**9. Qal Perfect Weak Verbs**

**9.A. Introduction to Weak Verbs**There are two nomenclatures used for tackling the weak verbs built off the tri-consonantal root. Traditionally the word פָּעַל (to do, make) is used to designate how the ten weak verbs are then classed (cf. Kelly, Weingreen):

1. **Pē position**: I

Pē-Nûn [נָפַל ], -- to fall

Pē-Yôd [יָשַׂב ], -- to sit, dwell

Pē-’Ālef [אָמַר ], -- to say

Pē-Guttural [ עָמַד]; -- to stand

1. **‘Ayin** **position**: II

‘Ayin-Yôd/Vāv [קוּם], -- to rise

‘Ayin guttural [בָּחַר ], -- to choose

Double ‘Ayin [ תָּמַם]; -- to complete, and

1. **Lāmed position**: III

Lāmed-Hē [בָּנָה ], -- to build

Lāmed-guttural [שָׁמַע], -- to hear, obey

Lāmed-’Ālef [מָצָא ]. – to find

There are some cases of doubly weak verbs such as: עָשָׂה (to do, make) which is both Lāmed-Hē and Pē-Guttural.

The more linguistically oriented grammars use the position of the three consonantal root (Practico, Fuller/Choi):

שָׁמַר = שׁ = I.; מ = II.; ר = III.

1. = Pē position; **(** פָּעַל **)**
2. = ‘Ayin position;and
3. **=** Lāmed position

We will combine them using both designations together in this text.   
In the perfect the consonantal suffixes are: תִּי, תָּ, תְּ and נוּ, with the heavy consonantal suffixes תֶּם, and תֶּן causing the initial vowel to go down to a ševā’.   
The vocalic suffixes are: ָה and וּ.

**9.B. Ι. Pē position--weak and guttural**

Regular Pē-Nûn Pē-Yôd Pē-’Ālef Pē-Guttural

שָׁמַר נָפַל יָשַׁב אָמַר עָמַד

to keep to fall to dwell to say to stand

1CS שָׁמַרְתִּי נָפַלְתִּי יָשַׁבְתִּי אָמַרְתִּי עָמַדְתִּי

2MS שָׁמַרְתָּ נָפַלְתָּ יָשַׁבְתָּ אָמַרְתָּ עָמַדְתָּ

2FS שְׁמַרְתְּ נָפַלְתְּ יָשַׁבְתְּ אַמַרְתְּ עָמַדְתְּ

3MS שָׁמַר נָפַל יָשַׁב אָמַר עָמַד

3FS שָׁמְרָה נָפְלָה יָשְׁבָה אָמַרָה עָמְדָה

1CP שָׁמַרְנוּ נָפַלְנוּ יָשַׁבְנוּ אָמַרְנוּ עָמַדְנוּ

2MP שְׁמַרְתֶּם יְשַׁבְתֶּם נְפַלְתֶּם אֲמַרְתֶּם עֲמַדְתֶּם

2FP שְׁמַרְתֶּן נְפַלְתֶּן יְשַׁבְתֶּן אֲמַרְתֶּן עֲמַדְתֶּן

3CP שָׁמְרוּ נָפְלוּ יָשְׁבוּ אָמְרוּ עָמְדוּ

regular regular regular 2MP/2FP 2MP/2FP

אֲ עֲ

**Observations on Ι. Pē position weak or guttural:**

נָפַל and יָשַׁב are absolutely regular in the Perfect. אָמַר and עָמַד are also totally regular except when the heavy 2MP/2FP sufformatives תֶּם and תֶּן are added calling the initial vowel to drop to a Ḥatēf-pataḥ (אֲ /עֲ ) instead of a simple ševā’. One would expect this under a guttural type letter. The suffixes are absolutely normal. No surprises here!

**Examples:**

נָפַל: לֹא־נָפַל דָּבָר מִכֹּל הַדָּבָר הַטּוֹב אֲשֶׁר־דִּבֶּר יהוה אֶל־בֵּית יִשְׂרָאֵל

Josh 21:45 Not one of all the good promises that the Lord had made to the house of Israel fell

יָשַׁב: כִּי־אַתֶּם יְדַעְתֶּם אֵת אֲשֶׁר־יָשַׁבְנוּ בְּאֶרֶץ מִצְרָ֑יִם

Deut 29:15[16] for you know how we lived in the land of Egypt

אָמַר: כִּי אָמַרְתִּי רַק אֵין־יִרְאַת אֱלֹהִים בַּמָּקוֹם הַזֶּ֑ה

Gen. 20:11 for I said, there is surely no fear of God in this place

עָמַד: עָמַדְתָּ לִפְנֵי יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ בְּחֹרֵב

Deut 4:10 you stood before the Lord your God at Horeb

**9.C**. **II**. **‘Ayin** **position--weak and guttural**:

Regular ‘Ayin-Yôd/Vāv ‘Ayin guttural Double ‘Ayin

שָׁמַר קוּם בָּחַר תָּמַם

to keep to rise to choose to complete

1CS שָׁמַרְתִּי קַמְתִּי בָּחַרְתִּי תַּמּוֹתִי

2MS שָׁמַרְתָּ קַמְתָּ בָּחַרְתָּ תַּמּוֹתָ

2FS שְׁמַרְתְּ קַמְתְּ בָּחַרְתְּ תַּמּוֹת

3MS שָׁמַר קָם בָּחַר תַּם

3FS שָׁמְרָה קָמָה בָּחֲרָה תַּמָּה

1CP שָׁמַרְנוּ קַמְנוּ בָּחַרְנוּ תָּמּוֹנוּ

2MP שְׁמַרְתֶּם קַמְתֶּם בְּחַרְתֶּם תַּמּוֹתֶם

2FP שְׁמַרְתֶּן קַמְתֶּן בְּחַרְתֶּן תַּמּוֹתֶן

3CP שָׁמְרוּ קָמוּ בָּחֲרוּ תַּמּוּ

Consonantal suffix: קַ Vocalic Suffixes: Cons. Suffix: + תַּמּוֹ ֹ

Vocalic suffixes: חֲ Vocalic Suff. + תַּמּ

**Observations on II**. **‘Ayin** **position weak or guttural**:

In the **‘Ayin-Yôd/Vāv or middle weak** you can see that the וּ in קוּם drops out and with vocalic suffixes it goes to a qāmeṣ and if the suffix added is a consonantal suffix it is added normally but the vowel under the ק goes to a pataḥ. It is pretty easy to recognize which gender, number and person are being referred to.

In the **‘Ayin guttural** (בָּחַר ) the consonantal suffixes are added normally leaving things the same as the regular verb that you know (שָׁמַר ). When the vocalic suffixes are added the ševā’ goes to a Ḥatēf-pataḥ as one would expect under a guttural.

In the **Double ‘Ayin** ( תָּמַם ) the base for becomes תַּם. When the consonantal suffixes are added the מ is doubled up to מּוֹ. When the vocalic suffixes are added the מּוֹ drops its vowel leaving only the doubled mem (מּ) to which the vocalic endings are added normally (תַּמָּה, תַּמּוּ ).

**Examples:**

קוּם וְאַתֶּם קַמְתֶּם עַל־בֵּית אָבִי הַיּוֹם

Judg. 9:18 But today you have revolted against my father’s family/house

בָּחַר לֹֽא־בָחַרְתִּי בְעִיר מִכֹּל שִׁבְטֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל

1 Kings 8:16 I have not chosen a city in any tribe of Israel

תָּמַם וַיְהִי כַאֲשֶׁר־תַּמּוּ כָּל־אַנְשֵׁי

Deut. 2:16 And it came to pass as all the men had perished

**9.D.** **III**. **Lāmed position--weak and guttural**:

Regular Lāmed-Hē Lāmed-guttural Lāmed-’Ālef

שָׁמַר בָּנָה שָׁמַע מָצָא

to keep to build to hear to find

1CS שָׁמַרְתִּי בָּנִיתִי שָׁמַעְתִּי מָצָאתִי

2MS שָׁמַרְתָּ בָּנִיתָ שָׁמַעְתָּ מָצָאתָ

2FS שְׁמַרְתְּ בָּנִית שָׁמַעְתְּ מָצָאת

3MS שָׁמַר בָּנָה שָׁמַע מָצָא

3FS שָׁמְרָה בָּנְתָה שָׁמְעָה מָצְאָה

1CP שָׁמַרְנוּ בָּנִינוּ שָׁמַעְנוּ מָצָאנוּ

2MP שְׁמַרְתֶּם בְּנִיתֶם שְׁמַעְתֶּם מְצָאתֶם

2FP שְׁמַרְתֶּן בְּנִיתֶן שְׁמַעְתֶּן מְצָאתֶן

3CP שָׁמְרוּ בָּנוּ שָׁמְעוּ מָצְאוּ  
 Consonantal suffixֶes: = Regular: Cons. Suffixes:   
 added by ִי drop dagesh in ת drop ševā’ and dagesh in ת

**Observations on III. Lāmed position weak and guttural:**

The **Lāmed-Hē** add the consonantal suffixes by inserting a ִי ( Ḥîreq Yôd) knocking the dagesh out of the ת suffixed ending. The vocalic ending of the 3CP just drops the ָה and tags the וּ 3CP ending on as one would expect (בָּנוּ) but the 3FS ending is added on with a strange תָה (בָּנְתָה).

The **Lāmed-guttural** is absolutely regular adding the suffixes the same way that שָׁמַר does. No surprises there.

In the case of **Lāmed-’Ālef** the ’Ālef just remains silent dropping the normal ševā’ and the dagesh in the ת when the consonantal endings are added. The vocalic suffixes are added directly t the root as would be expected.

**Examples:**

בָּנָה לָמָּה לֹא־בְנִיתֶם לִי בֵּית אֲרָזִים

2 Sam 7:7 “Why have you not built me a house of cedar?”

שָׁמַע וַאֲנִי שָׁמַעְתִּי עָלֶיךָ

Gen. 41:15 But I have heard concerning you

מָצָא מַה־מָּצָאתָ מִכֹּל כְּלֵי־בֵיתֶךָ

Gen. 31:37 what have you found from all the vessels of your household?

**9.E.** **Very frequent verbs with double variation**: הָיָה, נָתַן and עָשָׂה

Regular

שָׁמַר הָיָה נָתַן עָשָׂה

to keep to be to give to do, make

1CS שָׁמַרְתִּי הָיִיתִי נָתַתִּי עָשִׂיתִי

2MS שָׁמַרְתָּ הָיִיתָ נָתַתָּ עָשִׂיתָ

2FS שְׁמַרְתְּ הָיִיתְ נָתַתְּ עָשִׂית

3MS שָׁמַר הָיָה נָתַן עָשָׂה

3FS שָׁמְרָה הָיְתָה נָתְנָה עָשְׂתָה

1CP שָׁמַרְנוּ הָיִינוּ נָתְנּוּ עָשִׂינוּ

2MP שְׁמַרְתֶּם הֱיִיתֶם נְתַתֶּם עֲשִׂיתֶם

2FP שְׁמַרְתֶּן הֱיִיתֶן נְתַתֶּן עֲשִׂיתֶן

3CP שָׁמְרוּ הָיוּ נָתְנוּ עָשִׂוּ

Cons. Suffixes: Cons. Suffixes Cons. Suffixes:

added by ִי as Lāmed-Hē verbs Final Nûn drops added by ִי as expected  
 dropping the dagesh in the ת Dagesh is retained heavy suff. ševā’ goes to ֲ

**Observations:**

הָיָה (to be) adds consonantal suffixes just like the Lāmed-Hē verbs with a ִי connecting vowel and dropping the dagesh from the suffixed ת.

נָתַן (to give) drops the final nûn when a consonant suffix is added. The dagesh in the suffixed ת is retained. The vocalic suffixes are added as is regular.

עָשָׂה (to do, make) adds consonantal suffixes with the Lāmed-Hē verbal ִי connecting vowel as expected. With the heavy consonantal suffixes (תֶּם and תֶּן) the initial ševā’ goes to a Ḥatēf-pataḥ because gutturals like ע do not take a simple ševā’ preferring a pataḥ type vowel as we have seen before.

**Examples:**

הָיָה הַנְּפִלִים הָיוּ בָאָרֶץ בַּיָּמִים הָהֵם

The Nephilim were on the earth in those days Gen. 6:4

נָתַן וְאֶת־הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר נָתַתִּי לְאַבְרָהָם

The land I gave to Abraham Gen. 35:12

עָשָׂה מַה־זֹּאת עָשִׂיתָ לִּי

What have you done to me? Gen. 12:18

**9. F. Chant: Qal Perfect Weak Verb**

**‘Ayin-Yôd/Vāv Lāmed-Hē**

קוּם בָּנָה נָתַן

to rise to build to give

1CSקַמְתִּי בָּנִיתִי נָתַתִּי

2MP קַמְתֶּם בְּנִיתֶם נְתַתֶּם

3CP קָמוּ בָּנוּ נָתְנוּ

בָּנְתָה (3fs)

**9.G. Chapter 9 Vocabulary List**

בּוֹא to come in, enter, bring in 2,568

יָדַע to know 948

יָצָא to go out 1,068

יָשַׁב to sit, dwell 1,077

לָקַח to take 966

נָתַן to give 2,010

עָשָׂה to do, make 2,629

קָרָא to call, announce 871

רָאָה to see, understand 1,302

שׁוּב to turn, return, repent 1,059

**9.H. Speak: Lesson 9 Qal Perfect Weak Verbs**

שְׁמִי שְׁמוּאֶל My name is Samuel

מַה שִׁמְךָ / שְׁמֵךְ בְּבַקָּשָׁה? What is your (m./f.) name, please?

אֵיפֹה אָתָה גָר? Where do you live?

אֲנִי מֵאֲמֵרִיקָה I’m from America

רֶגַע רַק Wait just a second

בֹּא / בֹּאִי הֵנָּה Come (m./f.) here

סְלִיחָה ,אֲנִי מְמַהֵר / מְמַהֶרֶת Excuse me, I’m in a hurry

אוּלַי מָחָר Perhaps tomorrow

זֶה בְּסֵדֶר It’s okay.

**9.I. Chapters 8-9: Sing Song**: **Hava Nagila** (Let us rejoice)—Israeli Folk   
 song—weddings with dancing (master this over this lesson and the next)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=82&v=YxP2cSa5aXE>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mEX2y0H7eO8>

הָבָה נָגִילָה Let’s rejoice Hava nagila

הָבָה נָגִילָה Let’s rejoice Hava nagila

הָבָה נָגִילָה וְנִשְׂמֵחָה Let's rejoice and be happy *Hava nagila ve-nismeḥa*

(repeat the above 3 lines)

הָבָה נְרַנְּנָה Let’s sing *Hava neranenah*

הָבָה נְרַנְּנָה Let’s sing *Hava neranenah*

הָבָה נְרַנְּנָה וְנִשְׂמֵחָה Let’s sing and be happy *Hava neranenah ve-nismeḥa*

(repeat above 3 lines)

עוּרוּ, עוּרוּ אַחִים Awake, my brothers! *Uru, uru aḥim!*

עוּרוּ אַחִים בְּלֶב־שָׂמֵחַ Awake, my brothers with a happy heart

*Uru aḥim be-lev sameaḥ*

(repeat 2 above lines 4 times)

עוּרוּ אַחִים, עוּרוּ אַחִים Awake, my brothers, awake my brothers

*Uru aḥim, uru aḥim!*

בְּלֶב שָׂמֵחַ with a happy heart *Be-lev sameaḥ*

**9.J.** **Practice reading this text from Ps. 1:1-2 out loud until you are totally fluid   
 with it.** Memorize so you can orally recite line A, B, C, D and E:

אַשְׁרֵי ־ הָאִישׁ אֲשֶׁר לֹא הָלַךְ בַּעֲצַת רְשָׁעִים A:

wicked in the counsel walks not which the person blessed

וּבְדֶרֶךְ חַטָּאִים לֹא עָמָדB:

stand not sinners and in a way

וּבְמוֹשַׁב לֵצִים לֹא יָשָׁב׃ C:

sit not mockers and in the seat

כִּי אִם בְּתוֹרַת יְהוָה חֶפְצוֹ D:

his delight will be in the Torah but

וּֽבְתוֹרָתוֹ יֶהְגֶּה יוֹמָם וָלָיְלָה׃E:

and night daily meditate and in the Torah

F. וְהָיָה כְּעֵץ שָׁתוּל עַל־פַּלְגֵי מָיִם

He is like a tree planted by streams of water

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hebrew Chapter 9: Qal Perfect Weak Verbs

1. **Chant: Qal Perfect Weak Verb—write from memory**

‘Ayin-Yôd/Vāv Lāmed-Hē

קוּם בָּנָה הָיָה נָתַן

to rise to build to be to give

1CS קַמְתי בָּנִיתִי הָיִיתִי נָתַתִּי

2MS \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_

2FS \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_

3MS \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_

3FS \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_

1CP \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_

2MP \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_

2FP \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_

3CP \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_

**2. From the chant write out the Hebrew for:**

1. you (p. m) rose קַמְתֶּם

2. she built \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. we gave \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. we were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. you (f.s.) built \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. he rose \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. they gave \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. they were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. I built \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. she rose \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. **Vocabulary Review:** Say in Hebrew and write out the Hebrew term   
 (use quizlet.com to review vocabulary)

1. all, each, every \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. to go, walk \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. for, to, until, towards \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. on, upon, above, over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. spring, eye \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. daughter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. much, many, great \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. face, front \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. to bless, praise \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11. Moses \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12. to know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13. to take \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

14. to give \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

15. after, behind \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**4. Translations:**

1. מַה־זֹּאת עָשִׂיתָ לִּי לָמָּה לֹא־הִגַּדְתָּ לִּי כִּי אִשְׁתְּךָ הִוא׃  
 [ לָמָה =why? נָגַד =Hiphil perfect of, tell, declare]

2. נָתַתִּי אֶת־הָאָרֶץ הַזֹּאת מִנְּהַר מִצְרַיִם עַד־הַנָּהָר הַגָּדֹל נְהַר־פְּרָת׃

[ נַהַר = river; פְּרָת**=** Euphrates]

3. וְהִנֵּה קַמְתֶּם תַּחַת אֲבֹתֵיכֶם  
 [תַּחַת =instead of, in the place of]

4. וְתַמּוּ כֹל בְּאֶרֶץ מִצְרַיִם יִפֹּלוּ בַּחֶרֶב [חֶרֶב = sword]

5. לְמִן־הַיּוֹם אֲשֶׁר בָּנוּ אוֹתָהּ וְעַד הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה

6. וּלְאָדָם אָמַר כִּי־שָׁמַעְתָּ לְקוֹל אִשְׁתֶּךָ [קוֹל= voice ]

7. כִּי־שָׁמַע אֱלֹהִים אֶל־קוֹל הַנַּעַר בַּאֲשֶׁר הוּא־שָׁם [נַעַר = lad, boy]

8. וְהַנָּחָשׁ הָיָה עָרוּם מִכֹּל חַיַּת הַשָּׂדֶה אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים  
עֵץ הַגָּן׃ הָאִשָּׁה אַף כִּי־אָמַר אֱלֹהִים לֹא תֹֽאכְלוּ מִכֹּל וַיֹּאמֶר אֶל־   
 [נָחָשׁ =serpent, עָרוּם= subtle, shrewd, wise, אַף= even, also, גַּן=garden]

9. הִנֵּה־נָא מָצָא עַבְדְּךָ חֵן בְּעֵינֶיךָ וַתַּגְדֵּל חַסְדְּךָ אֲשֶׁר עָשִׂיתָ עִמָּדִי לְהַחֲיוֹת אֶת־נַפְשִׁי

[חֵן =favor, grace; עִמָּדִי=at or with me; לְהַחֲיוֹת = to live]

10. וַיִּקְרָא הָאָדָם שֵׁם אִשְׁתּוֹ חַוָּה כִּי הִוא הָיְתָה אֵם כָּל־חָי׃  
 [חָי =living]

**5. Parsing:**

**Form:** שָׁמַרְתִּי 1CS Qal Pf. from שָׁמַר meaning “I keep”

1. אָמַרְתְּ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. קָמָה \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. מְצָאתֶן \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. קַמוּ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. נָתְנוּ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. עֲשִׂיתֶם \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. תַּמּוֹת \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. הָיְתָה \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. בָּנִינוּ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. הָיוּ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**6. Speak Hebrew:**

My name is Samuel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What is your (m./f.) name, please? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Where do you live? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I’m from America \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Wait a second \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Come (m./f.) here \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Excuse me, I’m in a hurry \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Perhaps tomorrow \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

It’s okay. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**7.** **Practice reading this text from Ps. 1:1-2.**   
 Memorize so you can orally recite line A, B, C, D and E:

A:

wicked in the counsel walks not which the person blessed

B:

stand not sinners and in a way

C:

sit not mockers and in the seat

D:

his delight will be in the Torah but

E:

and night daily meditate and in the Torah

F.

He is like a tree planted by streams of water

**8. Sing: Hava Nagila**

**Sing: Aaronic Blessing (Num. 6:24-26)**

**Sing: Oseh Shalom**

**Sing: Shema lullaby (Deut 6:4)**

**Sing: Hinneh Mah Tov (Ps. 133:1)**

**Sing: Hevenu Shalom Aleichem**