְּכֶם יִלְמְדוּהוּ שְׂמֵךְ הַפְּגַעוּ נְבִיּוֹת

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

אֱלִיפְלֵהוּ יִרְקַק אָמַרְתָּ בְּשִׁתְּכֶם יִלְמְדוּהוּ שְׂמֵךְ נְבִיּוֹת

- D. Divide the following words into syllables:

Examples: לֶשׁ/מֶר אָ/דָם הָ/אֶדְ/מָה שֶׁ/מֵ/יָם הָ/כָ/מָה סֶ/פֶר

(1) יִרְקַק מֵעֶרֶב פָּגַע מְגוֹר מְגוֹרָה

(2) אָמַרְתָּ דְבָלִים כּוֹכְבִים שְׂמָרוּ

(3) שְׂמֵי 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*:

לִמַּר לְשֹׁמֵר לְמוֹעַ רוּחַ שְׂמוֹעַ בְּרוּךְ שׁוֹמְרִים

קִטְלוּ יִשְׁמְרוּ אֲדָמָה מְלֵךְ שְׂמַרְתָּ אֱלֹהִים

עָבַר חֲכָמִים אָכַל קִטְלָתָּ מִלְכָּן חֲרָבוּ תוֹךְ

וּמְלֵךְ חֵלוֹם אֲשֹׁמֵר אַחֲרַי נִפְעַל לִפְנֵי וְסִפֵּר

2. Words with letters that look alike:

(a) כּ and ב

בְּזוֹ בְּטַח בְּרָא כּוֹכַב כַּה כָּבוֹד טוֹב

אָכַל עָבַר הִיכַל יָכַל עָרַב בְּקָר כֶּסֶף כָּבֵד

(b) ג and נ

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

(c) ר and ד

דָּבַר רֹאשׁ דָּוִד דּוֹר רַב רָדַף רוּם רָשַׁע  
דָּם דָּרַךְ דְּרוֹר אָדָר דָּרַשׁ רָדָה נָרַדַם רָדַתוּ

(d) ה and ח

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

(e) ו and ז

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

(f) ס and ם

סוּס יוֹם כָּסָא חָלָם חָסַד יָסַף כְּסָף נוּס 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־הַמִּצְוֹת וְאֶת־הַמִּצְוֹת / סֵפֶר

(1) לָרֵב כְּבוֹד בְּרוּךְ אֲכַל שֹׁמֵר קִטְל מִלֶּךְ בָּרָא יָכֹל

(2) אָמַרְתָּ שְׁמֵרֵת אֲדָמָה אֱלֹהִים כּוֹכְבִים שְׁמֵרֵת בְּשֵׁתְכֶם

(3) שָׁכַחְתָּ לְאָמֵר אֲבוֹתֵיכֶם אֱלֹהֵיכֶם הִלְעוּלָם כְּדָרְכֵינוּ

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. | אָמֵר   |              | <i>qamets</i> | <i>qamets hatuph</i> |
| 2. | אֲכָלָה | 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.	שָׁחַ	first vowel second vowel	<i>qamets</i> <i>qamets</i>	<i>qamets hatuph</i> <i>qamets hatuph</i>
9.	חָחַ		<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  $\text{ָ}$  occurs in a closed, unaccented syllable, then it is a *qamets hatuph*. **T F**
9. If the vowel  $\text{ָ}$  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



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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	הַדְּרָךְ		
1.	אֶבֶן	11.	גָּמַל	21.	חֲטָאֵת
2.	בּוֹר	12.	בָּשָׂר	22.	עֵב
3.	בְּכוֹר	13.	כוֹכֵב	23.	עֵז
4.	זָהָב	14.	אֲמָת	24.	הַיְכָל
5.	זֶרַע	15.	חֲשָׁד	25.	יּוֹם
6.	אֵיב	16.	עֵינַיִן	26.	חֲכָם
7.	יָלֵד	17.	לֵבָב	27.	רִגְלֵי
8.	גֵּן	18.	חֶקֶק	28.	לְחָם
9.	אוֹר	19.	עֹלָם*	29.	חֲזֹק
10.	עֶפֶר	20.	נִהַר	30.	שָׁמַיִם

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

Examples:	הַשְּׁמֵר	הַדְּמַת	הַמְּכֹסָה		
1.	אִתָּה	6.	לֹא	11.	אֲנִי
2.	שְׁמְרוּ	7.	זָכָר	12.	עֲנֵה
3.	זֹאת	8.	אִתָּה	13.	הִיא
4.	שְׁמְרוּתָם	9.	חֲטָא	14.	יָלֵד
5.	הוּא	10.	צָעַק	15.	הַלֵּךְ

- 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. הַקֶּבֶר 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. הַקֶּטֶל הַלֵּא הָאֲרִי **Reason:**
2. הַשָּׁמֶר הָאֵת הָעֶלְהָ **Reason:**
3. הַיִּמְשָׁל הַיְדַעְתָּן הָאָמַר **Reason:**
4. הַקֶּטֶל 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
	הַבֵּן		בֵּן 2
	גּוֹי		הַגּוֹי 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	לְבָרֶךְ
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	לְבָרֶךְ
1.	אָדָם	11.	גְבוּר
2.	לֵב	12.	לֵילָה
3.	קֶבֶר	13.	עוֹלָם
4.	דָּבָר	14.	רְכוּשׁ
5.	עִיר	15.	אֲכָלָה
6.	קֶרֶן	16.	מְלֶכֶךְ
7.	בֶּקֶר	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: מאב                      מזאת                      מברק

- |    |      |     |      |     |      |
|----|------|-----|------|-----|------|
| 1. | גמל  | 6.  | הכסא | 11. | רגל  |
| 2. | החשך | 7.  | עפר  | 12. | נחש  |
| 3. | משל  | 8.  | הקר  | 13. | הזאת |
| 4. | רעה  | 9.  | נחר  | 14. | אדמה |
| 5. | אדם  | 10. | אסר  | 15. | היכל |

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:

- כדבר (\_\_\_ articular; x anarthrous) כדבר
- בהיכל (x articular; \_\_\_ anarthrous) בהיכל

1. באדם (\_\_\_ articular; \_\_\_ anarthrous)
2. באדם (\_\_\_ articular; \_\_\_ anarthrous)
3. מחפאת (\_\_\_ articular; \_\_\_ anarthrous)
4. לעשות (\_\_\_ articular; \_\_\_ anarthrous)
5. לאיש (\_\_\_ articular; \_\_\_ anarthrous)

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

Example:

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

1. בְּאָדָם בְּהִיכָל לְאֲדָמָה      **Reason:**
2. בְּקוֹל לְיְהוּדָה מֵרִגְלָה      **Reason:**
3. בְּאָדָם בְּאֱלֹהִים בְּאָדָם      **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)  |
| _____ | כָּאָב       | _____ | כָּאָב                                 | (5)  |
| _____ | אַחַר בַּיִת | _____ | אַחַר אֵח                              | (6)  |
| _____ | לְאֱלֹהִים   | _____ | אֵל אֱלֹהִים                           | (7)  |
| _____ | בְּלִי חֵי   | _____ | בֵּין הָאִישׁ                          | (8)  |
| _____ | עִם הָאָדָם  | _____ | אֵת הַדָּבָר                           | (9)  |
| _____ |              | _____ | כָּאָדָם לְפָנַי אֱלֹהִים              | (10) |
| _____ |              | _____ | רָאָה הָאָדָם הַכֹּהֵן                 | (11) |
| _____ |              | _____ | אָמַר הַבֵּן מִדְּעֵשָׂה               | (12) |
| _____ |              | _____ | מִי נָתַן מַיִם לְאָדָם                | (13) |
| _____ |              | _____ | הַדָּבָר הַמְּלֻדָּד לְעַם מִן־הַיְכָל | (14) |
| _____ |              | _____ | שֵׁם אֱלֹהִים הָהָר בְּאֶרֶץ           | (15) |
| _____ |              | _____ | נָתַן אֱלֹהִים הָאֶרֶץ לְעַם           | (16) |
| _____ |              | _____ | יָצָא הַכֹּהֵן מִהַיְכָל 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.	גְּמֹל	6.	לֵבָב
2.	בְּשָׁר	7.	רֵאשָׁה
3.	שֵׁיִן	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 וְיִהוּדָה וְאֲשֶׁר (circled) **Reason:** *The conjunction in situations other than before shewa, labials, composite shewas, or pause, takes a shewa.*

1. וּבֵן וְדִבְרִים וְאָדָם **Reason:**
2. וְעִיר וּמְכָר וְהֶלֶד **Reason:**
3. וּפֶסֶח וְזֶהָב וְדָבָר **Reason:**
4. וּפָה וְקָרֵב וּבְשָׁר **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]

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

<sup>1</sup> 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<sup>1</sup> הָאִישׁ אֲשֶׁר בָּא מִהָעִיר

---

(10) בָּא הָעָם<sup>2</sup> עַל הָעִיר בְּלִילָה

---

(11) רָאָה הָעָם הָאָרֶץ 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 \_\_\_\_\_

---

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

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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

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

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>		<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
>	סוֹס	סוֹסִים	6.	בָּקָר	
1.	אֹר		7.	פָּר	
2.	נְבִיא		8.	סוֹר	
3.	טוֹב		9.	חָלָל	
4.	זָר		10.	כָּזָב	
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	סוּסָה	סוּסוֹת
טוב		
גִּדּוּל		
חֲכָם		
קִדְשׁ		
טְהוֹר		

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

**Example:**

סוּסָה טובָה אִישָׁה Reason: *should be* אִשָּׁה

1. סוּסִים אֲנִיִּים סוּסוֹת Reason:
2. טובָה גִּדּוּלָה סוּסָת Reason:
3. אֱלֹהִים סוּסִים דְּבָרִים Reason:
4. חֲכָמָה אִשָּׁה טובָה Reason:
5. טובוֹת אִשׁוֹת קוֹלוֹת Reason:

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

הַסּוּסִים (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

- \_\_\_\_\_ וְסוּס כְּסוּס<sup>1</sup> (1)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ כְּסוּס בַּמְדָּבָר<sup>2</sup> (2)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ הָעֵיר הַגְּדֹלָה:<sup>3</sup> (3)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ וְהַכְּהֵן הַגְּדוֹל<sup>4</sup> (4)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ אֶל-אֶרֶץ טוֹבָה<sup>5</sup> (5)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ מִי־גוֹי גָּדוֹל<sup>6</sup> (6)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ גְּדוֹל יְהוָה<sup>7</sup> (7)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ הָעַם [אֲמַר] 9 טוֹב הַדָּבָר:<sup>8</sup> (8)

<sup>1</sup> 1 Kings 20:25

<sup>2</sup> Isaiah 63:13

<sup>3</sup> Genesis 10:12

<sup>4</sup> Leviticus 21:10

<sup>5</sup> Exodus 3:8

<sup>6</sup> Deuteronomy 4:7

<sup>7</sup> Psalm 135:5

<sup>8</sup> 1 Kings 18:24

<sup>9</sup> 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 בְּטוֹב<sup>1</sup> (9)

---

חֲנּוּן 3 יְהוּנָה וְצַדִּיק<sup>2</sup> (10)

---

לְצַדִּיק לֹא-טוֹב<sup>4</sup> (11)

---

רְאָה הַגּוֹי הַדְּבָרִים הַגְּדוֹלִים וְהַטּוֹבִים אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה אֱלֹהִים לְיִשְׂרָאֵל:<sup>5</sup> (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.

---

<sup>1</sup> Leviticus 27:10

<sup>2</sup> Psalm 116:5

<sup>3</sup> *gracious*

<sup>4</sup> Proverbs 17:26

<sup>5</sup> 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
<b>Masculine</b>	אָח	אָחִי	אָחִים	אָחִי
	בֵּן	בְּנֵי	בָּנִים	בְּנֵי
	מֶלֶךְ	מְלָכִי	מְלָכִים	מְלָכִי
	עַם	עַמִּי	עַמִּים	עַמִּי
	רֹאשׁ	רֹאשִׁי	רֹאשִׁים	רֹאשִׁי
<b>Feminine</b>	בַּת	בְּתוּלָתִי	בָּנוֹת	בְּנוֹת
	מְקוֹם	מְקוֹמִי	מְקוֹמוֹת	מְקוֹמוֹת
	עִיר	עִירִי	עָרִים	עָרִי

☞ 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

וְחֹשֶׁךְ עַל־פְּנֵי תְהוֹם<sup>2</sup> (1)

דְּגַת תַּיִם<sup>3</sup> (2)

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

<sup>2</sup> Genesis 1:2

<sup>3</sup> Genesis 1:26

רְאִשֵׁי הַהָרִים<sup>1</sup> (3)

אֶל־מְקוֹם הַמִּזְבֵּחַ אֲשֶׁר־עָשָׂה שָׁם<sup>2</sup> (4)

בֶּן־אִתִּי אֲבָרָם<sup>3</sup> (5)

[נִבְדְּלוּ]<sup>5</sup> מֵעַמִּי הָאֲרָצוֹת אֶל־תּוֹרַת הָאֱלֹהִים<sup>4</sup> (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)	יָדָיִם (3)
תּוֹרָה (9)	בֵּן (4)
דְּבָרִים (10)	גְּדוּל (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:

<sup>1</sup> Genesis 8:5

<sup>2</sup> Genesis 13:4

<sup>3</sup> Genesis 14:12

<sup>4</sup> Nehemiah 10:29

<sup>5</sup> 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 כָּל אִישׁ      **Reason:**
  2. דְּבַר אֶחָד שֵׁם      **Reason:**
  3. קוֹלוֹת דְּבָרֵי עָם      **Reason:**
  4. עִיר סוֹסֵת הָרָה      **Reason:**
  5. בֵּין 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 אֲשׁוּר<sup>1</sup> (1)

עַל־כֵּן קָרָא [הָעִיר] בְּכָל כִּי־שָׁם בְּלֵל יְהוָה שְׂפַת כָּל־הָאָרֶץ<sup>2</sup> (2)

אֲבָרָם יָשַׁב בְּאֶרֶץ־כְּנָעַן וְלוֹט יָשַׁב בְּעָרֵי הַכְּפֹר<sup>3</sup> (3)

וַיִּתֵּב הָאָרֶץ הַהִוא טוֹב<sup>4</sup> (4)

אֲנִי־אֵל שַׁדַּי<sup>5</sup> (5)

אֲתָה עֵתָה בְּרוּךְ יְהוָה:<sup>6</sup> (6)

<sup>1</sup> Genesis 10:11

<sup>2</sup> Genesis 11:9

<sup>3</sup> Genesis 13:12

<sup>4</sup> Genesis 2:12

<sup>5</sup> Genesis 17:1

<sup>6</sup> Genesis 26:29

מֵאֵין אַתֶּם , מִחֶרֶן אֲנִיחֵנִי: <sup>1</sup> (7)

---

אַנְכִי אֲנִכִי הוּא , מִי־אַתָּה: <sup>2</sup> (8)

---

הַמָּה הַגְּבֻרִים אֲשֶׁר מֵעוֹלָם אֲנִשִּׁי הַשָּׁם: <sup>3</sup> (9)

---

אֲשֶׁר לֹא־מַעֲרִי הַגּוֹיִם־הָאֵלֶּה הִנֵּה: <sup>4</sup> (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.

---

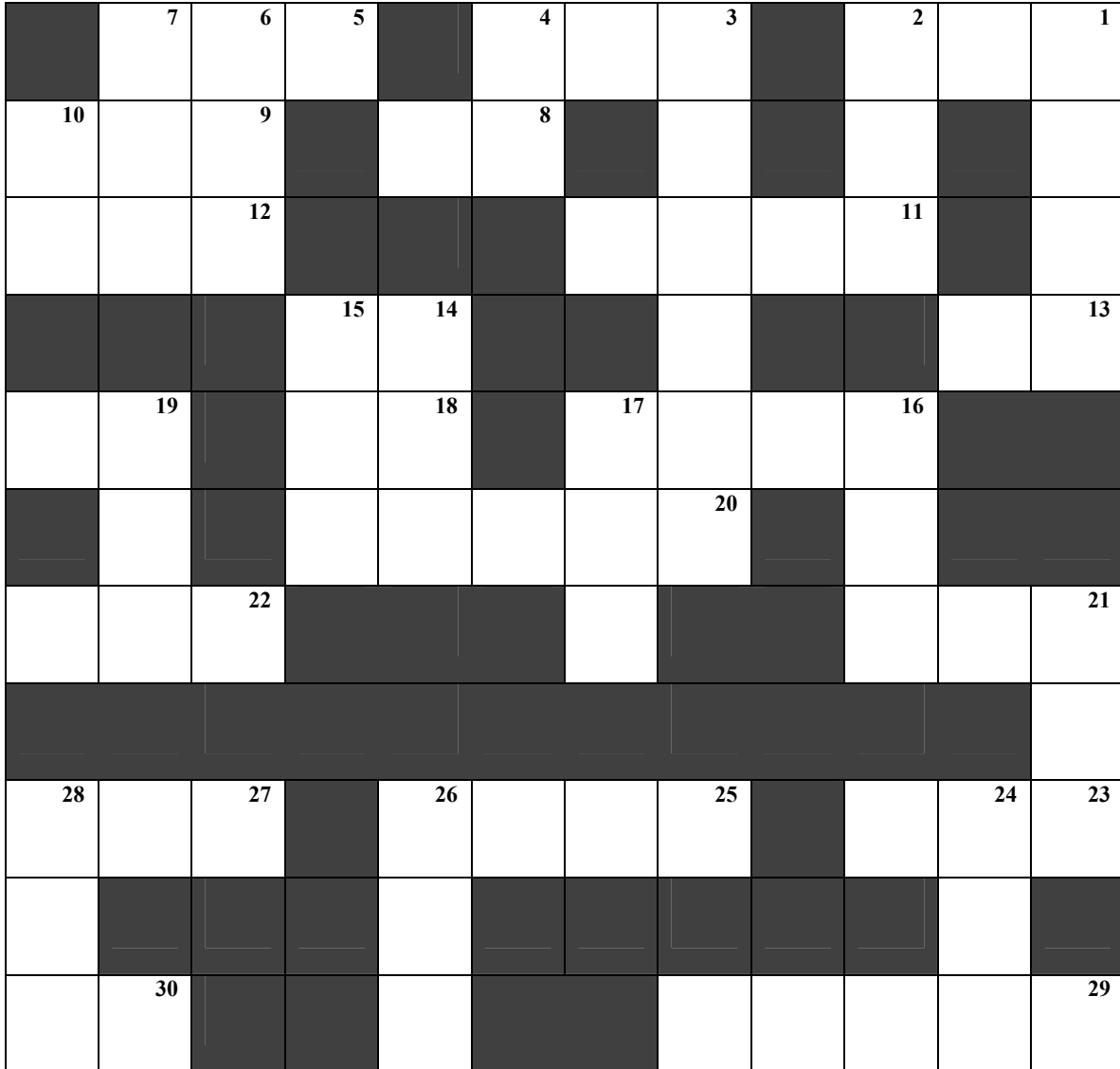
<sup>1</sup> Genesis 29:4

<sup>2</sup> Isaiah 51:12

<sup>3</sup> Genesis 6:4

<sup>4</sup> 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 לַיהוָה<sup>1</sup> (1)

\_\_\_\_\_

וְרַבָּקָה אָמְרָה אֶל־יַעֲקֹב לֵאמֹר הִנֵּה שָׁמַעְתִּי<sup>2</sup> (2)

\_\_\_\_\_

וּבְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל יָשְׁבוּ בְקֶרֶב הַכְּנַעֲנִי<sup>3</sup> תַּחְתָּי וְהָאֹמְרִי וְהַפְּרִזִּי  
וְהַחֲנִי וְהַיְבוּסִי<sup>4</sup> (3)

\_\_\_\_\_

אִם־אִישׁ אָמַר הִישִׁיבָה אִישׁ וְאָמַרְתָּ אֵין<sup>5</sup>: (4)

\_\_\_\_\_

הִידְעֵתֶם אֶת־לֶבֶן בֶּן־נַחֲוֹר, יִדְעֵנוּ<sup>6</sup>: (5)

\_\_\_\_\_

וְלִקְחֵתֶם אֶגְדֵּת אֲזוּב וּשְׂבָלֵתֶם בְּדָם אֲשֶׁר־בַּסֶּף<sup>7</sup> (6)

\_\_\_\_\_

לָמָּה זֶה עֹזְבֵתֶן אֶת־הָאִישׁ<sup>1</sup> (7)

<sup>1</sup> Deuteronomy 7:6

<sup>2</sup> Genesis 27:6

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

<sup>4</sup> Judges 3:5

<sup>5</sup> Judges 4:20 (slightly modified)

<sup>6</sup> Genesis 29:5

<sup>7</sup> 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.

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<sup>1</sup> 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־אֶרֶץ<sup>1</sup>

---

(2) וְאָמַר בֵּינִים תְּהוּא תֵּנָה אֶל־תֵּינוּ נָה<sup>2</sup>

---

(3) שָׂמְעָה בְּשִׁדָּה מוֹאָב כִּי־פָקַד יְהוָה אֶת־עַמּוֹ<sup>3</sup>

---

(4) עַל־כֵּן אֶתְּבִי מִצֹּתֶיךָ מִזֶּהָב וּמִפָּזָה<sup>4</sup>

---

(5) וְעָבְרוּ גוֹזִים רַבִּים עַל הָעִיר תִּזְאֵת

וְאָמְרוּ אִישׁ אֶל־רֵעֵהוּ<sup>5</sup>

עַל־מָה עָשָׂה יְהוָה כָּכָה לָעִיר תִּגְדֹּלָה תִּזְאֵת<sup>6</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> Genesis 36:6 (slightly modified)

<sup>2</sup> Isaiah 25:9

<sup>3</sup> Ruth 1:6

<sup>4</sup> Psalm 119:127

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

<sup>6</sup> 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    | סוֹסָתָהּ    |
| 3. <i>your word</i>   | דְּבַרְכֶם | דְּבַרְכֵם   |
| 4. <i>her mare</i>    | סוֹסָתָהּ  | סוֹסָהּ      |
| 5. <i>his counsel</i> | עֲצָתוֹ    | עֲצָתוּ      |
| 6. <i>my horse</i>    | סוֹסִי     | סוֹסָתִי     |
| 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 \_\_\_\_\_.

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**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:<sup>1</sup>

---

(2) וַיִּשְׁבְּנוּ אֹתְכֶם<sup>2</sup>

(3) וַאֲסַפֶּתְּ אֶת־זִקְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וְאָמַרְתָּ אֲלֵהֶם יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵי אֲבֹתֵיכֶם  
נִרְאָה<sup>4</sup> אֵלַי אֱלֹהֵי אֲבֹתֵיכֶם יִצְחָק וַיַּעֲקֹב<sup>3</sup>

---

(4) וְלֹא זָכְרוּ בְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל אֶת־יהוָה אֱלֹהֵיהֶם<sup>5</sup>

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(5) יָדַעְתִּי כִּי־נָתַן יְהוָה לָכֶם אֶת־הָאָרֶץ<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Genesis 1:27

<sup>2</sup> Genesis 34:16

<sup>3</sup> Exodus 3:16

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

<sup>5</sup> Judges 8:34

<sup>6</sup> Joshua 2:9

וְהִיָּתָם 2 לָנוּ לְעֲבָדִים וְעַבְדְּתֶם אֹתָנוּ: <sup>1</sup> (6)

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אִיפֹה הָאֲנָשִׁים אֲשֶׁר הִרְגַּתֶּם בְּתַבּוּר, <sup>4</sup> כַּמִּנְחָה כְּמוֹהֶם <sup>3</sup> (7)

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**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  $\text{בְּ}$  with suffixes usually have an additional  $\text{ו}$  inserted?

---

<sup>1</sup> 1 Samuel 17:9

<sup>2</sup> Qal perfect 2mp <  $\text{הִיָּ}$ . The final  $\text{ה}$  in verb roots sometimes appears as a  $\text{׳}$  in some forms of the verb.

<sup>3</sup> Judges 8:18

<sup>4</sup> 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 ך 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      לתנו      לנו
3. “like them”        ככם      כהם      כהן
4. “upon you”        עלך      עלינו      עלך
5. “our horses”      סוסינו      סוסנו      סוסהו
6. “unto us”            אלנו      לתנו      לנו
7. “like you”           כמוך      כהם      כן
8. “from you”        ממך      מןך      ממך
9. “in him”            בו      בנו      בהו
10. “from her”        ממנה      מנה      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) וְאֵיךְ נִגְנַב מִבַּיִת אֲדֹנָיִךְ כֶּסֶף אִוְזָהב: <sup>1</sup>

\_\_\_\_\_

(2) עֲתָהּ יִזְכָּר עֲוֹנָם וַיִּפְקֹד חַטָּאתָם: <sup>2</sup>

\_\_\_\_\_

(3) אֵלֶּה הַחֻקִּים וְהַמִּשְׁפָּטִים אֲשֶׁר תִּשְׁמְרוּן: <sup>3</sup>

\_\_\_\_\_

(4) וּמִשְׁלַתְּ בְּגוֹיִם רַבִּים וּבָרָךְ לֹא יִמְשְׁלוּ: <sup>4</sup>

\_\_\_\_\_

(5) וַאֲמַרְתֶּם בְּיָוֵם הַהוּא הוֹדוּ <sup>6</sup> לְיְהוָה קִרְאתִי בְשִׁמּוֹ <sup>5</sup>

\_\_\_\_\_

<sup>1</sup> Genesis 44:8

<sup>2</sup> Jeremiah 14:10

<sup>3</sup> Deuteronomy 12:1

<sup>4</sup> Deuteronomy 15:6

<sup>5</sup> Isaiah 12:4

<sup>6</sup> Hifil imperative mp < יָדָה = give thanks.

(6) לָכֵן זִוְנָה שְׁמָעֵי דְבַר־יְהוָה:<sup>1</sup>

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(7) וְעָפָה, נִכְרַתָּה בְרִית אֲנִי וְאַתָּה [נִיחָיָה] לְעַד בֵּינֵי וּבֵינָךְ:<sup>2</sup>

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(8) אֱלֹהֵימֶשְׁלוֹבֵי<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Ezekiel 16:35

<sup>2</sup> Genesis 31:44

<sup>3</sup> 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) בָּרוּךְ יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵי אֲדָנִי אֲבָרְכֶם<sup>1</sup>

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

<sup>1</sup> Genesis 24:27

(2) לֹא יָדַעְתִּי הַשְּׁמֵר אָחִי אֲנֹכִי:<sup>1</sup>

---

(3) שָׂרָה אֲשַׁתְּךָ יִלְדֶת לְךָ בֵּן [וְנִתְקַרָּא] אֶת־שְׁמוֹ יִצְחָק:<sup>2</sup>

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(4) תִּמְלֹאֲךָ הַגֹּאֵל אֹתִי מִכָּל־רָע:<sup>3</sup>

---

(5) שֵׁשֶׁת יָמִים תַּעֲבֹד וּבַיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי תִשְׁבֹּת:<sup>4</sup>

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

- |     |            |              |               |
|-----|------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1.  | שָׁמֵר     | gender _____ | number _____. |
| 2.  | יִשְׁבֹּת  | gender _____ | number _____. |
| 3.  | אֲכֹל      | gender _____ | number _____. |
| 4.  | זָכְרִי    | gender _____ | number _____. |
| 5.  | שָׁלַח     | gender _____ | number _____. |
| 6.  | שָׁמְרָנָה | gender _____ | number _____. |
| 7.  | יֹסֵף      | gender _____ | number _____. |
| 8.  | יְרוּשִׁים | gender _____ | number _____. |
| 9.  | שָׁמְעוּ   | gender _____ | number _____. |
| 10. | עֲמַדוֹת   | gender _____ | number _____. |

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<sup>1</sup> Genesis 4:9

<sup>2</sup> Genesis 17:19

<sup>3</sup> Genesis 48:16

<sup>4</sup> 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:<sup>1</sup>

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(2) כִּי תִשְׁמַע בְּקוֹל יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ לְשָׁמֹר אֶת־כָּל־מִצְוֹתָיו<sup>2</sup>

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(3) [וְיִהְיֶה]<sup>4</sup> אִם־שָׁמַעַתְּ תִשְׁמַעוּ אֶל־מִצְוֹתַי אֲשֶׁר אֲנֹכִי מְצַוֶּה<sup>3</sup> אֶתְכֶם  
הַיּוֹם לֵאמֹר אֶת־יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵיכֶם<sup>5</sup>

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(4) שָׁמַעוּ־נָא הַחֲלוֹם הַזֶּה אֲשֶׁר חָלַמְתִּי:<sup>6</sup>

(5) וְלִקְחַתֶּם מִדָּם תִּפְרַר [וְתִשְׁפֹּךְ] עַל־קַרְנֵת הַמִּזְבֵּחַ בְּאַצְבָּעֶיךָ

וְאֶת־כָּל־תִּדְּמֵי תִשְׁפֹּךְ אֶל־יְסוּד הַמִּזְבֵּחַ:<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Genesis 9:15

<sup>2</sup> Deuteronomy 13:19

<sup>3</sup> Piel participle masculine singular from צוה, *commanding*.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> Deuteronomy 11:13

<sup>6</sup> Genesis 37:6

<sup>7</sup> 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.	יָשׁוּב	b.	שׁוּב
_____ 3.	בֶּקֶר	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.	שֵׁם	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.	אֵם

**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
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- |    |     |     |     |
|----|-----|-----|-----|
| 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 וַחֲסִדֶיךָ כִּי מֵעוֹלָם הִמָּה: <sup>1</sup>

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(2) וַרְבֵּקָה אָמְרָה אֶל־יַעֲקֹב בְּנֵה לִּי אֹמֶר הִנֵּה שָׁמַעְתִּי אֶת־אָבִיךָ  
מִדְבַר <sup>3</sup> אֶל־עֲשֹׂ אָחִיךָ לֵאמֹר: <sup>2</sup>

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(3) וַעֲתָה בְנֵי שָׁמַע בְּקִלִּי לְאִשֶּׁר אֲנִי מִצְוָה <sup>5</sup> אֶתְּךָ: <sup>4</sup>

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

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<sup>1</sup> Psalm 25:6

<sup>2</sup> Genesis 27:6

<sup>3</sup> Translate this word as a participle: *speaking*.

<sup>4</sup> Genesis 27:8

<sup>5</sup> Translate this word as a participle: *commanding*.

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

<sup>7</sup> 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 חֲשַׁבּוֹן<sup>4</sup> עִיר סִיחֹן<sup>3</sup> מֶלֶךְ הָאֲמֹרִי<sup>2</sup> [הָיָא]<sup>1</sup>  
וְהָיָא נֶלְחָם בְּמֶלֶךְ מוֹאָב<sup>6</sup> הָרֵאשׁוֹן<sup>5</sup>

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(3) וַתִּשְׁחַת הָאָרֶץ לְפָנַי הָאֱלֹהִים וַתִּמְלֵא הָאָרֶץ חָמָס:<sup>7</sup>

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(4) וַאֲתָתָה קַח<sup>8</sup> לְךָ מִכָּל-מֵאֲכָל אֲשֶׁר יֹאכַל וְאֶסְפַּת אֵלֶיךָ  
וְהָיָה לְךָ וּלְהֵם לְאֹכְלָהּ:<sup>9</sup>

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

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

<sup>2</sup> Proper name of a people (gentilic noun).

<sup>3</sup> Proper name of an individual.

<sup>4</sup> Proper name of a place.

<sup>5</sup> Numbers 21:26

<sup>6</sup> Proper name of a place.

<sup>7</sup> Genesis 6:11

<sup>8</sup> Qal imperative ms לקח, translate: *take*.

<sup>9</sup> Genesis 6:21

<sup>10</sup> Genesis 9:6

6) מֵאֵלֶּה נִפְרְדּוּ אֵינִי תַּגְוִים בְּאַרְצֹתֵם אִישׁ לְלִשְׁנֹו לְמִשְׁפַּחְתָּם  
בְּגוֹיָהֶם:<sup>1</sup>

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	נ
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*?

<sup>1</sup> 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 הָאֵלֶּה<sup>1</sup> (1)

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There are no new words in #1.

זָכוֹר אֶת-יוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת [לְקַדֵּשׁ אֹתוֹ]:<sup>2</sup> (2)

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There are no new words in #2.

וַיַּעֲמֵד הָעָם מֵרְחוֹק וּמִשָּׁהָ נִגַּשׁ אֶל-הָעֵרֶפֶל אֲשֶׁר-שָׁם<sup>3</sup>  
הָאֱלֹהִים:<sup>4</sup> (3)

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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 ג. It could be compensating for an assimilated letter (most likely a *nun*). If so, the root might consist of the same three

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<sup>1</sup> Exodus 20:1

<sup>2</sup> Exodus 20:8

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

<sup>4</sup> 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:<sup>1</sup>

---

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 גְּבֵרֵי 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

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<sup>1</sup> 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־גִנְבָה גִּנְבֹתֵי מֵאֶרֶץ הָעֵבְרִים וְגַם־פָּהָל לֹא־עָשִׂיתִי מְאוּמָה (5)  
כִּי־שָׂמוּ<sup>2</sup> אֹתִי בַבְּוֹר: <sup>1</sup>

---

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) פָּהָל: 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 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?

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<sup>1</sup> Genesis 40:15

<sup>2</sup> 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.    ך    ז    ק    ל           **Reason:**

2.    מ    כ    ת    נ           **Reason:**

3.    י    ו    ו    ו           **Reason:**

4.    ם    צ    ף    ך           **Reason:**

5.    ו    .    .    י           **Reason:**

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

	<b>Stem</b>	<b>Form</b>
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 חִתְּנוֹ כִּתְּנָן מִדָּגָן  
וַיִּנְתֵּג אֶת־הַצֹּאֵן אַחַר הַמִּדְבָּר<sup>1</sup>

(2) וַיֹּאמֶר אֲנֹכִי אֱלֹהֵי אָבִיךָ אֱלֹהֵי אֲבֹתֶיךָ אֲבֹתֶיךָ אֱלֹהֵי יִצְחָק וְאֱלֹהֵי  
יַעֲקֹב וַיִּסְתַּר מִשָּׁה פָּנָיו<sup>2</sup>

(3) וְהָאֲנָשִׁים טַבִּים לָנוּ מְאֹד וְלֹא הָכֵלְמָנוּ וְלֹא־פָקַדְנוּ מְאוּמָה<sup>3</sup>

(4) כִּי יֵשׁ לְעֵץ תִּקְוָה אִם־יִפְרֹת וְעוֹד יִחַלֶּיף<sup>4</sup>

(5) אִם־יִזְקִין בְּאֶרֶץ שָׂרְשׁוֹ וּבַעֲפָר יָמוּת<sup>6</sup> גִּזְעוֹ:<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Exodus 3:1

<sup>2</sup> Exodus 3:6

<sup>3</sup> 1 Samuel 25:15

<sup>4</sup> Job 14:7

<sup>5</sup> Job 14:8

<sup>6</sup> The root of this verb is מוּת.

6) מֵרִיחַ מַיִם יִפְרֹחַ וְעֹשֶׂה קֶצֶיר כְּמוֹ-נֹטֶעַ:<sup>1</sup>

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**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**

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<sup>1</sup> Job 14:9

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**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־הָאֱלֹהִים<sup>1</sup>

(2) וַיִּנְחָם יְהוָה כִּי־עָשָׂה אֶת־הָאָדָם בָּאָרֶץ וַיִּתְעַצֵּב אֵל־לִבּוֹ:<sup>2</sup>

(3) וַיִּתְפַּלֵּל אַבְרָהָם אֶל־הָאֱלֹהִים וַיִּרְפָּא אֱלֹהִים אֶת־אֲבִימֶלֶךְ וְאֶת־אִשְׁתּוֹ וְאִמְהוּתָיו<sup>3</sup>

(4) שָׁמַע יִשְׂרָאֵל יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ יְהוָה אֶחָד:  
וְאִתְּהַבְתָּ אֶת יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ בְּכָל־לִבְבְּךָ, וּבְכָל־נַפְשְׁךָ  
וּבְכָל־מְאֹדְךָ:<sup>4</sup>

- 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

<sup>1</sup> Genesis 5:22<sup>2</sup> Genesis 6:6<sup>3</sup> Genesis 20:17<sup>4</sup> 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. אֲנִי

9. שְׁמַרְתֶּם

5. רָדַף

10. עָנָה

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

1. שָׂאֵל

6. עָנָה

2. מָכַר

7. חָלַם

3. אֱלֹהֵי

8. נָגַע

4. יָדָה

9. עָשָׂה

5. רָחַץ

10. הוּא

E. Parse the following forms:

1. חָטְאוּ

2. נָחְמוּ

3. הִנְחָמוּם

4. הִנְחָמוּ

5. לְהִנְחָמוֹ

6. יִנְחָמוּ

7. מִנְחָמוֹ

8. אִנְחָמוּ



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**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־הַמְשָׁפְטִים אֲשֶׁר אָנֹכִי  
מְלַמֵּד אֶתְכֶם לַעֲשׂוֹת<sup>2</sup> לְמַעַן תִּחְיוּ<sup>1</sup>, וַיִּרְשָׁתֶם אֶת־הָאָרֶץ  
אֲשֶׁר יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵי אֲבֹתֵיכֶם נָתַן לָכֶם:<sup>3</sup>

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(2) אָנֹכִי יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ אֲשֶׁר הוֹצֵאתִיךָ מֵאֶרֶץ מִצְרַיִם מִבֵּית  
עַבְדִּים:<sup>5</sup>

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(3) וְכָתַבְתֶּם עַל־מְזוֹזוֹת בֵּיתְךָ וּבְשַׁעֲרֶיךָ:<sup>6</sup>

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(4) וְכָתַב לָהּ סֵפֶר כְּרִיתָת וְנָתַן בְּיָדָהּ וְשִׁלְחָהּ מִבֵּיתוֹ:<sup>7</sup>

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

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

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Deuteronomy 4:1

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

<sup>5</sup> Deuteronomy 5:6

<sup>6</sup> Deuteronomy 6:9

<sup>7</sup> Deuteronomy 24:1

<sup>8</sup> 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  |

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**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: <sup>1</sup>

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(2) וַתֵּהָיֶה כִּי־שָׁאַלְךָ בְּנֶךָ מָחָר לֵאמֹר מַה־זֹּאת וְאָמַרְתָּ אֵלָיו  
בְּחֻזְק יָד הוֹצִיאָנוּ יְהוָה מִמִּצְרַיִם מִבֵּית עַבְדִּים: <sup>2</sup>

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

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(4) לָךְ <sup>4</sup> וְאַסַּפְתָּ אֶת־זַקְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וְאָמַרְתָּ אֲלֵהֶם יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵי  
אֲבוֹתֵיכֶם נִרְאָה אֵלַי אֱלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתֵיכֶם יִצְחָק וַיַּעֲקֹב לֵאמֹר פְּקֹד  
פְּקֹדֹתַי אֲתֶכֶם וְאֶת־הָעָשׂוּי <sup>6</sup> לָכֶם בְּמִצְרַיִם: <sup>5</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Exodus 16:26

<sup>2</sup> Exodus 13:14

<sup>3</sup> Exodus 7:16

<sup>4</sup> Qal imperative ms, הִלֵּךְ.

<sup>5</sup> Exodus 3:16

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

