ANOTHER SONG! NAR 'NR : 7'8 318 2.17.2

The text of this song is based on the biblical *Song of Songs*. Practice reading it aloud, until you can read fluently. Use your Hebrew accent!

| Se | elected Vocabulary for Preparation with me '''' | |
|---|--|---|
| | from -N | |
| | my beloved '313 | |
| | your eyes אַ'עַ"ק | |
| | אתי מלהנון (פיר פירים) | ſ |
| res/น ลยุร์เย | وَحَارَه فَرْنَاهِ الْ | |
| ּפִּרָם: יָפָה <u>ר</u> ַצְיָתִי | ວ່າຕູ້ ນຸ້າຮຸດເ | |
| ציניק כַּיוּרָמ Click above to hear music | ادر، قَوْد شَكْرَيْهُ | |
| ר צוצין לע צוצי גע צוצי ער פּרָהִיאַ ער פּרָהִיאַ | ַפַּגַּ'ת פַשַּיִ' אִאְצועת אַלִיות אַראש פְנִיר וְמֶרָאון | |
| 10.2 57.2 ,13,13 57 | | |

12

GROUP WORK - JB ana 33 2.18

Read the following words. To prepare, put a 5(2 < c) or a J(3 < c) after each word. If a verb is a form that can be both 25 and 25 and 25 put both a J and a 5

| กกว .11 | 6. 'דערנ' | กลุกอ .1 |
|----------------|------------|-----------|
| 12. אַמְאֶרֵת | ד. אמירה | .2 אידרי |
| <u>p</u> 18.13 | 8. קאָתי | .3 אַרְתָ |
| ז'פ .14 | わた .9 | มกวย .4 |
| 15. צבְר'ת | oı. دىلەشم | บรุพธ์ .5 |

How to identify the gender of a noun - 3'n' :p3y June 2.19

Use with the Software Chapter 2:11 "Changing Singular Nouns to Plural" and Chapter 2:12 "Changing Plural Nouns to Singular"

Focus on the Singular: The only *reliable* guide to the gender of a noun is the singular form.

- If a noun does not end with one of these feminine markers in the singular form, it is probably a masculine noun.
- But in the plural forms of nouns, the **P'** and **D**! endings are used with BOTH masculine and feminine nouns.

For example:

| | <u>p'ar</u> | <u>3'n'</u> | |
|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| feminine! | מיזים | จหม | feminine! |
| masculine! | ninib | <u>n</u> 18 | masculine! |



לומות הברית

So even though masculine plural nouns usually and in p' and feminine plural nouns usually end in p you will find lots of "exceptions."

1 - - - - - -

Warning! Plural endings of nouns don't indicate gender reliably. Adjectives are totally consistent, however. They faithfully reflect the grammatical gender of the noun they describe.

1. Keep your eye on the singular. **Conclusion:**

2. Always learn both the singular and plural forms of nouns.

3. Learn nouns along with an adjective to help remember gender.

2.19.1 תרשיל ציקצוק: אין ככר או אין עקהר 2.19.1

Read these nouns and declare each to be either: مرا لا الم عدم الله الم عدم الله الم عدم الله الم عدم الله الم

The answers are given in lines 1 - 3. (For review, see above §1.39.1)

| | | | | | 100 | |
|-------------------|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| Jeic | e'lc | วอูด | νψ | מקום | .1 | |
| Icnic | הור'ם | 313 | ગ્રાર | p3lc | .2 | \mathcal{O} |
| NJŶŶŊ | ู้ (מיצה | າອໍດ−'ນ,ອ | กรุ่ห'รล | ะงอิเม | .3 | |
|) 'e | jn'nay | nig | Icalc | NOR | .4 | |
| ମ <u>୍</u> ୟାତ୍ର୍ | n'qonr | א'רְתָּ | bë | פ'רון | ۰5 | |
| JAU | קיבוץ | ୬୭୦ | 31N8 | จ.ก'ว | .6 | |
| | Նւՠ֍ւտ | f'n | F10 | ลงกุกุล | .7 | |
| Rige All | กรว | elci | riba | ז'צ | .8 | |
| | | | אויניבְרְסיטת | ମ <u>ଡ</u> ଼ାକ | .9 | |
| לנשוים wow | TIXIX'S | ר רון מצש, | יפרון – מין זכ וא כתה בְּצ'פּו | | | |
| | וכאוכ איז הגיד שיר נועד שיר צואפ לבשום | ורים אארא ימיזה איקגית אישפחה סטודש נקיגויל שבת קיטודשית | גער הורים איז איז גער הורים הורים איז גער גער הודים הורים האיז גער הודים היו איז גער היער הודים היו איז גער היער היער היו איז גער היער היער היער היו איז גער היער היער היער היער היער היער היער הי | גודה דודה הורים אתיבית אתיבית איזה הורים איזה הורים הית הידה הית הידה הית הידה אתיבית הידה אתיבית איז אדי שישר איז הידה איז אדי שישר איז איז הידה איז איז הידה איז שישר איז איז הידה איז הידה איז איז הידה הידית איז הידה הידה איז הידה הידה איז הידה הידה הידה הידה הידה הידה הידה הי | אפר איפר איפר איפר איפר איפר איפר איפר א | IcxIc 313 317 $p31c$ 2 6.2 716 817 817 916 817 936 2 7.2 7.6 9.6 9.6 9.6 9.6 9.6 7.2 9.6 9.6 9.6 9.6 9.6 9.6 9.6 9.6 9.6 9.6 9.6 7.6 9.6 9.6 9.6 9.6 7.6 9.6 9.6 9.6 9.6 7.6 9.6 9.6 9.6 9.6 8.8 8.7 9.6 9 |

NUMBERS - P'つのO'N 2.20

Numbers Have Gender Too...

The numbers you have learned so far are feminine in gender. Feminine numbers are used for counting whenever an item (noun) is not actually mentioned. (They are shorter so it is quicker to count with them.) As you have learned, when telling time you use the feminine numbers.

However, when the item (noun) *has been* mentioned, the gender of the number should correspond with that of the noun it modifies. For example:

จุริเอล กรุ่ห'ะเฉ อริเอ กรุ่ห'ะเก

(However it is common to hear Israelis only using feminine numbers!)

Numbers: One Through Five - פאח אצ האוכ 2.20.1

Read aloud and note the differences between the masculine and feminine numbers.

| | 725 | ာခည္ရ |
|-------|----------------|---------------|
| one | sulç | Juli |
| two | <u>אָר</u> ָימ | şrı"q |
| three | veigé | eife |
| four | จหลาุไป | ۶ <u>م</u> اد |
| five | UN'DE | enn |

The Number Two - p"J@ ,p"JD@ 2.20.2

| There are spec | ial forms | | "two" | when it | t is <u>followed</u> | | |
|---|-----------|---------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------|--------|
| | | 725 | | | | ອອມ | J |
| two l | etters | איקתגים ' | ٦Ġ | tw | vo classes | rin'? | រុបិត់ |
| When not foll | owed by | a noun use | <u>ָם" ט</u> ָ | ؋ <u>٦ڔ</u> ;'q, | | | |
| For example: | on''a | <u>רלאיצות י</u> ש? | ene C | 9Ľ"q. | 000'a <u>'</u> 9? | <u>e</u> nr | 6' JN |
| יש לי שלושה ספרים , שני דפרועת , ומתבית אמת | | | | | | ALL. | התיק? |



sn'a Jua eife

| tour | 5)89 |
|------|------|
| five | J6') |
| | |

Nouns - الر ي الر 2.20.3 مارل ع

In this exercise first decide if the noun is masculine or feminine Then choose the correct number. We will only use numbers one and two.

The number "One" follows the noun -- All other numbers precede the noun.

| 0 | nouni | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---|
| | two letters | מיקתהים | , 'n | one letter איכְתה אֶלמא | |
| | י זי ? זי | àc, Jl àc | | innic ile anic | Ĩ |
| | 0015100 | 2 | 1 | 613160 | |
| | <u>מ</u> ט'מ | 2 | 1 | ៤៵ | |
| | ngiap | 2 | 1 | | |
| | | 2 | 1 | <u>พ</u> ุ่ษุธุณ | |
| | Jinib | 2 | 1 | <u>ท</u> าธ์ | |
| | <u></u> \$601UU | 2 | 1 | צ'@רון | |
| | מילים | 2 | 1 _ | אילה | |
| | בים גם לב:? ב מדודה דבורה. דוד שמו-אל ואחד | ומד. מיקתנ יש לב,? | ç אר תבים מיכתב | כמה מיקו | |
| | | | | | |

THINK AND READ - אָריאה 2.21

Use with the Software Chapter 2:14 "A Letter from Uncle Avner"

Developing Reading Strategies

Reading strategies are important in becoming a skillful reader in any language. Here are some hints.

1. Your first task is to **determine the context.** Ask yourself: What is the topic of the text? Is the text a *menu? A bus schedule? A furniture ad?*



- 2. Then, try to anticipate what the text could or should logically be saying—given that context.
- 3. Finally: **Confirm!** Does the sentence support your hunch?

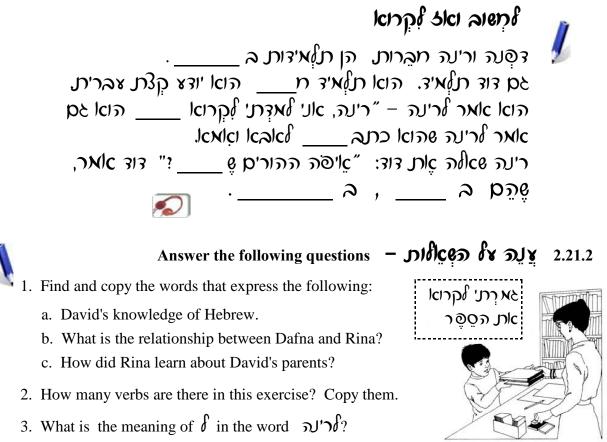




Signs from Israel.

2.21.1 ביקאוס

Read the following summary of a dialog. Print out the page. When you reach a blank, stop. Try to anticipate the word that could or should be there and write it in. when finished, listen to the dialogue to check your answers.



4 In the words $|c| \mathcal{D} \mathcal{Q}$ and $\mathcal{D} \mathcal{D} \mathcal{Q}$ $\mathcal{D} \mathcal{N} | c$, hazard a guess as to the meaning of \mathcal{Q}