



2) Draw a line between the Hebrew proper name and the English equivalent. You will need to deduce some of the words

Joshua	פְּדָתָה
Aaron	אֶהְרָן
Pharaoh	פַּרְעֹה
Moses	מֹשֶׁה
Adam	אָדָם
Abraham	אַבְרָהָם
Jerusalem	יְרוּשָׁלַיִם
Shadrach	שַׁדְרָח
Philistine	פְּלִשְׁתִּי
Israel	יִשְׂרָאֵל
Jacob	יַעֲקֹב
Judah	יְהוּדָה

Sarah	סָרָה
Leah	לֵאָה
Nebuchadnezzar	נְבוּצַדְנֶצַּר
Solomon	שְׁלֹמֹה
Canaan	כְּנָעַן
Joseph	יֹסֵף
Saul	שָׂאוּל
Hezekiah	חֶזְקִיָּהוּ
Rachel	רָחֵל
Levi	לֵוִי
Esau	עֵשָׂו
Tamar	טָמָר

Small foot  
Small tail  
on gap

do not go below the line  
do not write in

do not write in

do not go below the line  
do not write in

Small foot  
Small tail

do not write in

Handwriting practice row for the Hebrew letter 'ק' (Kaf) on a four-line grid. The first letter is a solid example, followed by ten dashed letters for tracing.

it floats

Handwriting practice row for the Hebrew letter 'כ' (Kaf) on a four-line grid. The first letter is a solid example, followed by ten dashed letters for tracing. Some letters have a small 'x' mark at the top right corner.

Handwriting practice row for the Hebrew letter 'נ' (Nun) on a four-line grid. The first letter is a solid example, followed by ten dashed letters for tracing.

no gap

Handwriting practice row for the Hebrew letter 'ח' (Chet) on a four-line grid. The first letter is a solid example, followed by ten dashed letters for tracing. Some letters have an 'x' mark at the top right corner.

Handwriting practice row for the Hebrew letter 'ט' (Tet) on a four-line grid. The first letter is a solid example, followed by ten dashed letters for tracing. Some letters have an 'x' mark at the top right corner.

Handwriting practice row for the Hebrew letter 'צ' (Tzadi) on a four-line grid. The first letter is a solid example, followed by ten dashed letters for tracing. Some letters have an 'x' mark at the top right corner.

raise the gap here

Handwriting practice row for the Hebrew letter 'ק' (Kaf) on a four-line grid. The first letter is a solid example, followed by ten dashed letters for tracing.

note that this end sticks out

Handwriting practice row for the Hebrew letter 'כ' (Kaf) on a four-line grid. The first letter is a solid example, followed by ten dashed letters for tracing.

Handwriting practice row for the Hebrew letter 'נ' (Nun) on a four-line grid. The first letter is a solid example, followed by ten dashed letters for tracing.

note the tail

Handwriting practice row for the Hebrew letter 'ח' (Chet) on a four-line grid. The first letter is a solid example, followed by ten dashed letters for tracing.

Handwriting practice row for the Hebrew letter 'ט' (Tet) on a four-line grid. The first letter is a solid example, followed by ten dashed letters for tracing.

3) Practice writing Hebrew letters. Write ten of each letter, the first has been done for you. Pay attention to where the top and the bottom of each letter sits.

4) A few Hebrew letters look remarkably similar in Hebrew and can easily be confused. Practice identifying similar letters from the text below. Mark every instance of the following letters as indicated?

- mark with a circle
- ▭ mark with a yellow highlighter
- ◻ mark with a square
- ▴ place a triangle above them (whether there is a dot inside or not)
- ◌ place a circle above them (whether there is a dot inside or not)
- ◌ place a vertical line above it (whether there is a dot inside or not)

וְשֵׁנִי  
 וְשֵׁנִי וְשֵׁנִי וְשֵׁנִי וְשֵׁנִי וְשֵׁנִי וְשֵׁנִי וְשֵׁנִי וְשֵׁנִי וְשֵׁנִי וְשֵׁנִי  
 וְשֵׁנִי וְשֵׁנִי וְשֵׁנִי וְשֵׁנִי וְשֵׁנִי וְשֵׁנִי וְשֵׁנִי וְשֵׁנִי וְשֵׁנִי וְשֵׁנִי  
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5) You must learn how to pronounce each of the letters of the Hebrew alphabet, and know its name. This means, when completed, that you must be able to see the Hebrew letter, and without looking at a transliteration, be able to pronounce the sound of that letter, and be able to name it. By far, the most effective way of achieving this goal is via flash cards. Write out 22 flashcards with a Hebrew letter on one side and the pronunciation on the other, along with the name of the letter. Then, looking at each letter, try to recall its name and pronunciation. It is best to spend about 10 minutes a day, for the first 2 weeks of the course, learning these letters.

Transliteration is the process through which Hebrew letters are transposed to Latin (English) letters. To carry out this process you need to work from the right of the Hebrew word, but begin writing the English letters from the left. As an example, the transliteration of the Hebrew word מלשׁוֹן is ślwm. For the final product, we still read the English from left to right and the Hebrew from right to left. For this transliteration exercise, use the reference sheet in this pack (page 2) to transliterate the following Hebrew words.

6) Transliterate these words into English

מבשר <sup>ḥ</sup>śm<sup>ḥ</sup>w.n

אמרי <sup>h</sup>śm<sup>ḥ</sup>w

characters

7) Reconstruct the Hebrew words from these transliteration symbols

שׁח <sup>ḥ</sup>śh

שלשׁוֹן <sup>ḥ</sup>ślwm

כדשׁוֹן <sup>ḥ</sup>kdw<sup>ḥ</sup>s

חצר <sup>ḥ</sup>ḥ<sup>ḥ</sup>yr

מספּוֹת <sup>ḥ</sup>mspt

תפוח <sup>ḥ</sup>tpwh

קרב <sup>ḥ</sup>qr

שמחה <sup>ḥ</sup>šymh<sup>ḥ</sup>

חסר <sup>ḥ</sup>hspr

שׁוֹן <sup>ḥ</sup>św<sup>ḥ</sup>

שׁוֹן <sup>ḥ</sup>św<sup>ḥ</sup>

8) Write the letter name next to the correct letter

ב	Pe
א	Waw
ב	Yod
ג	Samex
ד	ket
ה	aleph
ו	chet
ז	<del>Mem</del> Tsadeh
ח	lamet
ט	Shin
י	Tav
יא	Dalet
יב	tet
יג	Mem
יד	Zayin
יז	Kaph
יח	Nun
יט	Goph
כ	Resh
כא	Shin
כב	Taw

Alaph	Bet
Gimmel	Dalet
Heh	Waw
Zayin	Chet
Tet	Yod
Kaph	Lamed
Mem	Nun
Samex	Ayin
<del>Pe</del>	Tsadeh
Goph	Resh
Shin	Taw