


2.10.5 **למלא את החסר** - Fill in the blanks

Fill in the past tense forms for the Hebrew verbs below. Write in the vowels, matching your model verb from above. Write in the correct English translation (learned, forgot, knew, etc.) on the lines provided.

_____ קן _____ ה'א _____  **הס** **למז**
 (s)he _____

_____ קן _____ ה'א _____ **הס** **שכח**
 (s)he _____

_____ קן _____ ה'א _____ **הס** **ז'צ**
 (s)he _____

_____ קן _____ ה'א _____ **הס** **זר**
 (s)he _____

_____ אתם _____ אתה **למז**
 _____ אתם _____ את

_____ אתם _____ אתה **שכח**
 _____ אתם _____ את

_____ אתם _____ אתה **ז'צ**
 _____ אתם _____ את

_____ אתם _____ אתה **זר**
 _____ אתם _____ את

_____ אָנִי _____ אָנִי **למז**

_____ אָנִי _____ אָנִי **ז'צ**

_____ אָנִי _____ אָנִי **שכח**

_____ אָנִי _____ אָנִי **זר**

WORDS ASKING ABOUT LOCATION AND DESTINATION - אַיפֿוּ, אַיפֿוּן 2.11

Learn two Hebrew words for “where”: אַיפֿוּ and אַיפֿוּן.

אַיפֿוּ is used when asking where something or someone is located.

אַיפֿוּן is used when asking about a destination.

Where are you? - אַיפֿוּ אַתָּה? אַיפֿוּן אַתָּה? 2.11.1

But first, a short introduction to the prefix אַ 2.11.1.1

The prefix אַ can mean *in, at, on*, depending on the context. אַ /bah/ includes the definite article “the” (in *the*, with *the*, at *the*, etc.). אַ (beh) means *in a, on a, at a*.

The prefix אַ can also be used to mean “with” having the sense of “by means of”.



אַיפֿוּ אַתָּה?

Examples of use of the prefix אַ

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| He is in Tel Aviv | הוא אַתָּה-אֵלֶּבֶת. |
| I'm at the university: | אני אַתָּה אוניברסיטה. |
| He wrote with a pencil: | הוא כתב אַתָּה עֵינָבֶן. |
| I'm on the phone: | אני אַתָּה טֵלֶפֿוֹן. |

תרגיל תירגום 2.11.1.2

The vocabulary listed below uses words borrowed from English. Read them and determine their meaning from the way they sound.

קונצֶרט, אַיפֿוּן, אַיפֿוּ, אַיפֿוּן, אַיפֿוּן

How would you say these sentences in Hebrew? אַ אַ?



1. I am at **the** museum. _____
2. I am in **the** theater. (אַ) _____
3. The opera is **in** Eilat (אֵילַת). _____
4. The teacher is at **a** museum. _____
5. The museum is **in** Tel Aviv. _____
6. You (f) are in **a** cafeteria. (אַ) _____
7. He's at **a** concert. _____

Answer the question in Hebrew - לָאן 2.11.2

A short introduction to the prefix לְ 2.11.2.1

The prefix לְ can mean *to* when answering questions using לָאן, i.e. “to what place”?

לְ /lah/ includes the definite article “the” i.e. “to the”.

לְ means “to a”.

תרגיל תירגום 2.11.2.2

Where did you go? (“to what place?”) - לָאן הלכת? לָאן הלכת?

Example: He went to a concert. הוא הלך לקונצרט

1. I went to a museum. _____
2. I went to the theater. _____
3. You (m) went to a cafeteria. _____
4. She went to a university in Haifa. _____
5. He went to an opera in New York. _____
6. You (f) went to a theater. _____

Remember that you should include the pronouns ה'א and ה'א in your sentences. Including the pronouns אתה, את, אני is optional.

סיכום: מה למדת?

Explain the difference between the question words:

איפה, לָאן



לָאן צברו?

PRONUNCIATION DRILL /ee/ תה"י פה"י 2.12

Listen and Repeat Your Instructor or the audio will model the Hebrew word first. You should try to imitate that pronunciation. Then you will hear the English word that is somewhat similar. As you pronounce that word, note how it is different from the Hebrew. Conclude by pronouncing the Hebrew word again. Remember that the Hebrew words must **not** sound like the English

The pronunciation of Hebrew /ih/ is midway between the /i/ of the English word "pill" and the /ee/ of "peel".



| | | | |
|------|-----|------|------|
| gear | ג'ר | pill | פ'יל |
| sear | ס'ר | gill | ג'יל |
| beer | ב'ר | beam | ב'מ |
| | | kill | ק'יל |

The sound of Hebrew /eh/ - פה"י 2.12.1

The sound of Hebrew /eh/ is midway between the "e" of "pen" and the "ai" "pain."




Listen and Repeat!

| | | | |
|-------|-----|------|------|
| rake | ר'ק | pen | פ'ן |
| shame | ש'ם | cain | כ'ין |
| lake | ל'ק | ten | ט'ן |
| met | מ'ת | ale | א'ל |

SENTENCES TO RECITE AND TO WRITE FROM MEMORY - ז'קלום 2.13

It is important to build a repertoire of useful Hebrew phrases that you can produce without hesitation and that just flow automatically. Here are some expressions to add to your repertoire. Next to each of these phrases **jot down (in English) a situation where it would be appropriate to use that phrase.** (*You are not expected to know the grammatical forms in these phrases. Just be able to use them in appropriate situations.*)



1. לַמְדַּתְּ אֶהְרִית הַאֲוִנְקָרְסִיטָה. 

2. אֲנִי מְדַבֵּר (מְדַבְּרָת) אֶהְרִית

3. אֲנִי לֹא מְדַבֵּר (מְדַבְּרָת) אֶהְרִית

4. דַּבֵּר (דַּבְּרִי) לְכַאֵל בְּהַקְשָׁה.

5. תִּבְרַח (תִּבְרִי) בְּהַקְשָׁה אֶת ...

6. אֲנִי לֹא יוֹדֵעַ (יוֹדַעַת).

7. קְלִימָה, לֹא יֵבֶנְתִּי.

8. בְּרִצְעִיתָ בְּרִצְעִיתָ?

9. עֵי?

10. מַה חֲדַשׁ?

11. אֵיךְ חֲדַשׁ!

12. יֵשׁ לִי שְׂעִימָה.

13. אֵיךְ אֲמַרְסָּ _____ בְּאֶהְרִית?

14. מַה זָה?

2.14 אנשים ש'יוצאים צהרית - The World of *Hebraists*



Can you read the Hebrew paragraph below? It uses words you may not have heard yet. However, using the general summary that follows and working with hunches, you can figure out the general meaning of the passage. Give it a try!

Throughout the world there are people who have various levels of Hebrew knowledge. Some can speak; others only read Hebrew. Though their reasons for acquiring the language differ, as well as the ways they have learned their Hebrew, they all have a living connection with each other and with Israel, the center of Hebrew language and culture.

הכל העולם יש אנשים (people) ש'יוצאים צהרית יש אנשים שרק כותבים צהרית. הם לא מדברים צהרית

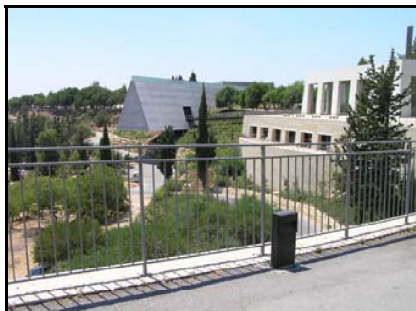
הרה אנשים למדו צהרית כי הם רוצים לקרוא את התנ"ך. (the Bible). יש אנשים שרוצים לשיר שירים הצהרית יש אנשים ש'למדו צהרית ב'שראל. גם אם הם לא ב'שראל צב'ו, יש להם קשר (they have a connection) עם 'שראל. יש להם קשר גם עם כל האנשים העולם ש'יוצאים קצת צהרית



צהרית: הכל העולם

2.14.1 דו-שיח - A Short Dialog

נאמה: שלום יואה, מה שלומך.
 יואה: טוב תודה. לאן הלכת אתמול?
 נאמה: הלכתי ל'צ ושם.
 יואה: איפה זה?
 נאמה: ב'רושלים, בהר הרצל. לאן אתה הלכת?
 יואה: הלכתי לתיאטרון עם הדוד שלי.
 נאמה: אוי - יש לי ש'צורה. להתראות.
 יואה: להתראות



לאן הלכת?

הלכתי ל'צ ושם