

Review of Lessons 1 through 7

A. Some facts about the Hebrew language:

1. The Hebrew alphabet consists of 22 letters, and they are consonants only.
2. The original Hebrew Bible has no vowels.
3. The vowels, or more accurately, the vowel points are developed by the Masoretes and there are ten (10) vowel points.
4. The Hebrew language is a Semitic language. Some of the other Semitic languages are Aramaic, Canaanite, Ugaritic and Arabic.
5. In most Hebrew words, the accent is on the last syllable.
6. Hebrew words may not be divided at the end of a line.
7. Hebrew letters have numerical values.
8. Not all feminine nouns in the singular end in הָ, ךָּ, or תּ, but the exceptions are a few.
9. Adjectives may not be placed either before or after the noun they qualify. It can only be placed after the noun it is modifying.
10. Adjectives can take the definite article.

B. Which of the following definite articles are correctly pointed?

(a) הַמֶּלֶךְ

(b) הַדָּלֵת (After an article, a dagesh must follow and to be placed in the first letter of the word.)

(c) הַשִּׁיר

(d) הַלְיֵלָה

C. Pick out and explain the odd items in the following:

1. פ, מ, כ, ג

Odd: מ because it cannot take dagesh lene

2. ל, מ, פ, כ

Odd: ל because it does not have a final form

3. מ, ק, ב, ע

Odd: ע because it does not take dagesh forte

4. ך, ךָּ, ךָּ, ךָּ

Odd: ך because it is long

5. ך , ם , ן , ף , ץ

Odd: ך because it is not a vowel

6. Arabic, Aramaic, Akkadian, Persian

Odd: Persian because it is not a Semitic language

D. Translate the following into Hebrew:

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|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. a beautiful day | יום יפה |
| 2. the good horse | הסוס הטוב |
| 3. to the old king | אל-המלך הזקן |
| 4. and the young son | והבן הצעיר |
| 5. from the big house | מן-הבית הגדול |
| 6. with a small horse under a tree | עם סוס קטן תחת עץ |
| 7. a great light from the house | אור גדול מן-הבית |