

WORKSHEET 3¹

1) TRANSLATE THE SENTENCES BELOW:

בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל הִקְרִיבוּ קֹרְבָן לַאלֹהִים	1
The children of Israel offered an offering to God.	
לֹא תִגְנוֹב	2
You (2ms) shall not steal / She (3fs) shall not steal.	
אַתָּה תִמְלֹךְ עַל־יִשְׂרָאֵל	3
You (2ms) will rule over Israel.	
הַכֶּסֶף לֹא נִמְצָא בְעִיר	4
The silver was found in the city.	
דָּוִד אָמַר אֲרַדְפָּה אִיבֵי	5
David said: Let me pursue my enemies.	
וַיֹּאמֶר הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי אֶל־דָּוִד הַכֶּלֶב אֲנֹכִי	6 ²
And the Philistine said to David: Am I a dog?	
וַיֹּאמֶר אַבְרָהָם אֵל לוֹט נִכְרְתָה בְרִית	7
And Abraham said to Lot: Let us make a covenant.	
וְלֹא יִלְמְדוּ עוֹד מִלְחָמָה	8
And they will not learn war again.	
יִשְׂרָאֵל אָמַר לָמָּה נִסְתָּרָה דְרָכֵי מִיְהוָה	9
Israel said: Why is my way hidden from the LORD?	
דִּבְרָה שָׂרָה לַמֶּלֶךְ	10
Sarah spoke to the king.	
וְאֵת מִצְוֹתַי תִּשְׁמְרוּ	11
You (2mp) shall keep my commandments.	
אִם־יִשְׁמְרוּ בְנֵיךָ בְרִיתִי	12
If your sons will keep my covenant.	
כֹּה־אָמַר יְהוָה אֶל־מֶלֶךְ אַשּׁוּר	13
Thus the LORD said to the King of Assyria.	

¹ Translate the Hebrew sentences and type your English translations before submission. As you translate, do not forget that pronominal suffixes are sometimes attached to nouns and verbs, and this gives them a strange appearance.

² The red word is a gentilic noun that describes people groups. Here it refers to a Philistine.

2) Complete the verb table below:

Word ³	Root ⁴	Binyan ⁵	Conjugation ⁶	Person ⁷	Gender ⁸	Number	Translation ⁹
נִמְצָא	נצא	Niphal	Perfect	3	m	s	He was found
דִּבְרָנוּ	דבר	Piel	Perfect	1	c	p	We spoke
הִלְבִּיֶשָׁה	לבנע	Hiphil	Perfect	3	f	s	She caused to put on
סָפַר	ספס	Pual	Perfect	3	m	s	He was told
תִּכְתְּבֶנָּה	כתב	Qal	Imperfect	3/2	f	p	They/you will write
אֲרַדְפָּה	רדף	Qal	Cohortative	1	c	s	Let me pursue
הִשְׁבַּרְתִּי	שבכ	Hofal	Perfect	1	c	s	I was caused to break in pieces
יִגְדְּלוּ	גדל	Qal	Imperfect	3	m	p	They will be great
הִמְלַכְתֶּם	מלך	Hiphil	Perfect	2	m	p	You made (someone) king.

3) Describe, using English examples, three ways in which the imperfect verb can be used in Hebrew:

- Simple action in the future tense: 1) I will study Hebrew every day. 2) She will come to my house. 3) They will go for a walk.
- Present tense: 1) I do my homework diligently. 2) You go to the movies. 3) We take an exam.
- Repeated or habitual actions in past/present/future tense: 1) I used to eat a lot. 2) He goes to church every Sunday. 3) She will be studying a lot in 2024.

³ This is the word as it would appear in a biblical text. Translate the perfect as a past tense, and the imperfect as a future tense for these exercises. Remember also to translate passive forms using the appropriate form of the verb "to be."

⁴ Strip off the suffixes (and prefixes, later), and identify the three root letters.

⁵ Choose between; qal, niphal, piel, pual, hipnil, hophal, and hitpael. Use the verb tables in Kelly to help you identify them.

⁶ Here the choices are perfect/imperfect/cohortative (Remember, you have only learned the imperfect of the qal so far).

⁷ Your choices here are 1, 2, or 3 (1st person, 2nd person or 3rd person).

⁸ Your choices are (m)asc, (f)eminine, or (c)ommon.

⁹ This is the translation of the word as you would translate it. If this word is in one of the translation exercises above, be sure to translate it the same.