**10. Qal Imperfect Weak Verbs**

**10.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). The ten weak verbs are then classed as (cf. Kelly, Weingreen):

1. **Pē position**:

Pē-Nûn [נָפַל ],

Pē-Yôd [יָשַׂב ],

Pē-’Ālef [אָמַר ],

Pē-Guttural [ עָמַד];

1. **‘Ayin** **position**:

‘Ayin-Yôd/Vāv [קוּם],

‘Ayin guttural [בָּחַר ],

Double ‘Ayin [ תָּמַם]; and

1. **Lāmed position**:

Lāmed-Hē [בָּנָה ],

Lāmed-guttural [שָׁמַע],

Lāmed-’Ālef [מָצָא ].

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 consonants in the root (Practico, Fuller/Choi):

שָׁמַר = שׁ = I.; מ = II.; ר = III.

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

We will combine them using both designations together in this text. The imperfect uses both prefixes ( אֶ, יִ ,תִּ and נִ) and suffixes both vocalic (וּ , ִי ) and consonantal ( נָה).

**10.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 אֶשְׁמֹר אֶפֹּל אֵשֵׁב אֹמַר אֵעֱמֹד

2MS תִּשְׁמֹר תִּפֹּל תֵּשֵׁב תֹּאמַר תַּעֲמֹד

2FS תִּשְׁמְרִי תּפְּלִי תֵּשְׁבִי תֹּאמְרִי תַּעַמְדִי

3MS יִשְׁמֹר יִפֹּל יֵשֵב יֹאמַר יַעֲמֹד

3FS תִּשְׁמֹר תִּפֹּל תֵּשֵׁב תֹּאמַר תַּעֲמֹד

1CP נִשְׁמֹר נִפֹּל נֵשֵׁב נֹאמַר נַעֲמֹד

2MP תִּשְׁמְרוּ תֵּשְׁבוּ תִּפְלוּ תֹּאמְרוּ תַּעַמְדוּ

2FP תִּשְׁמֹרְנָה תִּפֹּלְנָה תֵּשַׁבְנָה תֹּאמַרְנָה תַּעֲמֹדְנָה

3MP יִשְׁמְרוּ יִפְּלוּ יֵשְׁבוּ יֹאמְרוּ יַעַמְדוּ

3FP תִּשְׁמֹרְנָה תִּפֹּלְנָה תֵּשַׁבְנָה תֹּאמַרְנָה תַּעֲמֹדְנָה

regular נְ drops י drops Prefix added Prefixes added  
 prefix is added with a Ḥôlem by Pataḥ or   
 with ֵ ševā’ under the 1CS by Ṣerê,

Ḥôlem drops to א drops, 1CS initial ע prefers  
 ֵ but ַ with נָה endings א drops עֲ or with vocalic  
 and ְ with vocalic ḥôlem drops suffixes a עַ   
 to a pataḥ

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

נָפַל the initial נְ drops when the prefixes are added and the second consonant is doubled with a dagesh. The rest is regular for whatever suffixes are added.

יָשַׁב the initial י drops and the prefixes are added with a Ṣerê. Vocalic suffixes are added normally with the שְׁ featuring the normal ševā’. When there are no suffixes שֵׁ is used and שַׁ with the consonantal suffix נָה.

אָמַר has the א quiesce/drop adding the prefix with a Ḥôlem over the initial א. With no suffixes the Ḥôlem drops to a Ṣerê (מֵ ) under the second consonant. With the consonantal suffix נָה the vowel under the מ drops from Ḥôlem to a מַ (Pataḥ). With vocalic suffixes drop the vowel under the מ to a normal ševā’(מְ ). For the 1CS the א prefix just drops out totally.

עָמַד First off the prefixes are added with a Pataḥ (תַּ, יַ) instead of the normal Ḥîreq except the 1CS is אֵ. Under the guttural the Pataḥ replaces the ševā’ as would be expected (עַ, except the 1CS goes to עֱ ). When the vocalic suffixes are added the Ḥatēf-pataḥ (עֲ ) goes upgrades to a full Pataḥ (עַ ).

It should be noted that לָקַח (to take) follows the shifts of a Pē-Nûn verb as well.

**Examples:**

עָמַד: לָמָה יְהוָה תַּעֲמֹד בְּרָחוֹק

Ps 10:1 Why, O LORD, do you stand far off?   
  
יָשַׁב: וַתָּשֻׁבוּ וַתִּבְכּוּ לִפְנֵי יְהוָה

Deut 1:45 And you returned and wept before the LORD

אָמַר: וְהָיָה כִּי־יֹאמְרוּ אֲלֵיכֶם בְּנֵיכֶם

Exod. 12:26 And when your children say to you

**10.B. Chant: Ι. Pē position--weak and guttural**

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

תִּשְׁמֹר נָפַל יָשַׁב אָמַר עָמַד

2MS/3FS תִּפֹּל תֵּשֵׁב תֹּאמַר תַּעֲמֹד

10**.C**. **II**. **‘Ayin** **position weak or guttural**:

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

שָׁמַר קוּם בָּחַר תָּמַם

to keep to rise to choose to complete

1CS אֶשְׁמֹר אָקוּם אֶבְחַר אֵתַם

2MS תִּשְׁמֹר תָּקוּם תִּבְחַר תֵּתַם

2FS תִּשְׁמְרִי תָּקוּמִי תִּבְחֲרִי תֵּתַמִּי

3MS יִשְׁמֹר יָקוּם יִבְחַר יֵתַם

3FS תִּשְׁמֹר תָּקוּם תִּבְחַר תֵּתַם

1CP נִשְׁמֹר נָקוּם נִבְחַר נֵתַם

2MP תִּשְׁמְרוּ תָּקוּמוּ תִּבְחֲרוּ תֵּתַמּוּ

2FP תִּשְׁמֹרְנָה תְּקוּמֶינָה תִּבְחַרְנָה תְּתַמֶּינָה

3MP יִשְׁמְרוּ יָקוּמוּ יִבְחֲרוּ יֵתַמּוּ

3FP תִּשְׁמֹרְנָה תְּקוּמֶינָה תִּבְחַרְנָה תְּתַמֶּינָה

Prefix added with a Qāmeṣ No suffix or No Suffix or vocalic   
 (תָּ, יָ). Medial וּ retained. consonantal suffix Ṣerê (תֵּ, יֵ) for prefix  
 Consonantal ֶינָה added medial חַ used. With Consonantal suffix   
 drops prefix to תְּ instead of תָּ. vocalic suffix חֲ. מֶּינָה prefix תְּ.

Stem vowel תַ.  
 Any suffix מּ (doubled)

**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. The ḥolem under the second consonant is exchanged for a pataḥ as you would expect under a guttural.

In the **Double ‘Ayin** ( תָּמַם ) the base for becomes תַּם. Prefixes are added with a sere. Any suffix doubles the final consonant.

**Examples:**

קוּם וְעַתָּה מַמְלַכְתְּךָ לֹא־תָקוּם

1 Sam 13:14 But now your kingdom will not endure

בָּחַר וְאַל־תִּבְחַר בְּכָל־דְּרָכָיו

Prov 3:31 and do not choose any of his ways  
  
תָּמַם חַסְדֵי יְהוָה כִּי לֹא־תָמְנוּ

Lam 3:22 Because of the Lord’s great love we are not consumed

10**.C**. **II**. **‘Ayin** **position weak or guttural**:

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

תִּשְׁמֹר קוּם בָּחַר תָּמַם

2MS/3FS תָּקוּם תִּבְחַר תֵּתַם

10**.D.** **III**. **Lāmed position weak and guttural**:

Regular Lāmed-Hē Lāmed-guttural Lāmed-’Ālef

שָׁמַר בָּנָה שָׁלַח מָצָא

to keep to build to send to find

1CS אֶשְׁמֹר אֶבְנֶה אֶשְׁלַח אֶמְצָא

2MS תִּשְׁמֹר תִּבְנֶה תִּשְׁלַח תִּמְצָא

2FS תִּשְׁמְרִי תִּבְנִי תִּשְׁלְחִי תִּמְצְאִי

3MS יִשְׁמֹר יִבְנֶה יִשְׁלַח יִמְצָא

3FS תִּשְׁמֹר תִּבְנֶה תִּשְׁלַח תִּמְצָא

1CP נִשְׁמֹר נִבְנֶה נִשְׁלַח נִמְצָא

2MP תִּשְׁמְרוּ תִּבְנוּ תִּשְׁלְחוּ תִּמְצְאוּ

2FP תִּשְׁמֹרְנָה תִּבְנֶינָה תִּשְׁלַחְנָה תִּמְצֶאנָה

3MP יִשְׁמְרוּ יִבְנוּ יִשְׁלְחוּ יִמְצְאוּ

3FP תִּשְׁמֹרְנָה תִּבְנֶינָה תִּשְׁלַחְנָה תִּמְצֶאנָה  
 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) knowing 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 וּבַיִת לֹֽא־תִבְנוּ

Jer 35:7 “And do not build a house”

שָׁמַע יֹּאמֶר פַּרְעֹה מִי יְהוָה אֲשֶׁר אֶשְׁמַע בְּקֹלוֹ

Exod 5:2 Pharaoh said, "Who is the LORD, that I should listen to his voice Ex. 5:2

מָצָא וְלֹא־אֶמְצָא בָכֶם חָכָם

Job 17:19 I will not find a wise man among you.

10**.D.** **Chant**: **III**. **Lāmed position weak and guttural**:

Regular Lāmed-Hē Lāmed-guttural Lāmed-’Ālef

תִּשְׁמֹר בָּנָה שָׁלַח מָצָא

2MS/3FS תִּבְנֶה תִּשְׁלַח תִּמְצָא

**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 אֶשְׁמֹר אֵהְיֶה אֶתֵּן אֵעֱשֶׂה

2MS תִּשְׁמֹר תִּהְיֶה תִּתֵּן תַּעֲשֶׂה

2FS תִּשְׁמְרִי תִּהְיִי תִּתְנִי תַּעֲשִׂי

3MS יִשְׁמֹר יִהְיֶה יִּתֵּן יַעֲשֶׂה

3FS תִּשְׁמֹר תִּהְיֶה תִּתֵּן תַּעֲשֶׂה

1CP נִשְׁמֹר נִהְיֶה נִתֵּן נַעֲשֶׂה

2MP תִּשְׁמְרוּ תִּהְיוּ תִּתְּנוּ תַּעֲשׂוּ

2FP תִּשְׁמֹרְנָה תִּהְיֶינָה תִּתֵּנָּה תַּעֲשֶׂינָה

3MP שָׁמְרוּ יִהְיוּ יִתְּנוּ יַעֲשׂוּ

3FP תִּשְׁמֹרְנָה תִּהְיֶינָה תִּתֵּנָּה תַּעֲשֶׂינָה

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.

**Examples:**

הָיָה גּוּר בָּאָרֶץ הַזֹּאת וְאֶֽהְיֶה עִמְּךָ וַאֲבָרְכֶךָּ

Gen 26:3 Sojourn in this land, and I will be with you and will bless you

נָתַן וְאֶת־הָאָרֶוְאֵל שַׁדַּי יִתֵּן לָכֶם רַחֲמִים

Gen 43:14 And may God Almighty give you mercy

עָשָׂה וַיֹּאמֶר אַל־תִּשְׁלַח יָדְךָ אֶל־הַנַּעַר וְאַל־תַּעַשׂ לוֹ

Gen. 22:12 He said, "Do not lay your hand on the boy or do anything to him

**10.B. Chant: Ι. Pē position--weak and guttural**

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

תִּשְׁמֹר נָפַל יָשַׁב אָמַר עָמַד

2MS/3FS תִּפֹּל תֵּשֵׁב תֹּאמַר תַּעֲמֹד

10**.C**. **Chant**: **II**. **‘Ayin** **position weak or guttural**:

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

תִּשְׁמֹר קוּם בָּחַר תָּמַם

2MS/3FS תָּקוּם תִּבְחַר תֵּתַם

10**.D.** **Chant**: **III**. **Lāmed position weak and guttural**:

Regular Lāmed-Hē Lāmed-guttural Lāmed-’Ālef

תִּשְׁמֹר בָּנָה שָׁלַח מָצָא

2MS/3FS תִּבְנֶה תִּשְׁלַח תִּמְצָא

**10. F. Frequently used weak verbs: Qal Imperfect Weak Verbs**

‘Ayin-Yôd/Vāv Lāmed-Hē

קוּם בָּנָה הָיָה נָתַן

to rise to build to be to give

1CS אָקוּם אֶבְנֶה אֵהְיֶה אֶתֵּן

2MS תָּקוּם תִּבְנֶה תִּהְיֶה תִּתֵּן

2FS תָּקוּמִי תִּבְנִי תִּהְיִי תִּתְנִי

3MS יָקוּם יִבְנֶה יִהְיֶה יִּתֵּן

3FS תָּקוּם תִּבְנֶה תִּהְיֶה תִּתֵּן

1CP נָקוּם נִבְנֶה נִהְיֶה נִתֵּן

2MP תָּקוּמוּ תִּבְנוּ תִּהְיוּ תִּתְּנוּ

2FP תְּקוּמֶינָה תִּבְנֶינָה תִּהְיֶינָה תִּתֵּנָּה

3MP יָקוּמוּ יִבְנוּ יִהְיוּ יִתְּנוּ

3FP תְּקוּמֶינָה תִּבְנֶינָה תִּהְיֶינָה תִּתֵּנָּה

**10.G. Chapter 10 Vocabulary List—make new vocab list here**

נַ֫עַר lad, youth, attendant 240

בָּנָה to build 375

חָטָא to miss, sin, offend 238

מוּת to die 842

מָצָא to find 455

נָפַל to fall 434

עָלָה to go up, ascend 889

עָמַד to stand 522

קוּם to rise, arise, stand 627

שָׁלַח to send, stretch out, dismiss 847

**10.H. Speak: Lesson 10 Days and times**

What time is it today? Is it Wednesday?  
 הָיָה יוֹם רְבִִי? מַה הַשָּׁעָה הַיּוֹם?

It is Thursday evening. Wednesday was yesterday.  
 הָיָה יוֹם חֲמִיּשִׁי בְּעֶרֶב. יוֹם רְבִי הָיָה אֶתְמוֹל.

No, Friday morning is tomorrow.  
 לֹא, יוֹם שִׁשִׁי הָיָה מָחָר

Perhaps we will come Sunday afternoon.  
 אוּלַי נָבוֹא בּיּוֹם רִִאשׁוֹן אַחַר הַצָּהֳרִים

Good night, it’s really Monday  
 לַילָה טוֹב, הָיָה בְּאֶמֶת יוֹם שֵׁנִי

No, good morning Tuesday.  
 לֹא, בֹּקֶר טוֹב, הָיָה יוֹם שְׁלִישִׁי

Saturday good-bye   
 שַׁבָּת שָׁלוֹם

**10.I. Chapter 10-11: Sing Song**: **Hatikva** (The Hope)—Israeli National Anthem (from a poem by Ukranian Jew, Naftali Herz Imber, 1877).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1DPqNHkm1bM>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=af6VgvkWq48>

כָּל עוֹד בַלֵבָב פְנִימָה As long as in the heart, within

נֶפֶשׁ יְהוֹדִי הוֹמִיָּה, A Jewish soul still yearns

וּלְפַחֲתֵי מִזרָח קָדִימָה And onward, towards the ends of the east,

עַיִן לְצִיּוֹן צוֹפִיָּה;‬ an eye still gazes toward Zion;

עוֹד לֹא אָבְדָה תִּקְוָתֵנוּ‬ Our hope is not yet lost,

הַתִּקְוָה בַּת שְׁנוֹת אַלְפַּיִם‬ The hope two thousand years old,

לִהְיוֹת עַם חָפְשִׁי בְּאַרְצֵנוּ To be a free nation in our land,

אֶרֶץ צִיּוֹן וִירוּשָׁלַיִם The land of Zion and Jerusalem.

**10. J.** **Practice reading this text from Ps. 1:1-3.**   
 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   
 G. אֲשֶׁר פִּרְיוֹ יִתֵּן בְּעִתּוֹ

which yield their fruit in its season

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hebrew Ch. 10: Qal Imperfect Weak Verbs

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

1. to go, walk \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. soul, life \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. daughter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. until, while \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. face, front \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. to visit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. to do, make \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. to call, announce \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. to find \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. to fall \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11. to give \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

13. to turn, repent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

14. what? how? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

15. to bless, praise \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2. Translations:**

1. וְגַם אַחֲרֵי־כֵן אֲשֶׁר יָבֹאוּ בְּנֵי הָאֱלֹהִים אֶל־בְּנוֹת הָאָדָם (Gen 6:4)   
 [ כֵן אֲשֶׁר= when]

2. כָּכָה יֵעָשֶׂה לָאִישׁ אֲשֶׁר לֹא־יִבְנֶה אֶת־בֵּית אָחִיו (Deut 25:9)

[ כָּכָה= thus, this is]

3. וּבָהּ אֵדַע כִּי־עָשִׂיתָ חֶסֶד עִם־אֲדֹנִי (Gen 24:14)

4. וְעַתָּה יֵשֶׁב־נָא עַבְדְּךָ תַּחַת הַנַּעַר עֶבֶד לַאדֹנִי (Gen 44:33)  
 [וְעַתָּה =and now, נָא=please, תַּחַת=instead of]

5. וַיֹּאמֶר לָמָּה זֶּה אֶמְצָא־חֵן בְּעֵינֵי אֲדֹנִי (Gen 33:15)

[לָמָּה = why? חֵן=favor]

6. וַיֹּאמֶר לְזַרְעֲךָ אֶתֵּן אֶת־הָאָרֶץ הַזֹּאת וַיִּבֶן שָׁם מִזְבֵּחַ לַיהוָה   
 (Gen 12:7)  
 [ זֶרַע =descendants, מִזְבֵּחַ =altar, שָׁם =there ]

7. וְלִבְנֹתַי מָה־אֶעֱשֶׂה לָאֵלֶּה הַיּוֹם (Gen 31:43)

8. וְעַתָּה יֵרֶא פַרְעֹה אִישׁ נָבוֹן וְחָכָם (Gen 41:33)

9. נָּא וְאָשׁוּבָה אֶל־אַחַי אֲשֶׁר־בְּמִצְרַיִם וְאֶרְאֶה (Exod 4:18)  
 [ נָבוֹן = discerning, וְעַתָּה = and now]

10. לֹא־תִקַּח אִשָּׁה לִבְנִי מִבְּנוֹת הַכְּנַעֲנִי (Gen 24:3)

**3. Parsing:**

**Form:** אֶשְׁמֹר 1CS Qal Impf. from שָׁמַר meaning “I will keep”

1. תּפְּלִי \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. יֵשְׁבוּ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. נָקוּם \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. תְּתַמֶּינָה \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. תִּבְנוּ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. תִּמְצָא \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. יִהְיֶה \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. תִּתֵּן \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. נַעֲשֶׂה \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. יּתֵּן \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

1. I will rise \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. you (f.p.) will build \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. he will be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. she will give \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. they (f.p.) will build \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. we will rise \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. you (m.s.) will give \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. they will be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. I will build \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. we will rise \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**5. Speak Hebrew—write out the following from memory:**

What time is it today? Is it Wednesday?

It is Thursday evening. Wednesday was yesterday.  
  
  
No, Friday morning is tomorrow.

Perhaps we will come Sunday afternoon.

Good night, it’s really Monday

No, good morning Tuesday.

Saturday good-bye --

**6.** **Practice reading this text from Ps. 1:1-3.**   
 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   
  
 G.

which yield their fruit in its season

**7. 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**

**Sing: Hatikva** (The Hope)—Israeli National Anthem