

Emilly De Souza

Homework Exercises

Notes on Homework

- When studying Hebrew, it is usually best to take a slow approach if possible. This means, in an ideal world, you should try to dedicate 30 minutes per day for 5 or 6 days a week. Breaking up your study time this way, ensures maximum retention with regards to memorizing vocabulary, grammar, and letters. Failing this, if you can only block out one day for homework, then it is wise to still allocate 10-15 minutes each day to memorize vocabulary.
- Remember, the homework exercises are only part of your weekly assignments. Every week, without fail, you should be reviewing vocabulary and grammar. Many students fail to succeed because they only dedicate 1-2 hours a week to the exercises. If you chose to study like this, you are likely to fail the class. Additional time must be spent reviewing the previous week's work, looking ahead, learning vocabulary, and practicing pronunciation
- There is an oral exam at the end of the semester. Students who wait until a week before this exam, and only practice reading just before the exam usually fail. Each week, preferably every day, you should spend some time reading Hebrew if you wish to be a fluent reader. There is no reason why a student cannot be a relatively fluent reader after one semester.

- 1) Reading horizontally from right to left only, try to locate, and circle the following words on the adjacent grid. Be careful, some of the letters are similar in form¹

צדי ✓	אלפ ✓
שינ ✓	בית ✓
שנ	יוד ✓
ממ ✓	גונ ✓
טית ✓	תו ✓
חית ✓	ריש ✓
זינ ✓	עינ ✓
פא ✓	דלת ✓
גימל ✓	וו ✓

ש	י	נ	ח	א	ל	מ	ל	ק	ג	א	ת	ט	י	ת
ב	ר	נ	א	ל	א	פ	ל	א	ל	פ	ב	א	ו	ק
ז	ד	ק	ה	י	ל	פ	ל	ל	ד	א	ה	ב	פ	ו
כ	ק	ר	י	ש	ל	כ	ל	א	א	מ	ר	פ	א	ט
ד	פ	ז	ת	נ	י	ו	ד	ל	ח	ז	ק	ג	ה	ע
מ	כ	ג	מ	ג	ע	ל	י	ר	ה	א	צ	ד	י	ו
ו	כ	ג	ק	ל	ל	ה	ו	א	ל	ר	א	ק	ר	נ
ד	ל	ח	ק	ט	ת	ז	ס	א	ח	ת	ע	ק	ד	ט
ד	ד	ל	ס	ב	ל	ח	י	ת	א	ב	י	ת	ח	ס
ק	ה	ד	ת	ו	ג	ל	ש	ח	ג	א	ל	ק	ג	ר
מ	ק	א	ח	נ	ע	ק	מ	מ	ל	ו	ש	א	מ	נ
ז	ג	י	מ	ל	ב	י	ת	ב	ח	מ	ש	ז	ע	י
ל	ו	ר	ח	ט	ע	כ	ת	ח	ט	ל	ג	ת	ט	ט
כ	ר	ה	ת	י	ק	ל	ה	ע	ש	ת	ו	ז	ו	ל
ז	י	נ	נ	ו	נ	א	ת	ו	ל	ל	א	כ	ק	ע
ב	ק	ב	ק	ע	ת	ב	ק	ט	י	ז	ל	ש	י	נ

¹ Do not get too attached to the letter forms in this exercise. We have not yet learned final forms and the weak *dagesh*, so the exercises for the first week compensate for this deficiency.

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

Judah	ישראל
Jacob	משה
Israel	יהודה
Philistine	יהושע
Shadrach	אדם
Jerusalem	אהרן
Abraham	יעקב
Adam	ירושלם
Moses	פלשתי
Pharaoh	אברהם
Aaron	שדרכ
Joshua	פרעה

Tamar	יוסף
Esau	בנענ
Levi	חזקיה
Rachel	שרה
Hezekiah	נבוכדנאצר
Saul	תמר
Joseph	עשו
Canaan	שאו
Solomon	רחל
Nebuchadnezzar	לוי
Leah	שלמה
Sarah	לאה

- 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. Do not try to copy the squiggly tips of the printed font

א א א א א א א א א א א א

ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב

ג ג ג ג ג ג ג ג ג ג ג ג

ד ד ד ד ד ד ד ד ד ד ד ד

ה ה ה ה ה ה ה ה ה ה ה ה

ו ו ו ו ו ו ו ו ו ו ו ו

ז ז ז ז ז ז ז ז ז ז ז ז

ח ח ח ח ח ח ח ח ח ח ח ח

ט ט ט ט ט ט ט ט ט ט ט ט

י י י י י י י י י י י י

כ כ כ כ כ כ כ כ כ כ כ כ

ל ל ל ל ל ל ל ל ל ל

This part is higher
than other letters

מ מ מ מ מ מ מ מ מ מ

one small dot

small square

נ נ נ נ נ נ נ נ נ נ

ס ס ס ס ס ס ס ס ס ס

small dot

ע ע ע ע ע ע ע ע ע ע

When writing by hand,
don't go below the line

פ פ פ פ פ פ פ פ פ פ

צ צ צ צ צ צ צ צ צ צ

ק ק ק ק ק ק ק ק ק ק

bottom line, top

ר ר ר ר ר ר ר ר ר ר

one third way down,
part of the
handwritten

ש ש ש ש ש ש ש ש ש ש

ש ש ש ש ש ש ש ש ש ש

ת ת ת ת ת ת ת ת ת ת

Small
tail
Small
feet
no gap

- 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 indicated²

ח mark with a circle ✓

ה mark with a yellow highlighter ✓

ר mark with a square ✓

ד place a triangle above them (whether there is a dot inside or not) ✓

ב place a circle above them (whether there is a dot inside or not) ✓

כ place a vertical line above it (whether there is a dot inside or not) ✓

בְּרֵאשִׁית בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֶת הָאָרֶץ: ²וְהָאֲרֶז הָיְתָה תְּהוֹ וּבְהוֹ וְחֶשֶׁב ¹עַל-פְּנֵי
תְּהוֹם וְחֵת אֱלֹהִים מְתַחַפֶּת עַל-פְּנֵי הַמַּיִם: ³וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים יְהִי אוֹר וַיְהִי-אוֹר: ⁴וַיֵּרָא
אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאוֹר כִּי-טוֹב ⁰וַיְבָרֶךְ אֱלֹהִים בֵּין הָאוֹר וּבֵין הַחֹשֶׁךְ: ⁵וַיִּקְרָא אֱלֹהִים לְאוֹר יוֹם
וְלַחֹשֶׁךְ לַיְלָה וַיְהִי-עֶרֶב וַיְהִי-בֹקֶר יוֹם אֶחָד: ⁶וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים יְהִי קִדְמָה בְּתוֹל
הַמַּיִם וַיְהִי מִבְּדִיל בֵּין מַיִם לַמַּיִם:

- 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.

² One instance of each has been done for you, please complete the rest.

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 שלום is šlwm. 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 characters

שמעון šm'wn

אמר m'r

אדוני dwny

אלהים lhym

שלום šlwm

עדן c'n

פתרוס ptrws

שמות šmwt

בראשית b'ršyt

דוד dwd

יהורם yhrm

7) Reconstruct the Hebrew words from these transliteration symbols. Remember to maintain the correct height of each letter

שרה šrh

שלום šlwm

קדוש qdws

העיר h'yr

משפט mšpt

תפוח tpwh

קרא qr

שמחה šmymh

חספס hspr

ישוע yšw'

אנשי nšym

the letter name next to the correct letter

	Peh
ו	Waw
י	yod
ס	Samex
כ	Kaph
א	Aleph
ח	Chet
צ	tsadeh
ל	lamed
ש	Shin
ת	Taw
ד	dalet
ט	tet
מ	mem
ז	Zayin
ב	bet
ק	Qoph
נ	nun
ג	Gimmel
ה	Heh
ע	ayin
ר	resh

Aleph ✓

Bet ✓

Gimmel ✓

Dalet ✓

Heh ✓

Waw ✓

Zayin ✓

Chet ✓

Tet ✓

Yod ✓

Kaph ✓

Lamed ✓

Mem ✓

Nun ✓

Samex ✓

Ayin ✓

~~Ph~~

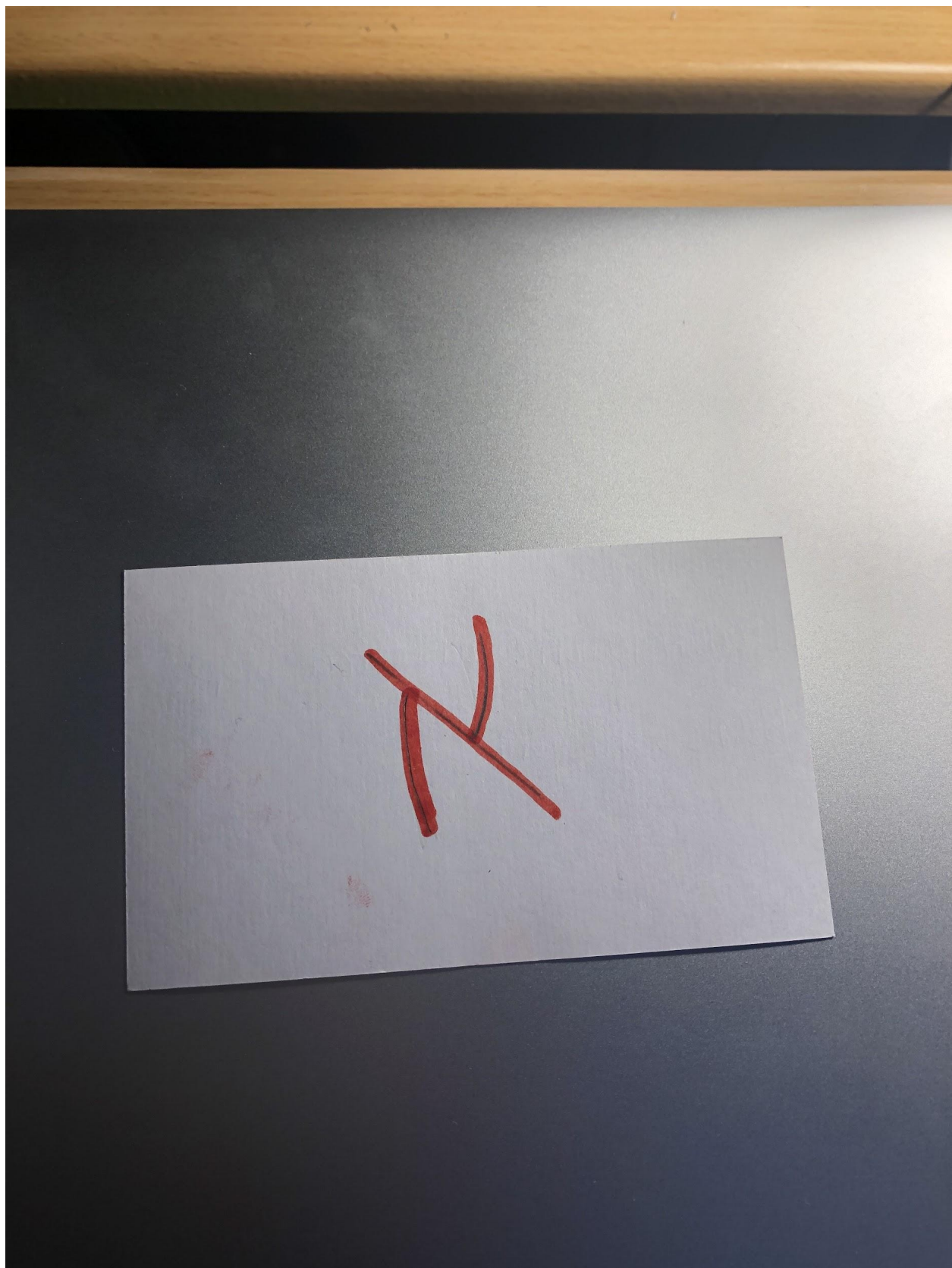
Tsadeh ✓

Qoph ✓

Resh ✓

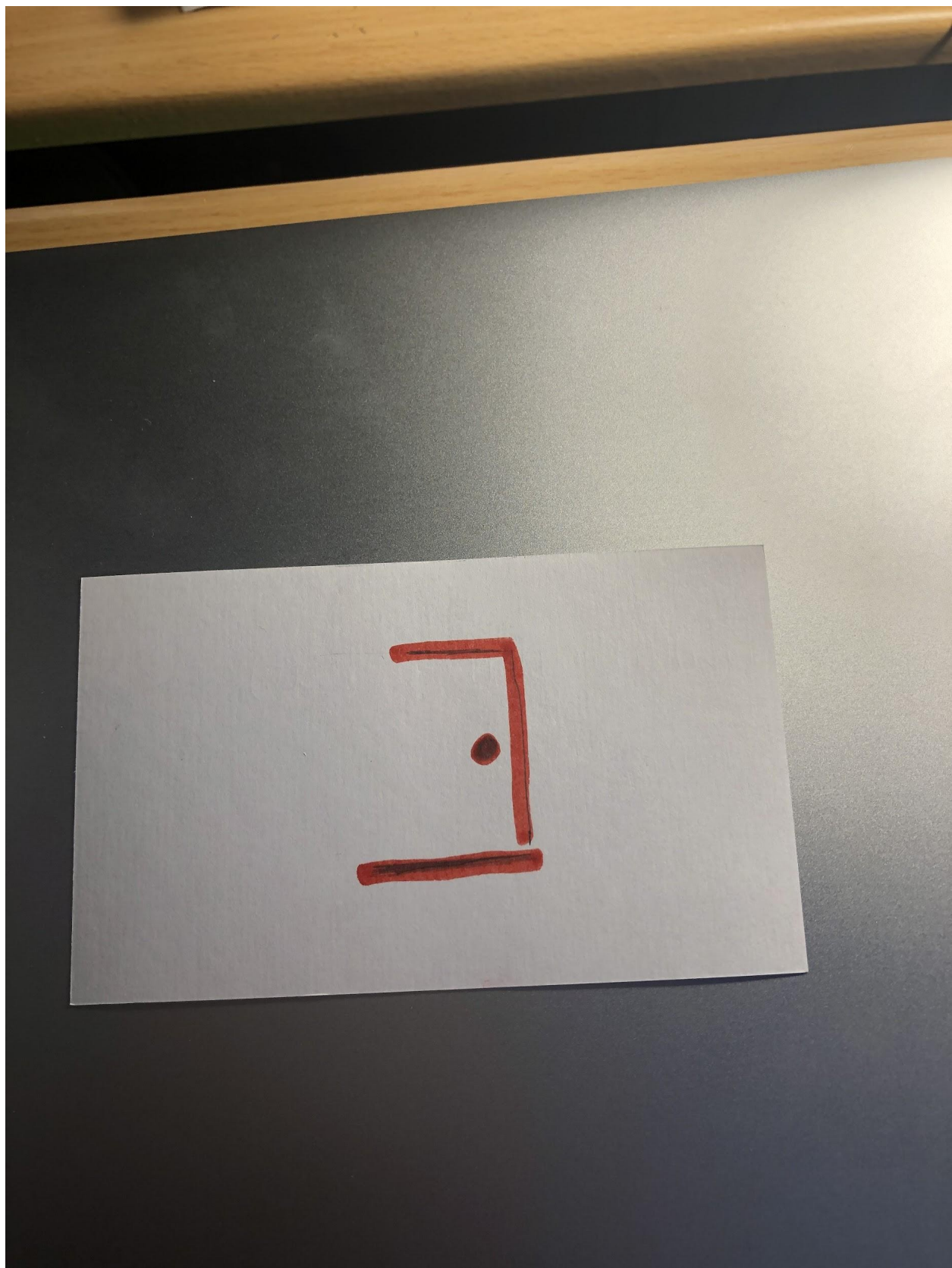
Shin ✓

Taw ✓



Pronunciation: Guttural Stop

Name: Aleph



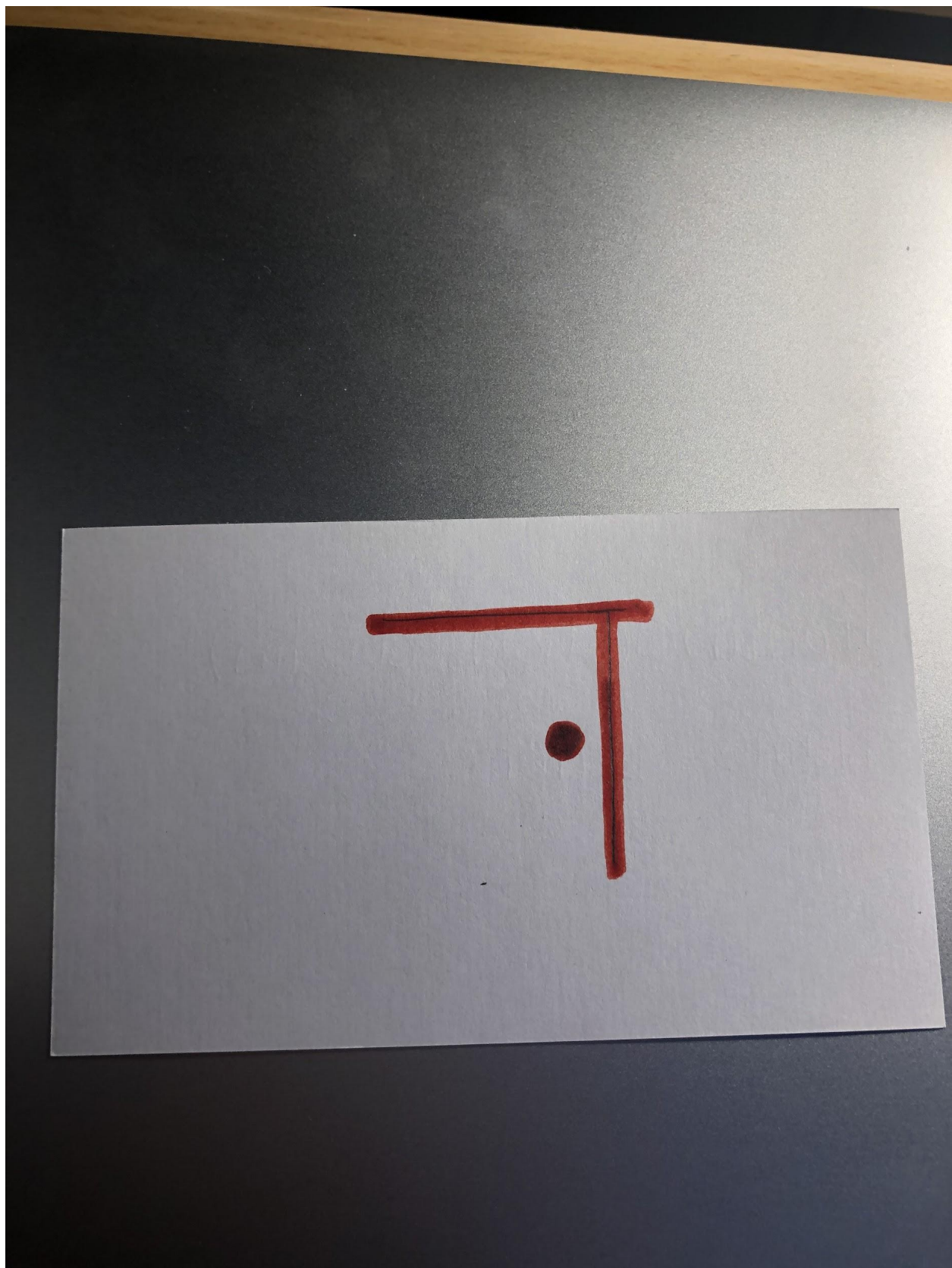
Pronunciation: b(boat)

Name: Bet



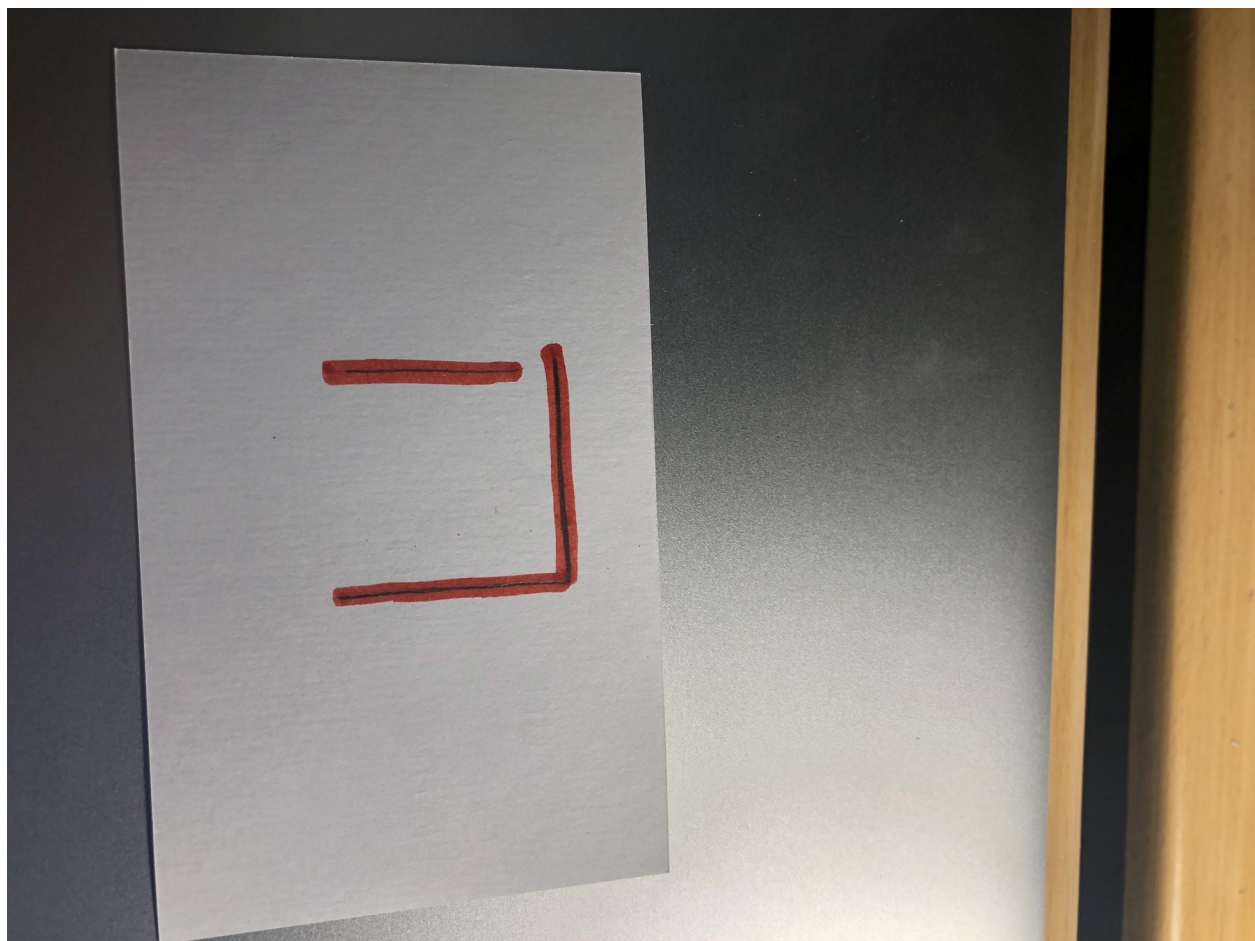
Pronunciation: g (gull)

Name: Gimmel



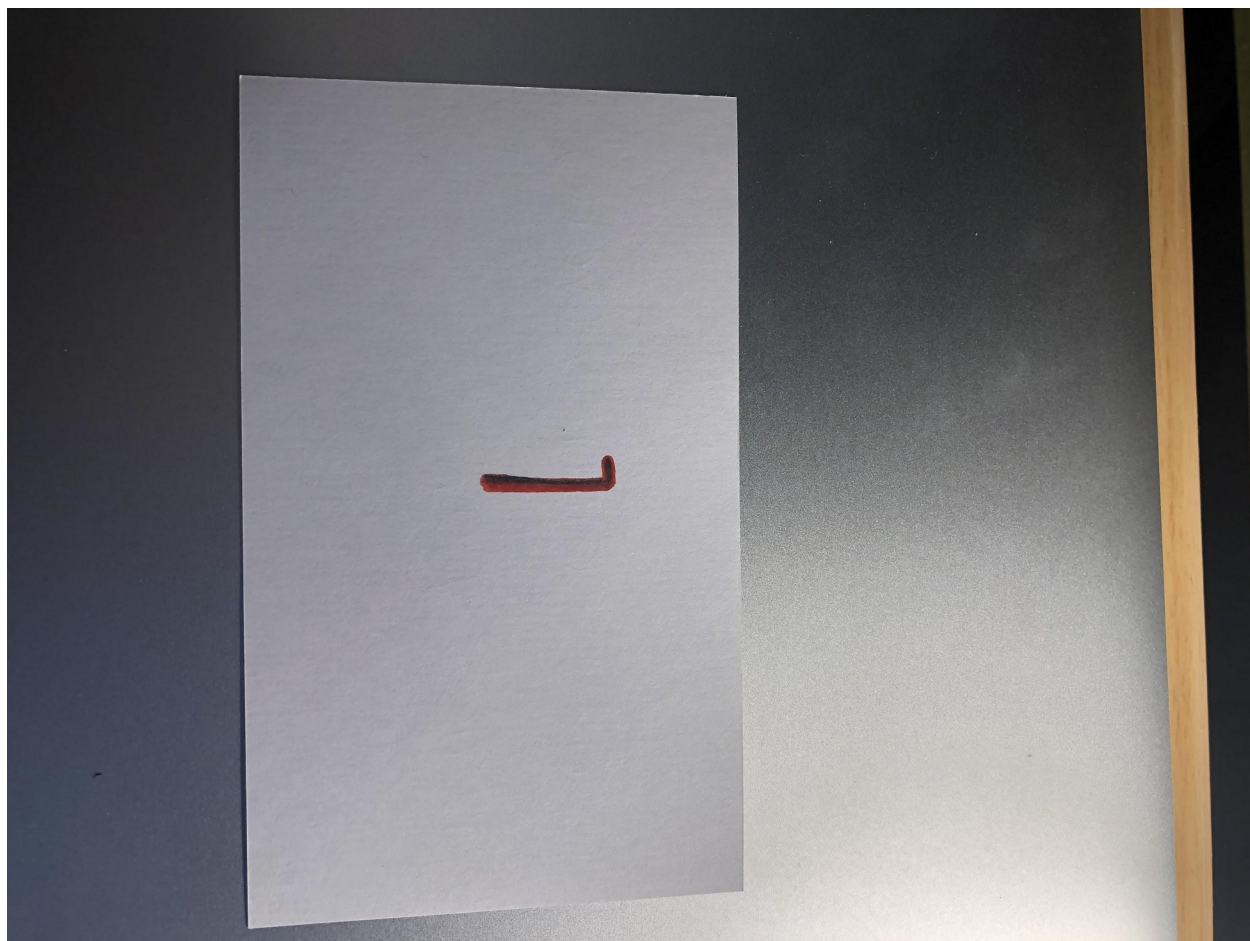
Pronunciation: d (din)

Name: Dalet



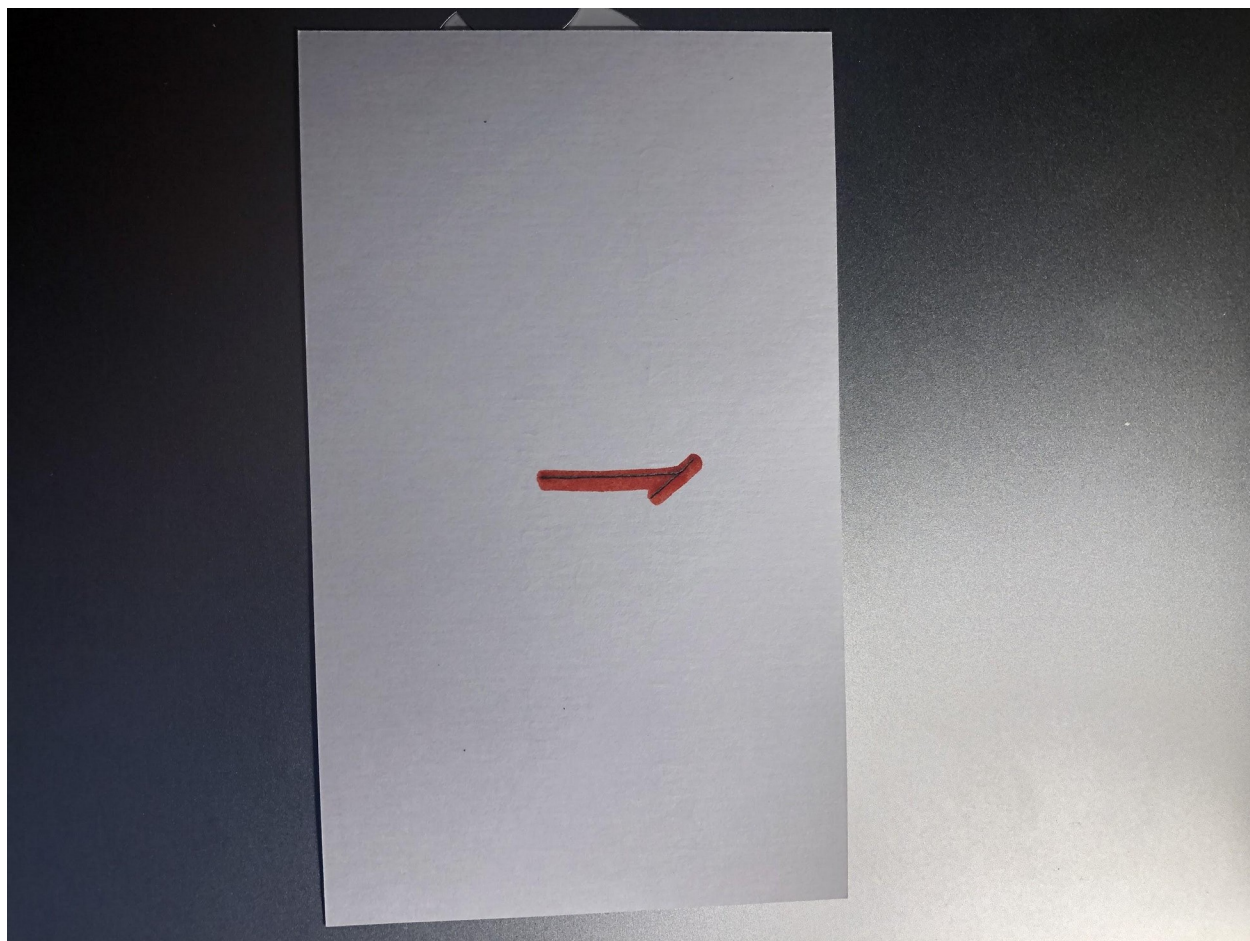
Pronunciation: h (house)

Name: Heh



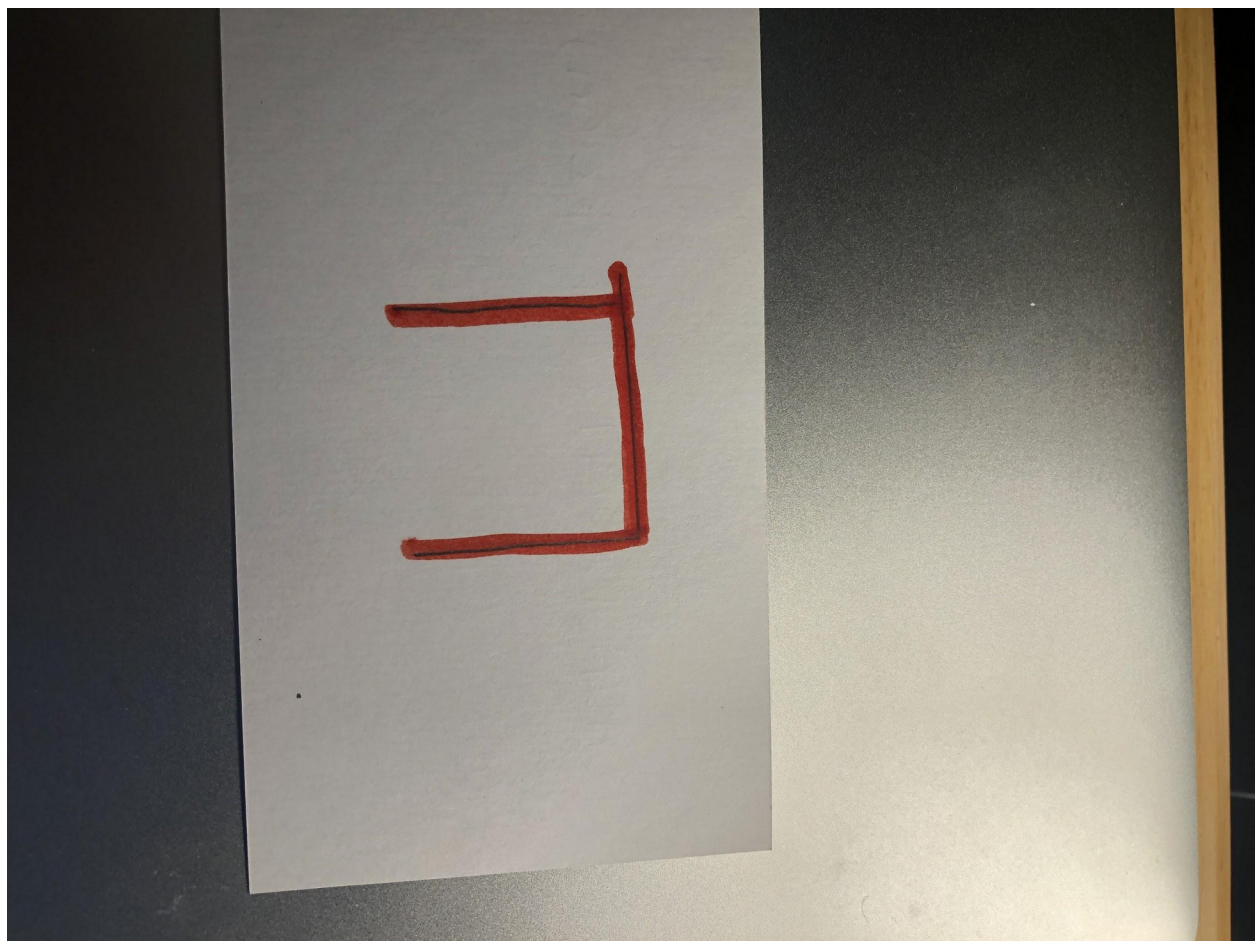
Pronunciation: v (vote)

Name: Mark



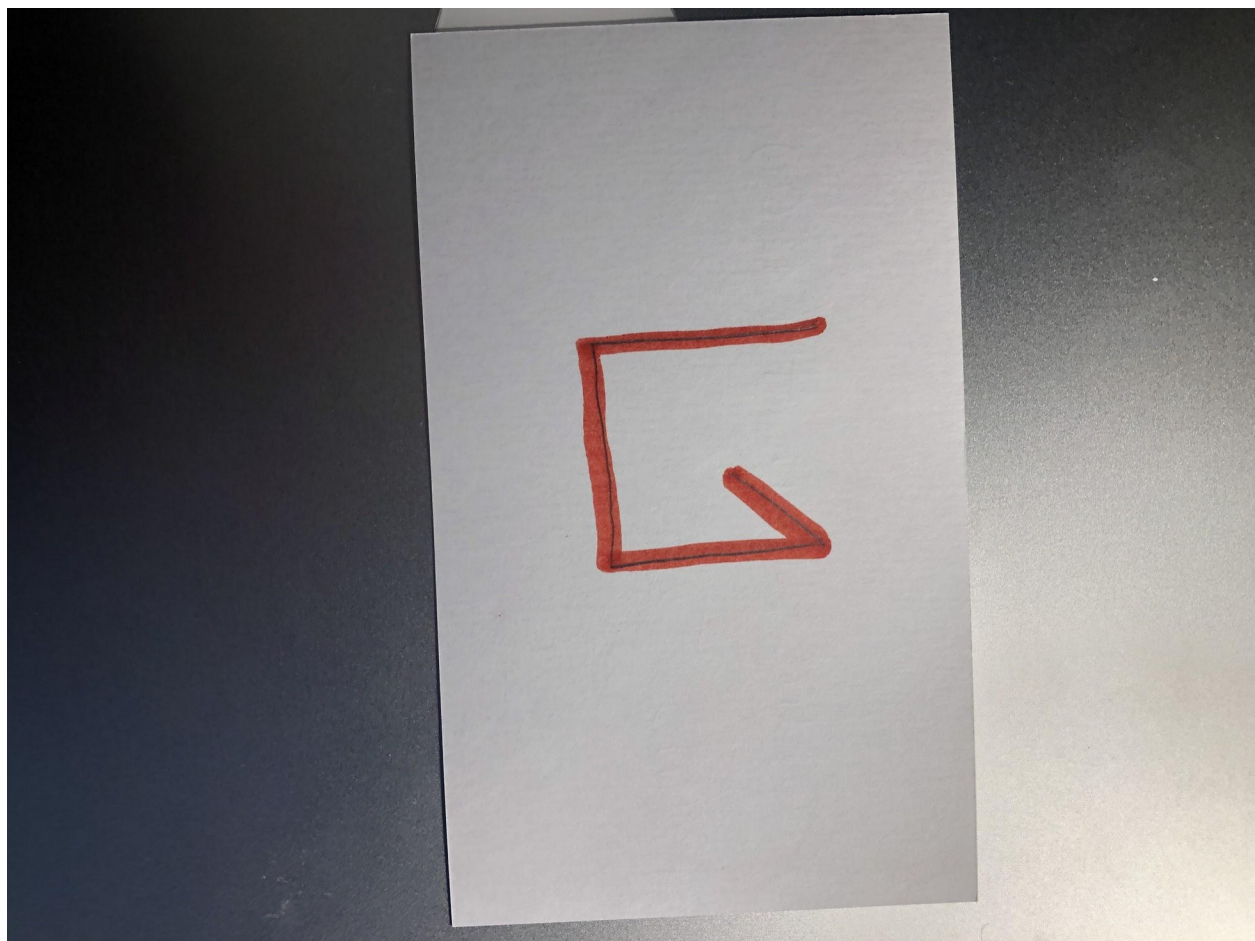
Pronunciation: z (zoo)

Name: Zayin



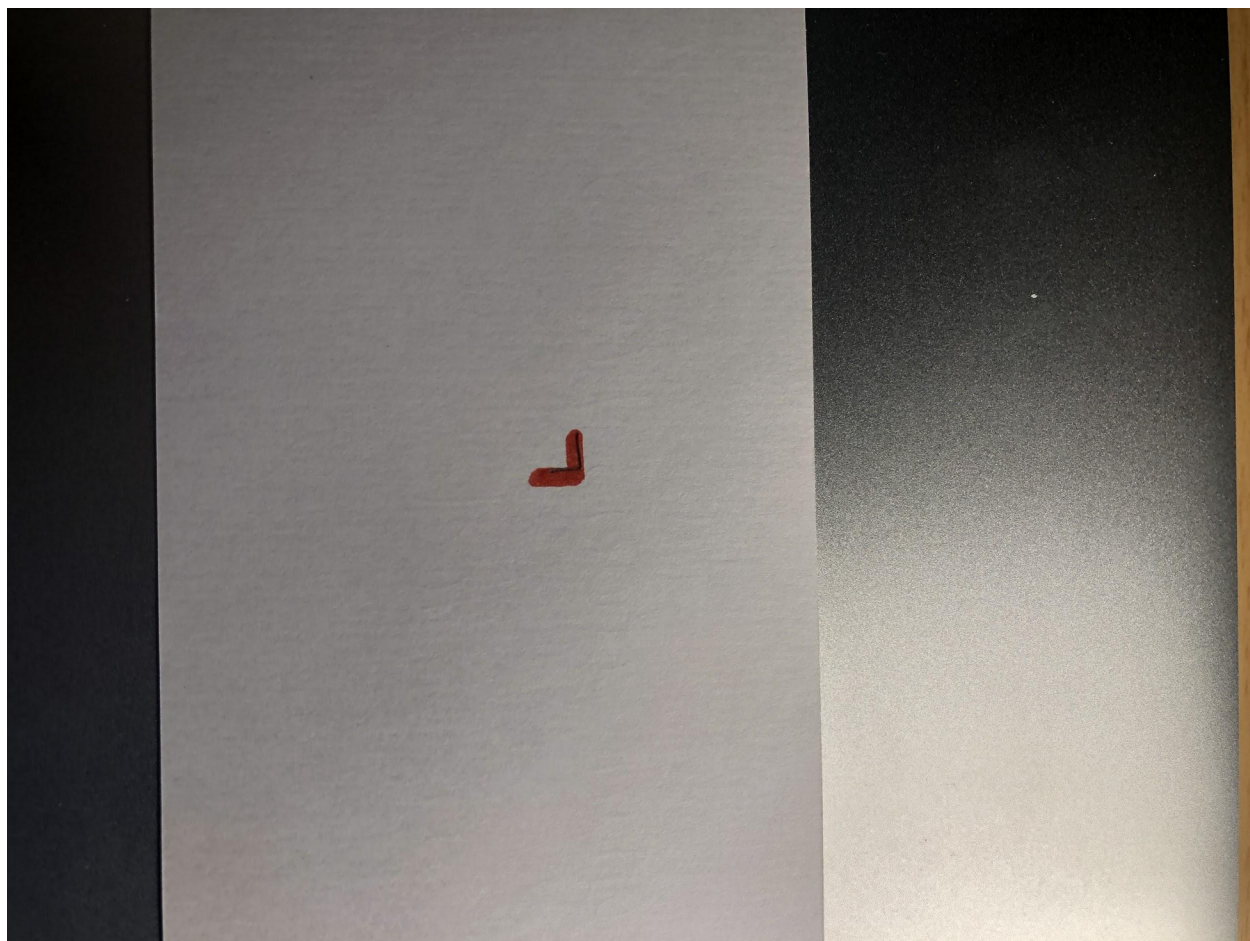
Pronunciation: ch (Back)

Name: Chet



Pronunciation? + (tea)

Name? Tet



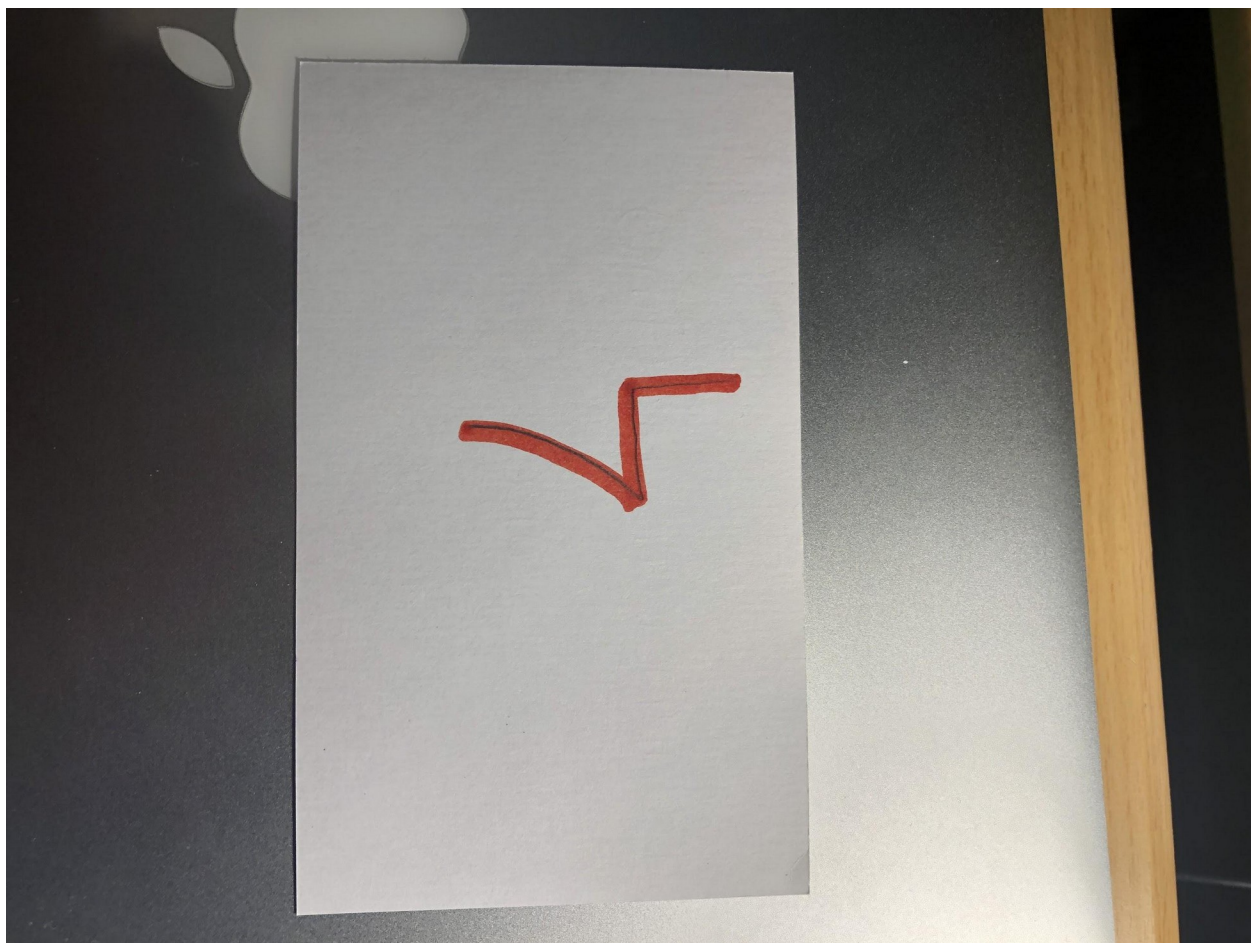
Pronunciation? Y (yes)

Name? Yod



Pronunciation? K (kill)

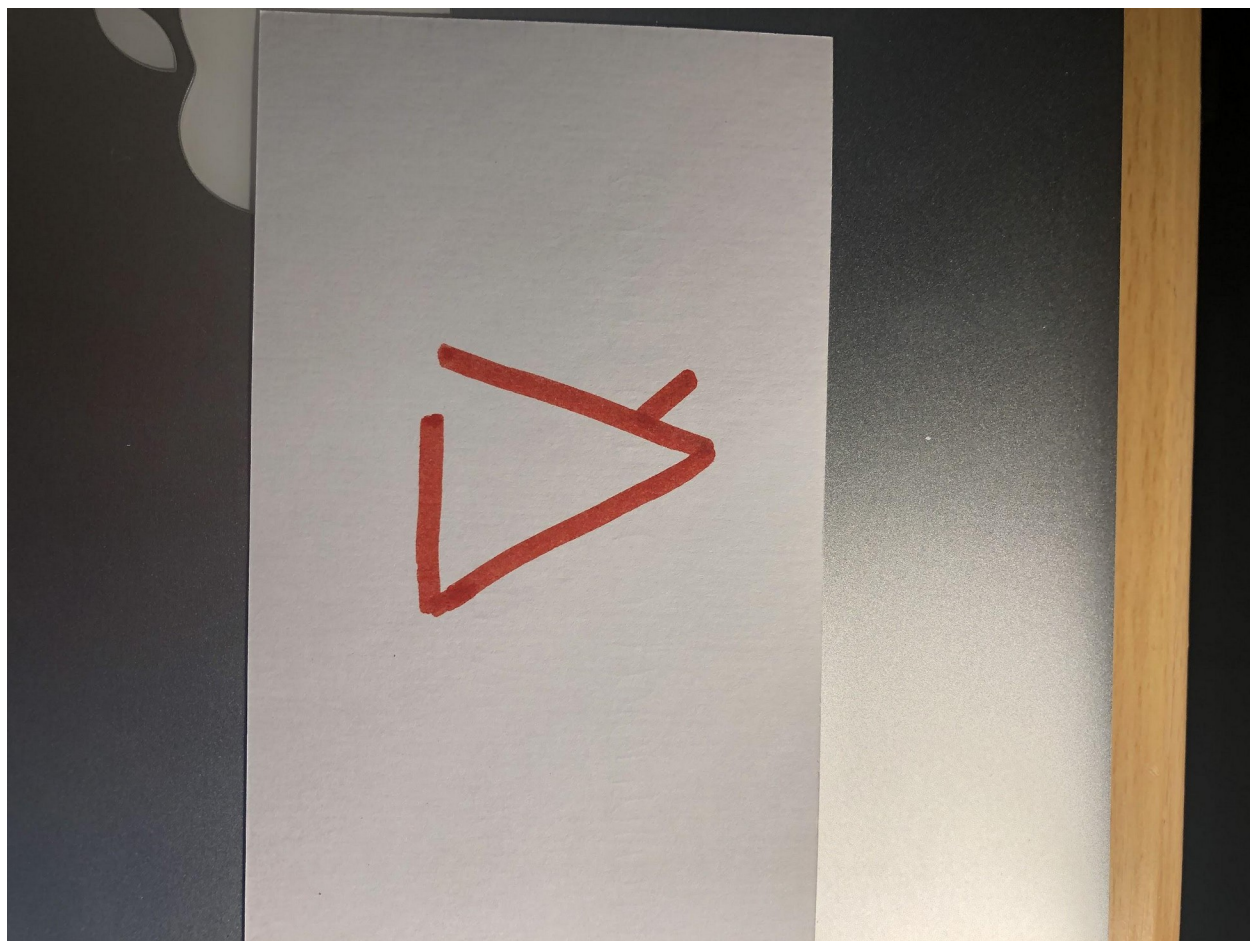
Name? Kaph



km

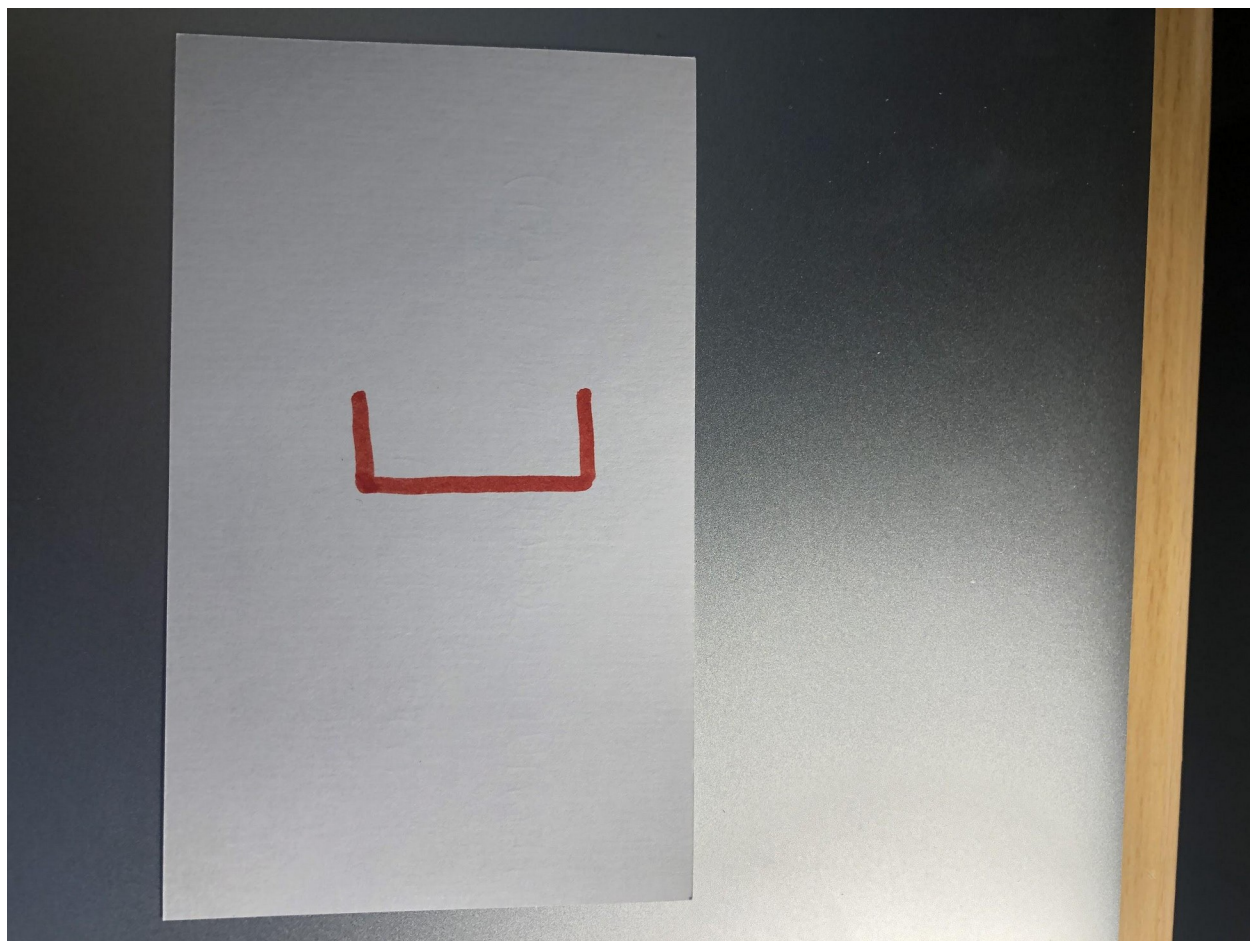
Pronunciation? 1 (line)

Name? Lamed



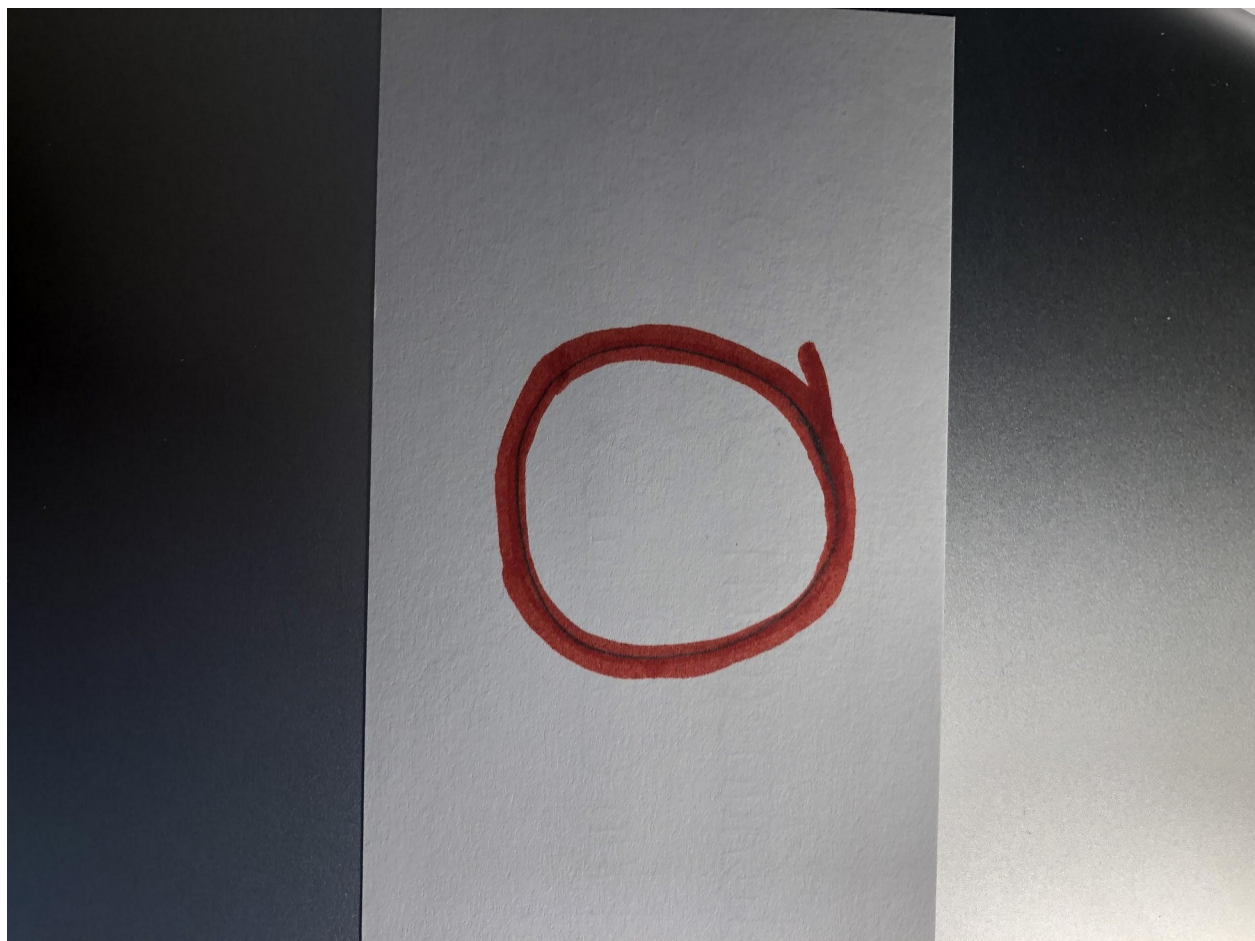
Pronunciation: m (men)

Name: Mem



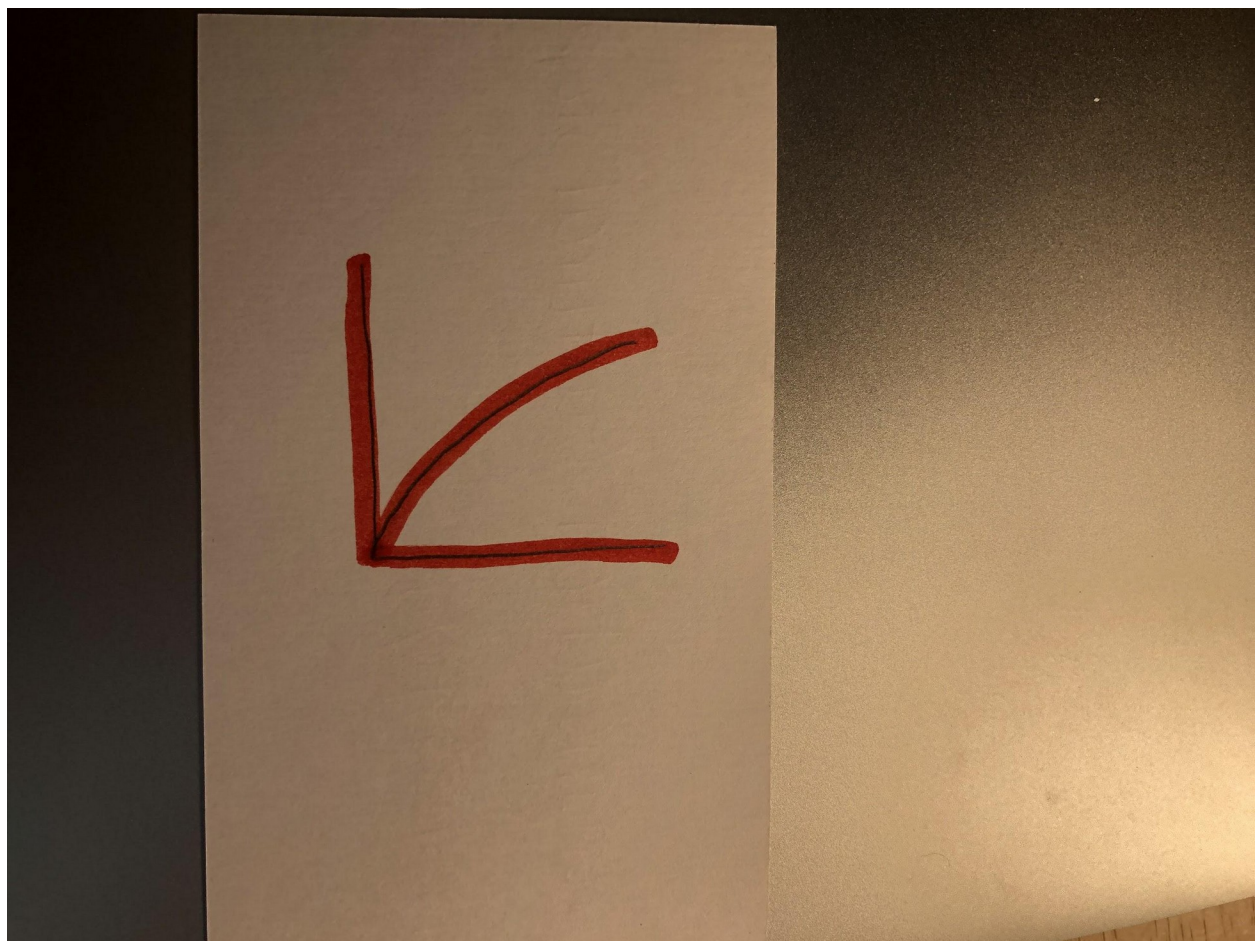
Pronunciation: n (nun)

Name: Nun



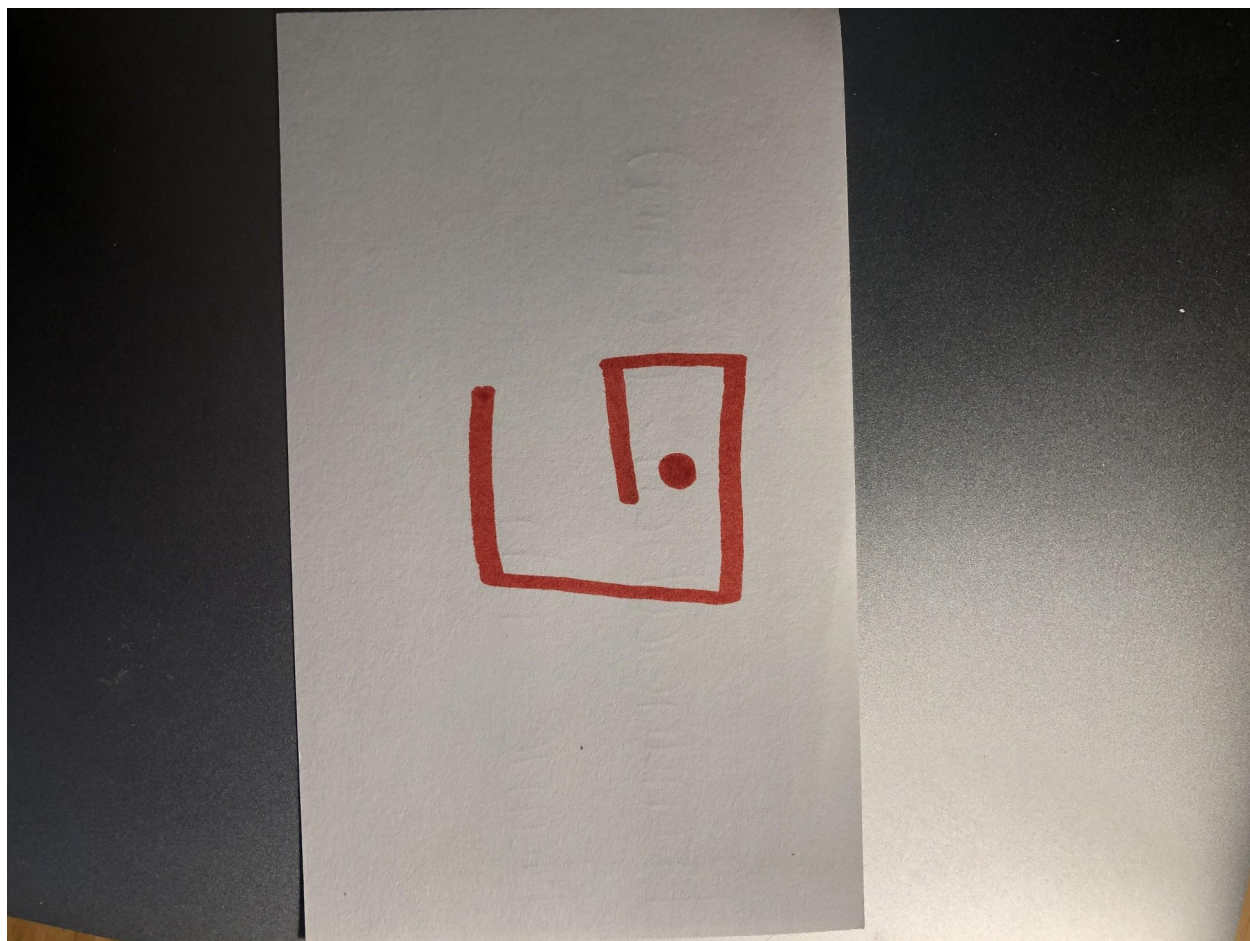
Pronunciation? S (sun)

Name? SameX



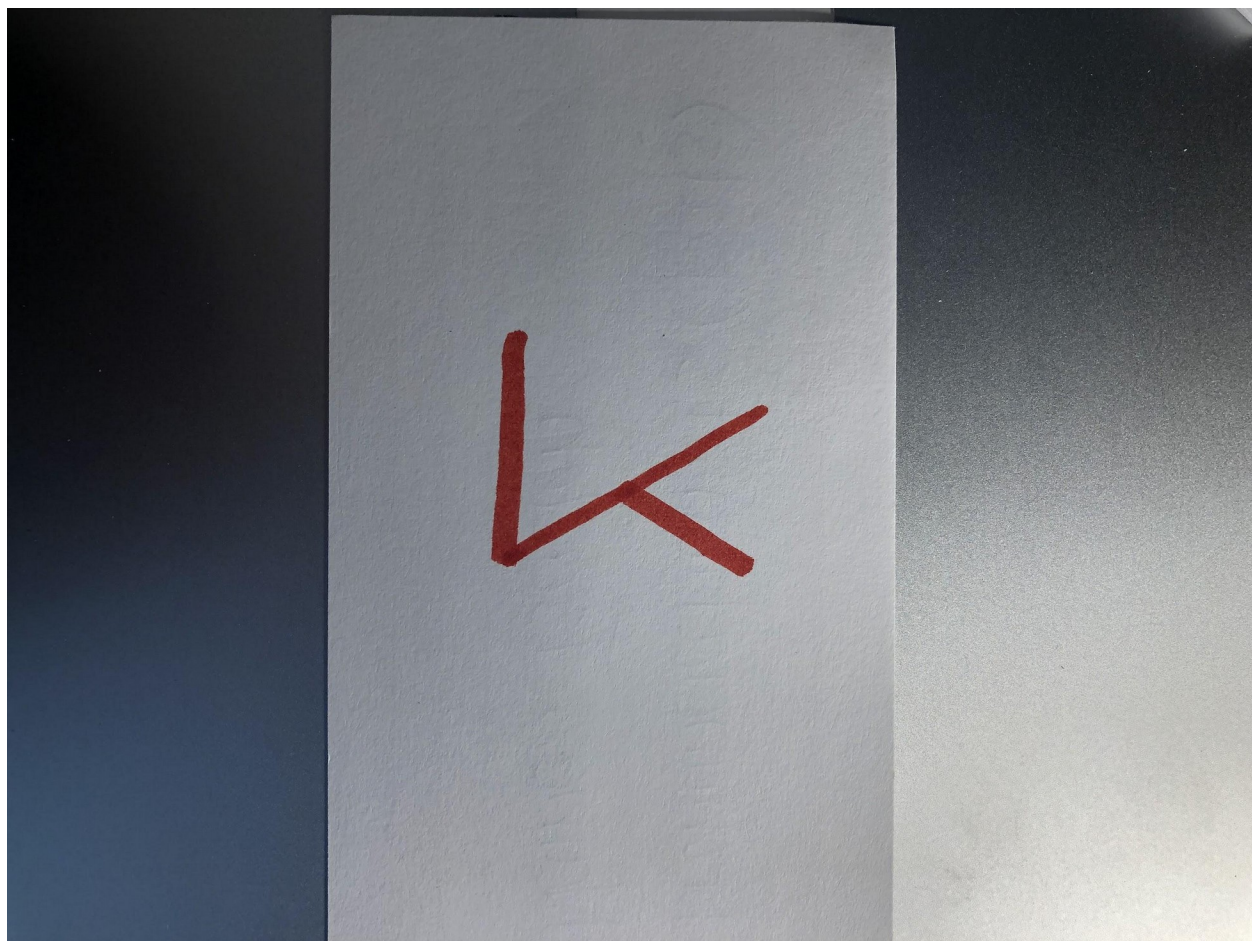
Pronunciation? Cultural Stop

Name? Hyin



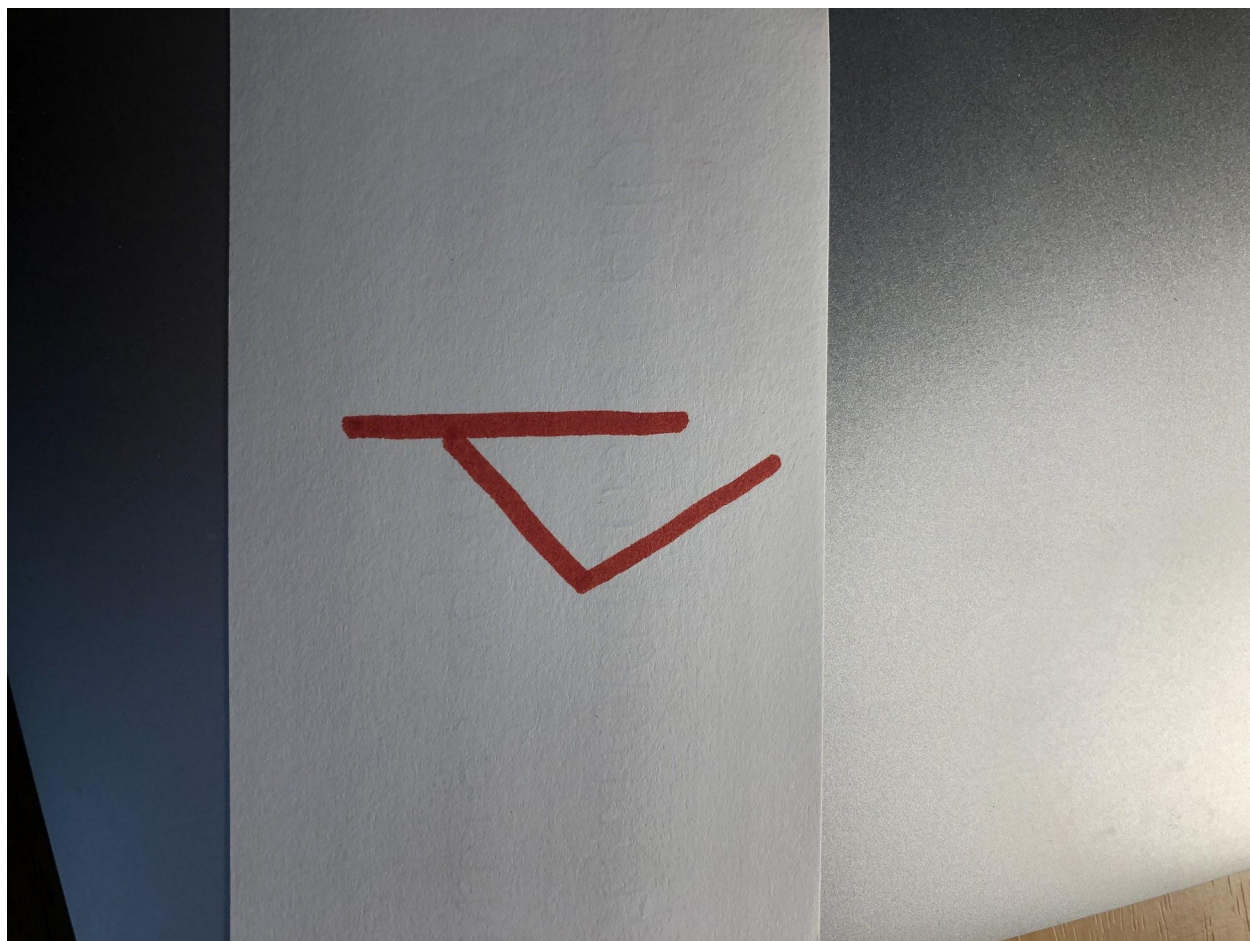
Pronunciation: p(ɪ)n)

Name: Pen



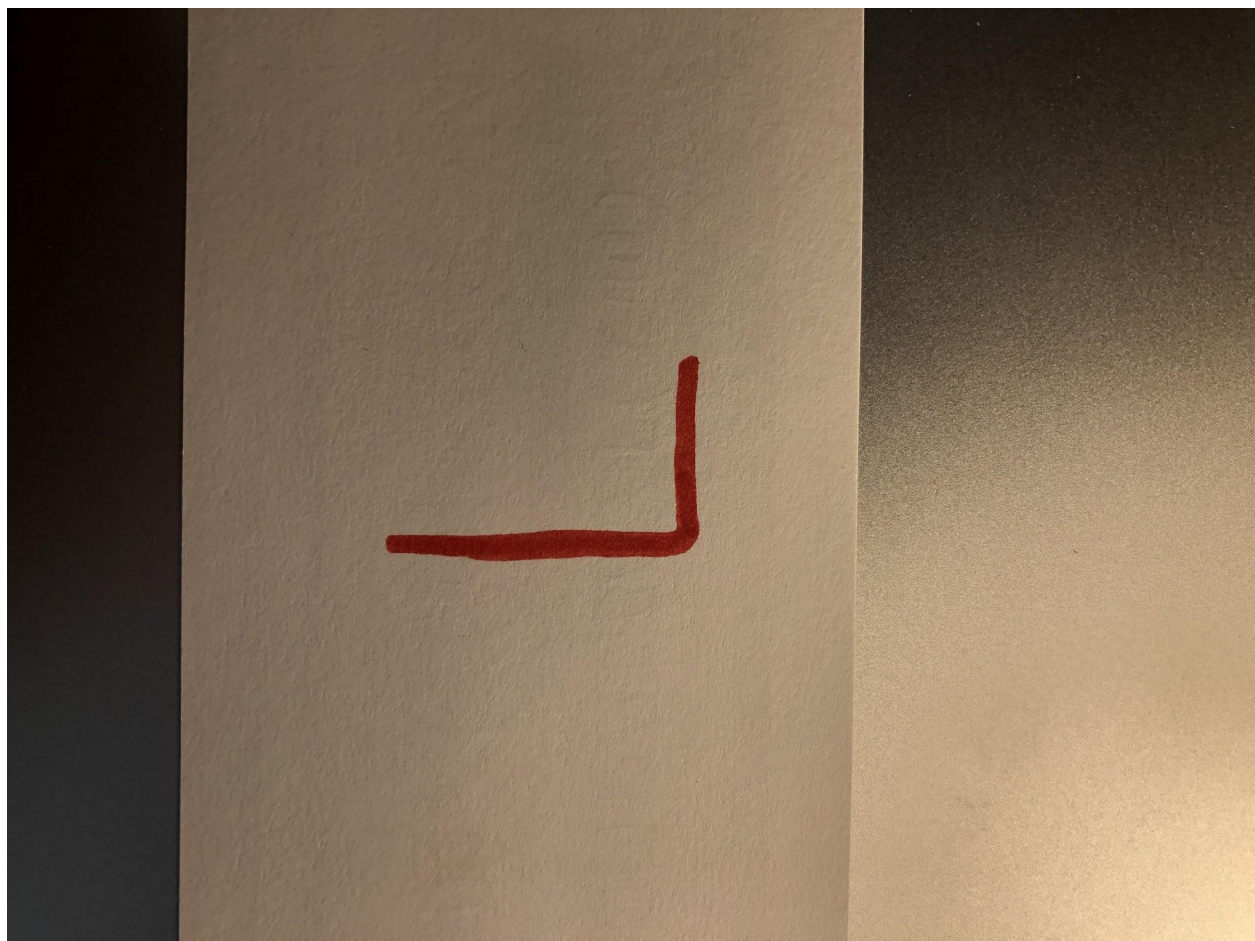
Pronunciation: ts (bats)

Name: Tsadeh



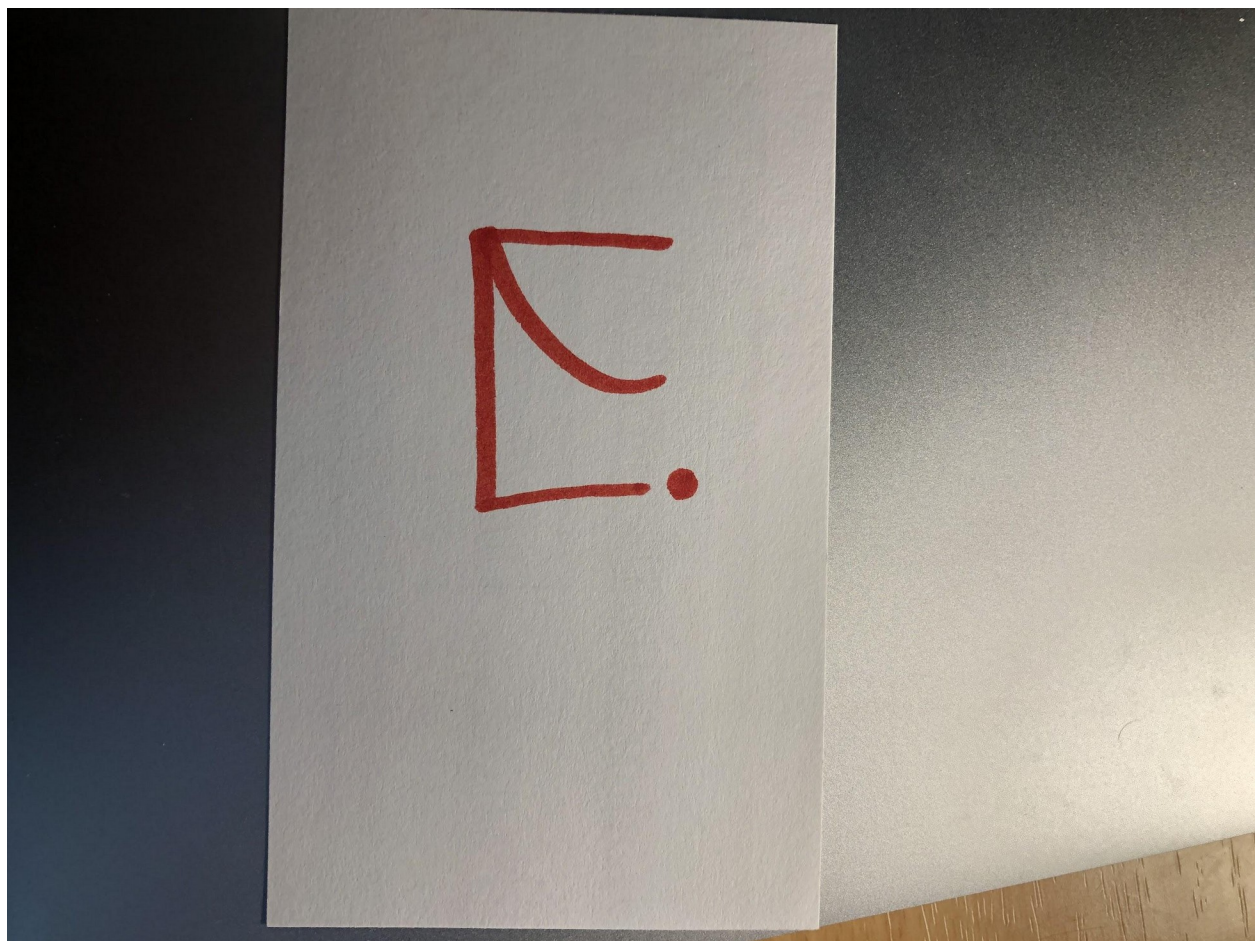
Pronunciation? K (kill)

Name? Qoph



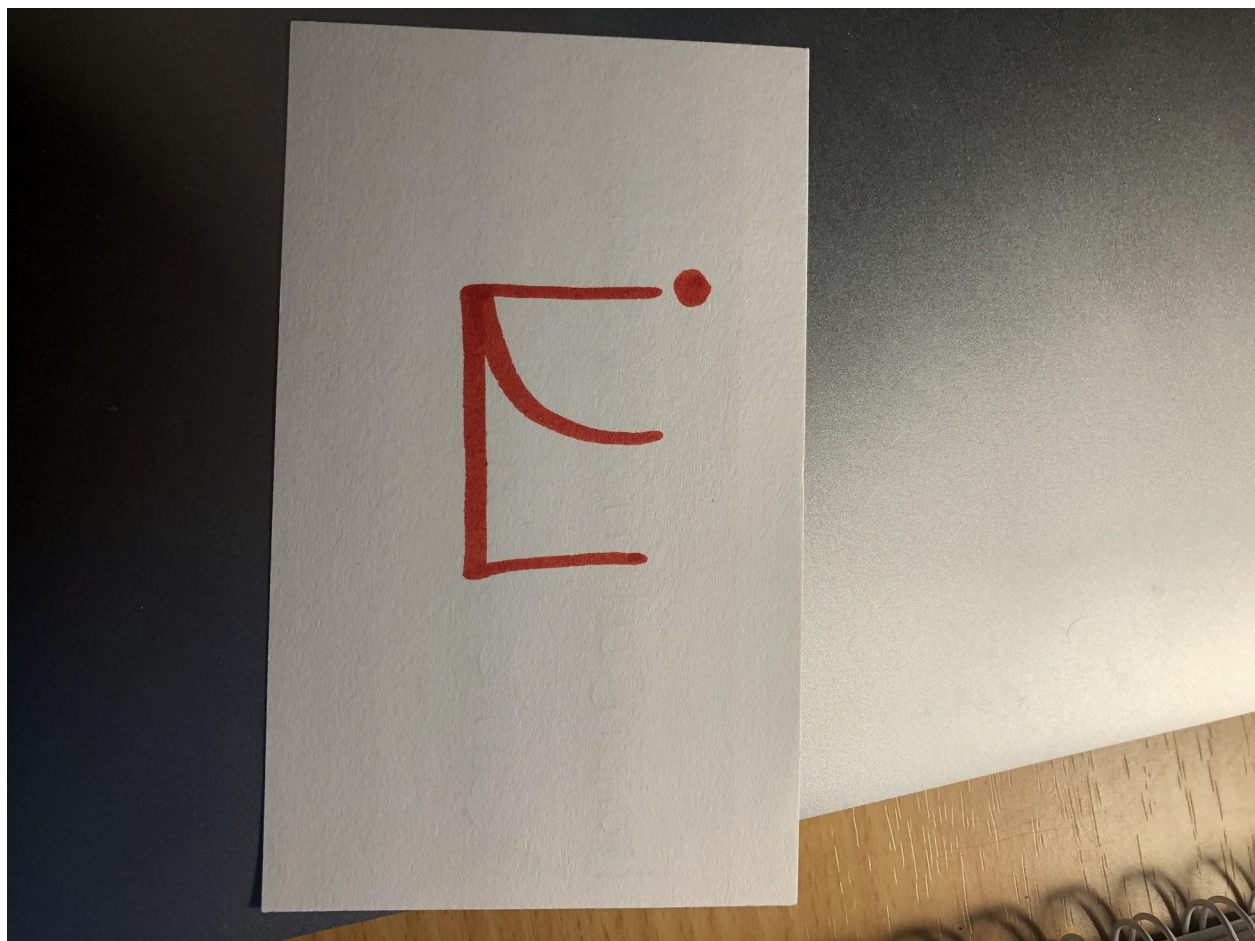
Pronunciation: r(ʀuŋ)

Name: Rosh



Pronunciations Sh (shot)

Names: Shin



Pronunciation: S (sun)

Name: Sin

5.

Pronunciation: + (tea)

Name: Tar