

2.3.1 תרגיל קריאה - "Stop The Music" Reading Practice:

The punctuation marks have been deliberately left out of the reading that follows, in order to force you to *think about the meaning*, as you read. Write in the necessary punctuation. Then listen to the audio, paying attention to pauses, etc. to check if you did it correctly (*The content of the paragraph is based on dialogue. 2.1.*)



דוד הוא סטודנט אמריקאי
 הוא יוצא קצת צהרית אלה
 הוא לא מדבר ר'נה אמרה
 'ופ' כי ה'א רוצה לעמוד עם
 דוד דוד אמר "עמדת' עקרו
 צהרית" הדוד של ר'נה לא גר
 בתל-אבה הוא גר
 באמריקה 'חז עם דודה
 דבורה



2.3.2 נכון או לא נכון?



Here are some statements about your school/university. Indicate whether you feel they are correct or not. Even though there are unfamiliar words in some sentences, try to guess which response suits you.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> נכון | <input type="checkbox"/> לא נכון | 1. כל הפרופסורים בקמפוס מצויינים |
| <input type="checkbox"/> נכון | <input type="checkbox"/> לא נכון | 2. אין ספרים בספריה (library) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> נכון | <input type="checkbox"/> לא נכון | 3. יש אוניברסיטאות יותר גדולות |
| <input type="checkbox"/> נכון | <input type="checkbox"/> לא נכון | 4. יהאונברסיטה שלי ("bigger than") |
| <input type="checkbox"/> נכון | <input type="checkbox"/> לא נכון | 5. הקמפוס הזה 'פה |
| <input type="checkbox"/> נכון | <input type="checkbox"/> לא נכון | 6. באונברסיטה כולקס יוצאים צהרית |
| <input type="checkbox"/> נכון | <input type="checkbox"/> לא נכון | 7. הביתה שלי יש יותר סטודנטים מסטודנטיות |
| <input type="checkbox"/> נכון | <input type="checkbox"/> לא נכון | 8. הביתה יש פרופסור עם פרופסורית |



2.3.3 צבוצב בקבוצות - Group Work



Working in small groups is an excellent way to get lots of practice in speaking and listening. As you work together, avoid using English. If you're not sure how to say something - Take risks... After all you're among friends! *It is to be expected that beginners will make some mistakes.* Please bring a printout of this exercise to class.

And when you forget whose turn it is. Be sure to ask: **שְׁלֵם אִי הַתּוֹר?**

Read these statements aloud. Then declare either:

1. נבון, 2. לֵאמֹן נבון, 3. אֲנִי לֵאמֹן יוֹצֵר, 4. אֲנִי לֵאמֹן יוֹצֵר



ירושלים לֵאמֹן אִי קטנה

1. שִׁלְבָנִים אִי גְדוּלָה. _____
2. דוד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל. _____
3. דָּבָר מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל. _____
4. דוד לֵאמֹן אֶת הַאֲלֹהִים-בֵּית אֵם רֵנָה. _____
5. דוד בַּת לְהוֹרִים. _____
6. רֵנָה בַּת מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל. _____
7. רֵנָה מְדַבֶּרֶת אֶת הַבַּיִת. _____
8. דוד שָׂבַח שְׁמֵי אֱמִלִּיָּה. _____
9. דוד סְטוּדֵט מְצוּיָן. _____
10. רֵנָה מְדַבֶּרֶת לְאֵם מְאֹד. _____
11. הַהוֹרִים שְׁלֵם דוד אִי הַטְּקִסְט. _____
12. דוד, דָּבָר, ורֵנָה סְטוּדֵטִים הַאֲנִיִּים. _____



Reading Hebrew is a skill that takes a lot of practice. You can speed your progress by using the audio that accompanies this textbook

Reading **aloud** is always a good idea.

Hint: Some of the /shva/ vowel symbols have been left out.





2.3.4 בקשה לענות על השאלות – Answer the questions

These questions are based on dialogue §2.1.

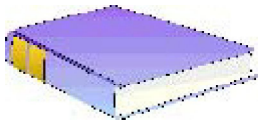


1. מה עמך דוד? _____
2. האם דוד יוצא לקרוא עברית? _____
3. דוד יוצא לכתוב עברית? _____
4. האם דוד כתב מיכתב? _____
5. איפה ההורים של דוד? _____
6. מי האמריקה? _____
7. מי פרופסור? _____
8. מי אדם חשוב? _____
9. האם רנה יוצאת את האלף-בית? _____
10. מי כתב מיכתב לאלא ואלא? _____
11. איפה יושבים? _____
12. עמה דוד עכא יוצא עברית? _____



Listen to this audio to see if you answered correctly.

Asking Questions 2.3.5



There are a number of words that are used in the exercise above to start a question.

How many different words can you find?

מי יוצא לקרוא?

Question number two uses the "written question mark" האם .

As you can see from question three, it is not necessary to use האם and it is usually omitted in conversation.

Question number twelve starts with עמה (*why*). The answer can often begin with the word 'כי' - "because". For example:

שמעון עכא כתב במחברת כי הוא עכא יוצא לכתוב (to write) בעברית
 כי הוא עכא יוצא לכתוב בעברית: or you can start with the answer when replying:
 Shmuel didn't write in the notebook because he doesn't know how to write in Hebrew.

2.4 צ'קצוק - ה and פ'עפ' and פ'עפ'

Reminder about פ'עפ' and about ה at the end of a word.

1. The letters פ, כ, פ are read as /b/ /k/ /p/ when they appear at the beginning of a word **as though** they were written with a פ'עפ'. In a fully pointed text you will actually see the פ'עפ' in these letters but usually the dots are omitted.
2. The letter ה is pronounced /h/ at the beginning and in the middle of a word but **not** at the end of a word. At the end of the word the ה only indicates a vowel sound (usually /ah/, sometimes /eh/). In these cases, the ה is not pronounced.

2.4.1 תרגיל קריאה - Listen and Follow Along Silently



Read this exercise together in class and then repeat it as homework. Listen to the audio or your instructor and respond to the prompts:

This exercise provides practice in training your eye to follow as you hear Hebrew sounded, You are not expected to understand the meaning of all of these words. Train your eye to follow as the words are read. Note the use of *yood*, *vahv*, and *final heh* to indicate vowels.



סוס, סוסה, הסוס, פיל, פילה, ביתה,
 יוס, יס, הס הת'כון, צן, חס, חמה,
 אבזזה, אל, ס'מן, קטן, קטנה, גזול,
 גזולה, מ'כתה, כתה, כתה', סוף,
 מוף, אוף', פוף', פוף', תורה, הורס



2.4.2 תרגיל קריאה - Practice Reading



Look carefully as you proceed! When the audio “dings” read the first sentence aloud, then listen to it being read. After the next “ding” read the next sentence aloud and then listen to it being read. Continue until done.

1. צן שכח את המילה.
2. הזזה של רנה גרה בתל-אב'ה.
3. ה'א מצפנת מ'ר מאוז והוא ל'א יוצ' אקר'ת
4. הכ'תה גזולה מ'צ" ו'אין ל'וח הכ'תה

THE COMPLETE SET OF VOWEL MARKS - פניקוז 2.5

Modern Hebrew is usually written without vowel marks (ניקוז). See §1.3

Hebrew Spelling - איות הצברית 2.5.1

You will encounter Hebrew words outside this book that are spelled differently from the spelling rules followed here. Modern Hebrew spelling is in a transitional phase moving away from a style that was closer to "biblical" spelling. It has not yet stabilized completely. This textbook is more consistent in its use of the *yood* and *vahv* as vowel letters, than some of the more conservative Israeli writers. It is still common to find Israelis who adhere to a spelling style that is closer to the spelling used in a fully pointed, i.e. fully vowel-marked text. They refrain from writing a *yood* or *vahv* in places where we have chosen to employ these newer spelling strategies

Nevertheless, you will find that in this textbook, we too, have occasionally chosen to maintain a conservative spelling. For example in the short words "if" אִם and "with" בְּ, personal names and the word צְבִירִית.

Vowel marks and vowel sounds - פניקוז 2.5.2



As you have learned, Hebrew has five vowel sounds: /ah/ /eh/ /ih/ /oh/ /oo/. However, there are more than five symbols to represent these vowel sounds.

As the chart below shows, there are a number of different symbols which today represent the same vowel sound. The reasons for this situation are historical and need not be discussed here. For now, you only need to know that the different vowel symbols listed in each row of the chart are pronounced alike.

The alef is not a silent letter. It is used to represent a vowel. When written with nikkud the alef /c/ has the sound of the nikkud (vowel) symbol associated with it.



* In a closed, unaccented syllable this symbol is pronounced /oh/.

Vowel Sound	=	Hebrew Symbols
/ah/	=	אָ אַ אֲ
/eh/	=	עֵ עֶ עֲ
/ih/ee/	=	יֵ יֶ יֲ
/oh/	=	*אֹ *אֶ אֵ אִ
/oo/	=	וֹ וּ
(Example: when the shva is pronounced.) /beh/	=	בְּ

For the *names* of the vowel symbols, see Appendix D.

The *shva*: The Symbol for "No Vowel" - שְׁוָא 2.5.3



The shvah is used in two ways:

- 1) To indicate a *cluster* of consonants: two consecutive consonants (in the same syllable) with no vowel between them.

utensil	/klee/	כְּלֵי
merely	/stahm/	סְתַמַּ
cypress	/brohsh/	בְּרוֹשׁ

Without the שְׁוָא in the last word, you might have read it /bah-rohsh/ (inserting a vowel between the ב and the ש).

When the sequence of sounds in the cluster make it difficult or impossible to not pronounce a vowel between the consonants, then the shva is pronounced like /eh/. For example: רְכוּשׁ /reh-xush/ "possessions" or כְּגוֹן /keh-gohn/ "for example".

- 2) To mark a closed syllable: מְלֶכֶּה /mahl-koh/ **not** /mah-lah/xoh/

Note: The final ק can also have vowel marks: קֶ or קֵ. Note that here the vowel marks are not below the letter. אֶה שְׂמֵךְ אֵה שְׂמֵךְ

Building Vocabulary - אוֹזֵר אֵלֶיךָ 2.5.4



Use with Software Chapter 2:5 "Vocabulary for Speaking and Writing"

Name the Pictured Objects. Pay special attention to your vowel pronunciation.

אִבְרָה
אֲחֵרֶת
סֵפֶר
צִפּוֹרִן
בְּקָבֹק
צֵט
שִׁיר

