

Answer Key to Thomas O. Lambdin's
Introduction to Biblical Hebrew

for use by students at Brigham Young University

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Lesson 1

(a) Divide each of the following words into syllables

sə-ma-‘e-ni
way-dab-bə-ru
biq-qash-ti-ka
yit-tə-ne-hu
ba-ra-ke-ni
hig-gad-ta-ni
way-ya-mot

mik-ko-kə-be
də-ba-raw
shə-lo-shim
yosh-mə-du
sə-do-te-kem
ya-‘am-du
ziq-ne-hem

(b) Give the Hebrew for the following orally:

אָצֵל הַבַּיִת

בַּבַּיִת

הַבַּיִת

בֵּית (1)

בְּשָׂדֵה

בְּשָׂדֵה

שָׂדֵה (2)

עַל-הַדֶּרֶךְ

עַל-הַדֶּרֶךְ

דֶּרֶךְ (3)

אֵינָהּ הַבַּיִת

אֵינָהּ הַזָּקֵן

אֵינָהּ הַנֶּעֶר (4)

הַבַּיִת שָׁם

הַזָּקֵן שָׁם

הַנֶּעֶר שָׁם (5)

הַבַּיִת וְהַשָּׂדֵה

הַזָּקֵן וְהַנֶּעֶר (6)

(c) Translate:

1. Where is the boy? The boy is in the house.
2. Where is the old man? The old man is there.
3. Where is the house? The house is near the river.
4. The field is near the river.
5. The boy and the old man are in the field.
6. Where is the old man? The old man is on the road.

(d) Write the following in Hebrew:

1. הַבַּיִת וְהַשָּׂדֵה אָצֵל הַנְּהָר
2. הַנֶּעֶר עַל-הַדֶּרֶךְ
3. אֵינָהּ הַנֶּעֶר וְהַזָּקֵן
4. הַנֶּעֶר בְּשָׂדֵה
5. הַנְּהָר אָצֵל הַבַּיִת

Lesson 2

- (a) Prefix the preposition לְ to the following nouns and pronounce the resulting combination:

The key to this exercise is to notice that all the words begin with a begadkephat letter. Begadkephat letters are spirantized when they follow a vowel (conversely, they are stops when they begin a word or follow a closed syllable—i.e. a syllable with a silent shewa). The prefix לְ does not affect the vowels of the words; it is simply appended to the beginning of the word.

לְכֵהֵן	לְבָבֵל
לְכָרֶם	לְבוּר
לְכָלָב	לְבָקָר
לְתוֹרָה	לְגֵר
לְפָרֶשׁ	לְפֶסֶל
לְדַּשֵּׁן	לְדָרֶךְ
לְדוּר	לְגוֹרֵל
לְפָנָי	לְפָיִךְ

- (b) Add the plural ending as indicated to each of the following nouns in accordance with the rules given in §§5-6

גְּבוּלִים	עֲנָנִים
רְחוּבוֹת	נְהָרוֹת
צְבָאוֹת	שְׂכָנִים
קְהָלִים	חֲצֵרוֹת

- (c) Give the proper form of the article for the following nouns:

הַהָרָר	הָאֲדָמָה
הָעֶפֶר	הַהֶלֶב
הָאָדָם	הַחֲכָמָה
הָרִיב	הַהִיכָל

(d) Form the plurals of the following nouns, using the ending indicated:

פְּנָרִים	עֲבָדִים
שְׂקָלִים	מְלָכִים
קְבָרִים	דְּבָרִים
יְלָדִים	זְקָנִים
עֲצָמוֹת	דְּרָכִים
אֲבָנִים	נִפְשׁוֹת
נְעָרִים	חֲדָרִים
נְהָרוֹת	הַרְבּוֹת

(e) Give the Hebrew for the following orally:

בְּאִנְשִׁים	הָאִנְשִׁים	אִנְשִׁים	אִישׁ	.1
בְּנָשִׁים	הַנָּשִׁים	נָשִׁים	אִשָּׁה	.2
	עַל-מְלָכִים	מְלָכִים	מֶלֶךְ	.3
	עַל-זְקָנִים	זְקָנִים	זָקֵן	.4
	אֶצֶל הַבָּתִּים	בָּתִּים	בַּיִת	.5
	בְּסִפְרִים	סִפְרִים	סֵפֶר	.6
	בְּעָרִים	עָרִים	עִיר	.7

(f) Translate:

1. The men are in the city.
2. The women are in the house.
3. The king and the servants are in the temple.
4. The books are in the house.
5. Where are the young men? The young men are in the field.
6. Where are the houses? The houses are in the city.
7. Where are the rivers? The rivers are there.
8. The cities are there and the road is here.

(g) Write in Hebrew:

1. הָאֲנָשִׁים וְהַנָּשִׁים בְּעִיר
2. הַמֶּלֶךְ בְּהִיכָל
3. הַנָּשִׁים פֹּה
4. אֵיפֹה הַנְּעָרִים וְהַעֲבָדִים
5. הַסְּפָרִים בְּעִיר
6. הָעָרִים אֲצֵל הַנְּהָרוֹת

Lesson 3

(a) Give all four forms (masc., fem.; sing., pl.) of the following adjectives:

	sing	plural		sing	plural
m	קָדוּשׁ	קְדוּשִׁים	m	כָּבֵד	כְּבִדִּים
f	קְדוּשָׁה	קְדוּשׁוֹת	f	כְּבִדָּה	כְּבִדּוֹת
	sing	plural		sing	plural
m	רְחוּק	רְחוּקִים	m	צָמֵא	צְמָאִים
f	רְחוּקָה	רְחוּקוֹת	f	צְמָאָה	צְמָאוֹת
	sing	plural		sing	plural
m	קָרוֹב	קְרוֹבִים	m	שָׁלֵם	שְׁלֵמִים
f	קְרוֹבָה	קְרוֹבוֹת	f	שְׁלֵמָה	שְׁלֵמוֹת

(b) Give the Hebrew for the following orally:

note that the vowel in קָטָן in changes to patah when endings are added: קָטְנָה

1. הָאִישׁ הַטּוֹב הָאִישׁ הַקָּטָן הָאִישׁ הָרַע
2. הָעִיר הַגְּדוֹלָה הָעִיר הַקָּטְנָה הָעִיר הָרַעָה
3. הָאִשָּׁה הַיָּפָה הָאִשָּׁה קְטוֹנָה הָאִשָּׁה הַטּוֹבָה
4. יְלָד טוֹב עִיר גְּדוֹלָה שָׂרָה קָטָן בַּיִת גְּדוֹל
5. בָּעִיר בְּעִיר הַגְּדוֹלָה אֶצֶל הָעִיר הַגְּדוֹלָה
6. בַּהִיכָל הַגְּדוֹל אֶצֶל הַנֶּהָר הַגְּדוֹל
7. עָרִים הָעָרִים בְּעָרִים הַגְּדוֹלָה
8. אַנְשִׁים הָאֲנָשִׁים הָאֲנָשִׁים הָרַעִים בְּאֲנָשִׁים הָרַעִים
9. נָשִׁים הַנְּשִׁים עַל-הַנְּשִׁים הָרַעוֹת
10. אֶרֶץ הָאֶרֶץ הָאֶרֶץ הַגְּדוֹלָה

(c) Translate:

1. The woman is very evil
2. He is handsome
3. The man and the woman are very beautiful
4. Where are the good men? The good men are in the small city
5. Where is the evil youth? He is in the big house
6. Where is the king? He is in the great palace

7. Who is good? The beautiful woman is good
8. The thing [word] is very good
9. The famine is great in the city
10. The servants are very evil
11. The old men are near the house
12. The small cities are near the great river

(d) Write in Hebrew:

1. הנָּשִׁים יְפוֹת מְאֹד
2. הָעִיר גְּדוּלָה מְאֹד
3. הַבַּיִת אֲצִל שְׂדֵה קָטָן
4. הָאֲנָשִׁים וְהַנָּשִׁים עַל-הַדֶּרֶךְ
5. הַבָּתִּים הַגְּדוּלִים בְּעִיר
6. הַנָּשִׁים רְעוֹת
7. הַדָּבָר קָטָן
8. הַגֵּן הַקָּטָן אֲצִל הַדֶּרֶךְ

Lesson 4

(a) Form the plurals of the following nouns:

סְפָרִים	בְּנָבִים
מוֹעֲדִים	שְׁלֵתָנוֹת
מִשְׁכָּנִים	מִקְדָּשִׁים

(b) Give the Hebrew for the following orally:

1. הַשֹּׁפֵט יֹשֵׁב	5. הַמְלֵאךְ הַלֵּךְ
2. הַמֶּלֶךְ כָּתֵב	6. הָאִישׁ נֹתֵן
3. הַיְלָד הַלֵּךְ	7. הָעֶבֶד אֹכֵל
4. הָאִשָּׁה נֹתֶנֶת	8. הָאִשָּׁה הַלֹּכֶת

(c) Pluralize each of the items in the preceding exercise. E.g. the judges are sitting, etc.

1. הַשֹּׁפֵטִים יֹשְׁבִים	5. הַמְלֵאכִים הַלֹּכִים
2. הַמְלָכִים כֹּתְבִים	6. הָאִנְשִׁים נֹתְנִים
3. הַיְלָדִים הַלֹּכִים	7. הָעֶבְדִּים אֹכְלִים
4. הַנְּשִׁים נֹתְנוֹת	8. הַנְּשִׁים הַלֹּכוֹת

(d) Transform the items of exercise (b) into noun + modifier, as “the judge who is sitting,” etc.

1. הַשֹּׁפֵט הַיֹּשֵׁב	5. הַמְלֵאךְ הַהֹלֵךְ
2. הַמֶּלֶךְ הַכֹּתֵב	6. הָאִישׁ הַנֹּתֵן
3. הַיְלָד הַהֹלֵךְ	7. הָעֶבֶד הָאֹכֵל
4. הָאִשָּׁה הַנֹּתֶנֶת	8. הָאִשָּׁה הַהֹלֶכֶת

(e) Translate:

- The judge is giving the book to the man.
- The woman is sitting and eating in the house.
- The men are going to the great temple.
- The king is sitting and writing in the book.
- The messengers are going to the temple.
- The thing is evil in the eyes of the people.
- The young men are going to the river.
- The king is sitting on the throne in the temple.
- The people are dwelling in the great land.
- The man and the woman are dwelling in the evil city.
- The judges are going to the river.
- The boys are sitting near the small river.
- He is writing the words upon the book.

14. Where are the women sitting?
 15. The servants are good in the eyes of the king.

(f) Write in Hebrew:

1. הַיְלָדִים הַלְכִים אֶל־הָעִיר
2. הָעֲבָדִים יֹשְׁבִים אֶצֶל הַבָּתִּים הַקְטָנִים
3. הַיְלָד נָתַן אֶת־הַסֵּפֶר לְאִישׁ
4. הָאִישׁ וְהָאִשָּׁה יֹשְׁבִים בְּנֵן
5. הָאֲנָשִׁים נִתְּנִים אֶת־הַשָּׂדֶה הַקָּטָן וְאֶת־הַגָּן אֶל־הַמֶּלֶךְ
6. הָעַם יֹשְׁבִים בְּאֶרֶץ טוֹבָה

Lesson 5

(a) Prefix the preposition **בְּ** to the following words, first without the article, then with it.

מְלָכִים	יְלָדִים	חֲדָרִים
בְּמְלָכִים	בְּיְלָדִים	בְּחֲדָרִים
בְּמְלָכִים	בְּיְלָדִים	בְּחֲדָרִים

column 2: a yod with a shewa often loses the shewa

while a doubled yod with a shewa loses its
"doubling"

עֲבָדִים	דְּרָכִים	אֲדָמָה
בְּעֲבָדִים	בְּדְרָכִים	בְּאֲדָמָה
בְּעֲבָדִים	בְּדְרָכִים	בְּאֲדָמָה

עָרִים	נְעָרִים	אֲנִיָּה
בְּעָרִים	בְּנְעָרִים	בְּאֲנִיָּה
בְּעָרִים	בְּנְעָרִים	בְּאֲנִיָּה

column 3: *bo-oni-yah*

column 3: *ba-oni-yah*

(b) Give the Hebrew for the following orally. Use the adjective in the masculine singular form.

1. טוב מהילד
2. גדול מהבית
3. גדול מהנהר
4. קטן משדה
5. רע מהאנשים
6. יקר מזהב
7. ישר מהמלך

(c) Give the Hebrew for the following orally. Then transform them into phrases using **אֲשֶׁר**

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. תֵּילָד בְּשָׂדֵה הַגָּדוֹל | 1. תֵּילָד בְּשָׂדֵה הַגָּדוֹל |
| 2. תְּדַבְּרִים אֲשֶׁר בְּסֶפֶר | 2. תְּדַבְּרִים בְּסֶפֶר |
| 3. הָאִשָּׁה אֲשֶׁר עַל-הַדֶּרֶךְ | 3. הָאִשָּׁה עַל-הַדֶּרֶךְ |
| 4. תִּזְהַב אֲשֶׁר בְּהִיכָל | 4. תִּזְהַב בְּהִיכָל |
| 5. תִּכְסֹּף אֲשֶׁר בְּבַיִת | 5. תִּכְסֹּף בְּבַיִת |

(d) Translate:

1. Wisdom is more precious than gold
2. The work is too difficult for the men
3. The servants are more just than the kings
4. David is very upright
5. He is giving wisdom to the king who is sitting upon the throne

6. The words in the book are evil
7. Wisdom is better than silver
8. The men are just
9. David and the men are dwelling in Jerusalem
10. Who is more righteous than Samuel?
11. The advice is very evil
12. Where are the just [ones] and the righteous [ones]?

(e) Write in Hebrew

1. תְּמַלֵּךְ נָתַן אֶת־הַזָּהָב וְאֶת־הַכֶּסֶף לְאֲנָשִׁים אֲשֶׁר בְּהִיכָל
2. יִקְרָה חֲכָמָה מִכֶּסֶף
3. תְּמַלְאֲכִים אֲשֶׁר בִּירוּשָׁלַם רְעִים מְאֹד
4. שְׂמוּאֵל וְדָוִד יִשְׂרָיִם וְצַדִּיקִים
5. קָשָׁה הָעֲבוּדָה מִתֵּיֶלֶד
6. גְּדוֹל הַשָּׂדֶה מִהֶגֶן אֲשֶׁר אֶצֶל הַבַּיִת
7. רְעִים הַשֹּׁפְתִים מִתְּמַלְכִים

Lesson 6

(a) Give the Hebrew for the following orally:

1. הַזָּקֵן יֵצֵא
2. הָאִשָּׁה נוֹטֵעַת
3. הַשִּׁפְט שֶׁלֶחַ
4. הָעַם צֹעֵק
5. הָעֶבְדִּים יֵצֵא

(b) Pluralize each of the sentences in (a)

1. הַזָּקֵנִים יֵצְאוּ
2. הַנָּשִׁים נוֹטְעוֹת
3. הַשִּׁפְטִים שֶׁלֶחִים
4. הָעַמִּים צֹעֲקִים
5. הָעֶבְדִּים יֵצְאוּ

(c) Translate:

1. The men are planting a lot of [many] trees on the mountain.
2. The young man is sitting under the tree which is in the garden.
3. The trees which are on the mountains are bigger than the trees which are near the river.
4. Many peoples are dwelling in the land for [because] the land is very good.
5. The people are crying out in a great [idiom: loud] voice because the work is very difficult.
[עַם can take either a singular or plural verb depending on the sense of the verb. When it is "people" in a united sense, it often takes the singular; when it is "people" in a collection of diverse peoples it often takes the plural.]
6. Who is going out from the evil city?
7. The words are evil in the eyes of the just king.
8. The woman is going out from the house.
9. The servants are planting a small vineyard near the field.

(d) Write in Hebrew:

1. הַמֶּלֶךְ שֶׁלַח אֶת־הַמְּלָאכִים אֶל־הַשִּׁפְט אֲשֶׁר בְּעִיר
2. הָעַם יֵצְאוּ מִירוּשָׁלַם כִּי הָרָעַב גָּדוֹל מְאֹד
3. מִי צֹעֵק בְּבֵית
4. הַכֶּרֶם וְהַגֶּן אֶצֶל הַבַּיִת
5. הוּא יֵשֵׁב תַּחַת עֵץ גָּדוֹל
6. טוֹבִים הָאֲנָשִׁים וְהָעֶבְדִּים רָעִים
"can also be translated as "but
7. טוֹבִים הָעֶבְדִּים מִהַמְּלָאכִים

Lesson 7

(a) Give the Hebrew for the following orally:

1. יש לי בית יש לי גן יש לי שדה יש לי כרם
2. אין לה איש אין לה עבדים אין לה כסף אין לה ספרים
3. אין לנו מלך אין לנו שפט אין לנו עיר אין לנו גמלים
4. אין לאיש אשה
5. יש להם צאן יש להם גמלים יש להם זהב יש להם כסף
6. אין עצים בקר
7. יש בתיים רבים בעיר
8. יש מלאכים רבים פה
9. הוא שלח אתנו
10. הוא כתב לנו
11. הוא נתן לנו להם
12. הוא ישב בו
13. היא שלחת אתם
14. היא נטעת אתו להם

(b) Translate:

1. No man is sitting upon the throne.
2. There is a book there.
3. There is not a just judge in the city
4. The messengers are going down from the mountain because they do not have food there.
5. The rich are giving food to the poor who are dwelling there
6. The men are leaving the city and going to the mountain.
7. The women are leaving the city and going down to the river.
8. We have a big house and a small garden
9. Who are the men who are going to the city?
10. The children are sitting and eating in the vineyard.
11. He is very rich. He has silver and gold

(c) Write in Hebrew:

1. אין למלך עיר ואין לו ארץ
2. איפה ישבים ואכלים נערים
3. יש לעשירים לחם ולדלים אין לחם
4. הדלים צעקים כי אין לחם לחם
5. השפטים שלחים את-הספרים אל-מלך כי יש בם דברים טובים רבים
6. המלך שלח אתי אל-השפט כי יש לו דבר קשה
7. יש גמלים רבים פה

Lesson 8

(a) Give the Hebrew for the following orally:

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. הָרַעֵב הַזֶּה | 6. הָעֵצָה הַזֹּאת |
| 2. הַבָּתִּים הָאֵלֶּה | 7. הָעָרִים הָאֵלֶּה |
| 3. הָעִיר הַהִיא | 8. הַהָרִים הָאֵלֶּה |
| 4. הַכֶּסֶף הַזֶּה | 9. הָעַמִּים הָהֵם |
| 5. הָעִבְרָה הַהִיא | |

(b) Transform the phrases of (a) into sentences according to the model:
this famine → This is the famine

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. זֶה הָרַעֵב | 6. זֹאת הָעֵצָה |
| 2. אֵלֶּה הַבָּתִּים | 7. אֵלֶּה הָעָרִים |
| 3. הִיא הָעִיר | 8. אֵלֶּה הַהָרִים |
| 4. זֶה הַכֶּסֶף | 9. הֵם הָעַמִּים |
| 5. הִיא הָעִבְרָה | |

(c) Translate:

1. This prophet is poor and he has no food.
2. These men are going up to the mountains.
3. The just prophets are walking in righteousness.
4. Understanding and wisdom are better than gold.
5. The fire is falling upon the house which is near the temple.
6. The men are building a big house in that city.
7. The people are evil because they have no understanding.
8. He is sending us a righteous prophet.
9. There is no king in Jerusalem

(d) Write in Hebrew:

1. לִי הַנְּגִמָּוִים הָאֵלֶּה וְהַנְּגִמָּוִים הָהֵם לְךָ
2. אֵין לְךָ בִּינָה
3. הוּא עֹלֶה אֶל-הַבְּקָר אֲשֶׁר בְּהָרִים
4. הִיא נִפְלֶת
5. הַיְלָדִים בְּנִים בֵּית קָטָן אֲצֵל הַגֶּן
6. הָעָם יֹשֵׁב בְּאֶרֶץ הַזֹּאת כִּי גְדוּלָה וַיִּפָּה הִיא
7. הוּא נֹתֵן אֵשׁ עַל-הָעִיר הָרַעֵה הַהִיא

Lesson 9

a) Give orally the full paradigm of the perfect for each of the following verbs:

	singular	plural
3m	יָרַד	יָרְדוּ
3f	יָרְדוּ	
2m	יָרַדְתָּ	יָרַדְתֶּם
2f	יָרַדְתְּ	יָרַדְתֶּן
1c	יָרַדְתִּי	יָרַדְנוּ

	singular	plural
3m	יָשַׁב	יָשְׁבוּ
3f	יָשְׁבָה	
2m	יָשַׁבְתָּ	יָשַׁבְתֶּם
2f	יָשַׁבְתְּ	יָשַׁבְתֶּן
1c	יָשַׁבְתִּי	יָשַׁבְנוּ

	singular	plural
3m	זָכַר	זָכְרוּ
3f	זָכְרָה	
2m	זָכַרְתָּ	זָכַרְתֶּם
2f	זָכַרְתְּ	זָכַרְתֶּן
1c	זָכַרְתִּי	זָכַרְנוּ

b) Write out the following phrases in Hebrew with special attention to the form of the conjunction “and”:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. זָהָב וְכֶסֶף | 5. עֲבָדִים וְגַמְלִים |
| 2. הַקָּמָה וּבֵינָהּ | 6. אִישׁ גָּדוֹל וְעָשִׂיר |
| 3. עֵצָה וְעִבְרָה | 7. אִשָּׁה דָלָה וְקַטְנָה |
| 4. צֹאן וּבָקָר | 8. אִישׁ אֶחָד וְאִשָּׁה אַחַת |

c) Translate:

- The man sat between the river and the field.
- The prophet gathered the people near the great palace.
- In that day fire fell from the sky.
- The people went to the just judge and did not go to the evil prophet.
- Who are the prophets who are going to the city?
- In that night the men went down from the mountains.
- We dwelt inside the city and did not go from that place.
- The woman gave birth to many beautiful children.
- Who did you gather the silver and the gold for?
- Not one of the youth fell.

d) Write in Hebrew:

- נָתַן חֲכָמָה וּבֵינָהּ אֶל־הַנְּבִיאִים
- שָׁלְחוּ אֶת־הַזֹּהָב וְאֶת־הַכֶּסֶף אֶל־הָאֲנָשִׁים בְּהִיכָל
- הָעִבְרָה הַזֹּאת קָשָׁה מְאֹד כִּי אֵין לָנוּ בֵינָהּ
- הַיּוֹם הָאֲנָשִׁים בָּנִים בֵּית בְּעִיר
- אֵיפֹה כָּתְבוּ אֶת־הַדְּבָרִים הַהֵם
- זָכַרְתִּי כִּי נָתַן לִי אֶת־הַסֵּפֶר
- יֵשׁ רַע בְּמָקוֹם הַזֶּה
- אַחַת מִן־הַנְּשִׁים יָצְאָה מִן־הָעִיר

Lesson 10

a) Inflect in the perfect:

	singular	plural
3m	הִלֵּךְ	הִלְכוּ
3f	הִלְכָה	
2m	הִלַּכְתָּ	הִלַּכְתֶּם
2f	הִלַּכְתְּ	הִלַּכְתֶּן
1c	הִלַּכְתִּי	הִלַּכְנוּ

	singular	plural
3m	אָכַל	אָכְלוּ
3f	אָכְלָה	
2m	אָכַלְתָּ	אָכַלְתֶּם
2f	אָכַלְתְּ	אָכַלְתֶּן
1c	אָכַלְתִּי	אָכַלְנוּ

	singular	plural
3m	צָעַק	צָעְקוּ
3f	צָעְקָה	
2m	צָעַקְתָּ	צָעַקְתֶּם
2f	צָעַקְתְּ	צָעַקְתֶּן
1c	צָעַקְתִּי	צָעַקְנוּ

	singular	plural
3m	שָׁלַח	שָׁלְחוּ
3f	שָׁלְחָה	
2m	שָׁלַחְתָּ	שָׁלַחְתֶּם
2f	שָׁלַחְתְּ	שָׁלַחְתֶּן
1c	שָׁלַחְתִּי	שָׁלַחְנוּ

	singular	plural
3m	נָטַע	נָטְעוּ
3f	נָטְעָה	
2m	נָטַעְתָּ	נָטַעְתֶּם
2f	נָטַעְתְּ	נָטַעְתֶּן
1c	נָטַעְתִּי	נָטַעְנוּ

b) Give Hebrew for the following orally:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. נָטְעוּ עֲצִים רַבִּים | 7. לָקַחְתָּ אֶת־הַמַּיִם |
| 2. עָמְדָה אֶצֶל הַבָּתִּים | 8. אָכַלְתֶּם אֶת־הַלֶּחֶם |
| 3. בְּחֶרֶת בִּי | 9. שָׁלַחְנוּ אֶת־הַמַּלְאָכִים |
| 4. לֹא בְּחָרוּ בְּךָ | אֶל־הַשִּׁפְט |
| 5. לָקַחְתִּי אֶת־הַכֶּסֶף | |
| 6. חָרַגְנוּ אֶת־הַנָּעַר | |

c) Translate:

- The men planted a big vineyard upon the hill.
- I did not know that he killed the prophet
- The evil servants stood before the king
- I chose you for king over this great people
- Many warriors fell in that battle
- There is a camp between the river and the mountains
- Who sent you to this place?
- Who killed these men?
- The woman took some of the fruit and gave it to the man.
- The people choose David for their king.

d) Write in Hebrew:

- נָטַע עַץ בְּתוֹךְ הַגֵּן הַזֶּה
- צָעַקְנוּ בְּקוֹל גָּדוֹל בְּעִבּוּר הָעֲבוּדָה הַקָּשָׁה הַזֹּאת

3. בָּחֲרוּ לָהֶם בְּאֶרֶץ וַיָּשְׁבוּ שָׁם
4. לָקַחוּ הָאֲנָשִׁים אֶת־הַזָּהָב וְאֶת־הַכֶּסֶף מִתְּחִילָה גַם חָרְגוּ אֶת־הַנְּבִיאִים
אֲשֶׁר שָׁם
5. יָדְעָה כִּי תִדְבְּרִים תַּהֲם רָעִים מְאֹד
6. נָפַל אַחַד מִן־הַנְּעָרִים בְּמִלְחָמָה תְּהִיָּא
7. נָתַנּוּ לִי לָהֶם וּמִיָּם וְלֹא נָתַתִּי לָהֶם אֶת־הַכֶּסֶף

Lesson 11

(a) Form the plurals of the following nouns:

צָרָה	צָרוֹת	distress	עֲצָה	עֲצוֹת	counsel
עוֹלָה	עוֹלוֹת	burnt-offering	חֻקָּה	חֻקוֹת	statute
מִנְחָה	מִנְחוֹת	gift, offering	שִׁמְלָה	שִׁמְלוֹת	cloak
עִגְלָה	עִגְלוֹת	heifer	עֲרָבָה	עֲרָבוֹת	desert, steppe
קִלְלָה	קִלְלוֹת	curse	בְּתוּלָה	בְּתוּלוֹת	virgin
מִסְלָה	מִסְלוֹת	highway	מִגְלָה	מִגְלוֹת	scroll
מַמְלָכָה	מַמְלָכוֹת	kingdom			

(b) Give the Hebrew for the following orally. Then convert each into a question by prefixing the appropriate form of הֲ *hă*-:

1. עֲמַד לְפָנַי הַמְּלֹךְ — הָעֲמֵד —
2. הֲרַגְנִי אֶת־הַגְּבוּרִים בַּמִּלְחָמָה — הֲהִרְגִנִי —
3. יִדְעֵתֶם הָעִיר עַל־גִּבְעָה — הֲיִדְעֵתֶם —
4. לָקַחְתִּי אֶת־הַפָּרִי — הֲלָקַחְתִּי —
5. בְּהַרְףְּ בִּי — הֲבִהַרְפְּתִי —
6. אֵין לְנוּ מַיִם — הָאֵין —
7. יֵשׁ לְאִישׁ הָעֶשִׂיר בְּקָר וּגְמָלִים — הֲיֵשׁ —
8. יָרַדְתָּ אֶל־הַנֶּהָר — הֲיָרַדְתָּ —
9. אָכַלְתָּ אֶת־הַלֶּחֶם — הֲאָכַלְתָּ —

(c) Translate:

1. These are the words which the prophet wrote in that book.
2. They went to the city and they did not find the small boy.
3. The sun is in the heavens and also the moon is there; the sun is in the day and the moon in the night.
4. Also in the night there are many beautiful stars.
5. In that year many warriors fell.
6. He sent a great cloud which stood before the people.
7. The king said to him, "Did you send the man to the mountain?"
8. Who created the earth and who created the heavens?

9. The Torah is good and the words which are in it are good.
10. A voice went forth from the midst of the cloud.
11. Did you go out from the evil city?
12. The prophet called to the people in a loud voice saying, "The words which you speak are very evil."

(d) Write in Hebrew

1. בְּרָא אֶת־הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֶת־הָאָרֶץ וְאֶת־הַכּוֹכָבִים
2. תִּמְצָאתָ אֶת־הַסֵּפֶר בְּבַיִת
3. תֹּאמַר לָהֶם כִּי תִתּוֹרָה יֵשֶׁר
4. תִּבְרָכָה הַזֹּאת לָנוּ וְלִישָׁבִים בְּתוֹךְ הָעָם הַזֶּה
5. עָמַד הָעֵנָן עַל־הָאָרֶץ
6. אֵיפֹה מִצָּא אֶת־הַצֹּאן
7. קָרָא הַמֶּלֶךְ לְנָבִיא וְלֹא הָלַךְ הַנָּבִיא אֶל־הַיִּכָּל
8. הַזְכִּירְתָם אֶת־הַתּוֹרָה הַזֹּאת וְהִדְבָּרִים אֲשֶׁר כָּתַבְתִּי בָּהֶם לָכֶם

Lesson 12

(a) Give the Hebrew for the following orally.

1. ביום ההוא פרת ברית עם-המלך
2. מצא הילד תן בעיני הנביא
3. עלה קול גדול השמימה
4. עלו העירה עם-העם
5. בנו בית במקום ההוא
6. מי עשה את-הדבר הזה
7. העשית כדברים אשר שם
8. נבלה האשה ארצה
9. נסעו מתוך העיר ההרה
10. גם לא זכרו האנשים ההם

(b) Translate:

1. The warrior brought about a great victory for the people.
2. The evil man does not have salvation with God.
3. Did you make this thing?
4. Did you remember the covenant which the Lord made with the people?
5. There is great joy in Jerusalem for the Lord is there.
6. The city that we built in this land is big.
7. I saw fire going down from the heavens and falling to the earth.
8. The old man traveled to the city.
9. God made the heavens and the earth.
10. The woman went up to Jerusalem because the judge was there.
11. You do not remember the covenant that we made with the people.

(c) Write in Hebrew

1. מי אמר לך המחנה אצל הנחר
2. האיך שפט ישר
3. תראית את-הנרח ואת-הכוכבים

4. לא מִצָּא אֱלֹהִים אִישׁ צַדִּיק בְּעִיר הַרְעָה
5. אֵלֶּה הַדְּבָרִים אֲשֶׁר רָאִינוּ בַּתּוֹרָה
6. גְּדוֹל וְטוֹב הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים
7. יָצָא הָעָם מִן־הָאָרֶץ תְּהִיָּא בַּשָּׁנָה תְּהוּאָה
8. מִצָּאָה הָאִשָּׁה חַן בְּעֵינֵי הַמֶּלֶךְ

Lesson 13

(a) Give the Hebrew for the following orally.

1. שְׁמוֹאֵל שִׁפְט יִשְׂרָאֵל
2. יְרוּשָׁלַם עִיר גְּדוּלָה
3. הָעֶבֶד הָיָה אִישׁ צָדִיק
4. הַשָּׂמֶשׁ וְהַיָּרֵחַ בַּשָּׁמַיִם
5. הַבְּרָכָה אֲשֶׁר אָמַר טוֹבָה
6. הָעָנָן גְּדוּל מְאֹד
7. יֵשׁ כּוֹכָבִים רַבִּים בַּשָּׁמַיִם
8. יֵשׁ לּוֹ בָּנוֹת רַבּוֹת
9. הַגְּבוּרִים בַּמַּחְנֶה

(b) Transform the sentences of (a) into past tense using the appropriate form of הָיָה.

1. הָיָה שְׁמוֹאֵל שִׁפְט יִשְׂרָאֵל
2. הָיְתָה יְרוּשָׁלַם עִיר גְּדוּלָה
3. הָיָה הָעֶבֶד הָיָה אִישׁ צָדִיק
4. הָיוּ הַשָּׂמֶשׁ וְהַיָּרֵחַ בַּשָּׁמַיִם
5. הָיְתָה הַבְּרָכָה אֲשֶׁר אָמַר טוֹבָה
6. הָיָה הָעָנָן גְּדוּל מְאֹד
7. הָיוּ כּוֹכָבִים רַבִּים בַּשָּׁמַיִם
8. הָיָה לּוֹ בָּנוֹת רַבּוֹת
9. הָיוּ הַגְּבוּרִים בַּמַּחְנֶה

(c) Translate:

1. They captured the cities which were in that land and also the people who were in them.
2. In the night I had [dreamed] a dream and this is the dream that I had [dreamed].
3. The woman sent the maidservant to the prophet.
4. Great fear fell upon the people for they sinned against the Lord.
5. I have many beautiful daughters.

6. We were not evil according to the prophet.
7. Dread fell upon the land for we captured the cities.
8. Many are the sins which you have sinned against God.
9. He wrote in the book the words which he saw in the dream he had.

(d) Write in Hebrew

1. לא כִּרְתַנּוּ בְּרִית עִם־הָעַם הַזֶּה
2. לא הִיָּתָה שְׁמֹחָה בְּעִיר הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה
3. לא מִצְאָנוּ חֵן בְּעֵינֵי הַנְּבִיא
4. אֵיךְ מִצְאָנוּ אֶתְךָ
5. הַדְּבָרִים הָאֵלֶּה בְּרִכָּה גְּדוּלָּה לְעַם
6. הַמְּלֶכֶת אִישׁ יִשְׂרָאֵל וְצָדִיק

Lesson 14

(a) Give the Hebrew for the following orally.

1. הוא טוב ממני
2. אין כמונו
3. לקח ממנו את־הכסף
4. הראית אשה כמוה
5. בכל־הארץ אשר לפני העם
6. כל־שמחה וכל־ישועה אשר נתתי לה
7. כל־החטאות אשר חטאת
8. כל־ברית אשר כרתי את־העם
9. כל־הזהב וכל־הכסף
10. כל־אשר לי

(b) Translate:

1. The king fell to the ground and did not arise all that day until the evening.
2. We set the vessels upon the table; didn't you find them there?
3. They made the vessels from gold and silver because they are for the great temple that is in Jerusalem.
4. The people came to the city in great joy because they had deliverance [victory] in the war.
5. We fasted all day and did not eat food [bread] and did not drink water.
6. These are the men who are sojourning in the midst of this people.
7. Where did you put the fruit which you took from the tree?
8. All the warriors came to this place [hither] because they knew that the king was here.
9. The men drank water and also ate bread.
10. This is the man whom you [all] chose for your king [for yourselves, for a king].

(c) Write in Hebrew

1. לא ראתה את־האנשים הבאים על־הדרך העירה
2. הצדיקים צמים יום ולילה
3. נתן לנו אלהים ישועה גדולה היום

4. נסע ירושלים בערב
5. יהוה אלהים ואין כמוהו בארץ ובשמים
6. שמו שלחן גדולה לפני המלך
7. ישבו שם כל-הלילה והוא עד הבקר
8. רבות וגדולות החטאות אשר חטאנו

Lesson 15

- (a) Give the Hebrew for the following orally (note the spirantized (no dagesh) ב when it follows a word ending in a vowel; i.e. **מְצַאנִי בּוּ**).

1. הַכְּלִי אֲשֶׁר יֵשׁ בּוֹ מִיַּם
2. הָאִישׁ אֲשֶׁר קָרָא לוֹ הַמֶּלֶךְ
3. הַבַּיִת אֲשֶׁר מְצַאנִי בּוֹ שְׁלֶחַן
4. הָעָרֶב אֲשֶׁר אָכַלְנוּ וְשָׁתִינוּ בּוֹ
5. הָעַם אֲשֶׁר הוּא נֹרַע עִמָּם
6. הַיּוֹם אֲשֶׁר צָמְנוּ בּוֹ
7. הָעֵינָן אֲשֶׁר יֵצְאָה אֵשׁ מִמֶּנּוּ
8. הַשָּׁנָה אֲשֶׁר נִפְּלוּ בָּהּ רַבִּים בְּמִלְחָמָה
9. הַתּוֹרָה אֲשֶׁר יֵשׁ בָּהּ בְּרָכוֹת וְחֻקֵּי
10. הַשָּׁמַיִם אֲשֶׁר בָּרָא בָּהֶם אֶת־הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ וְאֶת־הַיָּרֵחַ וְאֶת־הַכּוֹכָבִים

- (b) Translate:

1. We transgressed the commandments which the prophet set before the people.
2. Did you abandon me and the people who were with me?
3. This is the land which we inherited as God said [promised] to us.
4. In that night, I had a dream and in it I saw the stars which are in the heavens.
5. The people are walking in darkness because they don't have light.
6. God called the darkness night, and the light he called day.
7. The enemies surrounded me and I had no salvation from the Lord [there was not for me salvation from the Lord] because I committed [sinned] many sins against the Lord and he cursed me and the people who were with me.
8. We stood upon the hill and from there we saw that the enemies had surrounded the city and killed all the people.
9. They captured the city and also took all the vessels from the temple.
10. In the morning, he and all the people with him crossed the river according to the commandment that God said [gave] to them.

literally: . . . he crossed the river, he and all the people with him . . . the usage of the singular verb for the plural in this case is not uncommon in Hebrew

(c) Write in Hebrew

1. אור טוב מחשך
2. השכהת את הדברים אשר כתבתי לך בספר
3. עברתי את כל התורות ואת כל המצות אשר נתת לי
4. ארר יהוה את העיר הרעה ואת כל העם הרשע אשר בה
5. אין איבים בארץ הזאת
6. נתן לי תזקן עצה טובה כי ידע כי לא עשיתי את הדברים הרעים
ההם

Lesson 16

(a) Form the construct singular of the following nouns (all according to the rule):

*** Remember: the vowels ֶ and ִ are the only vowels that regularly reduce ***

If there is no rule applied in the construct, which indicates no change in the construct form, the construct form is not given.

אֵיב	אֵיב ¹ (3)	כְּלִי		צֵאן	
גְּבוּר		מְקוּם	מְקוּם ¹	שֹׁפֵט	שֹׁפֵט ¹ (3)
הַר		עֶבֶד		אִישׁ	
חֲלוּם		עֵנָן	עֵנָן ^{1, 2}	בֶּקֶר	
כֶּסֶף		פְּרִי		דָּרֶךְ	
לָחֶם		שְׁלֵחַן	שְׁלֵחַן ²	זָקֵן	זָקֵן ^{1, 3}
נֶהַר	נֶהַר ^{1, 2}	אֶרֶץ		יָלֵד	
עִיר		גֵּן		כָּרֶם	
עָרֵב		דְּבַר	דְּבַר ^{1, 2}	מִלָּךְ	
קוּל		זֶהָב	זֶהָב ^{1, 2}	נְבִיא	נְבִיא ¹
אוּר		יוֹם		עֵם	
גִּמְלָל	גִּמְלָל ^{1, 2}	כּוֹכַב	כּוֹכַב ²	צֶדֶק	
הֵיכָל	הֵיכָל ²	מִלְאָךְ	מִלְאָךְ ²	רָעַב	רָעַב ^{1, 2}
חֵן	חֵן ² (3)	סִפָּר ³			
כֶּסֶף	כֶּסֶף (3)	עֵץ	עֵץ ² (3)		

¹ אֵיב is a noun that is actually a participle, note the participle vowelings: ֵֹֹ ; as a participle, it is not changed in the construct singular. שֹׁפֵט also remains unchanged.

² Monosyllabic words with a sere ֵ usually do not change to patah ֶ (rule 3)

³ סִפָּר, a segolate noun, is accented on the first syllable, hence no reduction according to rule 1 occurs. Segolates remain unchanged in the construct state because of the accent on the first syllable

(b) Give the Hebrew for the following orally

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. כָּלֵי כֶסֶף | 7. כֶּסֶף הָאֲנָשִׁים |
| 2. הַר יְהוּה | 8. קוֹל הָעֶבֶד |
| 3. גִּמְלַת הָאִישׁ | 9. אֹרֶז הַכּוֹכָבִים |
| 4. בֵּן הָאִשָּׁה | 10. לָחֶם הַיֶּלֶד |
| 5. הַיִּכְלָה הָעִיר | 11. נֹהַר הָאָרֶץ תְּהִיָּא |
| 6. תְּלוּם הַיֶּלֶד | |

(c) Translate:

1. the fruit of the tree
2. the tree of the garden
3. the man's small garden [the small man's garden]
4. the woman's evil husband
5. the evil woman's husband
6. the just judge of the people [the judge of the just people]
7. the voice of the prophet
8. the good servant of the king [the servant of the good king]
9. the rich man of the city
10. the famine of the poor
11. the great cloud of the heavens
12. the temple's precious gold [the precious temple's gold]

(d) Translate:

1. The people did not heed [listen to the voice of] the prophet because they were very wicked.
2. The prophet smashed the stone tablet and did not give it to the people.
3. Why have you stopped working? [ceased from the work]
4. In the evil city we saw a great image but [and] we did not know who it was.
5. Have you eaten the fish that we gave you?
6. The birds of the heavens are very beautiful.
7. Half of the camp went out to the battle.
8. We came to the city but [and] we did not find the prophet of God there.
9. The priest set the book of the law on the table.
10. I arose in the morning and I did not remember the image which I saw in the dream that I had [dreamed].

11. This is the king whom the people set on the throne.
12. The woman came before the king but [and] the king did not listen to the voice of the woman.
13. In the night and in the light of day, the people obey [hear the voice of] God and walk in the path of the Lord according to the commandment that he gave them.

(e) Write in Hebrew

1. עָבַר אֶת־דֶּרֶךְ הָעִיר
2. לָמָּה עָזַבְתָּ אֹתִי לְאֵיב
3. מִי שָׁבַר אֶת־הַכְּלֵי הַזֶּה
4. אָרַר אֶתְנֹו כִּי שָׁכַחְנוּ אֶת־דְּבַר תְּהוֹרָה
5. לְכֹד הַמֶּלֶךְ הִרְשַׁע אֶת־עַם יְרוּשָׁלַם
6. עָזַב אֹתִי כִּי חָטְאַתִּי לוֹ וְלֹא שָׁמַעְתִּי לוֹ
7. לֹא שָׁבַתִּנוּ עַד־הָעָרֵב

Lesson 17

(a) Translate:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. the prophet's house | 9. the victory [deliverance] of the warriors |
| 2. the king's advice | 10. the hill of that land |
| 3. the year of the great battle | 11. the judge's son |
| 4. the blessing of the fathers | 12. the poor man's daughter |
| 5. the queen of the heavens | 13. the name of this land |
| 6. the law of God | 14. the enemies' camp |
| 7. the people's great joy | |
| 8. the man's difficult work | |

(b) Give orally the Hebrew for the following:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. שְׁדֵה הָאִישׁ הָעָשִׂיר | 6. בְּרֶכֶת יְהוָה |
| 2. אָבִי הַמֶּלֶךְ | 7. חֲכֹמַת הַמֶּלֶךְ* |
| 3. מְלַחֶמֶת הַשָּׁנָה הַשְּׁלִישִׁית | 8. בֵּית הָעִיר הָרֵאשׁוֹן |
| 4. אָחִי הַנְּבִיא הַקָּטָן | 9. רְקִיעַ הַשָּׁמַיִם |
| 5. דְּבַר הַתּוֹרָה הַחֲמִישִׁי | 10. צֶלֶם אֱלֹהִים |

*the qametz in the first syllable of חֲכֹמַת does not reduce because it is not the long vowel qametz, “a,” but rather, it is a qametz hatuph, “o”—which occurs in a closed unaccented syllable.

(c) Translate:

On the first day God created the heavens and the earth. The earth was formlessness and void and darkness was upon the face [surface] of the waters. God created the light. He called the light “day,” and the darkness he called “night.” Thus God did [made] on the first day.

On the second day, God made the firmament in the midst [middle] of the waters and the firmament stood between the waters which were under the heavens and between the waters which were upon [above] the heavens. He called the firmament “heaven” [sky]. Thus he did on the second day.

On the third day, God gathered the waters which were under the heavens to one place. God called the dry ground “earth,” and the waters he called “seas.” Also in the third day he created all the herbs of the earth and every tree.

(d) Write in Hebrew

1. לֹא נִפְלַ בֵּית הָאֶבֶן

- .2 שְׂמַחַת הָעַם בְּתוֹרַת יְהוָה
- .3 בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא נִפְּלוּ חֲצֵי הַנְּעָרִים בַּמִּלְחָמָה
- .4 שְׁתִּיתִי אֶת־הַמַּיִם מִכְּלִי אֶבֶן וְאָכַלְתִּי אֶת־הַלֶּחֶם אֲשֶׁר עַל־שֶׁלֶחַן עֵץ
- .5 גִּרְתִּי עִמָּעַם הָאָרֶץ הַהִיא שָׁנִים רַבּוֹת*
- .6 בַּבֶּקֶר נָסַע יָמָה
- .7 דָּוִד נָשָׂא הַמֶּלֶךְ הַזֶּה

* שָׁנָה has an irregular plural. Although its plural is שָׁנִים, it is a feminine word and should be modified with feminine adjectives, hence the use of רַבּוֹת here.

Lesson 18

(a) Translate:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. the men of the city | 15. the fishes of the sea |
| 2. the king's wives | 16. the tablets of the law |
| 3. the enemies of the people | 17. the images of God |
| 4. the city's houses | 18. the daughters of the people |
| 5. the hills of the land | 19. the roads of the mountains |
| 6. the words of the book | 20. the blessings of the prophets |
| 7. the city's temples | 21. the camels of the rich man |
| 8. the land's mountains | 22. the people's warriors |
| 9. the kings of the land | 23. the city's elders |
| 10. the stars of the heavens | 24. the young man's dreams |
| 11. the beasts of the field | 25. the woman's children |
| 12. the animals of the earth | 26. the days of the kings |
| 13. the man's lifetime | 27. the vessels of the temple |
| 14. the stones of the mountain | 28. the king's messengers |

(b) Give the plural of each noun, then use the construct plural form in the given phrase:

	plural	construct	rule
1.	מְקוֹמוֹת	מְקוֹמוֹת הָאָרֶץ	
2.	מְחַנּוֹת	מְחַנּוֹת הָאֵיבִים	
3.	מְצוֹת	מְצוֹת יְהוָה	
4.	נְחָרוֹת	נְחָרוֹת הָאָרֶץ	rule of א, 1
5.	נְבִיאִים	נְבִיאֵי הָעִיר הַזֶּה	
6.	סְפָרִים	סְפָרֵי הַנְּבִיאִים	rule of א, 1
7.	עֲבָדִים	עֲבָדֵי הַמֶּלֶךְ	rule of א, 1
8.	עָרִים	עָרֵי הָאָרֶץ	irregular
9.	עֲצִים	עֲצֵי הַגֵּן	1
10.	שִׁפְטִים	שִׁפְטֵי הָעָם	

- | | | | |
|-----|---------|--------------------|---|
| 11. | אָבוֹת | אָבוֹת הַיְלָדִים | 1 |
| 12. | בָּנִים | בְּנֵי הַזְּקֵנִים | 1 |

(c) Translate:

On the fourth day God created the sun and the moon. The sun is the great light which is for the day and the moon is the small [lesser] light which is for the night. He also made the stars and put [gave] them in the firmament of the heavens.

On the fifth day God created the fishes which are in the seas and in the rivers and in all the other waters which are upon the earth. He made the birds which are on the earth and on [across] the face of the firmament of the heavens.

On the sixth day God made the living things of the earth, every beasts and every creeping thing. He formed man from the ground in the image of God. Male and female he created them.

On the seventh day God rested from all the work which he did. (The seventh day which God rested in, it is the day of the Sabbath.)

(d) Write in Hebrew

1. אֱלֹהֵי שָׁמַיִם יִלְדֵי הָעֵם אֲשֶׁר בָּאוּ יְרוּשָׁלַיִם
2. הָרַג בְּנֵי הַנְּבִיאֵי הָרָעִים כִּי עָבְרוּ אֶת־תּוֹרַת יְהוָה
3. נָתַן כֶּסֶף לְאִשָּׁה הַרְאִשׁוֹנָה וְלֹא־חָרַת לֹא נָתַן
4. הִרְאִיתָ אֶת־כּוֹכְבֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם אֲשֶׁר נָתַן [שָׁם or] אֱלֹהִים בְּרָקִיעַ
5. אֵיפֹה לְיַחְזוֹת הָאָבֶן אֲשֶׁר שָׁבַר הַנְּבִיאַ
6. יְהוָה [הוּא] יְשׁוּעַת כָּל־הָעַמִּים

Lesson 19

(a) Translate:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. We are going to the city. | 7. What did God make from the earth/ground? |
| 2. Are you (m.p.) going up to Jerusalem? | 8. Who is male and who is female? |
| 3. Why are you (m.s.) crying out? | 9. What day is the Sabbath? |
| 4. What are you (f.s.) drinking and what are you eating? | 10. We are fasting but they are eating |
| 5. I am writing those words/things. | 11. Are they calling to the prophet? |
| 6. Are you (f.p.) sojourning in the midst of this people? | |

(b) Give orally the Hebrew for the following:

1. מה שם האיש הזה
2. מי בן־האשה העשירה
3. מה עשה ביום הששי
4. מה קרא ליבשה
5. מה עשית אתמול
6. הראית אתו אתמול

(c) Translate:

1. The young men listened to the voice of the warrior because he was wiser than all the men.
2. The garden that you planted in this place is beautiful and pleasant.
3. Those men are cursed because they sinned against the Lord God.
4. We ate from [*or some of—another sense of* בָּנֵי] the meat of the cattle and we drank from the water of the river.
5. Why didn't you give half of the meat to the poor because they had a famine [hunger].
6. Where did you put the other stone?
7. Who broke these vessels which I made yesterday?

8. These are the words of the song which the king sang on [about/concerning] the death of the great warriors.
9. The beast ate some of the grass of the field.
10. What is the work that you did yesterday?
11. They dwelt there all the days of the life of the prophet.

(d) Write in Hebrew

1. עָשָׂה אֱלֹהִים אֶת־הָאִשָּׁה מִצֶּלַע הָאִישׁ
2. מִי אִיבֵי הָעַם הַזֶּה
3. אֵלֶּה הַדְּבָרִים עַל־חַיֵּי הַמֶּלֶךְ הַגָּדוֹל
4. עָשָׂה אֶת־דְּגֵי הַיָּמִים וְאֶת־עוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם
5. בְּצֶלֶם מִי יֵצֵר אֱלֹהִים אֶת־הָאָדָם
6. מִה שָׁם בְּרָקִיעַ הַשָּׁמַיִם בַּיּוֹם הַרְבִּיעִי

(e) Reading: In the Garden of Eden

The man gave names to [lit: called the names of] all the beasts, the birds of the heaven and all the animals of the field but for the man, there was no helper suitable for him [lit: opposite him]. The Lord God made the rib which he took from the man into a woman. The woman was with the man in the garden. The serpent was shrewder than all the animals of the field which the Lord God had made. The woman obeyed [heard the voice of] the serpent and she ate some of the fruit of the tree which was in the midst of the garden for she saw that the tree was good and pleasant. The man also ate the fruit which the woman gave him.

God said to the man, "Did you eat from the tree which is in the midst of the garden?" The man said, "The woman whom you gave to me, she gave me from the tree." The Lord God said to the woman, "What is this you have done?" She told him everything that the serpent said to her. The Lord said to the serpent, "Because you have done this, you are more cursed than all the beasts and all the animals of the field." The man and the woman went out from the garden because they had sinned against the Lord God.

Lesson 20

(a) Translate:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. your (m.s.) voice; her voice | 10. his wisdom; her wisdom |
| 2. her elders; your (m.p.) elder | 11. your (m.s.) commandments;
your (m.s.) commandment |
| 3. our year; our years | 12. our salvation; your (m.p.)
salvation |
| 4. my joy; my joys | 13. her river; her rivers |
| 5. my throne; his throne | 14. my death; his death |
| 6. her stars; your (m.p.) stars | 15. your (m.s.) table; your (f.s.)
table |
| 7. his light; his lights | |
| 8. your (m.p.) land; their (m.p.)
land | |
| 9. your (m.s.) gold; your (m.p.)
gold | |

(b) Give the Hebrew for the following orally:

	עוֹפֵךְ	עֶצֶךָ	עֵמֶךָ .1
	צִאֲנֵכֶם	עֲצֹתֵכֶם	שִׁירְכֶם .2
מִצּוֹתַי	רַעְבִּי	מִתְנַנּוֹתַי	מְקוֹמוֹתַי .3
נְבִיאִי	מִלְאָכִי	תּוֹרָתִי	קוֹלִי .4
הַיְכָלֹו	כֶּסֶאֹו	לוֹחֹו	רְקִיעֹו .5
בְּרִכּוֹתָיו	גְּמָלוֹו	דְּגוֹו	דְּבָרָיו .6
	מוֹתָן	גְּבוּרֵיהֶן	אִיבֵיהֶן .7

WARNING: *the following may be more than you really want to know about the mechanics of adding pronominal suffixes. I actually simplified it a bit, but made it clearer than I think Lambdin did.*

Basically you add the suffix to the construct form of the noun.

1. Give the singular form
2. If plural is needed, convert to plural with appropriate vowel reductions.
3. Form the construct. Follow the construct rules:
 - (a) Feminine nouns with הַּ, the ending is changed to תַּ.
 - (b) Ending יֵי replaced by יֵי.
 - (c) Ending הַּ replaced by הַּ.
 - (d) Vowel reduction rules:

- 1) Unstressed וְ and וֹ are replaced by וּ.
- 2) Vowel וֹ in a final closed syllable is reduced to וּ.
- 3) Vowel וְ in a final closed syllable sometimes (in a small group of words) is replaced by וּ.

4. Add suffix:

	singular	plural
my	אֲנִי	אֲנֵינוּ
your (m.s.)	אַתָּה	אַתֶּם
your (f. s.)	אַתְּ	אַתֵּן
his	הוּא	הֵם
her	הִיא	הֵנָּה
our	אֲנֵנוּ	אֲנֵינוּ
your (m. pl.)	כֶּם	כֵּיכֶם
your (f. pl.)	כֶּן	כֵּיכֶן
their (m.)	הֵם	הֵמָּה
their (f.)	הֵנָּה	הֵמָּה

5. Mostly for monosyllabic words, if the final consonant is doubled in the plural (i.e. עָמִים) double the final consonant before the pronominal suffix
6. If a suffix that begins with a vowel (a light suffix) is added to a closed syllable with a short vowel, (hence opening that closed syllable) its vowel lengthens (Gesenius §27e)
7. With masculine plural nouns, a lengthened pretonic vowel (i.e. qametz) occurs before the light suffixes (see #6 below). What this means is that a shewa cannot be the vowel before a light suffix. If the first syllable originally contained a changeable long vowel, a shewa will occur in that position (Gesenius §93b)

	עוֹרָה	עֵץ	עַם
construct	עוֹרָה	construct עֵץ	construct עַם
add suffix	עוֹרָהָ	add suffix עֵצָהָ	add suffix עַמָּהָ
straightforward suffixation; no vowel reductions			the ם is doubled because it doubles in the plural stem

	הִיכָל		כְּסָא		לִוְחַ		רְקִיעַ	.5
construct:	הִיכָל	construct	כְּסָא	construct	לִוְחַ	construct:	רְקִיעַ	
	reduce qametz	add suffix	כְּסָאוֹ	add suffix;	לִוְחוֹ	reduce :qametz		
	the seghol does not reduce because the yod makes it unchangeable		the samech loses its dagesh in the plural (rare		when a final vowel is added, the furtive patah is no longer needed		add רְקִיעוֹ suffix; when a final vowel is added, the furtive patah is no longer needed	
	add suffix הִיכָלוֹ		since the כְּסָאוֹ					
	suffix הִיכָלוֹ opens closed syllable: lengthen vowel		aleph is quiescent, there cannot be two vowels in a row (i.e. seghol and holem male) therefore the seghol changes to .a voiceless shewa					

	בְּרָכָה	גְּמֹל	דָּג	דְּבַר	.6
plural	בְּרָכוֹת	construct	גְּמֹל	construct	דְּבָרִים
construct	בְּרָכוֹת	add suffix	גְּמֹלִיו	add plural suffix	propretonic reduction
add suffix	בְּרָכוֹתָיו	magic	גְּמֹלִיו	suffix opens closed syllable: lengthen vowel	דְּבָרִי
	בְּרָכוֹתָיו	I don't know why the lamed is doubled—it only seems to occur with this particular noun, but doing so closes the second syllable. As a result, the patah is not lengthened because <i>closed unaccented syllables must have a short vowel</i>			construct ; reduce qametz
(Gesenius §95a) “without the tone or foretone an originally short vowel almost always becomes ”shewa					rule of דְּבָרִי shewa
rule of	בְּרָכוֹתָיו				construct דְּבָרִי
shewa					add דְּבָרָיו suffix
					דְּבָרָיו
					lengthened pretonic vowel before light syllable
					if a heavy suffix was added, the form would not change
					(דְּבָרֵיכֶם)

	מֹת	גְּבוּר	אֵיב	.7
construct	מֹת	plural	אֵיבִים	plural; pretonic reduction
add suffix	מֹתָן	construct	גְּבוּרֵי	construct
		add suffix	גְּבוּרֵיהֶן	add
				אֵיבֵיהֶן
				plural suffix

(c) Translate:

1. The army of the enemy is innumerable. They have warriors in number as the stars of the heaven.
2. There is nothing new under the sun.
3. A new king arose over the land.
4. He is stronger than me.
5. I come [בֵּא here can be either an active participle or perfect] to you in the name of the Lord of Hosts.
6. The king sent his horses, his chariots, and his horsemen.
7. They sang their new song to the Lord.
8. I saw the sun, the moon, the stars, and all the hosts of heaven.
9. These are the names of all the warriors of the army [or of might/mighty] who fell in that battle.
10. They built a new house in their city.
11. The famine was strong [i.e. severe] in the land and the people had no food.
12. The messenger [angel] said to him: The Lord is with you, warrior of strength [mighty warrior].
13. A great and strong wind broke the cliffs/rocks of the mountains.
14. Your men are cursed for they sinned in the eyes of the Lord.
15. We saw the men riding upon their horses.
16. Who is the strong warrior riding upon the chariot?

(d) Write in Hebrew

1. לָקַח צֶלַע מִהָאִישׁ וּמִמְנוֹ עָשָׂה אִשָּׁה
2. הָיָה הַשִּׁיר אֲשֶׁר שָׁרוּ נֶחְמָד וְטוֹב
3. חֲזָק הָאֵיב מִגְבוּרֵינוּ
4. הָרַגוּ אֶת־הַבְּהֵמָה וְאָכְלוּ מִבְּשָׂרָהּ
5. זֶה שִׁיר הָרֹדֵשׁ עַל־פְּרָשִׁים וְעַל־מְרַכְבוֹת וְעַל־מְלַחְמָהּ
6. אִין עֵזֶר לְקַהְלָנוּ
7. נָפַל קִיר עִירָם תִּגְדּוּלָהּ

Lesson 21

- (a) Translate and identify each of the following sentences as verbal or non-verbal. Which are ambiguous?

Here's the trick to this. You will *only* encounter ambiguity in the 3 masculine singular verbal form, which is usually the same as the masculine singular adjective.

It may appear that the 3 feminine singular perfect form and the feminine singular adjectival form are the same, but they are not. This is how you remember: when you add the הִּי ending to a perfect verb, the הִּי ending is a light suffix; that is, it does not change the accent.

Now, adding a feminine ending הִּי to an adjective changes the accent (moves it to the הִּי). Therefore, you will encounter propretonic reduction where appropriate (REMEMBER: propretonic reduction occurs in words with more than one syllable that have a suffix added which moves the accent).

Observe the two forms. Notice the propretonic reduction in the adjectival form:

זָקַן

3fs Perfect	fs adjective
זָקְנָהּ	זָקְנָהּ

For most monosyllabic words, there is no propretonic reduction (because there isn't a propretonic syllable). In order to distinguish between verbal forms and adjectival forms, you have to look for the accent, which is not on the ending in the perfect (because in the perfect it is a light suffix).

You also have to look at the accent on words with unchangeable vowels.

3fs Perfect	fs adjective
יִמְתְּחָהּ	יִמְתְּחָהּ

Here is a comparison of the perfect and adjectival forms for your reference:

כָּבַד

	Adjective	Verb	
ms	כָּבֵד	כָּבַד	3ms
mf	כָּבְדָהּ	כָּבְדָהּ	3fs
mp	כָּבְדִים	כָּבְדוּ	3cp
fp	כָּבְדוֹת		

Finally, don't worry too much about how similar the forms of the ambiguous sentences are. The stative verbs are so similar to adjectives that the translations in English are almost ambiguous.

If there are entries for both the VERBAL FORM and ADJECTIVAL FORM in the table, the sentence is ambiguous.

	VERBAL FORM	ADJECTIVAL FORM
1.	3 = מָּוַת ms perfect (<i>also could be a participle, as this verb does have a participle form—not all stative verbs do</i>) His father died (is dying).	מָּוַת = adjective His father is dead.
2.	3 = מָּלֵא ms perfect The vessel was filled with blood. <i>no preposition is required with the direct object of the verb מָּלֵא</i>	מָּלֵא = ms adjective <i>this is a little more difficult to construct, as I would assume from context that מָּלֵא is a verb, but if it is an adjective (grammatically it can be) it would be something like:</i> The vessel [is] full [of] blood.
3.	מָּלֵא here is ambiguous just as it was in #2 The temple filled with the glory of the Lord.	מָּלֵא = ms adjective The temple is full of the glory of the Lord.
4.	3 = מָּוַתוּ mp perfect The men died.	
5.	3 = מָּוַתָּה fs perfect <i>Notice where the stress is—it is not on the suffix, therefore it is a verbal form (with a light suffix)</i> The woman died.	
6.	3 = מָּבִיבָּר ms perfect The famine became heavy.	מָּבִיבָּר = ms adjective The famine is heavy.
7.	1 = מָּבִשָּׁנוּ cp perfect We were ashamed that we sinned.	
8.		מָּוַתִּים = mp adjective The men are dead.
9.		מָּבִיבָּרָה = fs adjective <i>notice the propretonic reduction, which clues you that the accent is on the suffix</i> The stone is too heavy for me.
10.	מָּלֵאוּ = 3cp perfect The water filled with fishes.	

11.	מְלֵאֲנֵינוּ = 1 cp perfect We were filled with joy.	
-----	---	--

(b) Translate:

Now the trick with אָח. Since with pronominal suffixes it has a ם in both singular and plural forms (usually a ם signals a noun in plural form with a pronominal suffix), how do you tell which form is singular (your brother) as opposed to plural (your brothers)? Instead of figuring out all the funny vowel changes, just remember that the singular always has a hireq before the yod: םִ ; the plural can have different vowels before the yod based on funny vowel rules םִ םֵ םֶ , but never a םִ .

So, אָחִי is “your brother” – note the hireq and אָחֵי is “your brothers” because it does not have a hireq.

Why don't you encounter this problem with אָב because its plural is אָבוֹת

1. according to your words
2. from his father's mouth
3. the words of your mouth
4. according to the words of your brother
5. according as you said
6. with his brothers
7. from the midst of my brothers
8. the brothers of our father

(c) Give the Hebrew for the following orally:

1. תּוֹרַת אָבוֹתֵינוּ
2. שְׁנַת מוֹת אָחֵינוּ
3. מְלָאִים הַשָּׁמַיִם עֲנָנִים
4. מְלֵא הַשָּׂדֶה מְרַכְּבוֹת וּפְרָשִׁים
5. הַכְּלֵי הַחֶרֶשׁ מְלֵא מַיִם
6. בִּשְׁוֹ
7. הַשָּׁמַיִם בְּיָדוֹ

(d) Write in Hebrew

1. עָבְדוּ אֶת־הַמֶּלֶךְ הַיָּשָׁר שְׁנַיִם רַבּוֹת
2. חָרָה לְרַעָה כִּי הָרְגוּ הָאָנָשִׁים אֶת־אָחִיו
3. שָׁמְרָנוּ אֶת־הַתּוֹרָה אֲשֶׁר נָתַתָּ לְאֲבוֹתֵינוּ וְלֹא עָבְרָנוּ אֶת־הַמִּצְוֹת אֲשֶׁר בָּהּ
4. מִלְּאָה יַד הָאִישׁ דָּם
5. יָשָׁב הַצֹּבֵא מִחוּץ לְעִיר וּבִתּוֹךְ הָעִיר צָעֲקוּ הָעַם לֵאמֹר אֲנַחְנוּ מֵתִים
6. הַדָּבָר הַזֶּה כְּבִיד מִמֶּנּוּ

(e) Reading: Cain and Abel

The man [note the definite article here] knew Eve. Eve bore a son to her husband and she called the name of [or *named*] the child Cain. She also bore Abel the brother of Cain. Cain was a worker of [or *one who worked* or *tilled*] the ground and Abel was a shepherd of flocks [רעה is general word for one who grazes or herds animals; צאן limits is to small flocks, i.e. sheep or goats]. Cain brought from [or *some of*] the fruit of the ground as an offering to the Lord and Abel also brought also from the first born of his flock. The offering of Abel was good [*acceptable*] in the eyes of the Lord, but the offering of Cain was not good [*acceptable*]. Cain became very angry. Cain killed Abel his brother in the field.

The Lord said to Cain, “Where is Abel your brother?”

Cain said, “I do not know. Am I the keeper of my brother?”

The Lord said, “What have you done? The voice of your brother’s blood is crying out to me from the ground, and as for you, you are cursed from the land which took [*has received*] the blood of your brother from your hand.

Cain said to the Lord, My affliction [*punishment*] is too great for me.”

Lesson 22

(a) Translate:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. They will burn the house. | 6. You (f.s.) will observe me. |
| 2. We will remember him. | 7. You (m.p.) will sell it. |
| 3. They will bury us. | 8. You (m.p.) will make a covenant with us. |
| 4. You [<i>or</i> They] (f.pl.) will sell them. | 9. You (f.s.) will write to us. |
| 5. I will seek money from him. | 10. He will burn her [<i>or</i> it]. |

(b) Give the Hebrew for the following orally:

1. שָׁמְעוּ אֶזְנִי
2. רָאוּ עֵינַיִךְ
3. שָׁלַח אֶת־יָדָיו
4. עֵינֶיהָ יָפוֹת
5. שָׁמְתִי אֹתָם תַּחַת רַגְלִי
6. הָעָם אֲשֶׁר בְּרַגְלָיו עַמֻּדִים

(c) Translate:

1. The Lord was with the king because he sought the God of his father and walked in his commandments.
2. They will burn the wicked woman in the fire outside the city.
3. They will sell their young [*or* youngest] brother in the hands of the men who are going down to Egypt.
4. The man did all the work of the service of the house of the Lord.
5. On that day you will rest from any work which you do for it is the Sabbath day.
6. I will seek the Lord all the days of my life for he is my rock and my salvation.
7. Will you sell me into the hand of my enemies?
8. What is the work of your brother [*your brother's work*]?
9. His enemies burnt the house of the Lord and the house of the king and every large house they burnt with fire.
10. They called that day Sabbath because on it the Lord rested from the work.

(d) Write in Hebrew

1. יִשְׁבֵר אֶתֶם כְּכֹלִי
2. אֲזַכֵּר אֶת־מִצּוֹתֶיךָ כָּל־יְמֵי חַיִּי
3. יִקְבְּרוּ אֶת־אֲבוֹתֵהֶם בְּקִבְרֵי אֲבוֹתֵי
4. מֶה יִדְרָשׁוּ אֵלֵי מִמּוֹנֵי
5. לֹא יִזְכְּרוּ הַבָּנִים הָרָעִים אֶת־דְּבָרֵי אֲבוֹתֵהֶם הַזְּקֵן
6. הַיִּלְכָדוּ אֵיבֵינוּ אֶת־הָעִיר וְאֶת־עַמָּהּ

Lesson 23

(a) Translate:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Where will you/she send me to? | 6. I will not trust you or the words of your mouth. |
| 2. To whom will you (m.p.) call? | 7. Who will redeem me from the hands [power] of my enemies? |
| 3. Where will the women find food for their sons and daughters? | 8. Where have you come from, my son? |
| 4. Why will the daughters of Jerusalem rejoice? | 9. From east of the city I have come, my father. |
| 5. They will choose a king for them(selves). | 10. Where are you going to? |

(b) Give the Hebrew for the following orally:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. בְּנֵינוּ וּבְנוֹתֵינוּ | 5. חֵילָנוּ וּפְרִשֵׁינוּ |
| 2. אֲחֵינוּ הַקָּטָן | 6. קִהְלָנוּ וְעַמָּנוּ |
| 3. שְׁמוֹתֵינוּ | 7. דְּמֵנוּ |
| 4. אָבֵינוּ וְאֶחָיוֹ | 8. מִנְחָתָנוּ , מִנְחֹתֵינוּ |

(c) Translate:

- All those [Everyone] who trust[s] in you will rejoice because you are the salvation of our people.
- The men will lie down there until the morning.
- Good is the man who trusts [trusts *is habitual*; *it could also be*: will trust] in the name of the Lord.
- The name of this man will become greater [more important] than the name of any man dwelling in this land.
- The sons of the old man will not obey [listen to the voice of] their father because they are very evil.
- I know that he will redeem my people.
- I rejoiced when I saw all which the Lord had done for us.
- Who will redeem us from the hand [power] of the enemies?
- The work will be heavy upon you and you will cry out to me in a great [loud] voice but I will not hear your voice [listen to you].

10. I will choose from you a man for me as prophet. [*or more idiomatically, I will choose from among you a man for my prophet.*]

(d) Write in Hebrew

1. לֹא יִמְצְאוּ אֶתְּךָ אִיְכּוֹ בְּמִצְרַיִם
2. יִבְרָא שָׁמַיִם חֲדָשִׁים וְאָרֶץ חֲדָשָׁה
3. רָאִינוּ כִּי חֲזָקוֹת יָדָיו וַיִּדְעֵנוּ^A כִּי יִשׁוּעַתְנוּ בּוֹ
4. הָלַכְנוּ אַחֲרָיו בְּרִגְלֵי הַמֶּלֶךְ הַרְעָה
5. רָאוּ עֵינֵינוּ אֶת־כְּבוֹד יְהוָה
6. לֹא הָיָה^B מִסְפָּר לְכּוֹכְבֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם
7. מִלֵּאֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם אֹרֶךְ^C גְּדוֹל

^A Actually, here I would use the imperfect form which is **יִדְעֵנִי**; however, you have not learned the imperfect of I-yod verbs yet (the yod assimilates into the prefix), so translate *we know*, which is a habitual form and should be imperfect, to the perfect form: **יִדְעֵנִי**.]

^B I'm following Lambdin's general rule that **לֹא הָיָה** is used instead of **אֵין** when the past tense is specified. Actually **אֵין** could be translated as past tense based on context:

אֵין מִסְפָּר לְכּוֹכְבֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם

^C **מִלֵּאֵי** is unusual in that it does not require a preposition (no **אֶת־** or **עִם־**).

(e) Reading: Abraham

Abram, the son of Terah, and Lot, the son of Haran, the son of Terah, dwelt in Ur of the Chaldeans. Terah went out with Abram his son and Lot the son of this son [his grandson] and Sarai, Abram's wife, to go to the land of Canaan. They dwelt in Haran and Terah, Abram's father, died there. Abram went from Haran as the Lord had told him. Abram took Sarai and Lot, the son of his brother [his nephew], with him, and also all the moveable property which they had in Haran.

They came to the land of Canaan. Abram crossed in [passed through] the land until the place of Shechem. The Canaanites were in the land at that time. The Lord said to Abram in Shechem: "I about to give¹ this land to your descendents [*lit.* "your seed"]. Abram built an altar to the Lord there.

He set out from there to the mountain east of Bethel. He also built an altar there and called on the name of the Lord there.

¹ a participle can also imply action just about to happen—Lambdin introduced this back in Lesson 4, p. 19, but didn't really emphasize it. If you translate it as "I am giving this land" it sounds like some sort of Hinglish (Hindi-English).

Lesson 24

(a) Translate:

1. They killed our king and they buried him outside the city.
2. God afflicted the people and sent his prophet to them.
3. They captured his property and burnt his house.
4. They will call to him and will take him and sell him into the hands of his enemies.
5. They came to the woman's house and lay there all night.
6. We heard [obeyed] your voice and we believed in [trusted] your words.
7. They arose and chose for them[selves] a king.
8. At noon we will ride upon our donkeys to the desert.
9. You will call [shout] in a loud voice and surround the city twice.
10. Didn't you hear with your ears the words of my prophet?
11. Our land is good and our vineyards are good.
12. We will break his image.
13. We remembered your kindness which you did for [with] us [*or* you showed us].
14. Are these your (fs) children?

(b) Give the Hebrew for the following orally:

סַפְּרִי	סִפְּרוּ	.1	סַפְּרִיהָ	סִפְּרָהּ	.1
זָהְבוּ	כִסְּפוּ	.2	זָהְבָהּ	כִסְּפָהּ	.2
רָגְלוֹ	אָזְנוֹ	.3	רָגְלָהּ	אָזְנָהּ	.3
דְּרָכָיו	דְּרָכָו	.4	דְּרָכֶיהָ	דְּרָכָהּ	.4
שִׁפְטָיו	אִיבּוֹ	.5	שִׁפְטֶיהָ	אִיבָּהּ	.5

(c) Translate:

1. The Lord afflicted the king of Egypt because he had done wickedly [the evil] in his sight [eyes].
2. In the evening, the woman set bread and water before him upon the table but he did not eat and did not drink.
3. They came to the house and lay there until the morning.
4. The priests took the flesh from upon the altar.
5. They buried their father in the place which their father buried his father.

6. The men went to the temple/palace and called in a loud voice before the king and the king listened to them [heard their voice].
7. I will send the money to you for the sake of your youngest son.
8. You acted kindly with us and with our people.
9. They took their brother and sold him into the hands of the men who were going down to Egypt and they sold him into the hands of the Egyptians.
10. He rode upon his donkey to the city and his son [was] with him.

(d) Write in Hebrew

1. הָרָה לָהּ וַתִּשְׁבֶּר אֶת־כָּל־הַכְּלִים אֲשֶׁר בְּבֵית
2. יֵצֵא מִן־הָעִיר אֶל־הַשְּׂדוֹת וַיְדַרֵּשׁ אֶת־אָהֳיוּ שָׁם וַיִּמָּצֵא אֹתָם אֶצֶל הַנְּהָר
3. לֹא שָׁמְרָתָ [שְׁמֹרְתָם] אֶת־הַבְּרִית אֲשֶׁר כָּרַתָּ [כְּרַתְּם] אִתָּנוּ
4. אֲנַחְנוּ צָמִים לְמַעַן יִשְׁמַע אֱלֹהִים אֶת־דְּבָרֵינוּ וְנִתֵּן לָנוּ יְשׁוּעָה מִן־הָאִיב
5. יִלְכֹּד אֶת־הָעַמִּים בְּיַד חֲזָקָה וּבְאוֹ חֲכָמֵי הָאָרֶץ לְמַעַן יִשְׁמְעוּ אֶת־דְּבָרֵינוּ

(e) Reading: Abraham in Egypt

Abraham went down to Egypt because the famine was heavy [severe] in the land of Canaan. Abraham said to Sarah when they came to Egypt, "I know that you are a woman beautiful in appearance. The Egyptians will see you and say 'this is the wife of that man' and they will kill me and take you. Say that you are my sister so that it will go well for me for your sake."

Thus Sarah did as they came to Egypt. She said [spoke] to the Egyptians according to the words which her husband had said to her. The Egyptians took her to the house of Pharaoh and they did not kill Abraham. They gave Abraham sheep [flocks] and cattle [herds] and donkeys and servants and maidservants and female donkeys and camels because of Sarah.

The Lord afflicted Pharaoh with great plagues because of Sarah, Abraham's wife, and Pharaoh called to Abraham saying, "What is this you have done to me? Why did you say, 'She is my sister?'" and he sent [expelled] Abraham and Sarah and everything that was his. Abraham went up from Egypt to the Negev, he and Sarah and all that they owned and Lot with him. Abraham became very heavy [*i.e.* rich *or* wealthy] with [the] cattle, silver, and gold.

Lesson 25

(a) Translate (m.s. unless indicated otherwise):

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Seek (m.p.) the Lord | 8. Cross (m.p.) the field until the vineyard |
| 2. Gather the people before me | 9. Seek today the word of the Lord |
| 3. Capture (m.p.) the cities of your enemies | 10. You (m.p.) shall not transgress the Lord's commandments |
| 4. Bury them there | 11. Don't stand (f.s.) there |
| 5. Ride (f.s.) to him on your horse | 12. Send (f.p.) the donkey to me |
| 6. Don't make (m.p.) a covenant with them | |
| 7. Don't abandon your priests | |

(b) Give the Hebrew for the following orally:

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. איפה אחותך | 6. אל־תַעֲבֹר הַנִּבְּנָה |
| 2. אֶל־תִּחַטֵּא לַיהוָה | 7. מִכֹּר אֶת־הַכֹּלִים הָאֵלֶּה |
| 3. אֶל־תִּהְרַג אֶת־הָאֲנָשִׁים הָהֵם | 8. וְנָאֵל אֶת־עֲבָדְךָ |
| 4. שְׁלַח אֵלַי אֶת־סֹפְרֵי | 9. שְׁלַח אֵלַי אֶת־שַׁפְחוֹתֶיךָ |
| 5. קַבֵּץ אֶת־הַכֹּהֲנִים וְאֶת־הַנְּבִיאִים | 10. עֲזֹב אֶת־דְּרָכֶיךָ הַרְעִים |

(c) Translate:

- You shall hear [obey] my voice and return to the city lest your enemies kill you.
- You [all] will/shall stand there and hear the words of your mistress.
- We will cross the land and dwell by [as far as] the sea.
- I will ride to the mountain and kill the evil men who dwell there.
- You will/shall gather the people before me and I will say to them according to these words.
- The boy [young man] lay down and had [dreamed] a dream.
- You [all] shall not sin against the Lord your God.

(d) Write in Hebrew

1. אֶעֱזֹב אֶת־עֲדָרֵי וְשִׁבְתִּי הָעִירָה
2. יַעֲבֹדוּ אֶת־יְהוָה כָּל־יְמֵי חַיֵּיהֶם

3. אָרַכַּב הָעִירָה עַל־הַמָּרִי לְמַעַן אֲמַכֵּר אֶת־הָרְכוּשׁ הַזֶּה
4. בְּעִבּוּרָךְ יַחֲרִגּוּ אֹתִי וְלָקַחוּ לָהֶם אֶת־רְכוּשִׁי
5. אַחֲזֹתוּ יָפֶת מַרְאֵה [הִיא]
6. אֲזִי יָשֵׁב הַפְּנֵעַנִי מִקְּדָם לְמָקוֹם הַזֶּה עַד הַמִּדְבָּר
7. זָקֵן הוּא וְאִין לוֹ זָרַע
8. אֲנִי יָרָא מִמֶּךָ וּמֵאֲנָשֶׁיךָ

(e) Reading: Sarah and Hagar

Sarah, Abraham's wife did not bear him children. Now she had an Egyptian maidservant whose name was Hagar. Sarah gave Hagar, her Egyptian maidservant, to her husband Abraham for his wife. Abraham went in to Hagar and she conceived. Sarah was angry when she saw that Hagar was pregnant.

Hagar was afraid of Sarah, her mistress, and fled to the wilderness.

The angel of the Lord found her by a spring of water in the desert. The angel said: "Hagar, maidservant of Sarah, where have you come from and where are you going?" Hagar said: "I am fleeing from the presences of Sarah my mistress." The angel of the Lord said to her: "Return to your mistress. The name of the son to whom you are about to give birth¹, you shall call Ishmael, for the Lord heard your distress." Hagar returned to her mistress Sarah. Hagar bore a son to Abraham and Abraham called the name of his son, whom Hagar bore, Ishmael.

¹ A participle, in this case, יֹלְדָת, can carry the meaning of something "about to happen"

Lesson 26

BRIEF REVIEW:

Remember a **volitive** mood or **irreal** mood is a state of the verb that is dependant on another person's actions. It expresses a wish, a desire or a command. In Biblical Hebrew, the volitive or irreal is expressed by the **jussive**, the **imperative**, and the **cohortative**.

vav-conversive	the most common form in the Hebrew Bible. It will become like second nature to you. This occurs only with imperfects. You can identify it by the <i>vav with patah</i> ׁ + doubling of the imperfect prefix. It “converts” an imperfect to past tense (technically, it changes the aspect of the verb, but don't worry about that until advanced studies). For example: וַיִּכְתֹּב “And he wrote”
vav-reversive	Used only with perfect. It is a regular vav ׁ attached to a perfect. Often, these need to be identified by context—look for a preceding imperfect. The vav-reversive “converts” a perfect to future tense וַיִּכְתֹּב “and he will write”
imperative + imperative	a list of commands; may or may not be consequent on each other: [<i>do this and do this OR do this then do that</i>]
imperative + perfect	Explicit consecution; the perfect is converted to an imperative. For example: וְשִׁמְעוּ וְשַׁלְּחוּהָ “listen, then send”
volitive + imperfect	Expresses purpose, goal, or intent. NOTE: in this case, the imperfect does not have vav-conversive, just the regular vav ׁ. So, if you see an imperfect with a regular vav, look for a volitive before it. [<i>do this . . . so that I may . . . OR Let us do this so that we may . . . , etc.</i>]

(a) Translate (m.s. unless indicated otherwise):

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. [cohortative]
I would like to lie down; let me lie down | 5. [cohortative]
I would like to rest; let me rest |
| 2. [cohortative]
Let us seek | 6. [imperative + imperative]
Open . . . and close |
| 3. [imperfect]
He will remember
OR
[jussive]
May he remember | 7. [imperative + imperative]
Read (f.s.) . . . [then] write |
| 4. [cohortative]
Let us break | 8. [imperative + perfect]
Break (m.p.) . . . then burn |
| | 9. [imperative + imperfect]
Listen (m.p.) . . . so that you may know |

10. [imperative + imperfect]
Stand (m.p.) so that you

may hear

(b) Give the Hebrew for the following orally:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. נְכַרְתָּהּ בְּרִית | 6. יִגְדֵל שְׁמוֹ בְּכָל־הָאָרֶץ |
| 2. יֹאכַל אֶת־הַדָּג | 7. וְשָׁמְעוּ אֶת־דְּבָרֵינוּ וְיָדְעוּ כִּי אֲנָשִׁים טוֹבִים אֲנַחְנוּ |
| 3. נֶאֱחָזָה [נֶאֱחָזָה] * אֶת־מִקְנָם \ אֶת־רְכוּשָׁם | 8. אֲשַׁמְעָה אֶת־הַדְּבָרִים אֲשֶׁר אָמַר הַנָּבִיא |
| 4. יִשְׁבֵר אֶת־לוּחֹת הָאֲבָן | |
| 5. נִבְתְּרָה לָנוּ בְּמִלָּד | |

* נֶאֱחָזָה or נֶאֱחָזָה – I was stuck on this form because אָחַז can appear as either יֵאָחַז or יֶאָחַז in the imperfect. The cohortative form of אָחַז is not attested in the Bible, so I don't have a correct form to work from.

(c) Translate:

1. [vav-reversive]The king rent his clothes and said: the city will be destroyed and the enemies will take its people prisoner.
2. [vav-reversive] In the morning, they will open the city gate and you all will flee with us to the mountain lest they find you and kill you.
3. [volitive + imperfect] Let us send him to the battle so that he may perish there.
4. [imperative + perfect] Bind them; then take them to the outside.
5. Close the city gate for the enemy is about to come [active participle] upon us.
6. You shall love your mother and your father.
7. Let the wicked perish [or The wicked will perish] for they do not have salvation.
8. [vav-reversive] The prophet said: “An evil day is coming [active participle] and God will strike you and your children for you did not hear the voice of [have not obeyed] his prophet and you did not observe the commandments of the Torah [law].
9. [imperative + perfect] Seize half of the money for yourself; then give me the other half.
10. You (m.p.) shall not eat of the birds of the heavens.
11. Let us tell the king that the work is too difficult for us.
12. [volitive + perfect] Let them take the gold and then give it to the others.
[vav-reversive] They will take the gold and give it to the others.

(d) Write in Hebrew

1. [[vav-reversive] נִסְגְּרָה אֶת־הַשְּׁעָרִים וַיֵּשְׁבֵנוּ בְּעִיר עַד־הַבֶּקֶר
2. [vav-conversive] לָמָּה שָׁבַר אֶת־הַלְוִיֹּת וַיֹּאמֶר כִּי חָטְאֵנוּ לַיהוָה
3. זָכְרוּ אֶת־הַדְּבָרִים הָאֵלֶּה פֶּן־תִּחְטְאוּ
4. אָהַב אֶת־הָאִשָּׁה כִּי יִפֶּת מְרָאָה הִיא
5. [vav-reversive] בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא יִקְרְעוּ אֶת־בְּגָדֵיהֶם כִּי יֶאֱסְרוּ אֹתָם הָאִיֻּבִים וְהָלְכוּ עִם־הָאֲסִירִים הָאֲחֵרִים אֶל־אֶרֶץ אַחֲרַת וַיֵּשְׁבוּ שָׁם שְׁנַיִם רְבוֹר

Lesson 27

(a) Translate:

1. After the death of our father, we left our city and crossed over the land to the sea.
2. Tomorrow [on the coming day] I will send my maidservant to you as you told me to [said to me] yesterday.
3. In the morning he forgot the dream which he had dreamt in the night.
4. When [It will be because] you obey [listen to the voice of] my prophet, I will remember [you,] that you are my people.
5. When he saw the well of water, he rejoiced.
6. When he heard her voice he sent his messenger [angel] to her.
7. On that day you shall tend your flock her lest our enemies bind you and take the flock.
8. When [it will be that because] I call to you, you will flee from this place and return to the house.
9. In that year your enemies will surround your city because the Lord has cursed you because of the sins which you have committed [sinned] against him.
10. On the seventh day God rested from his work.

(b) Translate:

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. The voice of your (f.s.) affliction | 6. My mistress's words |
| 2. Half of his fruit | 7. Maidservants and female slaves |
| 3. The year of our war | 8. The Canaanite's sister |
| 4. The day of your work | 9. The Egyptians' property |
| 5. The days of your old age | 10. The altar of the temple |

(c) Write in Hebrew

1. וַיְהִי כַאֲשֶׁר רָאוּ אֹתוֹ וַיִּקְרְאוּ אֵלָיו
2. וַיְהִי כַאֲשֶׁר כָּלוּ חַיָּיו* וַיִּקְבְּרוּ אֹתוֹ בְּקִבְרֵי אֲבוֹתָיו
3. וְהָיָה כַאֲשֶׁר תַּעֲבֹר אֶת-הַנְּהָר וַרְאִיתָ אֶת-הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר אָנִי נֹתֵן לְךָ
4. וַיְהִי אַחֲרָי כֵן וַיִּשְׁלַחוּ אֲנָשִׁים מִצְרַיִמָּה כִּי הָיָה רָעַב בְּאֶרֶץ
5. וַיְהִי בַיּוֹם הַהוּא וַרְאִיתָ אֹתוֹ וְהוּא עֹמֵד לְפָנֶיךָ
6. וַיְהִי כַאֲשֶׁר מִצָּאָה אֶת-הָעֵץ וַתֹּאכַל מִפְרִיו

7. וְהָיָה בְּעֶרְבַּי וַיֵּצֵאתָ מִהָעִיר וּבְרַחֲמֶיךָ הִתְרַחֵם

(d) Reading: Sarah and Hagar (cont.)

The Lord visited [kept his promise with] Sarah, as he said. Sarah bore Abraham a son in his old age and Abraham called the name of his son, whom Sarah bore to him, Isaac. The boy grew up with the son of Hagar the Egyptian. When Sarah saw the son of the maidservant with her son Isaac, she said to her husband Abraham, “Drive away this maidservant and her son.”

The thing was very evil in Abraham’s opinion concerning his son Ishmael, but God said to Abraham, “Everything that Sarah has told you, listen to her voice, for in Isaac your descendants will be named, but also, the maidservant’s son I will make him a great nation for he is also your seed.

After this, Abraham sent away Hagar and her son. The maidservant wandered about in the desert and when the water and the food which Abraham had given her were gone, she lay down upon the ground and wept. God heard the boy’s voice and the angel of God called to her from the heavens, saying: “What is with you, Hagar? Fear not, for God has heard the boy’s voice.”

After these words, Hagar found a well of water. God was with the boy. The boy grew up in the desert with his mother.

Lesson 28

- (a) *NOTE: none of these phrases are acceptable sentences; rather they are examples of subordinate or temporal clauses that would appear before a main clause (such as When he killed his enemy, he was standing by the gate)*

Translate:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. So that you observe the Torah (law) | 10. When our enemies burned the city |
| 2. When he killed his enemies | 11. When he gave [called] names to the animals |
| 3. When the king sent his servants | 12. When I rent my clothing |
| 4. When the man heard our voice | 13. Because they shut the gate |
| 5. When we made a covenant | 14. Until they found him |
| 6. When he created the creeping things | 15. No eating [not to eat] from the beasts of the field |
| 7. To kill all the males | 16. No crossing/transgressing [not to transgress] his commandments |
| 8. When they cried out to me | |
| 9. When you wrote his words | |

- (b) Write in Hebrew (בָּ and בְּ can be used interchangeably):

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. כְּשֶׁכָּתַבְתָּ אֶת־הַתּוֹרָה הַזֹּאת | 7. לְבִלְתִּי רִכַּב עַל הַסּוּס |
| 2. בְּעֵמְדֵי שָׁם | 8. עַד קָרָאָה אֵלַינִי |
| 3. אַחֲרֵי אֶסְפְּנוּ אֹתָם | 9. עַד שִׁבְרֵי אֶת־הַלְיוֹחֹת |
| 4. בְּקִבְרָם אֹתוֹ | 10. בְּאֲכָלוֹ |
| 5. עַד אֶסְרָם אֹתָנוּ | 11. לְמַעַן שְׁלַחוּ אֹתָךְ אֵלַינִי |
| 6. אַחֲרֵי שִׁכְבְּתָם | 12. לְמַעַן שְׁמַרְךָ אֹתָם |

- (c) Translate:

- When they chose him for a king, he will sit upon the throne.
- Why have you done [the] evil in my eyes by not obeying me [hearing my voice].
- When he found the boy, he killed him.
- When we heard the voice, we rejoiced.
- I was not able to eat this food.

6. They wanted [desired] to kill the inhabitants [dwellers] of the city but they were not able to find them.
7. After he gathered the men to him in his house, he will give [make] a great banquet.
8. You are good for you remembered my commandments and did not sin against me.
9. When he saw [her] that she was very beautiful of form and beautiful of appearance, he loved her and desired her for his wife [for him for a wife].
10. When the Lord keeps his promise with Sarah, she will conceive and bear a son for her husband.
11. Who will want [desire] to redeem you?
12. They went out from the palace, so as not to hear the words of the evil king.
13. After they stop obeying [hearing the voice of] the prophet, they committed many sins.
14. The people finished crossing the river.
15. The years were as days in his eyes while he loved* her.
16. When the woman seized his garment, he left his garment and fled from the house.

* באהבה is ב prefixed to אהבה with the 3ms pronominal suffix ה (as with nouns, the final ה turns to ת when a suffix is added). Lambdin notes in the vocabulary to this chapter that אהבה is used as the infinitive construct of אהב

(d) Write in Hebrew:

1. ויהי כהרגם את־האסירים ונגברח משם ונעבר הנה
2. תטאת לבלתי אהבה (see * above) את־אביך ואת־אמך
3. ישבו בביתה עד־פתח* האנשים את־השער
4. תפצנו לזכר גם־את־החיים וגם־את־המתים**
5. אין לאכל את־בשר החיות האלה
6. ויהי כאשר ראה את־היבשה וישמח כי ידע כי הדרלו המים מעל־פני הארץ
7. לא יכלנו לכתב וגם לא יכלנו לקרא

* furtive patah is added to ease pronunciation of a final ח

** don't stress too much over this sentence. Lambdin is being tricky here. First off, since תפץ is a stative verb, the habitual is indicated by the perfect (see page 93-and it isn't even that clear). Also, he never introduced it, but to indicate "both" you would use וגם . . .

Lesson 29

(a) Translate:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Give me two books | 9. Approach me, my daughter |
| 2. Take (f.s.) your money | 10. Set out (m.p.) to Egypt |
| 3. The man will approach me | 11. Give us help |
| 4. The woman made a vow | 12. He will fall to the earth
when you approach him |
| 5. Don't (m.p.) hate your
brother | 13. Your giving the money to
me is good OR It is good of
you to give me the money |
| 6. He struck them with many
great plagues | 14. Lift up your eyes to the
heavens |
| 7. They took his tunic and
ripped it | |
| 8. Two old men are walking
on the road | |

(b) Give the Hebrew for the following orally:

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. תָּנֵנוּ לָנוּ אֶת־עֲזָרְכֶם | 7. וַיִּנָּע בּוֹ |
| 2. הִרְגוּ אֶת־הַנָּחַשׁ | 8. וַיִּתְּנוּ לוֹ אֶת־בְּנֵיהֶם |
| 3. אַל־תֹּאכְלוּ אֶת־בְּשָׂרוֹ | 9. וְאָפַל אֶרְצָה |
| 4. קַח שְׂתִים אֲבָנִים ((stone is feminine | 10. וַיִּסַּע הַמֶּדְבָּרָה |
| 5. טַע אֶת־הָעֵץ פֹּה | 11. וַתֵּן לָהֶם לָחֶם |
| 6. גָּשִׂי אֵלָיו | 12. וַיִּסַּע בְּבִקְרָה |

(c) Translate:

- I was not able to lift up these stones because [heavy are they from my lifting up of them] they were too heavy for me to lift up.
- He will not want to approach you when you call him.
- Gather the people here* lest they perish in the hands of the enemies.
- He fled to the mountain so they wouldn't take him and his property/cattle.
- Close the gate of the city lest the men approach and kill us.
- They planted a vineyard and many trees there.
- When he approached me, I lifted my eyes to him [I looked up at him] and I said, "Why have you come to me, my son?"

8. The woman wandered about lost with two of her sons, and she was not able to find water for them.
9. I wanted to leave yesterday but I was not able to find my clothing and my tunic.
10. When they open the gate, you [all] will go to the outside.
11. Come, let us obey him [hear his voice], because he is righteous in our eyes.
12. Take your stuff and all that you have and set out to that land and dwell, also you [you too may dwell], in the land of your fathers' sojourning.

* הַהֵנָּה can be “they (f)” or “those (f.p.)”; or “hither, to this place, here.” Since עֵם is masculine singular, it cannot be associated with הַהֵנָּה as a pronoun.

(d) Write in Hebrew

1. וַיְהִי בַגִּשְׁתּוֹ * אֵלֵינוּ וַנִּקְרָא אֶל-עֲבָדֵינוּ
2. וַיִּסַּע וַיַּעֲבֵר עַד-הַנְּהָר
3. וַיִּשָּׂא אֶת-יָדָיו ** שְׁמִימָה וַיִּצְעַק בְּקוֹל גָּדוֹל
4. קָחִי אֶת-בְּנִיךָ וַיֵּצֵאת מִהַמְּקוֹם הַזֶּה
5. לֹא יִכְלְנוּ לְשִׂאת אֶת-הָעֲנִי אֲשֶׁר שָׂם עָלֵינוּ
6. יָפֶה שִׁירוֹ וְטוֹבִים דְּבָרָיו בְּאָזְנוֹנוּ
7. וַיְהִי אַחֲרָי וַיִּסַּעוּ אִישׁ אֶל-אַרְצוֹ

* the infinitive construct of נָשָׂא is נִשְׂאת ; the form I gave for “when he approached” is the attested form (i.e. correct): בַּגִּשְׁתּוֹ, however, I’m not sure how someone would be able to figure this out just using the text (I had to look it up elsewhere)

** for יָדָיו see page 101

(e) Reading: Jacob and Rachel

Now Laban had two daughters; the name of the older [the great] was Leah and the name of the younger [the small] was Rachel. Rachel was beautiful in form and appearance. Jacob loved Rachel and said to Laban, “I will serve you seven years for Rachel your younger daughter.” Laban said, “It is better for me to give her to you than to give her to another man [My giving her to you is better than my giving her to another man].”

So Jacob served for Rachel seven years which were in his eyes [OR seemed to him like] a few days because he loved her. Jacob said to Laban, “Give [me] my wife for my days are filled. Laban gathered all the men of the place and prepared a feast. In the evening, he took Leah his older daughter and gave her to Jacob and he went in to her in the night.

In the morning, when Jacob saw that Leah was with him, he said to Laban, “What is this you have done to me? Didn’t I serve you for Rachel? Why have you deceived me?” Laban said, “In our place, it is not [done] to give the younger before the firstborn. I will give this [one] also in exchange for the labor which you shall serve with me for seven more [other] years.” Then Laban gave Rachel to Jacob for a wife and Jacob served Laban seven more years for Rachel.

Lesson 30

(a) Translate:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Our going down to Egypt | 7. You will inherit this land |
| 2. Sit here | 8. Go down to the city |
| 3. When you bore a son | 9. Stay in your house |
| 4. Know (m.p.) that the king has come [perfect] OR is coming [participle] | 10. We will be able to go in the morning |
| 5. Don't be afraid (f.s.) | 11. Go out from the city |
| 6. She / you (m.s.) will not be able to sleep | 12. When you inherit it (f.s.) |

(b) Give the Hebrew for the following orally:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. סַע הַיּוֹם | 7. וַיְהִי כַאֲשֶׁר צִאֲתוּ |
| 2. וַיְהִי בְדַעַתְנוּ | 8. הִנְדַעַתְ אֶת-כָּל-הַדְּבָרִים הָאֵלֶּה |
| 3. תֵּלֵד בֵּן | 9. גִּרְדָה הַנְּנֻבָה |
| 4. לֹא נִירַשׁ אֶת-הָאָרֶץ הַזֹּאת | 10. וַיִּלְכּוּ אֶל-אֲרָצָם |
| 5. יִצַר * כָּלִי חָדָשׁ | 11. יִשְׁבָּה וְנֹאכַל [וְאָכְלָנוּ] |
| 6. לֹא נִירָא מֵהֶם | 12. וַיִּישַׁן כָּל-הַלַּיְלָה |

* יִצַר is one of the I-yod verbs that acts like a I-nun

(c) Translate:

- The keeper of Israel does not sleep [habitual].
- The men approached him to ask how he was doing [to ask him of his peace/health].
- When the people call to me, I will answer them
- When the child slept, he had a dream.
- The valley that you (m.p.) are going to [there] is very far from this place.
- They killed the master of the house and took all his property with them and left [from] the city.
- They man asked [saying], “What have I done that you [should] hate me?”
- In peace, I lay down [habitual OR I will lay down] and sleep for you are with me, Lord God.
[notice that there is a shewa under the vav, so this is NOT vav-conversive, rather

the vav expresses purpose, goal or intent, which I couldn't quite express in the English translation]

9. Approach to the temple and hear the words of the prophet.
10. Why didn't you answer when I asked how you were doing?
11. The evil will not draw near to your house because the Lord has given his angels to observe/watch over you and all your ways.
12. What do you [will you] ask of me?
13. They captured the city before its inhabitants fled to the desert.

(d) Write in Hebrew

1. מי איש האשה היפה והיא העמדת אצל-השער
2. באו עירה מרחוק לשאל לשלום למלך
3. בא בעל השדה ויאמר לנו ללכת אל-ביתנו [איש אל-ביתו]
4. נסעו ויילכו ימים רבים עד-מצאו עמק גדול ונחמד אשר ישבו בו בשלום
5. נשמעה את-דבריו ונדע את-המקום בא ממנו

(e) Reading: Joseph and His Brothers

Jacob dwelt in the land of the sojourning of his father in the land of Canaan. These are the generations of Jacob. Joseph was seventeen years old and he was a shepherd of the flocks with his brothers. Now Israel loved Joseph more than all his sons for he was a son of his old age. So he made for him a “full garment with long sleeves.” His brothers saw that their father loved him more than all his brothers and they hated him and were not able to speak to him peaceably.

Joseph dreamed dreams and in his dreams his brothers, his father, and his mother would bow down before him. He told his dreams to his brothers and they hated him over [because of] his dreams and [because of] his words and he also told his father. His father rebuked him and said to him: “What is this dream which you had? Shall we indeed come, I and your mother and your brothers to bow down before you to the earth?”

His brothers hated him but his father observed/kept the thing.

Lesson 31

(a) Translate:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. They will build a new city | 12. Why are you weeping? |
| 2. Let there be light | 13. They finished doing the work |
| 3. He became very angry | 14. They went up to the mountain to see the animals |
| 4. The waters ceased [were done] from upon [off] the face of the land | 15. He will tend his people like a shepherd |
| 5. We went up to Jerusalem | 16. We sat and we ate and we drank |
| 6. When I saw them
We made gods of wood | 17. Don't weep over the wicked |
| 7. When they shepherded [tended] their flock | 18. I will stretch out my hand to the heavens |
| 8. He answered and said | 19. The woman wandered lost in the desert |
| 9. Don't drink the water | 20. They slaughtered some of [from] the cattle and some of [from] the flock |
| 10. Do not wander about lost | |
| 11. Stretch out your hand | |

(b) Give the Hebrew for the following orally:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. אֶל-תִּשְׁפֹּף אֶת-הַמַּיִם | 6. זָכַר אֶת-הַתּוֹלְדוֹת עִמָּךְ |
| 2. לָמָּה תִּבְכֶּה | 7. קָרוֹב [noun] בֵּיתוֹ אֶל-הָעִיר |
| 3. תִּשְׁעַל [שְׂאֵל] וְעָנָה | 8. יִשְׁנִיתִי אֶת-כָּל-הַלֵּילָה |
| 4. טָרַם יִבְרָא אֶת-הָאָרֶץ | 9. עֲזַב אֶתָּה אִישָׁה |
| 5. יִרְאוּ לְגִשְׁת | 10. הַמְּקוֹם רְחוֹק מְאֹד מִרְאוֹתֵינוּ |

(c) Translate:

- The woman made a vow and said, "I will give to the Lord this boy whom I will bear and he will dwell in the temple of the Lord and serve him all the days of his life.
- The man said, "Why did you choose me? I am the youngest in the house of my father.
- The Lord answered him saying, "I will be with you in all that you do"
- Those who hate me have surrounded me and those who love me have abandoned me.
- Why will you leave the land of your father's sojourning and return to that land?
- We were ashamed that he did not take the gift [offering] which we gave him.

7. The Lord said to Moses, “Stretch out your hand to the heavens so that [notice this is not *vav-conversive*, rather it is purpose, goal, or intent] there will be darkness upon the land of Egypt. So Moses stretched out his hand to the heavens and there was darkness in all the land of Egypt. No one could see each other and no man [nobody] arose from his place.

(d) Write in Hebrew

1. גָּעְרוּ בּוֹ אֲנָשִׁי הָעִיר כִּי לֹא שָׁמַע לְדִבְרֵי הַזְּקֵנִים
2. אֲנָשִׁים רְשָׁעִים הֵם כִּי שָׁפְכוּ דָם וַיִּחַטְּאוּ לַיהוָה
3. וַיִּשָּׂא אֶת־עֵינָיו וַיִּרְא [unexpected form, see p. 309, 8a] שְׁנֵי אֲנָשִׁים עֹמְדִים אֶצְל־הַבְּאֵר
4. וַיְהִי כְשֶׁמָּעָה אֶת־הַדְּבָרִים הָאֵלֶּה וַתִּפֹּל אֶרֶץ וַתִּבְדָּד
5. תִּרְאֶה וַיִּדְעֶתָ כִּי יְהוָה עִמָּנוּ
6. מִלְּאִים שָׁמַיִם וְאֶרֶץ אֶת־כְּבוֹדְךָ
7. אֲכָלוּ וּשְׁתוּ כִּי בִבְקָר נִצָּא לְמַלְחָמָה

(e) Reading: Joseph and His Brothers (2)

And his brothers went to tend their father’s flock in Shechem. Israel said to Joseph, “Aren’t your brothers shepherding in Shechem? Come now, [imperative with –ah ending], I will send you to them. Go, see how your brothers are doing and how the flock is. He sent him from the valley of Hebron and he came to Shechem.

After he could not find them in Shechem, he went and found them in Dothan. His brothers saw him from afar and before he approached them, they said to each other, “The master of dreams is coming. Come on, let’s kill him, and put him in one of the wells, and we shall say that an evil beast ate him.

Reuben heard their words and said to them, “Do not shed blood, do not set [send] a hand upon him.” When Joseph came to his brothers, they seized him and took his tunic from him and they threw him into the pit. Now the pit was empty, there was no water in it.

Lesson 32

(a) Translate:

1. When the people ask him, he will not answer them
2. Flee because your enemies are pursuing after you
3. Who is the man who is running to meet us?
4. They sold the cattle which they purchased there.
5. Where did you put the water vessels?
6. He was a just man in all that he did.
7. He saw the king's officer coming to meet him. (see note on הַנְּהַי, p. 150)
8. He arose and went with him to the desert
9. He set the books before his mother
10. At noon, I saw a man coming to meet me
11. I arose and fled from [before] him
12. I will lie down and sleep here until morning
13. Our house is near the temple
14. Pursue after them for they took our property

(b) Give the Hebrew for the following orally:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. רויץ אֶל-הַשָּׂדֶה | 8. אֵין בְּצַע לְבָכוֹת |
| 2. יְנוּסוּ מִבְּתֵיהֶם | Lambdin didn't really explain how to]
structure this phrase, so don't worry if
[you couldn't figure it out |
| 3. מִי יִרְשׁ אֶת-גְּנוֹ | 9. הֲלֹכְנוּ בְּעֵבוּר הָרֶעֶב |
| 4. אֵיפֹה תִקְנֶה אֶת-הַבָּקָר [הַמִּקְנֶה] | 10. תִּרְוִיץ וּמִצָּאתָ אֹתוֹ |
| 5. אֵיפֹה שָׁמַתָּ [שָׁתָּ] אֶת-כֶּסֶפִּי | 11. וַיִּסְגְּנוּ כְּשָׂרְפָם אֶת-בְּתֵינוּ [בְּאֵשׁ] |
| 6. הֲרִדְפוּ אֶת־רִיחֵי | |
| 7. סָרִיס הַמֶּלֶךְ עָשִׂיר מְאֹד | |

(c) Translate:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Our hand will be on him
when we kill him | 4. What profit is there in us
staying [sojourning] here |
| 2. Arise and return to the
house | 5. Let us set our brother upon
the throne |
| 3. We don't desire to fast
[enjoy fasting] | 6. I am not able to run |
| | 7. You shall stop fasting |

- | | |
|--|--|
| 8. And he sojourned there | 12. Flee, for your enemy is coming |
| 9. He set him in his grave | 13. They want to return but are not able |
| 10. The boy will run to the field | 14. Who wants to dwell [sit] there? |
| 11. Each of the young men are returning to their house | |

(d) Write in Hebrew

1. וַיְהִי בִבְקָר וַיָּקָם רַעְהוּ וַיִּלֶּךְ הָעִירָה
2. יִשְׁחָטוּ אֶת־בְּקָרָנוּ וְשָׂרְפוּ אֶת־כְּרַמֵּינוּ [בְּאֵשׁ]
3. רַע לְשָׂפָךְ דָּם
4. קָמוּ וַיִּרְדְּפוּ אַחֲרָיו וְלֹא יָכְלוּ לְמַצֵּא אֹתוֹ
5. וַעֲתָה נִבְחָרָה לָנוּ בְּמִלָּךְ
6. אֵיפֹה שְׂמֹתָ [שֵׁתָ] אֶת־שְׂמֹלְתוֹ
7. הַיִּדְרַעְתָּ כִּי רִיק הַכְּלִי הָיָה

(e) Reading: Joseph Is Taken to Egypt

And Joseph's brothers sat down to eat food and they lifted up their eyes [looked up] and they saw a caravan of Ishmaelites coming from Gilead and they were going to go down to Egypt.

And Judah said to his brothers, "What profit is there for us to kill our brother? Come, let's sell him to the Ishmaelites, and our hand will not be upon [against] him [let us do him no harm] for he is our brother and our flesh.

His brothers listened and sold Joseph to the Ishmaelites and Joseph went down with them to Egypt.

And Potipher, the officer of Pharaoh, an Egyptian man, purchased him from the hand of the Ishmaelites. The Lord was with Joseph and he became successful in the house of his Egyptian master.

Lesson 33

(a) Translate:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. You shall favor [be gracious toward] him and not shed his blood | 8. The words were evil in my eyes |
| 2. The city shall be desolated and its inhabitants will be silent [astonished]. | 9. How will you do the work? |
| 3. Who is able to measure the heavens? | 10. They finished eating |
| 4. The thing will be evil in his eyes [opinion]. | 11. And now favor me for I am your servant |
| 5. They finished crossing the river | 12. Before you (m.p.) surround the city |
| 6. They were astonished when they saw us | 13. The land was silent went he extended his hands |
| 7. After you measured the field | 14. We measured [i.e. counted] the silver |
| | 15. When he heard my words, he became angry at me |

(b) Give the Hebrew for the following orally:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. וַיְהִי כְשֶׁכָּבוּ | 7. וַיְהִי כְּבִהְרֶם בְּמִלְךְךָ |
| 2. וְהָיָה בְּתַמִּי לְבָנוֹת | 8. פֶּן־יִחַשְׁךָ מִמֶּנּוּ אֶת־בְּרַכְתּוֹ |
| 3. וַיְהִי כְּרָמָם | 9. פֶּן־יִשְׁבְּרוּ אֶת־הַמִּזְבֵּחַ |
| 4. לְמַעַן גָּאֵלוֹ אֶתְנוּ | 10. וַיְהִי כִּבּוֹאֵנוּ מִקֶּדֶם לְעִיר |
| 5. וַיְהִי כְּמַדִּי אֶת־הַפְּלִים | 11. כִּי חָטְאוּ לַיהוָה |
| 6. עַד־תֵּם עֲבוֹדְתָנוּ | 12. וַיְהִי אַחֲרַי צֵאתוֹ מִן־הַמַּחֲנֶה |

(c) Write in Hebrew

1. הִיָּתָה מִלְחָמָה בֵּין בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל וּבֵין הַכְּנַעֲנִים אֲשֶׁר אָז בְּאֶרֶץ
2. לֹא נוֹכַל לְצֵאת כִּי אִם תֵּצֵא עִמָּנוּ
3. נִשְׁמַחָה בְּחֲנוּ אֶתְנוּ וּבְתַתּוּ לָנוּ יְשׁוּעָה מֵאִי־בִינוּ
4. אָנָּה תִלְךְ וְאִיפֹה תִשָּׁב וּמָה תַעֲשֶׂה
5. וַיְהִי אַחֲרַי תִּפְשׂוּ אֶת־כַּסְפֵּנוּ וַיִּרְץ מִן־הַבַּיִת
6. יַעֲזֹר אֶת־הַבְּטָחִים בּוֹ וְהַחֲטָאִים לוֹ יֵאָבְרוּ

(d) Reading: Joseph and Potiphar's wife

After these things, Potiphar's wife lifted up her eyes to Joseph, for he was beautiful in appearance and she said to him, "Lie with me," but Joseph refused and said to her, "My lord [master] gave

[put] in my hand [made me responsible over] all that he has; there is not a man greater than me in this house, and he has not withheld anything from me except for you because you are his wife. How can I do this great evil and sin against my god?

When she spoke to Joseph day after day he would not listen to her, to lie near her, to be with her. On a certain day he came to the house to do his work and there was not a man [no one] from the men of the house were there in the house and she seized him by his garment, saying: “ Lie with me,” But he left his garment in her hand and fled [and went to the] outside.

When she saw that he left his garment in her hand and fled outside, she called to the men of her house and said to them, “See, the Hebrew servant came to me to lie with me, I called out in a loud voice, and when he heard my voice, he left his garment near me and fled [and went to the] outside.

When her husband came to the house, she also told him [as] these words and when he heard his wife’s words, he became angry and took Joseph and put [gave] him in the place where the king’s prisoners were [there].

Lesson 34

(a) Translate:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. The people who were stricken (the stricken people) | 8. The trees that were planted (the planted trees) |
| 2. The priests who were killed (the slain priests) | 9. The prisoner was bound |
| 3. The vessels were smashed | 10. The Hebrews who were called |
| 4. The vineyard was burned | 11. The city that was built (the built city) |
| 5. The evil ones who were cursed (the cursed evil ones) | 12. The gate was closed (the closed gate) |
| 6. The word that was written (the written word) | 13. The tablets were broken |
| 7. The Egyptian who was sent | 14. The cow that was slaughtered (the slaughtered cow) |

(b) Give the Hebrew for the following orally:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. שְׁשָׁה אֲנָשִׁים | חֲמֵשָׁה גְּמָלִים |
| שְׁשָׁה עוֹרָה | חֲמֵשָׁה מְזַבְּחוֹת (irr. m.p) |
| שְׁשָׁה כְּלִים | 4. שְׁמֹנֶה אֲסָרִים |
| שֵׁשׁ נָשִׁים | שְׁמֹנֶה כְּנַעֲנִים |
| שֵׁשׁ אֲמָהוֹת | שְׁמֹנֶה מְצָרִים |
| שֵׁשׁ נִקְבוֹת | שְׁמֹנֶה מְנַחֹת |
| 2. (irr. f.p) שְׁלֹשׁ אֲבָנִים | 5. שִׁבְעַת הַמְּנִיפּוֹת |
| שְׁלֹשָׁה צְלָמִים | שִׁבְעַת הַבְּקָר |
| שְׁלֹשָׁה אֲדָנִים | שִׁבְעַת הַלְּהָם |
| 3. חֲמֵשָׁה חֲמוֹרִים | |
| חֲמֵשָׁה סוּסִים | |

(c) Translate:

- The man went along weeping
- I have indeed seen the sins of my people
- Will you really give help to me?
- Remember the Sabbath day
- We will definitely perform our vow
- You shall hear [obey] my voice and keep my commandments
- You shall definitely not rest from your work before it is finished

8. Shall I surely come, I and your mother before you? OR Shall your mother and I really come before you?
9. Then man went out and returned
10. You shall certainly not forget the words of your wise ones all the days of your life

(d) Write in Hebrew

1. זְכוֹר תִּזְכֹּר אֶת־הַדְּבָרִים הָאֵלֶּה עַד־קֶץ חַיֶּיךָ
2. יִשְׁבְּנוּ עַל־שִׁפְתַי הַנְּהָר יֵשֶׁב וּבָכָה
3. וַיְהִי כִשְׂאֵתָנוּ * אֶת־קוֹלֵנוּ וַיִּיקֶץ וַיִּקְרַב לְמַעַן יוּכַל לְשָׁמֹעַ אֶת־כָּל־אֲשֶׁר אֲנַחְנוּ אֹמְרִים
4. הֵאֵתָם ** חֲכָמִים מִמֶּנִּי
5. וַיְהִי מִקֵּץ שָׁלֹשׁ שָׁנִים וַיַּעֲזֹב אֶתָנוּ וַיָּשָׁב אֶל־אֶרְצוֹ
6. אִזּו הָיְתָה שָׁפָה אַחַת בְּכָל־הָאָרֶץ
7. לָמָּה חֲשַׁכְתָּ אֶת־עֵזְרִי מִמֶּנִּי

* see p. 134, Special remark (b) for variations of the infinitive construct of נשא

** before gutturals, the vowel under an interrogative ה is ◌

(e) Reading: Joseph as an Interpreter of Dreams

When Joseph was in the house of the prisoners [prison], he interpreted the dreams of the officers of Pharaoh who were with him there and as he interpreted them, thus they were.

At the end of two years [*years is in dual*], Pharaoh dreamed: he was standing by the Nile when from the Nile seven cows, beautiful in appearance [good-looking], came up and they grazed on the bank of the Nile. Then seven other cows came up after them from the Nile, evil in appearance [bad-looking] and they stood near the beautiful cows on the bank of the Nile. Then the bad-looking cows ate the seven good-looking cows, and then Pharaoh woke up.

In the morning, he sent and called to the wise men of Egypt, but they were not able to interpret Pharaoh's dream. The officer of Pharaoh who was in prison with Joseph said, "I was in prison and with me there was a young Hebrew man and he interpreted my dream for me and as he interpreted, thus it was.

So Pharaoh sent and called for Joseph and said to him, "I have had a dream and there is no one who can interpret it. I have heard concerning you that you know how to interpret a dream.

Joseph answered Pharaoh and said, "God grant peace, O Pharaoh"

After he heard Pharaoh's dream, Joseph said, "This is what God has told to Pharaoh what he is about to do [*part. can have the meaning of "about to"*]: The seven good cows are seven years of plenty [are they], and the seven bad cows are seven years of famine [are they]. It is the thing which [This is what] God is about to do. Now, seven years are coming, great plenty in all the land of Egypt, then seven years of famine shall arise after them.

Lesson 35

(a) Translate:

1. Take the food lest you become hungry on the way.
2. Let us abandon this city and flee to the mountain so that we may live.
3. He met the two men standing on the bank of the Nile.
4. Be with your brother lest evil encounter him when he sets out to here [hither].
5. The woman went to the temple weeping and she lifted her eyes heavenward and made a vow to the Lord.
6. They pursued after him, seized him, and killed him; his brother was the priest who was in Jerusalem.
7. Why did you slaughter these cattle as they were not yours?
8. It will go well for the rich but the poor shall perish.
9. He met us while we were going to the camp and said these words.
10. The men don't know that you are not my sister.
11. He put the firmament between the water which is above the heavens and the waters which is under the heavens (the firmament—it is the heavens).
12. There is not a righteous man in the city, only criminals
13. There isn't water in the pit, only stones there.

(b) Reading: Joseph receives his brothers in Egypt

Joseph said, “Now let Pharaoh choose an intelligent and wise man and set him over all the land of Egypt so that he and his men may gather all the food of these seven coming good years. Then the food shall be a storage supply for the land for the seven years of famine which will be in the land of Egypt, so the land will not perish in the famine.

The word was good in the eyes of Pharaoh and all his servants, so Pharaoh said to Joseph, “There isn't anyone more intelligent and wise than you; you shall be over my house and my people—only in regards to the throne will I be greater than you.” Then Pharaoh said to Joseph, “See, I am setting you over all the land of Egypt.

After the seven good years, there was a famine in all the lands, but in all the land of Egypt there was food. All the land of Egypt hungered and the people cried out to Pharaoh for food. Pharaoh said to all Egypt, “Go to Joseph; you shall do all which he says.” The famine was over all the face of the land and all the land came to Egypt to purchase food. When Jacob saw that there was food in Egypt, Jacob said to his sons, “Now, I have heard that there is food in Egypt. Go down there and purchase food for us from there so that we will live and not die.

Lesson 36

(a) Translate:

1. Your father is still alive
2. The officer said: Where are you, my Lord?
3. Run to meet him
4. Where will we be able to find food for there is no food in the city.
5. Listen to my voice [obey me] so that you will become upright and wise.
6. I am not fleeing to the mountain
7. Purchase for us some food, lest we go hungry
8. [Here is your wife, take (her)] Now, take your wife and go to your land.
9. Build another great city.
10. I am about to give to you understanding and wisdom.
11. Your brother has fled from the city, now go pursue after him.
12. Do you not know that this is the Sabbath day?

(b) Give the Hebrew for the following orally:

1. הִנֵּה אֲמַנּוּ עוֹדָנָה בְּבֵית
2. הִנֵּה בָּא אַחִיךָ
3. אֵינְנִי עֹלָה הָעִירָה
4. יֵשׁ עוֹד אִישׁ בְּהָרִים (for vowelizing *heharim* on see p. 8)
5. הָאֲנָשִׁים אֵינָם אֲכָלִים
6. אֵיפֹה הַכָּלִים אֲשֶׁר יִצְרָתָ
7. אֵינְנוּ הַלְכִים
8. בַּיּוֹם הַתְּשִׁיעִי רָבַבְנוּ אֶל־קֶץ הַדֶּרֶךְ
9. הָעוֹדֶךָ רָעַב
10. [הֵינְנוּ] כְּלָנוּ דָלִים

(c) Translate:

1. Since your father has died, return now to your land and your people
2. The king said to the prophet: Now, the words of the other prophets are of one mouth [in agreement] of good to the king, so let your words be as their words.
3. Now she is your wife, how is it you said that she was your sister?
4. Here is the land before you, dwell in it in peace.
5. In yet three [more] days you will know that my words are true.
6. Now, I have become old and I do not know the day of my death, now listen to my voice so that I may give you a blessing.
7. Since this city is near to flee to [thither] allow me to flee [cohortative] there so that I may live.

(d) Write in Hebrew

1. הַנְּהַנְּא לְחַמְנִי עוֹדְנִי רַב וְלֹא נוּכַל לְתַת לְכֶם מִמְּנִי
2. הַנְּהַנְּא אָבִיךָ מֵת וְשָׁלַחְתִּי אֹתְךָ לְשִׁבְתָּ עִם־אֶהֱיָה הַגְּדוֹל
3. הַנְּנִי אֶצְלֶךָ וְלֹא תוּכַל לְרְאוֹת אֹתִי
4. הַנְּךָ בָּאתָ שָׁב־נָא וְאֵכֵל עִמָּנִי
5. הַנְּנִי נְרִים פֶּה וְנֹאמְרָה אֲלֵיהֶם כִּי עֲשִׂירִים אֲנַחְנוּ לְמַעַן יֵיטֵב לָנוּ
6. הַנְּהַנְּא צְדָקָה וְאֵמֶת אֶבְרֹוּ בְּאֶרֶץ וְעֵתָה נִדְרְשָׁה עֵזֵב מֵאֲלֵהֵינוּ וְיִשְׁלַל לָנוּ יְשׁוּעָה
7. חַי הַמֶּלֶךְ אִם תִּבּוֹא הַנְּה לְפָנַי הָעָרֵב

(e) Reading: Joseph receives his brothers in Egypt

So Joseph's ten brothers went down to purchase food from Egypt, but Jacob did not send Benjamin, Joseph's brother, with his brothers, for he said lest evil meet him. So the sons of Israel came in the midst of those who were coming to Egypt, for the famine was in the land of Canaan. Joseph's brothers came and bowed down to him faces [noses] to the earth and Joseph saw his brothers and he recognized them, but they did not recognize him. He spoke to them harshly saying, "From where have you come?" They said, "from the land of Canaan to purchase food." Then Joseph remembered the dreams which he had and said to them: "You are spies. You have come to see [spy] the weak points [nakedness] of the land" They said to him, "No! My lord, your servants have come to purchase food. All of us are sons of one man [are we]. We are honest. Your servants are not spies." He said to them, "No, for you have come to see the nakedness [spy out the weak points] of the land."

They said, "Your servants are twelve brothers. We are the sons of one man in the land of Canaan. Now the youngest is with our father today, but the other, he is not [no longer alive]."

Joseph said, “It is as I said to you, that you are spies. In this shall I test you. As Pharaoh lives, you will not leave here unless your youngest brother comes here. Send one of you and take [get] your brother and you shall stay here. I will test whether your words are true with you or not. By the life of Pharaoh, you are spies.

Lesson 37

(a) Punctuate the Niphal verbs and fully translate:

הִזְכָּרוּ (11)	נִשְׁבַּר (1)
All of you will be remembered	The vessel shattered
יִכָּתֵב (12)	יֵאָכַל (2)
His name shall not be written in the book	The meat will be eaten
הַנִּלְכָּדוֹת (13)	נִהָרְגוּ (3)
These are the names of the captured cities	The spies were killed
וַיִּמָּכַר (14)	יִשְׁמְעוּ (4)
And Joseph was sold into the hands of the Egyptians	The words of truth will be heard
יִשְׁפָּךְ (15)	יִכָּרֵת (5)
As God lives, blood will not be shed when I am here	No man will be cut [off] from on the throne
יִתְפָּשׂוּ (16)	נִשְׁמַע (6)
The ones who flee will be seized	The sound [voice] of their song was heard
הַנִּבְחָרִים (17)	נִחָשֵׁךְ (7)
He will be gracious to the chosen ones	Nothing was withheld from you
הַנִּשְׁאָרִים (18)	יִבְהֶן (8)
The survivors will be astonished/silent	?How will the people be tested
הִפְתָּחוּ (19)	נִשְׁאָרְנוּ (9)
Be opened [<i>imperative</i>] gates	We alone [Only we] remained
הַנִּעְזָבוֹת (20)	יֵאָמֵן (10)
[The abandoned cities will burn [be burned	The word of God will be confirmed

(b) Write in Hebrew

1. וַיְהִי כַּאֲשֶׁר נִשְׁמְעוּ דְבָרֵיהֶם וַיָּדַע כִּי אֱשֵׁמִים הֵם

2. חַי אֱלֹהִים אִם-תֵּרְאֵי אֶת-אִשְׁךָ עַד יוֹם מוֹתוֹ

3. וַיְהִי בְּעָרֵב וַיָּבֹא בְּמִלּוֹן וַיִּלֶן שָׁם

4. הַיְהִי נִבְחָרְתָּ לְמִלְכָנוּ וְעַתָּה תֵן לָנוּ עֶזֶר לְמַעַן נַחְרֹג אֶת־אֵיבֵינוּ הָאֲרוּרִים טָרָם
תִּלְכֶּד אֲרֻצָּנוּ וְטָרָם תִּשְׂרַפְנָה עָרֵינוּ [בְּאֵשׁ]
5. שָׂמוּ אֶת־הַלֶּחֶם בְּשִׁקְיָהֶם וַיִּסְעוּ עַל־הַדֶּרֶךְ
6. הַיְהִי מִדָּד אֶת־הַשָּׂדֶה לְךָ וְשָׂאֵלְתָּ הַיּוֹמָכֵר אֶתֹּךְ לָנוּ

(c) Reading: Joseph and his brothers in Egypt

So Joseph imprisoned his brothers in the prison three days then he said to them on the third day, “Do this and live. I fear God [I am a God-fearing man]. If you are true [honest], your one brother will be bound in the houses of your imprisonment. And you go and return to the land of Canaan with the food which you have purchased. Then you shall take your younger brother from there and he shall come with you here so that your words may be confirmed and you do not die.

They said to each other, “Truly, we are guilty concerning our brother who we saw the distress of his soul and would not hear. Therefore this trouble has come upon us.” Reuben answered them saying, “Didn’t I tell you not to sin by [against] the boy but you would not listen? Now [the penalty for shedding] his blood is required [to be exacted]. Now they did not know that Joseph was listening for the interpreter was between them. Joseph turned from them and wept. He then returned to them and took Simeon and bound him before them. He gave them the food which they came to Egypt to purchase and also gave them provisions for the way. He put the money which they had given to him in their sacks, but they did not know, and they went from there to go up to the land of Canaan.

When they went up they spent the night in an inn and when one of them opened his sack to give some food to his donkey, he saw his money and it was in the mouth of his sack. He said to his brothers, “Look! My money is in my sack.” They looked and were afraid and said to each other, “What is this God has done to us?”

When they came to Jacob their father to the land of Canaan, they told him all the things which befell them, saying, “The man, the lord of the land spoke harshly to us and said that we were spies and that we had come to see [spy out] the weakness of his land. We told him, ‘We are true. We were not spies.’ But the man, the lord of the land said to us, ‘in this I shall know that you are true. Your one brother [one of your brothers] shall be bound in the prison house and you shall go and return to your land. Then your youngest brother shall surely with you when you come down again to me. Thus we did and he bound our brother Simeon before us and put him in the prison house.

Then their father Jacob said to them, “You have bereaved me. Joseph is not, Simeon is not, and Benjamin you will take. All this is upon me. Reuben said to his father, “You may kill my two sons if Benjamin does not return with me to you from Egypt. Give him in my charge [to my hand] and he will return with me from there.

Jacob said, “My son will not go down with you, for his brother his dead and he alone remains. If evil meets him on the way that you would go on, then I would go down in grief to Sheol.

Lesson 38

(a) Point the Niphal verbs fully and translate:

- | | |
|---|---|
| ----- (13) | ----- (1) |
| .I am not guilty, I didn't do a thing | I approached but I was not able to stand before him |
| וַיִּבֶן (14) | ----- (2) |
| .A house was built for him | ?Where will you [she] spend the night |
| נִחַמְתִּי (15) | יִבְחַר (3) |
| .I was sorry for the evil that I had done | Who will be chosen as the head of the people? |
| ----- (16) | נִלְחָמִים (4) |
| We saw his wondrous work and we were astonished | .They are fighting near the wall |
| יַעֲשׂוּ (17) | תִּזְכָּר (5) |
| ?Why will these things be done | You [she] will not be remembered in the assembly of the righteous |
| וַאֲנִי־תָר (18) | יֵאֲסְפוּ (6) |
| .After the battle, I alone remained | They will be gathered from the ends of the earth |
| יִנָּתֵן (19) | יִנָּתֵר (7) |
| Silver and gold will be given to you | Not one man will remain from the horsemen |
| יִדָּרַע (20) | תִּנְחָתְרִים (8) |
| Your great name will be known in all the land | .Take the remaining horses |
| וַיִּקָּן (21) | ----- (9) |
| .Cattle were purchased there | Give me a little bread |
| וַיִּשְׁמָעוּ וַיֵּאֱמָנוּ (22) | תִּנְצָבִים (10) |
| His words were heard and confirmed | ?Who are the men stationed there |
| וַתִּעָזַב (23) | נִלְקָחוּ וַיִּתְּרוּ (11) |
| .After four days, the city was abandoned | The men were taken outside and killed there |

יִקְרְאוּ (24)

----- (12)

These words shall be read in your sons'
[hearing [ears]

They sat on the riverbank with their
.children

(b) Write in Hebrew

1. יֵשׁ גְבֻעָה גְדוֹלָה בֵּינֵינוּ וּבֵין הַמַּחֲנֶה
2. יִלְקַח הַפְּרִי הַבַּיְתָה וְנֹאכַל שָׁם
3. וְנִשְׂאוּ הַצְּדִיקִים וְאָבְרוּ הַרְשָׁעִים
4. נַחֲרֵגוּ אַנְשִׁים אֵין לָהֶם מִסֶּפֶר אֲצֶל הַקִּיר
5. הַנְּחָם בְּנֵי . נִשְׁמַע קוֹל צְרָתְךָ וְנִתֵּן לְךָ עֵזֶר
6. נִצְבֹּתִי לְשֹׁמֵר אֶת־הַנְּשִׁים וְאֶת־הַטַּף
7. יִבְנֶה עִיר חֲרָשָׁה לְנוֹתְרִים

(c) Reading: Jacob and his Sons, after the First Trip to Egypt

The famine was heavy [severe] in the land. When the food which was purchased in Egypt was depleted [finished], Jacob said to his sons: “Return to Egypt and get [take] a little food from there.” But Judah said to him, “The man said to us, ‘You shall not see my face unless your brother is with you.’ If you are going to send [sending] our brother with us we will go down and purchase food for you. But if you are not going to send [him], we will not go down, for the man said to us, ‘You shall not see my face unless your brother is with you.’”

Israel said, “Why did you tell him that you had another brother?” They said, “The man surely [definitely] asked about us, he said, ‘Is your father still alive? Do you have a brother?’ So we told him according to these words. How were we to know that he would say, ‘Your brother shall come down with you?’”

Judah said to his father Israel, “Send the boy with me. Let us arise, and go down so that we may live and not die: even us, you, and our children. If the youth does not return to you with me, I shall be accountable to you all days [i.e. the rest of my life].” So Jacob said, “If so, do this, each man take a gift [an offering] and take twice the money. Take your brother. Arise and return to the man. May God give you mercy before the man and may he release your brother to you and Benjamin.

(d) Reading: Psalm 24:7-10

Poetry is a little “looser” than prose. The direct object marker is usually not used, and word order tends to be a little more fluid. Vocatives (O ---!) are common.

Lift your heads, O gates!	Qal imperative	שָׂאוּ שְׁעָרֵיךָ רָאשֵׁיכֶם ⁷
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Be lifted, doors of eternity [ancient doors]	Niphal imperative	וַהֲנִשְׂאוּ פִתְחֵי עוֹלָם
So that the king of glory may enter	Qal imperfect	וַיָּבֹא מֶלֶךְ הַכְּבוֹד:
Who is the king of glory [glorious king]?		⁸ מִי זֶה מֶלֶךְ הַכְּבוֹד
The powerful and mighty Lord		יְהוָה עֲזוּז וְגִבּוֹר
The Lord, mighty in battle.		יְהוָה גִּבּוֹר מִלְחָמָה:
Lift up your heads, O gates!	Qal imperative	⁹ שִׂיאוּ שַׁעְרֵיכֶם רְאֵיכֶם
Lift up, doors of eternity	Qal imperative	וַשִּׂאוּ פִתְחֵי עוֹלָם
So that the king of glory may enter	Qal imperfect	וַיָּבֹא מֶלֶךְ הַכְּבוֹד:
Who is the king of glory?		¹⁰ מִי הוּא זֶה מֶלֶךְ הַכְּבוֹד
The Lord of Hosts		יְהוָה צְבָאוֹת
He is the king of glory		הוּא מֶלֶךְ הַכְּבוֹד סֵלָה:

Lesson 39

(a) Translate:

1. I will not be afraid to sleep when you are with me.
2. When we approached, we saw the tops of the mountains.
3. Your nakedness will be seen* and you will be ashamed.
4. In the morning the cloud will not remain in the sky.
5. Their heart will melt before their enemies.
6. When the sun comes up, the stars fled and were not seen.
7. You will be sorry because you did not take my offering.
8. Trust in the Lord with all your heart.
9. Write my words upon the tablet of your heart.
10. The new and discerning king will be established upon the throne.
11. When he made the banquet, there was a great slaughtering [he slaughtered a great slaughtering].
12. God is our rock and our protection.
13. Did you wash your ears?
14. He lay down in the shade of the tree and slept.
15. Now my enemies are upon my right, and upon my left and I am surrounded.
16. The messengers approached him as he was sitting and the door of the house.
17. The city will be filled with blood according to the word of the prophet.
18. Wonders will appear for you.
19. The fighting ones [soldiers] are without number.

*נִרְאָתָהּ = Niphal perfect 3fs; The Qal plural cohortative of רָאָה is unattested, but would most likely be an apocopated form (III-he's shorten in volitive forms) similar to the singular cohortative: אֲרֵא

(b) Write in Hebrew

1. יִשְׁבֵּר לְבַבְכֶם
2. תִּסַּב הָעִיר וְנִלְכְּדוּ יִשְׁבִּיהָ
3. קִבְּרֵי אֲבוֹתֵיהֶם עַל-יָמִין
4. נִצְבּוּ עָלָיו שִׁבְעָה אַנְשִׁים בֵּין יְבֵרַח

5. גִּיתָר לָנוּ רַק מְעַט לָחֵם
 6. רָחַצְנוּ אֶת־יְדֵינוּ וְאֶת־רַגְלֵינוּ טָרָם שְׁבַתְנוּ לְאָכֹל
 7. יִכּוֹנוּ דְבָרֵי תוֹרָתוֹ עַד־עוֹלָם
 8. וַיְהִי בְשִׁמְעֵי אֶת־דְּבָרֵיהֶוּ וַיִּמַּס לִבִּי בְּתוֹכִי וְלֹא יָכַלְתִּי לַעֲמֹד

(c) Reading: Joseph and his Brothers: the Second Trip to Egypt

The men took this offering and the double amount of money they took in their hands, and Benjamin, and they arose and went down to Egypt. The stood before Joseph, and Joseph saw Benjamin with them. He said to the one who was over his house, “Bring the men to the house and slaughter an animal and make ready for the men will eat with me at noon.

The man did as Joseph said. The men were afraid because they were brought to Joseph’s house, and they said, “[It is] about the thing [because] of the silver returning in our sacks earlier—they have brought us back for us to be servants, and our donkeys. They approached the man who was over Joseph’s house and said to him at the door of the house, “We really came down at first to purchase food, but when we came to the inn, and we opened our sacks, there was each man’s money in the mouth of his sack. We returned it in our hands. We do not know who put our money in our sacks.

The man over Joseph’s house said, “Peace to you, do not fear, your god and the god of your fathers gave you that money. Your money came to me.”

Then he brought Simeon out to them and the man brought the men to Joseph’s house and gave [them] water and they washed their feet and he gave food to their donkeys. They sat there until Joseph came at noon, for they heard that they would eat food there.

(d) Reading: Psalm 121

שִׁיר לַמַּעֲלוֹת Song of Ascents

I lift up my eyes to the mountains.			
From where will my help come?	מֵאֵינן יבא עֲזָרִי	אֵשָׁא עֵינַי אֶל־הַהָרִים	(1)
My help [comes] from the Lord			
Maker of the heavens and the earth	עָשָׂה שָׁמַיִם וָאָרֶץ	עֲזָרִי מֵעַם יְהוָה	(2)
He will not let your foot waver			
Your observer will not sleep	אֶל־יִנּוּם שֹׁמְרֶךָ	אֶל־יִתֵּן לַמּוֹט רַגְלֶךָ	(3)
Now [or No!] he does not doze and does not sleep			
Watching over Israel [or The	שׁוֹמֵר יִשְׂרָאֵל	הַגֵּה לֹא־יִנּוּם וְלֹא יִישָׁן	(4)

keeper of Israel]		
The Lord is your observer		
The Lord is your protection upon your right hand	יהוה צִלְּךָ עַל־יַד יְמִינְךָ	יהוה שֹׁמְרְךָ (5)
The sun will not smite you by day		
neither the moon at night	וַיִּרְחַ בַּלַּיְלָה	יִוָּמֵם הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ לֹא־יִכְפֹּה (6)
The Lord is your protector from all evil		
He will watch over your soul [life]	יִשְׁמַר אֶת־נַפְשְׁךָ	יהוה יִשְׁמְרְךָ מִכָּל־רָע (7)
The Lord will watch over your goings and your comings		
From now until forever.	מֵעַתָּה וְעַד־עוֹלָם	יהוה יִשְׁמַר־צֵאתְךָ וּבֹאֶךָ (8)

Lesson 40

(a) Translate:

1. He drove the men away twice and they did not return.
2. You have spurned my covenant and refused to observe my law.
3. The boy served in the temple of the Lord
4. He blessed him for he found grace/favor in his eyes
5. They will seek the guilty ones and they will expel them from the city
6. Only I am able to bless you.
7. You shall observe my words in your heart.
8. They refused to eat the slaughtered beasts.
9. Who are you (f.s.) seeking?
10. They spoke to him according to these words.
11. A joyous sound will be heard in the land.
12. He sanctified the men before they came to the house of the Lord.
13. I will refuse to pursue after them
14. He spoke to me about the inn which he stayed in at night.
15. You shall not eat the flesh which has the sprit of life in it.
16. She refused to wash the garments.
17. When he slept, they sought him and killed him.
18. In that day the hills will melt and will be as water.
19. You shall sanctify the remaining ones because they are trustworthy in my eyes.

(b) Give the Hebrew for the following orally:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. גִּרַשׁ אֹתָם | 6. קִדְשֵׁתִי אֶתְךָ |
| 2. אֶל־תִּנְאַץ אֶת־דְּבָרַי | 7. לֹא תִפֵּץ לְשָׂרֵת |
| 3. לָמָּה תִמְאֵן לְדַבֵּר | 8. שְׁלַחוּ אֹתָנוּ |
| 4. תִּתְבַּקֵּשׁ אֹתִי | 9. וְנִבְרַכָּה אַתֶּם |
| 5. בִּרְךָ אֹתִי | 10. בְּקִשְׁנוּ אֹתָם |

(c) Write in Hebrew

1. וַיִּקְחוּ אֶת־הַכֶּלִּים אֲשֶׁר שָׂרְתוּ אֹתָם וַיִּתְּנוּ בָּהֶם אֶל־הַכֹּהֵן
2. חָרָה לְפָרְעֹה וַיִּשְׁלַח אֹתָם מִלְּפָנָיו
3. מֵאֵן לְקַדֵּשׁ אֹתָם כִּי יָדַע כִּי לֹא כִנּוּיָם הֵם
4. בִּקֵּשׁ אֶת־אָחִיו שָׂם כִּי לֹא יָדַע כִּי נָסְעוּ קְדָמָה
5. תִּבְעֵר אֶת־הָרָשָׁע מִתּוֹכָךְ
6. גִּרְשָׁנוּ אֶת־הָאֲשָׁמִים מִן־הַקֶּהֶל
7. לֹא יִכְלְנוּ לְמַאֵן לְלִין שָׂם

(d) Reading: Joseph and his Brothers: the Final Test

Lambdin only changed some vocalizations in the Hebrew text. Compare with Genesis 44:18-26 in the Bible—KJV, NRSV, NIV, etc.

- (18) Judah approached him and said, “Please, my lord, may your servant speak a word in the ears of my lord. Do not be angry at your servant for you are equal to Pharaoh.
- (19) My lord asked his servants, “Do you have a father or brother?”
- (20) We said to my lord, “We have an old father and a young son of his old age. His brother is dead and he alone remains to his mother, and his father loves him.
- (21) You said to your servant, “Bring him down to me so that I may set my eyes upon him.”
- (22) And we said to my lord, “The youth is not able to leave his father, if he leaves his father, he will die.
- (23) But you said to your servants, “If your younger brother does not come with you, you will not see my face again.”
- (24) When we went up to your servant my father, we told him my lord’s words,
- (25) Our father said, “Return, obtain for us a little food”
- (26) But we said, “We are not able to go down. If our younger brother is with us, we will go down, for we will not be able to see the man’s face if our younger brother is not with us.

Lesson 41

(a) Translate:

1. He commanded them to give a little food to their children.
2. They captured the Canaanite's property and burnt it.
3. The maid heard a voice and fell to the ground and she covered her face with her hands.
4. He commanded the standing ones [men who had been stationed] and they approached him.
5. He did not refuse to stand as pledge for the boy, and did not refuse to redeem him.
6. He expelled them from his land for they conspired against him to kill him and to choose another man as chief of the people.
7. The wicked king sacrificed his youngest daughter upon the altar.
8. They told him of their encounters on the way.
9. Until now, I have not seen the salvation of my people.
10. Why do you delight in oppressing me?
11. I want to [let me] praise you from now until forever.
12. He covered his face with his hands and wept.
13. Do not curse those who help you.
14. I fled because they sought me to kill me.
15. Remember the ones who trust in you and do not spurn their words.
16. He handed his son over to the charge of the remaining ones [those who remained] for he was about to die.

(b) Write in Hebrew

1. קָשַׁר אֶת־הַמְרוֹ עַל־עֵץ וַיִּשְׁכַּב תַּחַת הָעֵץ וַיִּישָׁן .
2. נִקְלְלָה אַתֶּם וְאֶת־הַמְּקוֹם אֲשֶׁר בָּאוּ מִמֶּנּוּ .
3. אֶעְרַב אֹתְךָ וְאֶת־בְּנֵיךָ .
4. יִתְלַל אֶת־יְהוָה כָּל־יְמֵי חַיָּיו עַד־רִדְתּוֹ שְׁאַלְהָ בְּשִׁיבָה .
5. לֹא טוֹב לַעֲנוֹת אֶת־הַדְּלִיִּים וּלְבַלְתִּי תַת לָהֶם לָחֶם .
6. יִכְסֶה חֹשֶׁךְ אֶת־הָאָרֶץ בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא .
7. גִּרַשׁ אֶתְנוּ מִן־הַבּוֹר וְלֹא יִכְלְנוּ לְמַצֵּא מַיִם בְּמְקוֹם אַחֵר .

(c) Reading: Judah's Plea to Joseph (concluded) Gen. 44:27-34

(27) “Your servant, my father said to us, ‘You know that my wife bore two [sons] to me

- (28) one went out from me and I said ‘he has surely been torn to pieces,’ and I have not seen him until now [since].
- (29) and you will take this [one] from [with] me also and if an accident encounters him, you will bring down my grey head in evil [misery] to Sheol [the grave]’
- (30) Now, when [if] I come to your servant my father and the boy is not with us (for his soul is bound with his soul)
- (31) When he sees that the boy is not [with us], he will die and your servants will have sent down the grey head of your servant our father in sorrow to Sheol [the grave].
- (32) For your servant stood as pledge for the boy with my father, having said, ‘If I do not bring him up to you I will have sinned [born the blame] against my father for the rest of my life [all the days].’
- (33) Now, let your servant stay instead of the boy as my lord’s servant and let the boy go up with his brothers.
- (34) For how can I go up to my father if the boy is not with me, lest I see the evil [misery] which will find [come upon] my father?”

Lesson 42

(a) Translate:

1. Why did you defile the place of my holiness [my holy place]?
2. Moses did as he was commanded.
3. It was good for me that I was oppressed so that I should remember your law.
4. Because that which was not told to them, they will see, and that which was not heard, they will know.
5. The ones who are blessed by him shall inherit the earth and the ones who are cursed by him will be cut off.
6. Rejoice [imperative] your servant's soul, for to you, my Lord, I will raise my soul.
7. A man who loves wisdom will cause his father to rejoice.
8. Like a man whose mother consoles him, thus I will console you and in Jerusalem you will be consoled.
9. The Lord is great and he is being praised greatly in the city of our God, the mountain of his holiness
10. David and the elders, covered in sackcloth, fell upon their faces.
[Sometimes a verb that should be plural is singular if the subjects of the verb are in a series and the first subject is singular. c.f. 1 Chronicles 21:16: *Then David and the elders, who were clothed in sackcloth, fell upon their faces*].
11. He appeared to me in another dream after his appearing to me in the beginning.
12. I really did conspire against my lord and I killed him.
13. And Cain said to the Lord, "My guilt/punishment is too great to bear. Now you have driven me from upon the face of the land."
14. Do not turn aside to the right or to the left
15. I will be covered with your shadow [protection].
16. The donkeys were sought but they were not found.
17. Until now I have fasted because of my great guilt so that it might be atoned for.

(b) Write in Hebrew

8. על־דבר הצדיקים לא אשלח להקבת אש על־העיר לאכל אתה ואת־ישביה

9. איפה שמת את־נעליך

10. הנה התנו כהן מצרי

11. אם־תנע בכלים אשר בחיכל תחלל [וחללת] אתם

12. סרו מן־תדרך וישבו במלון עד־תבקר

13. תָּבוֹא אֶל־הַנֶּהָר יוֹם יוֹם עִם־אֲחֻזָּתָהּ לְרַחֵץ בְּגָדִים

14. מִדֹּיַע לֹא לָקַחְתָּ אֶת־הָאֲנָשִׁים הַמְנַרְשִׁים מִן־הָעִיר

(c) Reading: Moses and the Burning Bush (Ex. 2:23-3:6)

- (35) After many of those days [After a long period], the king of Egypt died. The children of Israel sighed from the servitude. They cried out and their cry went up to God from the servitude.
- (36) God heard their cry and God remembered his covenant with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.
- (37) God saw the children of Israel and God knew.
- (1) Now Moses was shepherding [tending] the flocks of Jethro his father-in-law, the priest of Midian. He led the flocks to the edge of the wilderness and came to Horeb, the mountain of God.
- (2) The angel of the Lord appeared to him in a flame of fire from the midst of the bush. He looked and the bush was burning with fire, but the bush was not consumed.
- (3) So Moses said, “Let me turn aside and see this great sight, why the bush does not burn.
- (4) When the Lord saw that he had turned aside to see, God called to him from the midst of the bush. He said, “Moses, Moses,” and he answered [said], “Here I am.”
- (5) He said, “Do not come closer [hither]; Remove your shoes from upon your feet, for the place which you are standing upon, it is holy ground.
- (6) The he said, “I am the God of your father, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac and the God of Jacob.” Moses hid his face because he was afraid to look at God.

Lesson 43

(a) Translate:

1. Moses turned aside to look upon the flame of fire.
2. You will come and destroy them from under the heavens.
3. Why do you not believe in the Lord your God?
4. They told him all the things which they had heard in the night.
5. When we reached them, they cried out in a loud voice and hid their faces.
6. When they remember the songs of their father, they will weep.
7. He led them across the river and brought them [near] to the city.
8. She seized his garment and he fled outside.
9. I will magnify your holy name [by] day and night and I will not forget your commandments.
10. Where have you [f] come here [hither] from and who are you seeking here [in this place]?
11. Do not bring the animal near lest you pollute this place.
12. She hid the men lest they be found and killed.
13. He reminded us of [caused us to remember] the signs which he sent to us.
14. He will make great the name of the one who trusts in him.
15. Tell him that our enemies surrounded us and that there was none to deliver us [there was not a deliverer for us] in our distress.
16. You are cursed because of this your great iniquity.
17. Give [f.s.] the milk to your mistress so that she may drink.

(b) Write in Hebrew

1. נִסְתַּרְתָּהּ * הָאֵמָה אֲצֹל הַבּוֹר
2. הִשַּׁג אֶתְּוּ וְהִגֵּד לּוֹ כִּי אֲנַחְנוּ שָׁבִים אֶל־עִירָנוּ
3. לֹא יִכְלָנוּ לְהַצִּיל אֶתָם
4. תִּבְטֵ אֶת־הַהָרִים וְהִגֵּד לִי אֶת־אֲשֶׁר אֶתָה רֹאֵה שָׁם
5. יַעֲמִיד אֶת־אֲנָשָׁיו אֲצֹל תִּדְרֹךְ
6. יִגִּיד לְךָ הָאִישׁ אֲשֶׁר יִקְרָה בְּךָ אֶת־הַמָּקוֹם אֲשֶׁר נִסְתַּרְתִּי שָׁם
7. מִדוּעַ בָּאתָם לְהַאֲבִיד אֶתָנוּ
8. הִסְתַּיר אֶת־הַכֶּסֶף לְמֵאן לֹא יִמְצֵא [אִישׁ לֹא יוּכַל לְמַצֵּא אֶתָו]

*The Niphal is used here because of its reflexive sense (she hid *herself*). The Hiphil is transitive, i.e. using Hiphil, you would need a direct object: *She hid X near the well*. See #8 for the use of the transitive with Hiphil

(c) Reading: Moses and the Burning Bush (concluded); Ex. 3:7-15

I included the BHS text. Note that עַם is a collective plural; the third masculine singular suffix in the first few verses refers to עַם and should be translated properly into English as a plural—“their/them”

<p>וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה רָאָה רָאִיתִי אֶת־עַנְי עַמִּי אֲשֶׁר בְּמִצְרַיִם וְאֶת־צַעֲקָתָם שָׁמַעְתִּי מִפְּנֵי נַגְשָׁיו כִּי יָדַעְתִּי אֶת־מַכְאֲבָיו:</p>
<p>(7) The Lord said, “I have indeed seen the affliction of my people who are in Egypt; I have heard their cry from their oppression, that I know their pain.</p>
<p>וַיֹּאֲרֶד לְהַצִּילָם מִיַּד מִצְרַיִם וְלְהַעֲלֵתָם מִן־הָאָרֶץ הַהִוא אֶל־אֶרֶץ טוֹבָה וְרַחֲבָה אֶל־אֶרֶץ זָבַת חֶלֶב וְדָבָשׁ אֶל־מְקוֹם הַכְּנַעֲנִי וְתַחֲתֵי וְהָאֱמֹרִי וְהַפְּרִזִּי וְהַחִוִּי וְהַיְבוּסִי:</p>
<p>(8) I have come down to deliver them from the hand of [the] Egypt[ians], and to bring them up from that land, to a good and spacious land, to a land flowing with milk and honey to the place of the Canaanites, the Hittites, the Amorites, the Perizzites, the Hivites and the Jebusites</p>
<p>וַעֲתָה הִנֵּה צַעֲקַת בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל בָּאָה אֵלַי וְגַם־רָאִיתִי אֶת־הַלְחָץ אֲשֶׁר מִצְרַיִם לֹחֲצִים אֹתָם:</p>
<p>(9) So now, the cry of the children of Israel has come to me. Also I have seen the way which [the] Egypt[ians are] is oppressing them.</p>
<p>וַעֲתָה לֵךְ וְאֶשְׁלַחְךָ אֶל־פַּרְעֹה וְהוֹצֵא אֶת־עַמִּי בְנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל מִמִּצְרַיִם:</p>
<p>(10) Now go, I will send you to Pharaoh: bring [hi. inv.] my people, the children of Israel from Egypt.</p>
<p>וַיֹּאמֶר מֹשֶׁה אֶל־תְּהַלְהִים מִי אֲנֹכִי כִּי אֵלֶךְ אֶל־פַּרְעֹה וְכִי אוֹצִיא אֶת־בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל מִמִּצְרַיִם:</p>
<p>(11) Moses said to God, “Who am I that I shall go to Pharaoh—that I should bring up the children of Israel from Egypt?”</p>
<p>וַיֹּאמֶר כִּי־אֶתְהַיָּה עִמָּךְ וְזֶה־לְךָ הָאוֹת כִּי אֲנֹכִי שְׁלַחְתִּיךָ בְּהוֹצִיאֲךָ אֶת־הָעָם מִמִּצְרַיִם:</p>

תַּעֲבֹדוּן אֶת־הָאֱלֹהִים עַל הַהָר הַזֶּה:

And he said, “Because I will be with you. This will be the sign for (12) you that I have sent you: when you bring forth the people from Egypt, you will serve God upon this mountain

¹³וַיֹּאמֶר מֹשֶׁה אֶל־
הָאֱלֹהִים הַנָּה אֲנִכִּי בָא אֶל־בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וְאָמַרְתִּי לָהֶם אֱלֹהֵי
אֲבוֹתֵיכֶם שְׁלַחְנִי אֵלֵיכֶם וְאָמְרוּ־לִי מִה־שְּׁמוֹ מָה אֵמַר אֲלֵהֶם:

(13) Moses said to God, “When I come to the children of Israel, and I say to them, ‘the God of your fathers has sent me to you,’ They will say to me, ‘What is his name?’ What shall I say to them?”

¹⁴וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים אֶל־מֹשֶׁה אֲהִיָּה אֲשֶׁר אֲהִיָּה וַיֹּאמֶר כֹּה תֹאמַר
לְבְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל אֲהִיָּה שְׁלַחְנִי אֵלֵיכֶם:

(14) God said to Moses, “I AM who I AM” and he said, “Thus you will say to the children of Israel, ‘I AM sent me to you’”

¹⁵וַיֹּאמֶר עוֹד אֱלֹהִים
אֶל־מֹשֶׁה כֹּה־תֹאמַר אֶל־בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתֵיכֶם אֱלֹהֵי
אַבְרָהָם אֱלֹהֵי יִצְחָק וְאֱלֹהֵי יַעֲקֹב שְׁלַחְנִי אֵלֵיכֶם זֶה־שְּׁמִי לְעֹלָם
וְזֶה זְכוֹרִי לְדֹר דָּר:

(15) God also said to Moses, “Thus you will say to the children of Israel, ‘the Lord, the God of your fathers, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, the God of Jacob, sent me to you.’ This is my name forever, and this is my memorial for generation to generation.

Lesson 44

(a) Translate:

1. They will destroy the gates of our city.
2. The Lord made Joseph prosperous.
3. I commanded him to seize the idols and destroy them.
4. They threw their brother in the pit.
5. Our iniquity is great for we caused him to sin.
6. [May] the Lord lengthen the days of your life.
7. [Tell] Cause all the people to hear my words
8. He will bless the one who believes in him and the one who curses him will perish.
9. I will rescue this afflicted people.
10. You shall not cause your friend to sin.
11. Why do you hide from me?
12. You shall not afflict the poor.
13. Who stole the tablets?
14. He threw the fish in the sea.
15. Come and praise the Lord your God.
16. Let us overtake him before he meets that camp of our enemies.
17. He rent his garments and covered his head in sackcloth.
18. This is the sign of my love.
19. He arose against his companion and killed him.
20. Do not sacrifice the birds of the heavens.

(b) Give the Hebrew of the following orally:

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. תְּמַשִּׁים דָּג | 5. תְּמַשִּׁים אֲנָשִׁים כְּנִים |
| 2. עֲשָׂרִים לַוְחֹת | 6. תִּשְׁעִים בְּגָדִים |
| 3. שְׁלֹשִׁים אֲבָנִים | 7. תְּצִי הַחֶלֶב |
| 4. אַרְבָּעִים יוֹם וְאַרְבָּעִים
לַיְלָה | |

(c) Write in Hebrew

1. וַיְהִי בְּהִשְׁמִיעוֹ אֶת־מִצְוֹת יְהוָה וַיִּסַּר מִתּוֹכָם
2. וְהָיָה בְּהִשְׁמִיעָם אֶת־הָעִיר הַזֹּאת וּנְהַרְגֶתָּ עִם־הַיֹּשְׁבִים הַנּוֹתָרִים
3. וַיְהִי בְּהַגִּידָם אֹתוֹ עַל־חֵיל הָאֵיִבִים וַיִּמַּס לָבוֹ בְּקִרְבּוֹ וַיִּבְרַח מִלְּפָנֵיהֶם
4. הִנֵּה הַצְּלִיחַ אֲתָךְ יְהוָה עֹזֵב אֶת־מְקוֹמָךְ וּבָאתָ עִמָּנוּ לְהִיּוֹת מִלְּכָנוּ
5. רַע לָגֹב וְלָרֶצַח כֵּן

(d) Reading: Moses and the Burning Bush (concluded); Ex. 3:16-4:5

I included the BHS text and parsed most of the verbs.

<p>16 לך ואספת את־זקני ישראל ואמרת אליהם יהוה אלהי אבותיכם נראה אלי אלהי אברהם יצחק ויעקב לאמר פקוד פקדתי אתכם ואת־העשוי לכם במצרים:</p>	
(16) Go now, gather the elders of Israel and say to them, “The Lord, God of your fathers, God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, has appeared to me, saying, ‘I have indeed paid attention to you and the things which have been done to you in Egypt’”	
לך	Qal imv, ms
ואסף	
ת	Qal perf.; vav reversive, 2ms
ואמר	
ת	Qal perf.; vav reversive, 2ms
נראה	Niphal perf. 3ms
לאמר	ל־ .Qal inf. const +
פקוד	.Qal inf. abs
פקדתי	Qal perf. 1cs
העשוי	
י	.def. art ה־ Qal pass. part. ms with
<p>17 ואמר אעלה אתכם מעני מצרים אל־ארץ והתחתי והאמר לי והפרזי והתני והיבוסני אל־ארץ זבת חלב ודבש:</p>	

<p>(17) I said I will bring you up from the affliction of Egypt to the land of the Canaanites, the Hittites, the Amorites, the Perizzites, the Hivites, the Jebusites, to a land flowing with milk and honey.</p> <p>וְאָמַרְ Qal imperfect, 1cs</p> <p>אֲעֲלֶה Hiphil, imp. , 1cs</p> <p>זָבַתְ Qal, part. fs in construct</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">18</p> <p>אָתָּה וְזָקְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל אֶל־מֶלֶךְ מִצְרָיִם וְאֲמַרְתֶּם אֵלָיו יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵי הָעִבְרִיִּים נִקְרָה עָלֵינוּ וְעַתָּה גִלְכָּה־נָּא הָרָד שְׁלֹשֶׁת יָמִים בְּמִדְבָּר וְנִזְבְּחָה לַיהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ:</p>
<p>(18) They will listen to you [hear your voice] and then you and the elders of Israel shall enter to the king of Egypt and you shall say to him, “The Lord, God of the Hebrews has met with us and now let us go on a journey of three days in the wilderness and let us make sacrifices to the Lord our God.”</p> <p>וְשָׁמְעוּ Qal perf. vav-reversive 3ms</p> <p>וּבָאתְ Qal perf vav-reversive 2ms</p> <p>וְאֲמַרְתֶּ □ Qal perf. vav-reversive 2mp</p> <p>נִקְרָה Niphil perf. 3ms</p> <p>גִּלְכָּה Qal, imperfect, cohortative, plural</p> <p>וְנִזְבְּחָה Qal, imperfect, cohortative, plural</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">19</p> <p>וְאֲנִי יָדַעְתִּי כִּי לֹא־יֵתֵן אִתְּכֶם מֶלֶךְ מִצְרָיִם לְהֵלֶךְ וְלֹא בְּיַד חֲזָקָה:</p>
<p>(19) Now I know that the king of Egypt will not allow (give) you to go, not by a strong hand [power]</p> <p>יָדַעְתִּי Qal perf. 1cs</p> <p>יֵתֵן Qal, imperfect, 3ms</p> <p>לְהֵלֶךְ ל־ Qal inf. const +</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">20</p> <p>וְשָׁלַחְתִּי אֶת־יָדִי וְהִכִּיתִי אֶת־</p>

מִצְרַיִם בְּכֹל נִפְלְאוֹתַי אֲשֶׁר אֶעֱשֶׂה בְּקִרְבּוֹ וְאַחֲרֵי־כֵן יִשְׁלַח אֶתְכֶם :	
(20) I will send forth my hand and I will strike Egypt with all my wonders which I will make inside it and afterward, he will thrust you out.	
וְשִׁלַּחְתִּי	Qal, perf, 1cs, vav-conversive
וְהִכִּיתִי	[נכה] Hiphil, perf, 1cs, vav-conversive
נִפְלְאוֹתַי	Niphal, part, fp with 1cs pron. suffix
אֶעֱשֶׂה	Qal imperfect, 1cs
יִשְׁלַח	Piel, imperfect, 3ms
וְנָתַתִּי²¹ אֶת־תְּנוּ הָעַם־הַזֶּה בְּעֵינֵי מִצְרַיִם וְהָיָה כִּי תִלְכוּן לֹא תִלְכוּ רִיקָם:	
I will give this people favor in the eyes of the Egyptians, and when “ (21) .you go you will not go empty	
וְנָתַתִּי	Qal, perf. 1cs, vav-reversive
וְהָיָה	Qal, perf. 3ms, vav-reversive
תִּלְכוּן	Qal, imperfect, 2mp, paragogic-nun
תִּלְכוּ	Qal, imperfect, 2mp
וְשָׂאֵלָה אִשָּׁה מִשְׁכֵּנֶתָּה וּמִגֵּרַת בֵּיתָהּ כֶּסֶף וְזָהָב וְשִׂמְלֹת וְשִׂמְתָם עַל־בְּנֵיכֶם וְעַל־בָּנֹתֵיכֶם וְנִצַּלְתֶּם אֶת־מִצְרַיִם:	
(22) A woman shall ask from her neighbor and the sojourner in her house, [for] vessels of silver, vessels of gold, and clothing; and you shall set them upon your sons and upon your daughters and you will plunder Egypt.”	
וְשָׂאֵלָה	Qal, perfect, 3fs, vav-reversive
וּמִגֵּרַת	Qal participle fs, in construct [גור +] מ
וְשִׂמְתָם	Qal, perfect, 2ms, vav-reversive
וְנִצַּלְתֶּם	Piel, perfect, 2ms, vav-reversive
4	

<p>¹ וַיַּעַן מֹשֶׁה וַיֹּאמֶר וְהֵן לֹא־יִאֱמָינוּ לִי וְלֹא יִשְׁמְעוּ בְּקוֹלִי כִּי יֹאמְרוּ לֹא־נִרְאָה אֱלֹהֵי יְהוָה:</p>
<p>(1) But Moses answered and said, “Look, they will not believe me or listen to my voice, for they will say, ‘the Lord did not appear to you.’”</p> <p>וַיַּעַן Qal, imperfect, vav-conversive 3ms וַיֹּאמֶר Qal, imperfect, vav-conversive 3ms וַיִּאֱמָנוּ Hiphil, imperfect, 3mp יִשְׁמְעוּ Qal, imperfect, 3mp יֹאמְרוּ Qal, imperfect 3mp נִרְאָה Niphal, perfect, 3ms</p>
<p>² וַיֹּאמֶר אֵלָיו יְהוָה מַה בְּיָדְךָ וַיֹּאמֶר</p> <p style="text-align: right;">מִטָּה</p>
<p>(2) The Lord said to him, “What is this in your hand?” And he said “A staff.”</p>
<p>³ : וַיֹּאמֶר הֲשִׁלִּיכֶהוּ אֶרְצָה וַיִּשְׁלִיכֶהוּ אֶרְצָה וַיְהִי לְנָחָשׁ וַיִּנָּס מֹשֶׁה מִפָּנָיו:</p>
<p>(3) He said, “Throw it on the ground,” and he threw it on the ground, and it became a serpent and Moses fled from before it.</p> <p>הֲשִׁלִּיכְהוּ Hiphil, imperative, ms + 3ms verbal suffix וַיִּשְׁלִיכֶהוּ Hiphil, imperfect, 3ms, vav-conversive + 3ms verbal suffix וַיְהִי Hiphil, imperfect, 3ms, vav-conversive + 3ms verbal suffix וַיִּנָּס Qal, imperfect, 3ms, vav-conversive</p>
<p>⁴ וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֶל־מֹשֶׁה שְׁלַח יָדְךָ וַאֲחֹז בְּזַנְבּוֹ וַיִּשְׁלַח יָדוֹ וַיִּחְזַק בּוֹ וַיְהִי לְמִטָּה בְּכַפוֹ:</p>
<p>(4) The Lord said to Moses, “send forth your hand and seize [it] by its tail,” so he sent forth his hand and grasped it firmly, and it became a staff in his hand.</p>

שָׁלַח	Qal, imperative, ms
וַאֲחִזֵּז	Qal, imperative, ms
וַיִּשְׁלַח	Qal imperfect, 3ms, vav-conversive
וַיִּחַזְקֵם	Hiphil, imperfect, 3ms, vav-conversive
<p>5 לְמַעַן יֵאֱמִינוּ כִּי־נִרְאָה אֱלֹהִים יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵי אֲבֹתֵינוּ אֱלֹהֵי אַבְרָהָם אֱלֹהֵי יִצְחָק וְאֱלֹהֵי יַעֲקֹב:</p>	
<p>(5) So that they will believe that the Lord God of your fathers, God of Abraham, God of Isaac, God of Jacob appeared to you.</p>	

Lesson 45

(a) Translate:

1. He caused the wicked to dwell in darkness, but the righteous he led [caused to walk] into the light of his face.
2. He led me in the ways of affliction and he did not hear my voice when I called to him.
3. I will not again show favor to you.
4. He let me know the signs and the wonders which will be done in those days
5. God [is he/the one] bring us from the land of our afflictions.
6. He begat a son in his old age and the boy cheered the heart of his father until the end of his days.
7. He brought his father and his brothers down to Egypt.
8. Save us, Lord and visit us as you said.
9. I will not reprove you over the sin of your children.
10. Bring [cause to be near] my books and let me read to you the words which are in them.
11. You shall show me favor and remember me to Pharaoh so that that you cause me to be brought out from this house of bondage [prison].
12. In vanity I spoke to you for you did not hear my words.
13. Do not allow the sojourner to enter the temple for it a holy place.
14. He chose thirteen men and brought them to the city.
15. His brothers were jealous of him for their father loved him more than all his brothers.
16. You shall not wander lost again for I shall make known the way for you.
17. We were not able to console her after the death of her husband.

(b) Write in Hebrew

1. הוֹלִיד שְׁבָעָה עָשָׂר בָּנִים בְּחַיָּו
2. הוֹשִׁיבו אֶת־הָעַם בְּשָׁנִים עָשָׂר עָרִים קְטַנּוֹת אֲצֶל הַנְּהַר הַגָּדוֹל
3. חִלְּלֵנוּ אֶת־מְקוֹם קֹדֶשׁ וְנִוְצֵא אוֹת־חַמֹּשׁ עֶשְׂרֵה הָאֲבָנִים הַגְּדוֹלוֹת
4. וַיְהִי בְּרֵאוֹתוֹ אֶת־לִהְבֶּת הָאֵשׁ וַיִּרְץ מִן־הַבַּיִת וַיִּבְגְּדוּ וַיַּעֲלִיו אֵינָם אֵתוֹ
5. הִנֵּה כָּלֹי יָמַי עַל־הָאָרֶץ וְאֲצִוְהָ בְּיָדְךָ אֶת־שְׂמֹנֶה עֶשְׂרֵה הַנְּפֹשׁ הַזֹּאת וְתִהְיֶה לָּהֶם עֶזֶר וּמְנַחֵם

6. וַיְהִי אַחֲרֵי הַדְּבָר הַהוּא וַיַּעֲזֹב אֶת־הַבַּיִת חֲתָנּוּ וַיִּסַּע עִם־הָעָם הַזֶּה כְּגֵר בְּתוֹכָם

(c) Reading: The Ten Commandments Ex. 20:1-14

Compare with your translation of the Bible or visit Biblegateway.com or blueletterbible.org to compare different translations

Lesson 46

- (a) For each of the following jussive and converted forms first give the corresponding normal imperfect and then the perfect. Translate.

It is very important you understand these. It will save you headaches when parsing in later classes (and on the midterm and final). The apocopated forms (vav-conversive) are quite common in the Hebrew Bible.

	Binyan	Jussive/ Apocopated	Imperfect	Perfect	Definition
1.	Hiphil	וַיֹּשֶׁב	יֹשִׁיב	הוֹשִׁיב	he caused to dwell; settled
2.	Niphal	יִקָּר	יִקָּרָה	נִקְרָה	he met
3.	Hiphil	וַיִּזְרַע	יִזְרִיעַ	הוֹזִיעַ	he made known; announced
4.	Hiphil	וַיִּשְׁק	יִשְׁקָה	הִשְׁקָה	he caused to drink; watered
5.	Qal OR Hiphil	יַעַל	יַעֲלֶה	עָלָה הֶעֱלָה	he went up OR he brought up
6.	Qal <i>the sere under the prefix in the jussive is irregular</i>	יִתַע	יִתְעָה	תָּעָה	he wandered about lost
7.	Qal	יִגַּל	יִגְלֶה	גָּלָה	he uncovered; revealed
8.	Qal	יִכַּל	יִכְלֶה	כָּלָה	he finished
9.	Qal OR Hiphil	יַעַן	יַעֲנֶה	עָנָה הֶעֱנָה	he answered OR he caused to answer
10.	Hiphil	וַיִּנְשַׁע	יִנְשִׁיעַ	הוֹנִשִׁיעַ	he saved
11.	Hiphil	וַיִּשַׁג	יִשְׁיג	הִשִּׁיג	he overtook
12.	Piel	יַעַן	יַעֲנֶה	עָנָה	he oppressed
13.	Hiphil	יִזַּר	יִזְרֶה	הוֹזַרְה	he shot (an arrow); he taught
14.	Hiphil	וַיִּזְכֹּר	יִזְכֹּרֶה	הוֹזְכִירֶה	he repeated; did again
15.	Hiphil	יִדַּךְ	יִדְכֶה	הִדְכָה	he struck; plagued

(b) Translate:

1. He struck the Egyptian and killed him and buried him lest he be found.
2. They gave thanks to him, and blessed his name, for the Lord is good and his loving-kindness is eternal.
3. They went to the well so that they could water their flock.
4. I will teach you the good and just way.
5. You shall bring up my people to the land of Canaan.
6. The Lord informed [uncovered the ear of] the prophet one day before the king came.
7. They will give thanks [praise] your name for you are holy.
8. The glory of Israel has gone into exile.
9. Teach me your statutes so that I may be a righteous man.
10. Why did you strike the sojourner to kill him.
11. Come now, let us kill them lest they increase and fight with us.
12. The people fled from the battle, and also many fell from the people.
13. He commanded us to do [follow/keep] all these statutes.
14. He sent the man before them to teach them the way.
15. They will hear and learn to fear [the inf. const. of this verb is irregular] the Lord.
16. I will make you numerous upon the face of the earth and you will be a great and strong people.
17. Rend your hearts [singular functioning as a distributive; i.e each one, your heart] and not your garments and return to the Lord your God.
18. The Lord who made Moses and who brought your fathers up from the land of Egypt.
19. He carried the inhabitants of Jerusalem in to exile to a far land.

(a) Write in Hebrew

1. אֹרְחָה לַיהוָה
2. הִגְלִי אֶתְנִי
3. לְמַד אֶתִּי וְאֲדַע אֶת־נִפְלְאוֹתֶיךָ הַרְבּוֹת
4. הוֹשֵׁעַ אֶתְנִי מִיַּד אִיְבֵינִי
5. וְהָיָה כְשִׁמְעוּ עַל־הַדְבָר הַזֶּה יִקְנֵא
6. עֲבֹדֶתְ אֶתְּם לְשׂוֹא כִּי לֹא־עָזְרוּ אֶתְּךָ

7. יִכְיֶה יְהוָה אֶת־עַמּוֹ

(b) Reading: Deuteronomy 6:1-9

*Compare with your translation of the Bible or visit the Unbound Bible
<http://unbound.biola.edu/> to compare different translations*

Lesson 47

(a) Translate:

(b) Negate each of the imperative sentences in (a)

1. Bring him here	אֲלֹהֵי תָבִיא . . .
2. Set it down there*	אֲלֹהֵי תַנְיַח . . .
3. Remove it from upon the table	אֲלֹהֵי תִסְרוּ . . .
4. Prepare me a little to eat	אֲלֹהֵי תִכְנֶנּוּ . . .
5. Set my books here*	אֲלֹהֵי תַנְיַחוּ . . .
6. Bring them back to me	אֲלֹהֵי תָשִׁיב . . .
7. Give us rest*	אֲלֹהֵי תַנְיַח . . .
8. Lift up the stones	אֲלֹהֵי תִרְיִמוּ . . .
9. Bring (fs) us water and food	אֲלֹהֵי תָבִיא . . .
10. Hurry, for they are pursuing after us	אֲלֹהֵי תַמְהָרוּ . . .

*The difference between the two hiphil definitions of נָוַח involves the doubling of the nun (which, in turn, affects the length of the vowel before it):

תַּנְיַח תַּנְיַח to cause to rest, set at rest

תַּנְיַח תַּנְיַח to set down, deposit, leave alone

(c) Translate:

(d) Convert each of the sentences in (c) to sequential form:

1. I brought my offering	וָאָבֵא . . .
2. They turned away their faces	וַיִּסְרוּ . . .
3. I made the house ready for you	וָאָכַן . . .
4. We set the gold near the vessels	וַנְנַח . . .
5. He understood the words of the statues	וַיִּבֶן . . .
6. I lifted up my voice and wept	וָאָרַם . . .
7. He brought us back to our land	וַיָּשֶׁב . . .
8. They destroyed the cities of the enemies	וַיִּתְרַמוּ . . .

9. We arranged the stones on the riverbank	וַנַּעֲרֹךְ . . .
10. She hurried to meet me	וַתִּמְהַר . . .

(e) Translate

1. The Lord in the heavens has made ready his throne.
2. Also, they did not listen to their judges for they acted wantonly after other gods.
3. Where did you set the vessels of the altar?
4. The people will see with their eyes and hear with their ears and understand with their heart and return to me.
5. When he lifted his staff, the people were silent [astounded].
6. Why won't you return us to our city and our people?
7. Turn aside from the evil way and observe my laws, my statutes, my commandments to do them all the days of your lives.
8. Then you will understand righteousness and judgment for your wisdom will enter your heart and you will be a just man.
9. They did not understand my advice and did not hear my voice [obey me].
10. Because [Forasmuch as] I lifted you up from the midst of the people and made you head over my people and [yet] you have not been as my servant David who observed my commandments and who followed [walked after] me with all his heart to do only [that which was] just in my eyes, you have done evil in my eyes and you have thrust me behind you. [Behold] I am about to bring evil upon your house and I will burn after you [devastate you] until you are finished. [cf. 1 Kings 14:7-10]

(f) Translate into Hebrew

1. יָנִיחַ אֶת־עֲמוֹ כְּאִשֶּׁר יוֹשִׁיב אֹתָם בְּעִיר הַחֲדָשָׁה

2. הִבֵּאתִי אֹתָם אֶל־הַמָּקוֹם אֲשֶׁר הִכִּינֹתִי לָהֶם וְאָנִיחַ אֹתָם שָׁם

3. אֵיפֹה הִכִּינֹו הָאֲנָשִׁים אֶת־הַמִּזְבֵּחַ

4. אֵלֶיךָ אֲתָדָּךְ וְהִנִּיחֹתִי אֲתָדָּךְ

5. אֶל־תָּרִים אֶת־קוֹלְךָ פֶּן־יִשְׁמְעוּ וּבָאוּ וְתָרַגּוּ אֹתָנוּ

6. וְהָיָה כְּהִגְלוֹתוֹ אֹתָנוּ כֵּן יָשִׁיב אֹתָנוּ

7. יִלְמַד אֹתָנוּ שִׁירִים חֲדָשִׁים רַבִּים וְנוֹדְדָה לִיהוּדָה

(g) Reading: Rahab and the Spies (Joshua 2:1-11)

*Compare with your translation of the Bible or visit the Unbound Bible
<http://unbound.biola.edu/> to compare different translations*

Lesson 48

(a) Translate

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I have broken his commandment 2. The Lord did not allow him to hurt me 3. The king did evil in the eyes of the Lord and he was more evil than all who were before him 4. They began to weep and to rend their garments 5. She began to act wantonly and to do wickedly | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. He broke his covenant with me 7. They will begin to understand when I speak to them 8. Their words were wicked for they acted wickedly 9. We began to line up in battle 10. He averted his eyes from the sight |
|---|---|

(b) Translate into Hebrew using the constructions treated in §173

1. וְשָׁבְנוּ וְהִבְאֵנִי
2. הוֹאִילֹוּ לְנוֹחַ
3. מִהֲרֵתִי עָרַכְתִּי אֹתוֹ
4. וַיִּשְׁכַּם וַיִּסֹּר אֹתָם
5. וַיִּשָּׁב וַיִּךְ אֹתוֹ
6. וַיִּשָּׁב וַיִּכּוּ
7. וַיִּמְהָרוּ וַיִּבְיֵאוּ אֹתוֹ
8. הוֹאִיל לְהִשִּׁי

(c) Translate:

1. He arose early and stood beside the way to [of] the gate.
2. The king sent, saying, Go, meet him then strike him so that he dies.
3. The man quickly went and told the words to the priest.
4. When we go around the city, its wall will fall
5. He did more and more evil in the eyes of the Lord
6. They entered the house shut the door after them
7. David and his men [he, and his men] went early in the morning to return to that land.
8. In that day, there will restore the dead to life, and there will be no more death.

9. Hurry and go lest he quickly overtakes us.
10. Did I not swear to you that I will fight for you? Why did you not believe the words of my oath?
11. You were willing to bless the house of your servant to exist forever.
12. She had them make an oath that they would not kill her or the house of her father.

(d) Reading: Joshua 2:12-24) Rahab and the Spies (concluded)

*Compare with your translation of the Bible or visit the Unbound Bible
<http://unbound.biola.edu/> to compare different translations*

Lesson 49

(a) Transform each of the following sentences into the passive, replacing the Hiphil verb with the Hophal according to the example:

1. He removed the vessel from upon the altar	הוֹסֵר הַכֵּלִי . . .	The vessel was removed . . .
2. They smote the man	וַיִּכּוּ הָאֲנָשִׁים	The man was smitten
3. He settled the people there	הוֹשִׁב הָעָם שָׁם	The people were settled there
4. She brought the men down from the roof	הוֹרְדוּ הָאֲנָשִׁים . . .	The men were brought down from the roof.
5. He brought the evil ones outside	הוֹצִאוּ הָרָשָׁעִים חוּצָה	The evils ones were brought outside
6. He brought the cow up to the altar	הָעֹלָתָה הַפָּרָה . . .	The cow was brought up . . .
7. He told him the words of the officer	הִגִּיד לוֹ דְּבָרֵי הַסָּרִיס Unexpectedly, in BH, the ms form of נגד is often used with the plural דְּבָרִים	The words of the officer were told to him
8. He threw the man off the city wall	הִשְׁלַךְ הָאִישׁ . . .	The man was thrown off . . .
9. I showed you great wonders	הִרְאִיתֶם נִפְלְאוֹת רַבּוֹת	Great wonders were shown to you
10. He brought it to the temple	וַיּוֹבֵא . . .	It was brought . . .

(b) Translate:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. We were delivered | 8. The people who were settled |
| 2. They were caused to stand | 9. They were enslaved |
| 3. She was brought near | 10. The men who were smitten |
| 4. The man who was brought | 11. They were removed |
| 5. The people who were carried into exile | 12. The covenant which was annulled/the broken covenant |
| 6. I was removed/taken away | |
| 7. They will be able | |

(c) Translate:

1. Will you really [surely] rule over us?*
2. I will give her to *one* who is pleasing [perfect of יִשָּׂר] in my sight.
3. When he saw the men he was angry at them.
4. The famine was strong [heavy] in all the land at that time.
5. Like the lion, I will pursue after my enemies [those who hate me] and I will roar against them as a lion roars.
6. The word was pleasing in the king's eyes.
7. Be strong and do not fear for I am with you.
8. He will meditate upon the laws of the Lord by day and night.
9. Do not be angry with me, my father, for I have not sinned against you.
10. Joseph ruled over all the land of Egypt.
11. Pharaoh's heart was hard and he refused to send forth the Hebrews.
12. Therefore, the evil ones will not arise in an assembly of righteous ones.
13. Thus spoke Moses to all the congregation of Israel.
14. He slaughtered the young goat and set it *as* an offering on the altar.

*the first letter is an interrogative ה attached to a very regular Qal infinitive absolute. The vowels under ה verbal prefixes do not reduce. I think Lambdin was trying to be tricky here.

(d) Write in Hebrew:

1. הוֹפֵר הַחֶק
2. הוֹחֵלָה הַמְּלֶאכָה וְלֹא כָלְתָהּ
3. הַשְּׁבַע כִּי יִשְׁבִּים לְשׁוֹב בַּיּוֹם הַרְבִּיעִי
4. נָפַל מִן־הַהוֹמָה וַיָּמָת
5. הִלְקַח אֶל־הוֹצָת הָעִיר וַיָּמָת שָׁם
6. עֲמָדָה אֶצֶל הַדָּלָת עַד־סָרוּ

(e) Reading: Judges 14:1-10. Samson and the Riddle.

*Compare with your translation of the Bible or visit the Unbound Bible
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Lesson 50

(a) Translate:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why did you hide [yourselves] from me? 2. Seek favor (for yourself) from me and I will be gracious with you. 3. The young men [chosen ones] who are going continuously on foot 4. He began to prophesy 5. I prayed to him but he did not hear | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. They hid themselves for they were very afraid 7. Will you pray on my behalf [for me]? 8. Who are the ones [who are] prophesying? 9. Your (f) prayer has been heard* 10. I will prophesy concerning [against] your house 11. Hide yourself** |
|--|---|

* This is translated as a Niphal perfect, 3fs. The verb could be a Qal cohortative 1cp, as the vowels are the same for both forms; however you would expect (especially in “Lambdin Hebrew”) a direct object marker on “your prayer.” As poetry often does not use direct object markers, you *could* say that this is poetic, “Let us hear your prayer”

**Niphal fs imperative—the clue here is that the initial ׀ is not interrogative (although the interrogative ׀, normally ׀׀, is ׀׀ before a guttural followed by ׀ —the vowel change occurs to avoid the HaHa sound—cf Lambdin p. 48). Looking at the first two letters, there is no shewa, so it looks like Niphal (there is a sere instead of a hireq because the ׀ can’t be doubled; also, it is not perfect, the only perfect ending with a hireq yod has a tav ׀׀)

(b) Translate:

1. Truly we are guilty concerning our brother because^a we saw his soul’s distress when he implored us for favor and we did not listen.
2. He told David, “My father seeks to kill you and now take care^b in the morning and hide yourself.
3. I will raise up^c for myself a faithful priest, he will do [act] according to my heart and my soul [mind] and I will build for him a faithful house and he shall walk continually before my messiah all the days [forever]. (cf 1 Samuel 2:35)
4. The sin of Judah is engraved^d upon the tablet of their heart.
5. They spread out their cloaks on the ground and sat upon them.
6. The Lord brought Abram [to the] outside and said, “Look to the heavens and count the stars, if you are able to count them,” and he said to him, “thus will be your seed.”
7. Moses extended his hand over the sea and made the sea move [go] with a mighty wind all night. And he made the sea into dry ground.
8. He spread out his hands to the heavens and prayed.

9. They heard the sound (voice) of the Lord God walking to and fro in the garden and the man and his wife hid themselves from before the Lord God in the midst of the tree(s) of the garden
10. I implored for favor from the Lord at that time, saying, “Lord God^d, you have begun^c to show your servant your might and your strong hand, for who is god in the heavens and in the earth who will do as you are doing?”

^a אֲשֶׁר here is used as a conjunction rather than a relative pronoun

^bNiphal functioning as reflexive. “Observe yourself”

^cWith Hiphal perfects of hollow and geminates, there is propretonic reduction when the ׀ת and ׀ני suffixes are added; see p 237)

^dQal passive participle, fs

^eNote the unusual vovelling of יהוה in the phrase אֲדֹנָי יְהוִה. אֲדֹנָי means Lord. יהוה is the proper name of God, which we do not pronounce, but rather read as “adonai” or “Lord”. In this phrase (which occurs at times in the OT) we can’t read “adonai adonai” or “Lord Lord.” Instead the Masorettes pointed יהוה with the vowels of אֱלֹהִים; this indicates that יהוה should be read as “elohim” or in English, “God”. This is where the translation “Lord God” comes from.

(c) Write in Hebrew:

1. הוֹמַת הָאָרֶץ וַתִּשְׁלַף מִפִּלְתוֹ עַל-יַד-הַדְּרֹךְ
2. בִּקְשׁוּ כָל-הָעָרֹב הַהוּא וְלֹא יָכֻלוּ לְמַצֵּא אֶת-הַגְּדִי הָאֲבֵד*
3. בָּעֵת הַהִיא אִין מֶלֶךְ מִשָּׁל בְּיִשְׂרָאֵל
4. הוּאֲלָנוּ וַנִּשָּׁב שָׁם**
5. לָכֵן חֹזֵק וְאֶל-תִּבְרַח מִפְּנֵי אִיבִיךָ
6. תִּשְׁמַד אֶת-הָעֵדָה
7. אִין אִישׁ מִתְנַבֵּא בְּאֶרֶץ בְּיָמִים הָהֵם

*this is not obvious—especially since “lost” does not appear in the glossary; however, אבד to perish, also has a secondary meaning if the Qal of “to become lost”

**for this hendiadys construction, see top of page 239

(d) Reading: Judges 14:11-20. Samson and the Riddle.

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Lesson 51

(a) Give the Hebrew for the following numbers:

In my answers, I used the conjunction (numbers may occur with or without a conjunction) and made the final number masculine (it would qualify a feminine noun).

Don't forget the following rules when using ו :

Forms of the Conjunction	
וְ	Common form
וּ	Before
	A labial consonant פ, ב, or מ
	A word beginning with any consonant (except וּ) + shewa
וֹ	(contraction)
	Before a word beginning with וּ
וּוְ	Before a guttural with a composite shewa וּוְ, וּוּ, וּוּ the conjunction takes on the corresponding vowel

1. שְׁלֹשֶׁת אֲלָפִים וְחֲמִשׁ מֵאוֹת וְחֲמִשִּׁים וָאַרְבַּע
2. אֶלֶף וּמֵאוֹתַיִם וְשָׁלֹשִׁים וְשִׁמּוֹנֶה
3. תְּשַׁעַת אֲלָפִים וְשֵׁשׁ מֵאוֹת וְשִׁבְעִים וָאֶחָד
4. שְׁמוֹנֶת אֲלָפִים וָאַרְבַּע מֵאוֹת וָאַרְבָּעִים וְשָׁנַיִם
5. שִׁבְעַת אֲלָפִים וְשֵׁשׁ מֵאוֹת וְשִׁמּוֹנִים וְשָׁלֹשׁ
6. שִׁבְעַת אֲלָפִים וְשָׁלֹשׁ מֵאוֹת וְעֶשְׂרִים וְחֲמִשׁ
7. חֲמִשָּׁת אֲלָפִים וְשִׁמּוֹנֶה מֵאוֹת וְתִשְׁעִים וְתִשַׁע
8. אֲלָפִים וּמֵאָה וְשִׁבַּע
9. אַרְבַּעַת אֲלָפִים וְתִשַׁע מֵאוֹת וְשָׁשִׁים
10. עֶשְׂרֵת אֲלָפִים וְשָׁלֹשׁ מֵאוֹת וָאַרְבָּעִים וְתִשַׁע
11. מֵאֵת אֶלֶף
12. מֵאוֹתַיִם וְעֶשְׂרִים אֶלֶף
13. אַרְבַּע מֵאָה וְשָׁשִׁים אֶלֶף

14. חָמַשׁ מֵאוֹת וְשָׁמְנִים וְשִׁבְעֵת אֶלֶף וְתִשְׁעַ מֵאוֹת וְשָׁשִׁים וְשָׁלֹשׁ

15. שֵׁשׁ מֵאוֹת וְשָׁשִׁים וְשִׁשָּׁת אֶלֶף וְשֵׁשׁ מֵאוֹת וְשָׁשִׁים וְשֵׁשׁ

(b) Analyze and translate the following verbs:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. we were killed; Polal | 8. and he worshipped;
Hishtaphel [the ך is part of
the stem, which is
apocopated] |
| 2. you (fs) shall establish
yourself; Hithpolel | 9. you (m) aroused yourselves;
Hithpolel |
| 3. she [or you (ms)] will
arouse; Polel | 10. I killed; Polel |
| 4. station yourself (f); Hithpael | 11. I raised myself up;
Hithpolel |
| 5. they (m) are establishing;
Polel | 12. they (m) worshipped OR
worship! (mp); Hishtaphel |
| 6. you (ms) raised up; Polel | |
| 7. they (m) will kill
themselves; Hithpolel | |

(c) Translate:

1. The Lord broke down my enemies before me.
2. Who am I that I should judge this your people?
3. I will stir up my men against my enemies.
4. I have not hidden your kindness and your truth from this congregation.
5. They breached the city wall of Jerusalem.
6. There is not one who arouses himself to call on your name.
7. They were judged and were destroyed from upon the earth.
8. The man increased very, very precipitously [to a sudden a great degree]; OR . . .
very much indeed.
9. Tell me now what you did and do not hide [it] from me.
10. At that time, the Ark of the Covenant will be taken from among us.
11. Gather* seventy men from the elders of Israel and take them and have them stand
there with you.
12. Jacob made a sacrifice there.
13. David said to him, “your blood is upon your head for your mouth answered
[testified] for/against you saying, ‘I killed the Lord’s anointed.’”
14. I will not reprove you over your sacrifices.
15. The Lord established the earth upon the rivers which are under it.
16. The woman was taken to the house of Pharaoh.

*Qal ms imperative with cohortative הִי (which looks just like a Qal Perfect 3ms)

(d) Write in Hebrew:

1. הִי אִישׁ יִשְׂרָאֵל וְצִדִּיק וַיִּתְהַלֵּךְ בְּדַרְךָ יְהוָה
2. וְהִי בְּהִתְפַּלֵּל אֵלָיו וְשָׁמַע אֶת־תְּפִלָּתוֹ
3. כַּאֲשֶׁר יַחֲלוּ לְהִתְנַבֵּא בְּשֵׁמִי אֶל־תִּשְׁמַע לְדַבְרֵיהֶם כִּי אֲנָשִׁים רָעִים הֵם הַהֲלֹכִים
בְּדַרְךָ הַרְשָׁעִים
4. נִגְשׂוּ אֵלָיו וַיִּשְׁתַּחֲוּוּ אֶרְצָה כִּי יֵרְאוּ אֶת־מְאֹד
5. יִפְרֹץ הָעָם הַזֶּה וַיִּכַּל לָנוּ
6. בְּעִזּוֹ יִשׁוּעַתָּנוּ וְלֹא יַעֲזֹב אֶתָּנוּ אִם נִתְחַנֵּן לוֹ

(e) Reading: 1 Samuel 3:1-18. Samuel and Eli

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Lesson 52

(a) Transform the following according to the example and translate:

1. זָכַרְתָּ אֹתָם <i>You remembered them</i>	6. שִׁבַּרְתָּ אֹתוֹ <i>You broke it</i>	11. שָׁכַחְתָּ אֹתִי <i>You forgot me</i>
2. שָׁפַט אֶתְנוּ <i>He judged us</i>	7. קָבְצָתָ אֶתָּן <i>(You gathered them (f</i>	12. עָזַבְתָּ אֹתוֹ <i>You abandoned him</i>
3. לָכַדְתָּ אֹתִי <i>You captured me</i>	8. מָכַר אֶתְךָ <i>He sold you</i>	13. אָסַר אֶתְךָ <i>He bound you</i>
4. סָגַר אֹתוֹ <i>He closed it</i>	9. גָּנַב אֶתָּהּ <i>(He stole it (f</i>	14. בָּרָא אֹתָם <i>He created them</i>
5. תָּפַשְׁתָּ אֶתָּהּ <i>(You grabbed it (f</i>	10. גָּאֵל אֶתְךָ <i>(He redeemed you (f</i>	15. מָאָס אֹתוֹ <i>He refused it/him</i>

(b) Transform the following according to the example and translate:

1. אָחַזְתָּהּ <i>He seized her</i>	6. קָזַרוּ <i>He reaped it</i>	11. שָׁתָּהוּ <i>He drank it</i>
2. נִגְפַתוֹ <i>You struck him</i>	7. שָׁמַךְ <i>He set you</i>	12. בָּזְנִי <i>He despised me</i>
3. נִשְׂאָנוּ <i>He lifted us</i>	8. שְׁלַחְתָּנִי <i>You sent me</i>	13. רָאִיתָן <i>You saw them (f)</i>
4. נָתַתָּנוּ <i>You gave us</i>	9. בָּנִיתוֹ <i>You built it</i>	14. עָנִיתוֹ <i>You oppressed him</i>
5. יָצַרָם <i>He fashioned them</i>	10. קָנָה <i>He purchased it (f)</i>	15. סָבְבָנוּ <i>He surrounded us</i>

(c) Translate the following. Replace the nominal object with the appropriate pronoun, suffixed to the verb.

(d) Transform the verbs of Exercise (c) to the 2nd person masculine singular and add the object suffix of the 1st person plural

(c)		(d)
1. He sanctified the chief	קִדְּשׁוּ	קִדְּשִׁתָּנוּ
2. He drove the nations away	גָּרַשׁם	גָּרַשִׁתָּנוּ
3. He blessed the harvest	בָּרַכּוּ	בָּרַכְתָּנוּ

4. He sent out the messenger	שְׁלַחַו	שְׁלַחְתָּנוּ
5. He spurned the lord	נֶאֱצַו	נֶאֱצַתָּנוּ
6. He oppressed the poor	עָנַם	עָנִיתָנוּ
7. He commanded his chiefs	צִוָּם	צִוִּיתָנוּ
8. He concealed the deed	כִּתְדוּ	כִּתְדִיתָנוּ
9. He mentioned his name	הִזְכִּירוּ	הִזְכַּרְתָּנוּ
10. He presented his offering	הִקְרִיבָהּ	הִקְרַבְתָּנוּ
11. He caused the people to cross	הֶעֱבִירוּ	הֶעֱבַרְתָּנוּ
12. He brought the food near	הִגִּישׁוּ	הִגַּשְׁתָּנוּ
13. He brought the spies down	הוֹרִידָם	הוֹרַדְתָּנוּ
14. He showed his sign	הִרְאָהוּ	הִרְאִיתָנוּ
15. He let the king live	הִחְיָהוּ	הִחְיִיתָנוּ

(e) Give the Hebrew for the following orally; use object suffixes when possible.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. וְשִׁמְחָנוּ | 5. וְהִעֲלִיתָנוּ | 9. וְהַעִידָם |
| 2. וְנִחַמָּם | 6. וְהִכָּהוּ | 10. וְנִטְעָתוּ |
| 3. וְהִשְׁבַּעְתָּם | 7. הוֹשַׁעְתָּהּ | |
| 4. וְהִשִּׁיבָדָהּ | 8. וְהִשְׁלִיכָם | |

(f) Write in Hebrew:

1. וַיְהִי בְמֶלֶךְ בּוֹ וַיִּקְצַף וַיִּשְׁלַח אֶת־אֲנָשָׁיו לְמַעַן יָמִיתוּ אֹתָם
2. וַיְהִי בְבוֹאָם אֶל־הָעִיר וַיֵּרְאוּ כִי בָרְחוּ הָעַם וְכִי עָזְבוּ אֶת־בְּתִיחָם וְאֶת־רְכוּשָׁם וְאֶת־קִצִּירָם וְאֶת־כָּל־לֶחֶם
3. וַיְהִי כַאֲשֶׁר רָאוּ הָעַם אֶת־הַמַּעֲשִׂים אֲשֶׁר עָשׂוּ שָׂרֵיהֶם וַיִּמְרְדוּ בָהֶם וַיִּתְּרְגוּ אֹתָם
4. לָמָּה אֲשַׁתְּחֶוּהָ לִפְנֵי צְלָמִי הָעֵץ הָאֵלֶּה וְלִפְנֵי צְלָמִי הָאֲבֵן הָאֵלֶּה אֵין בָּהֶם רוּחַ חַיִּים וְלֹא יִכְלוּ לַעֲשׂוֹת בְּעַדִּי בְּהַתְּפַלְלִי אֲלֵיהֶם וּבְקִרְאוֹ בְּשִׁמָּם

(g) Reading: 1 Samuel 8:4-22. The Evils of Kingship:

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Lesson 53

(a) Transform the following according to the example and translate:

1. גִּדְּשׁוּ אֹתָם <i>They drove them away</i>	7. קִדְּשׁוּ אֹתִי <i>They sanctified me</i>	12. הֶעֱבִירוּ אֹתָם <i>They brought them over</i>
2. מָכַרְנוּ אֹתָם <i>We sold them</i>	8. לָכַדְתִּי אֹתָם <i>I captured them</i> <i>OR you (fs) captured them:</i>	13. הִזְכַּרְתָּם אֹתִי <i>You mentioned me</i>
3. אָחַזוּ אֹתִי <i>They seized me</i>	9. גָּנַבְנוּ אֹתוֹ <i>We stole it</i>	14. סָגַרְתִּי אֹתוֹ <i>I closed it OR</i> <i>you (fs) closed it</i>
4. זָכַרְתִּי אֹתְךָ <i>I remembered you</i>	10. נִגַּפְתָּ אֹתִי <i>You (f) struck me</i>	15. גָּאֲלָנוּ אֹתְךָ <i>(We redeemed you (f</i>
5. קָצַרְתָּם אֹתוֹ <i>You harvested it</i>	11. בֵּרַכְנוּ אֹתְךָ <i>They blessed you</i>	
6. שָׁתִיתִי אֹתוֹ <i>I drank it</i> <i>OR you (fs) drank it:</i>		
שָׁתִיתָ אֹתוֹ		

(b) Transform the following according to the example and translate:

1. הִפְשִׁיתִין <i>I seized them (f)</i>	6. נֶאֱצָוהוּ <i>They spurned him</i>	11. עָנְתָם <i>She answered them</i>
2. שִׁלְחָתָנוּ <i>She expelled us</i>	7. צִוִּינוּם <i>We commanded them</i>	12. שָׁכַחוּךָ <i>They forgot you (f)</i>
3. עִנְיָנוּם <i>They spoke against them</i>	8. הִרְאוּנִי <i>They showed me</i>	13. בִּזְיוֹנָהוּ <i>We despised him</i>
4. מָשַׁחְנוּהוּ <i>We anointed him</i>	9. הוֹרִידְתָם <i>She brought them down</i>	14. הִנְשִׂיתֶיהָ <i>I brought her near</i>
5. שָׂמְנוּם <i>We set them</i>	10. בָּנִיתֶיהָ <i>I built it (f)</i>	15. בָּזְתָנִי <i>She despised me</i>

(c) Translate the following. Replace the object with the appropriate pronoun suffixed to the verb.

1. They abandoned their God עֲזָבוּהוּ
2. I broke the sword שִׁבַּרְתִּיהוּ
3. You saw their calves רָאִיתָם

4. They oppressed the people	עָנִוּהוּ
5. They bound the young men	אָסְרוּם
6. They rejected my words	מָאָסוּם
7. We helped the poor	עֲזַרְנוּם
8. They took our harvest	לָקְחוּהוּ
9. We saved the chiefs	הוֹשַׁעְנוּם
10. You planted the vineyards	נִטְעַתוּם
11. They split the trees	בָּקְעוּם
12. They consoled the men	נִחַמּוּם
13. I gathered the lambs	קִבַּצְתִּים
14. You brought up the children	הֵעֵלִיתֶם
15. He restored the silver	שָׁלְמוֹ

(d) Write in Hebrew:

1. נוֹסִיף לְקִרְאָתוֹ
2. הִחֲלוּ לְקַרֵב אֶל־הָעִיר בְּעָרֵב בְּטָרֵם יִסְגֵר הַשָּׁעַר
3. בָּעֵת הַהִיא לֹא הָיָה לָנוּ מְקוֹם לְשָׁכֵן בּוֹ וְנוֹסַף לָלֶכֶת
4. גַּם בְּעֵדָה הַזֹּאת יֵשׁ אֲנָשִׁים רְשָׁאִים אֲשֶׁר אֵינָם שֹׁמְעִים בְּדַבַּר יְהוָה וְהִפְצִים לְהַפְרֹת אֶת־חֻקֹּתָיו
5. הִנֵּה הִתְנַבֵּא נָא לָעַם כִּי יָמִים רָעִים בָּאִים וְלֹא יוֹכְלוּ לְהִתְחַבֵּא מִן־הָאִימָה אֲשֶׁר נִפְלְתָ עֲלֵיהֶם
6. הַשְׁתַּחֲוּוּ עַל־עַשְׁכֶּם וְהוֹדוּ לְמַצִּילְךָ מִן־צָרְחֶכֶם

(e) Reading: II Samuel 12:1-15a

Compare with your translation of the Bible or visit the Unbound Bible <http://unbound.biola.edu/> to compare different translations

Lesson 54

(a) Transform according to the example and translate:

1. יָטַם <i>He will turn them aside</i>	6. רָפְאוּם <i>Heal them</i>	11. תִּטְהוּ <i>Turn it aside</i>
2. יִמְאָסוּהוּ <i>They will despise him</i>	7. מְשַׁחוּהוּ <i>Anoint him</i>	12. גָּרְשׁוּם <i>Drive them out</i>
3. שְׁלֵמָהּ <i>Recompense her</i>	8. יִכְתֹּרֵם <i>He will conceal them</i>	13. אַל-תִּקְלָלָהּ <i>Do not curse her</i>
4. אַל-תִּפְּשָׁנִי <i>Do not forsake me</i>	9. תִּנְחַמוּנִי <i>You (mp) will console us</i>	14. שֶׁרְתֵּהוּ <i>Serve him</i>
5. עֲזָרֵנוּ <i>Help us</i>	10. תִּמְצָאֵנִי <i>You (she) will find me</i>	אל-תִּבְזֹנֵנִי <i>Do not despise me</i>

(b) Transform according to the example and translate:

1. הַעֲדֵר אֹתָם <i>Warn them</i>	6. יִהְשָׁבוּ אֹתִי <i>Let them reckon [impute] me</i>	11. שְׁלַחוּ אֹתִי <i>Send me</i>
2. יִאָּרְיֵךְ אֹתָם <i>He will lengthen them</i>	7. יִגְדִּיל אֹתָם <i>He will magnify them</i>	12. נִיָּךְ אֹתִי <i>He smote me</i>
3. הוֹרֵד אֹתוֹ <i>Bring him down</i>	8. נִיּוֹר אֹתוֹ <i>And he taught him</i>	13. הַצְלֵחַ אֹתִי <i>Make me prosperous</i>
4. יוֹלִיךְ אֹתְךָ <i>He will lead you</i>	9. נִישַׁג אֹתָנוּ <i>And he overtook us</i>	14. נִישָׁמַע אֹתָם <i>And he told them</i>
5. יִבְקַע אֹתָם <i>He will split them</i>	10. הֲאַבֵּד אֹתָם <i>Destroy them</i>	15. יִטְשׁוּ אֹתְךָ <i>They will abandon you</i>

(c) Translate the following. Replace the nominal object with the appropriate pronoun, suffixed to the verb.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 1. He will give us rain | יִתְּנֵהוּ |
| 2. Hear my supplication | שְׁמַעָהּ |
| 3. Bring back the foreigner | תְּשִׁיבֵהוּ |
| 4. Spurn the evil ones | נֶאֱצֵם |
| 5. Tell the nations | תְּשַׁמְעֵם |
| 6. Hide the money | תִּסְתִּירֵהוּ |

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 7. Kill their chiefs | המיתם |
| 8. Burn their cities | בערן |
| 9. Do not sacrifice the lamb | אל־תזבחהו |
| 10. He will throw his sword to the ground | ישליכה |
| 11. Give me my property | תנה |
| 12. Mention (cause to be remembered) his name | תזכירהו |
| 13. Mention their works | תזכירום |
| 14. Bring the ark | תביאהו |
| 15. Plant the olive trees | נטעם |

(d) Write in Hebrew:

1. תבא את־תחנותי לפניך יהוה
2. יוסיף לתת מטר על־הארץ
3. מי האיש הנכרי שהוא אשר תזקנים מדברים עמו
4. נפלה עליהם יראתו וימס את־לבם בקרבם
5. אלה באמת ובצדקה כל־ימי חיי
6. יראת יהוה תחלת חכמה
7. יפלו לפניו גם ההזקים
8. יען הרגת את־משיחו ומתה* גם אתה
9. חן את־הדלים כי אין להם עזר אחר
10. לא אשמע לתפלותיכם ולתחנותיכם

see Lambdin p. 94 for this form *