

### 09-01-2020

## Ahalan le'kulam (hello everyone),

### What did we learn this week?

1. We started this week's class playing a fun game using the "Getting Around Town" vocabulary. I used old black and white photos of Tel Aviv streets and you had to say "what's in it" based on the vocabulary. Here are the photos and sentences we used:



Egged Bus Station Tel Aviv 1938

Ba-rechov sheli yesh tachanat otoboos, aval ein tachanat rekevet

בָּרְחוֹב שֶׁלִּי יֵשׁ תַּחֲנַת אוֹטוֹבּוּס, אֲבָל אֵין תַּחֲנַת רַכֶּבֶת

There is a bus stop on my street, but there is no train station.

Leyad Ha-bayit sheli yesh tachanat otoboos.

לְיַד הַבַּיִת שֶׁלִּי יֵשׁ תַּחֲנַת אוֹטוֹבּוּס

There is a bus station near my house.





Kafe Kasit, 1967

Ba-shchoonah sheli yesh beit café nechmad

בַּשְׁכוּנָה שֶׁלִּי יֵשׁ בֵּית קָפֶה נֶחְמָד

There is a nice café in my neighborhood

Kori'im la-beit kafe ba-shchoonah sheli – kafe kasit

קוֹרְאִים לַבַּיִת קָפֶה בַּשְׁכוּנָה שֶׁלִּי - "קָפֶה כָּסִית"

The name of the coffee shop in my neighborhood is "Café Kasit"



Dizengoff Square, 1946

Leyad ha-bayit sheli yesh ginah yaffa

לְיַד הַבַּיִת שֶׁלִּי יֵשׁ גִּנָּה יָפָה

There is a pretty garden near my house

Ba-rechov sheli ein.....

ַבָּרְחוֹב שֶׁלִּי אֵין...

There is no..... on my street



Ben Yehudah St., 1938

Ani gar / gara be-rechov Ben Yehudah

אַנִי גָּר / גָּרָה בִּרְחוֹב בֶּן יְהוּדָה

I live on Ben Yehudah [street]

Ken, yesh harbeh binyanim barechov sheli

ַכַּן, בָּרְחוֹב שֶׁלִּי יֵשׁ הַרְבֵּה בִּנְיָנִים

Yes, there are a lot of buildings on my street.

All photos were taken from this website – <a href="https://www.thephotohouse.co.il/">https://www.thephotohouse.co.il/</a>

2. We learned new *otzar milim*, vocabulary, from the "At the Mall" booklet (page 1 only). We learned a new ending for dual nouns, with two new nouns – *michnasayim* מכנסיים, pants and *na'alayim* נעליים, shoes. The fact that these two words have a masculine

ending (-im) doesn't necessarily mean that they are masculine nouns. In order to know gender, we must go back to their singular version.

Michnasayim – michnas מכנסיים – מכנס [pants – pant]. Michnas is a masculine word, therefore michnasayim is also a masculine word.

Na'alayim - na'al נעליים – נעל [shoes -shoe]. Na'al is a feminine word, therefore na'alayim is also a feminine word.

Michnasayim ktzarim and not kztarot מכנסיים קצרים ולא קצרות

Na'alayim yafot and not yafim נעליים יפות ולא יפים

For more information about dual in Hebrew – http://www.jewishencyclopedia.com/articles/5339-dual

#### Some extras-

- 1. Class songs:
- Yishai Ribo Im Nin'alu ישי ריבו
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5TUCbdY4tiQ
- Meir Banai Lecha Eli מאיר בנאי לך אלי
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6VpzTnosBjA
- Berry Sacharov Shalom Lecha Dodi ברי סחרוף לכה דודי
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=efGz-XpX0yk
- 2. Narkis Aneni

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P2yhLf848zY



3. Someone asked during the class if the prefix "she-" -ש in Hebrew is a version of "asher" אשר. Yes, it is another way of saying אשר/asher. For more information please see –

https://uhg.readthedocs.io/en/latest/particle\_relative.html

# Homework as well as answer key are in the following pages.

Wishing you all Rak Bri'ut רק בריאות (stay healthy) and lehitraot- להתראות (till next time),

Or



## Shi'urey Bait – שיעורי בית – Homework 09/01/20

1. Draw a line between the words on column A and their opposites on Column B. Follow the example.

ֹמִתְחוּ קַו בֵּין הַבְּּטוּיִים בָּטוּר A לְבֵין הַהָּפָּכִים שֶׁלַּהֶם בְּטוּר B. הֶעָזְרוּ בַּדֻּגְמָה.

<u>Column A</u>	<u>Column B</u>
Gadol גדול	Achar – Kach אחר-כך
Smolah שמאלה	Aroch ארוך
Keheh כהה	Achrey אחרי
Achshav עכשיו	Bahir בהיר
Lifnei לפני	גבוה Gavoha
Formali פורמלי	ימינה Yaminah
Ktzat קצת	Harbeh הרבה
Katzar קצר	Katan קטן
Namooch נמוך	Ein אין
Yesh יש	Lo formali לא פורמלי

- 2. Complete the missing words, based on the vocabulary in exercise 1, and translate. Follow the example.
  - הַשְּׁלִימוּ אֶת הַמִּלִּים הַחֲסֵרוֹת, הֵעָזְרוּ בְּאוֹצֵר הַמִּלִּים שֶׁבְּתַרְגִּיל מִסְפַּר 1, וְתַרְגְמוּ. הֵעָזְרוּ בַּדֵּגמָה.
- Ani (m) yeled <u>gadol</u> (big)

I am a big boy



La-rofe sheli yesh sveder (dark)
Ata rotze lishtot kafe (small)?
Anachnoo holchim (now) la-ooniversitah ve (afterwards) la-beit café.
Hoo gar be-binyan (tall)
Ha-jaket shelcha (casual)
Tzarich lifnot (to the right), (before) ha-gina ha-yaffa
<ul> <li>Complete the correct word and translate the sentence. Follow the example:</li> <li>Ani medaber <u>ktzat</u> (eifo / ktzat) Ivrit. <u>I speak (m) a little bit of Hebrew</u></li> </ul>
Ha-rof'ah sheli lo (ochelet / medaberet ) Anglit
Hi gara (leyad / az ) ha-ooniversitah, be-shchoonah gdolah ve-yaffa.



•	Ani rotze lishtot (ya'in / of ), aval lo harbe bevakashah.
•	Eifo ha-sherootim? Tzarich (liknot / lalechet) yashar ve-az yamina.
4.	Change the sentences from masculine to feminine and vice versa (underlined words
	only). All the sentences are taken from exercises 1 and 2. Follow the example. שָׁנוּ אֶת הַמִּשְׁפָּטִים מִזָּכָר לִנְקֵבָה וּלְהֵפֶּךְ (אֶת הַמִּלִּים הַמְּסֻמָּנוֹת בְּקַוּוֹ בִּלְבַד). כָּל הַמִּשְׁפָּטִים
	ָלְקוּחִים מִתַּרְגִּילִים 1 וְ-2. הֵעָזְרוּ בַּדָּגְמָא.
•	Ani (m) <u>yeled gadol</u> .
ni (f)	yalda gdolah
•	<u>La-rofe</u> sheli yesh sveder keheh
•	Ata rotze lishtot kafe katan?
•	Anachnoo <u>holchim</u> achshav la-ooniversitah ve-achar kach la-beit café.
•	<u>Hoo</u> gar be-binyan gavoha



• Ha-jaket <u>shelcha</u> lo formali

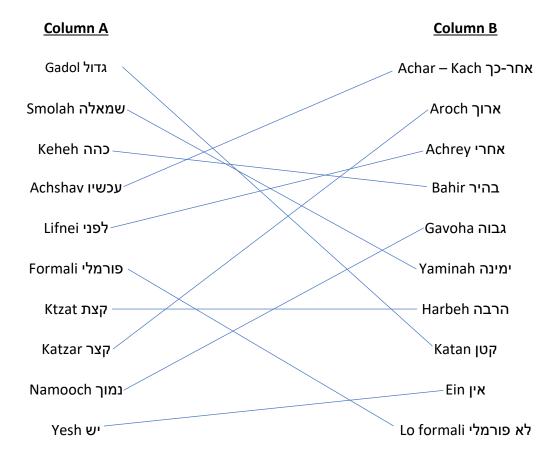
•	<u>Ha-rof'ah</u> sheli lo <u>medaberet</u> Anglit.
•	Hee gara leyad ha-ooniversitah, be-shchoonah gdolah ve-yaffa.
•	Ani <u>rotze</u> lishtot ya'in, aval lo harbe bevakashah.



### Answer Key – תשובות – T'shuvot 09/01/20

1. Draw a line between the words on column A and their opposites on Column B. Follow the example.

ֹמִתְחוּ קַו בֵּין הַבָּטוּיִים בָּטוּר A לְבֵין הַהַפָּכִים שֶׁלָּהֶם בְּטוּר B. הֶעָזְרוּ בַּדֻּגְמָה.



- 2. Complete the missing words, based on the vocabulary in exercise 1, and translate. Follow the example.
  - הַשְׁלִימוּ אֶת הַמִּלִּים הַחֲסֵרוֹת, הֵעָזְרוּ בְּאוֹצֵר הַמִּלִּים שָׁבְּתַרְגִּיל מִסְפַּר 1, וְתַרְגְמוּ. הֵעָזְרוּ בּיּבִּתְרִגִּיל מִסְפַּר 1, וְתַרְגְמוּ. הֵעָזְרוּ בּדּנִתה.
- Ani (m) yeled <u>gadol</u> (big)

I am a big boy



• La-rofe sheli yesh sveder <u>keheh</u> (dark)

My doctor (m) has a dark sweater
Ata rotze lishtot kafe <u>katan</u> (small)?
Would you (s.m.) like to drink small [/short] coffee?
<ul> <li>Anachnoo holchim <u>achshav</u> (now) la-ooniversitah ve-<u>achar kach</u> (afterwards) la-beit café.</li> </ul>
We are (m) walking/going to the university now, and afterwards [we would go/are going] to the coffee shop.
Hoo gar be-binyan gavoha (tall)
He lives in a tall building
Ha-jaket shelcha <u>lo formali</u> (casual)
Your jaket is casual [lit. not formal]
• Tzarich lifnot <u>yaminah</u> (to the right), <u>lifney</u> (before) ha-gina ha-yaffa
You should turn [to the] right, before the pretty/beautiful garden.
3. Complete the correct word and translate the sentence. Follow the example:
or complete the correct trong and translate the sentencer rollow the example.
<ul> <li>Ani medaber <u>ktzat</u> (eifo / ktzat) Ivrit. <u>I speak (m) a little bit of Hebrew</u></li> </ul>
Ha-rof'ah sheli lo (ochelet / medaberet ) Anglit.
My doctor (f) doesn't speak English
Hi gara (leyad / az ) ha-ooniversitah, be-shchoonah gdolah ve-yaffa.
She lives near the university in a hig landl heautiful neighborhood

•	Ani rotze lishtot (ya'in / of ), aval lo harbe bevakashah.
	I (m) would like to drink wine, but not a lot please.
•	Eifo ha-sherootim? Tzarich (liknot / lalechet) yashar ve-az yamina.
	Where is the washroom/bathroom? You should walk/go straight and then [turn] right
4.	Change the sentences from masculine to feminine and vice versa (underlined words only). All
	the sentences are taken from exercises 1 and 2. Follow the example.
	שָׁנוּ אֶת הַמִּשְׁפָּטִים מִזָּכָר לִנְקֵבָה וּלְהֵפֶךְ (אֶת הַמִּלִּים הַמְּסֻמָּנוֹת בְּקַוּוֹ בִּלְבַד). כָּל הַמִּשְׁפָּטִים לְקוּחִים
	מָתַּרְגִּילִים 1 וְ-2. הֵעָזְרוּ בַּדָּגְמָא.
•	Ani (m) <u>yeled gadol</u> .
Ani (f)	yalda gdolah
•	<u>La-rofe</u> sheli yesh sveder keheh
J	La-Tote Stiell yesii svedel kelleli
La-rof	ah sheli yesh sveder keheh
•	Ata rotze lishtot kafe katan?
At rota	za lishtot kafe katan?
•	Anachnoo holchim achshav la-ooniversitah ve-achar kach la-beit café.
Anach	noo holchot achshav la-ooniversitah ve-achar kach la-beit café.
•	<u>Hoo gar</u> be-binyan gavoha
Hee ga	ara be-binyan gavoha
•	Ha-jaket shelcha lo formali
Ha-jak	et shelach lo formali

• <u>Ha-rof'ah</u> sheli lo <u>medaberet</u> Anglit.



## Ha-rofe sheli lo medaber Anglit

•	Hee gara leyad ha-ooniversitah, be-shchoonah gdolah ve-yaffa.
	Hoo gar leyad ha-ooniversitah, be-shchoonah gdolah ve-yaffa.
•	Ani <u>rotze</u> lishtot ya'in, aval lo harbe bevakashah.
	Ani rotza lishtot ya'in, aval lo harbe bevakashah