Fill in the blanks - למלא את החסר 2.10.6

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.

	הן		ַ היא			הם 🂆	למד
		(s)he					
	n		_ היא			הם	שכח
		(s)he					
	הן		_היא			הם	ידע
		(s)he					
	הן		_היא			הם	גר
		(s)he					
,		אתם				אתה	למד א
		אתן				את	
		אֲנַחְנוּ				אֲנִי	
		אתם				אתה	שכח
•		אתן				את	
,		אַנַרְנוּ		-		אֲנִי	
		אתם				אתה	ידע
		אתן				את	
		אֲנַחְנוּ		-	_	אֲנִי	
		אתם				אתה	גר
		אתן				את	
		אַנַחִנוּ				אַנִי	

words asking about location and destination - אֵיפֹה, לָאן 2.11

Learn two Hebrew words for "where": לאן and אִיפֿה

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

is used when asking about a destination.

Where are you? - יאיפה את? איפה את? 2.11.1

But first, a short introduction to the prefix 2.11.1.1

The prefix \square can mean *in*, *at*, *on*, depending on the context. \square /bah/ includes the definite article "the" (in the, with the, at the, etc.). \square (beh) means in a, on a, at a. The prefix \square can also be used to mean "with" having the sense of "by means of".



7. He's at a concert.

Examples of use of the prefix **2**

He is in Tel Aviv
I'm at the university:
He wrote with a pencil:
ו'm on the phone:

אני בּעֶלְפוּן

2.11.1.2 תרגיל תירגוּם

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

	קונְצֶרט	מוּ זֵיאון	אופֶרה	קפטֶריה	תֵיאטרון	ζ
How would	you say these	sentences in	Hebrew? 3	ት ?		
1. I am at t	he museum.	_			2	
2. I am in the	he theater. (<u> </u>				
3. The ope	ra is <mark>in</mark> Eilat (אילת)				
4. The tead	cher is at a m	useum				
5. The mus	seum is <mark>in</mark> Tel	Aviv				
6. You (f) a	re in a cafete	eria. (ユ)				

Answer the question in Hebrew - 入り 2.11.2

A short introduction to the prefix > 2.11.2.1

The prefix \flat can mean to when answering questions using \flat , i.e. "to what place"? \flat /lah/ includes the definite article "the" i.e. "to the". \flat means "to a".

2.11.2.2 תרגיל תירגום

Where did you go? ("to what place?) - אן הלכתָי? לאן הלכתָי? לאן הלכתָי?

Example: He went to a concert.	הוּא הלך לְקוּנְּוּ
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 איה and איה in your sentences. Including the pronouns אני, את, אתל is optional.

סיפום: מה למדת!

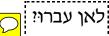
Explaii	n the difference	between	the	question	words:
~~. -	70331				

איפה, לאן	-	
-----------	---	--





The sign (in block letters) says: עברנו לגבְעת שאוּל ממוּל טסט לי



PRONUNCIATION DRILL /ee/ תרגיל הגִייַה 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	גיר	pill	פיל
sear	סיר	gill	גיל
beer	כביר	beam	בימה
		kill	קילו

The sound of Hebrew /eh/ - יי בויגויי 2.12.1

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

Listen and Repeat!



rake	ריק	pen	اڠ
shame	שֵׁם	cain	בַּן
lake	לַד	ten	لآزا
met	מת	ale	אל

SENTENCES TO RECITE AND TO WRITE FROM MEMORY - ליקלוֹם 2.13

It is important to build a repertoire of useful Hebrew phrases that you can produce without hesitation and that just flow automatically. Below 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	למדְתי עבְרית באוּניבֶרסיטה.
.2	אני מְדבֵּר (מְדבֶּרֶת) עבְרית.
.3	אני לא מְדבֵּר (מְדבֶּרֶת) עבְרית.
.4	 דבֵּר (דבְּרי) לְאט בְּבקשה.
.5	 תכּיר (תכּירי) בּבקשה אֶת
.6	אני לא יודַע (יו דַ עַת).
.7	 סְליחה, לא הֵבַנְתי.
.8	בָּרְצִינוּת! בִּרְצִינוּת?
.9	(נר ?
.10	מה חדש?
.11	
.12	ַ יש לי שְאֵלה.
.13	אַיך אומְרים בְּעִבְריתיּ
– 14. מר	יה?

The World of Hebraists - אנשים שַיודַעים עברית 2.14

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.

בְכל העולם יֵש אנשים (people) שֶיודְעים עִבְרית. יֵש אנשים שֶרק כותְבים עָבִרית. הֶם לא מִדבִּרים עִברית.

יש (the Bible). הרבה אנשים למְדוּ עבְרית כי הֵם רוצים לקרוא את התנ"ך (ליה בישְׂראֵל. גם אנשים שֶרוצים לשיר שירים בְעבְרית. יש אנשים שֶלמְדוּ עבְרית בישְׂראֵל. גם אנשים לא בישְׂראֵל עכְשיו, יש להֶם קֶשֶׁ ר (they have a connection) עם ישְׂראֵל. יש להֵם קשֵר גם עם כל האנשים בעולם שיודְעים קצת עבְרית.



עברית - בְכל העולם

A Short Dialog - אית 2.14.1

נעמה: שלום יואב, מה שלומְדְּ

יואב: טוב תודה. לאן הלכת אתמול!

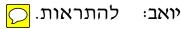
נעמה: הלכְתי לְיד ושם.

יואב: איפה זה!

נעמה: בִּירוּשליִם , בּהר הרְצֶל. לְאן אתה הלכְתיּ

יואב: הלכְתי לתֵיאטְרון עם הדוד שלי.

נעמה: אוי - יש לי שיעוּר. להתראות.







לְאן הלכְתיּ

הלכתי ליד ושם