

PHRASES FOR USE IN THE CLASSROOM - **1.35 ביטויים לשימוש בכיתה**



Use with Software Chapter 1:7 "Vocabulary Presentation"



The verbs used below are *infinitive* forms as indicated by the **ל**. The infinitive is often used when giving a "command". Infinitive forms will be discussed later: §3.21.



Carry out these requests as your teacher makes them in random order.*

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----|
| Please write "Hello" in the notebook. | הבקשה לכתוב "שלום" במחברת | .1 |
| Please write on the chalkboard | הבקשה לכתוב על הלוח | .2 |
| Please read | הבקשה לקרוא | .3 |
| Please open your book | הבקשה לפתוח את הספר | .4 |
| Please open to page ten | הבקשה לפתוח העמוד עשר | .5 |
| Please speak Hebrew | הבקשה לדבר עברית | .6 |
| Please look to the right | הבקשה להסתכל ימנה | .7 |
| Look to the left | להסתכל שמאלה | .8 |
| Speak loudly | לדבר בקול רם | .9 |
| Speak quickly | לדבר מהר | .10 |
| Please listen to the teacher | הבקשה להקשיב למורה / למורה | .11 |
| Don't listen to the teacher | ללא להקשיב למורה / למורה | .12 |
| Please speak slowly . | הבקשה לדבר לאט | .13 |
| Please write the word | הבקשה לכתוב את המילה: תודה | .14 |

*Note: The **עצ** could have been added to the first **ה** in **הבקשה** and to other letters that take a **עצ**. (ח, כ, ה) In Hebrew without vowel symbols the **עצ** is not usually written. You should assume that when the letters **ח, כ, ה** occur at the beginning of a word they are to be read **ח, כ, ה***



זהירות בקשה!!
caution!!

זהירות!!

אין

דע!

UNDERSTANDING A DIALOG – 13-10 1.36



Use with Software Chapter 1:10 "Hebrew Personal Names"



David, a young American studying in Israel, meets two Israelis. Listen to their conversation as read on the audio recording. Then state the gist of the dialog in English. *Do Not Translate.*

1. ר'נה: דָּפֶנֶה ! בּוֹא' רָעָא.
2. דָּפֶנֶה: ר'נה! שְׁלוֹמִי.
3. ר'נה: דָּפֶנֶה, מ' זָה שָׁמַי?
4. דָּפֶנֶה: זָה דָּוִד. הוּא תְּלָמִיד בֵּיתֵנוּ, תְּלָמִיד מִצְוִיָּן.
5. ר'נה: הוּא אַמֶּרִיקָא'?
6. דָּפֶנֶה: כֵּן. הוּא לֹא יוֹדֵעַ אֶחָדָת - רַק אֵינְלִית.
7. ר'נה: ה' דָּוִד! כֵּן אַתָּה... בּוֹא רָעָא... בּוֹקֵר טוֹב, שָׂמֵר ר'נה



8. David - I'm sorry - I understand some Hebrew.. But I don't speak very well.

9. ר'נה: יוֹפִי! אֲנִי לֹא יוֹדֵעַת אֵינְלִית.
בּוֹא נְלָמֵד יַחַד.

אֲנִי לֹא יוֹדֵעַת אֵינְלִית
בֵּיתֵנוּ

10. דָּפֶנֶה: דָּוִד, בְּהַקְשָׁה לְחִזּוֹר אַחֲרַי "בּוֹקֵר טוֹב".

11. דָּוִד: בּוֹקֵר טוֹב.

12. דָּפֶנֶה: יוֹפִי! מִצְוִיָּן!

13. דָּוִד: אֶבְשֵׁנוּ, לְחִזּוֹר אַחֲרַי - Good Morning

14. ר'נה ודָּפֶנֶה: Good Morning

15. דָּוִד: טוֹב מְאֹד... ? "very good" ?

16. דָּפֶנֶה: כֵּן! טוֹב מְאֹד!

Gisting: **פגישת פלימט** 1.36.1

Here is an example of what might be your initial summary of this conversation.

A conversation between two young women. It deals with an American student. Something about Hebrew and English. They call him over and greet him. He responds in English. They get him to say **בוקר טוב** and praise him. He teaches them to say "Good Morning" in English.



Listen to the dialog a second time, either with the teacher reading the dialogue, or listening to the audio recording. Answer these questions in Hebrew using the phrases in the dialogue.:

1. What are the names of the three persons in the scene?
2. Why didn't they know the young man previously?
3. What does Rina propose? Why?
4. What words or phrases express approval?



If you are listening to your teacher read the dialogue, call out "ר'ע" when you think you have heard words that provide the answer you are seeking. Even if you already know the answer, you must still wait until the information-bearing words have been uttered in the performance of the dialog, before you call "ר'ע" (If you are using the audio recording, stop the machine.) Write the word or words on a sheet of paper. Then call out "ל'המשך" to move on to the next question.

Review חזרה 1.36.2

1. **Read the dialogue aloud.** Practice reading with appropriate expression. Let your “sentence-melody” (*i.e. the expression that you put into your voice as you read*) indicate that you understand what you are reading. **The speed is not important at this state.**
2. **Copy the dialog.** Use a separate sheet of paper. Write your name at the end.

Write in Hebrew

1. Good morning
2. Who is this?
3. I am the teacher.
4. He is a teacher.
5. I am a student (m).
6. He is a good student.
7. Come here (f) a minute.
8. What is your name (f)?
9. Pleased to meet you.
10. My name is Rina.
11. Who are you ?
12. She is here.

הקשה לכתוב הצהרית





היא תלמידה טובה
אבל גם היא ציפה

אני ציפה צקשו



