



07-07-2020

Ahlan le'kulam (hello everyone),

What did we learn this week?

1. We learned the possessive adjectives in Hebrew (Getting Acquainted, page 4) and we did a short exercise together, combining the new vocabulary from the "At the Restaurant" booklet. Here is the exercise -

Possessive Adjectives Exercise

Complete the missing words based on the translation (follow the example):

1	זה הסלט שלי	This is my salad	Ze ha-salat <u>sheli</u>
2	זה ה_____	This is your (p.m.) chicken	Ze ha-_____
3	זו ה_____	This is our ice-cream	Zo ha-_____
4	זו ה_____	This is their (f) quiche	Zo ha-_____
5	זו ה_____	This is your (s.m.) cake	Zo ha-_____
6	זו ה_____	This is their (m) shakshookah	Zo ha-_____
7	זה ה_____	This is your (s.f) soup	Ze ha-_____

And now with the answers –

Possessive Adjectives Exercise

Complete the missing words based on the translation (follow the example):

1	זה הסלט שלי	This is my salad	Ze ha-salat <u>sheli</u>
2	זה ה עוף שלכם	This is your (p.m.) chicken	Ze ha- <u>Of</u> <u>Shelachem</u>
3	זו ה גלידה שלנו	This is our ice-cream	Zo ha- <u>Glidah</u> <u>shelanoo</u>
4	זו ה פשטידה שלהן	This is their (f) quiche	Zo ha- <u>Pashtidah</u> <u>shelachen</u>
5	זו ה עוגה שלך	This is your (s.m.) cake	Zo ha- <u>Oogah</u> <u>shelcha</u>
6	זו ה שקשוקה שלהם	This is their (m) shakshookah	Zo ha- <u>Shakshookah</u> <u>shelahem</u>
7	זה ה מרק שלך	This is your (s.f) soup	Ze ha- <u>Marak</u> <u>shelach</u>



2. The number *shnayim* or *shtayim*, שניים או שתיים, becomes *shney* or *shtey*, שני או שתי, before the noun it modifies.

For example -

שְׁנֵי אַחִים, שְׁתֵּי אֲחֵיּוֹת **Shney achim**, **shtey achayot** Two male nurses, two female nurses

When a number appears by itself, without the noun it refers to, use the *shnayim* or *shtayim*, שניים או שתיים, forms in accordance to the noun gender. When the number appears with the noun, use the *shney* or *shtey*, שני או שתי, forms in accordance to the noun gender.

For example –

<p>כַּמָּה סְפָרִים יֵשׁ לְךָ? Kama sfarim yesh lecha? How many books do you (s.m.) have?</p>	➔	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>שְׁנַיִם</td> <td>Shnayim</td> <td>Two</td> </tr> <tr> <td>או</td> <td>O</td> <td>Or</td> </tr> <tr> <td>שְׁנֵי סְפָרִים</td> <td>Shney sfarim</td> <td>Two books</td> </tr> </table>	שְׁנַיִם	Shnayim	Two	או	O	Or	שְׁנֵי סְפָרִים	Shney sfarim	Two books
שְׁנַיִם	Shnayim	Two									
או	O	Or									
שְׁנֵי סְפָרִים	Shney sfarim	Two books									

3. We learned some new *otzar milim* (vocabulary) from the new booklet, At the Restaurant, from page number 3. We learned that there are a few words in the Hebrew language that if we will pronounce them different, stressing different syllables each time, we will get a different meaning.

For example -

Birah = beer בירה Birah = capital city

4. I asked you to fill out the Tafrit / Menu pdf file with the missing words in Hebrew letters or transliteration. If you haven't had the chance to do that yet you could use the extra file I added for this week's email.

Some extras-

- List of songs from our last class:
 - Shem-Tov Levi – Hit'orerut התעוררות – שם טוב לוי
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0-2M7sreepM>



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- Hedva Amrani – Boker Shel Zahav בוקר של זהב – עמרני –
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JDbuwMk0UfQ>
 - Arik Einstein – Ma Ata Ose Kshe'ata Kam BaBoker מה אתה עושה – אריק איינשטיין –
כשאתה קם בבוקר
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OHxXw7MmQm4>
2. You Can't Ask That – סליחה על השאלה (don't forget to add subtitles on the clip's settings-

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8Eg3-g0KCKo&t=271s>

3. Class dictionary is attached in a separate file.
4. Website with Hebrew songs translations and transliterations –

<http://www.hebrewsongs.com/home.htm>

5. Website with Hebrew song's lyrics –

<http://www.hebrewsongs.com/home.htm>

The optional homework and the answer key are in the following pages.

Wishing you all a *Yom Nifla* (wonderful day) and *lehitraot* (till next time),

Or



Ata ha-moreh shelanu _____

Ata ha-yeled shelo _____

3.

Possessive Adjectives Exercise

Complete the missing words based on the translation (follow the example):

1	זה התלמיד שלי _____	This is my student	Ze ha-talmid <u>sheli</u>
2	_____ זו התלמידה	This is your (p.m.) student	Zo ha-talmidah _____
3	_____ זו התלמידה	This is our student (f)	Zo ha-talmidah _____
4	_____ זה התלמיד	This is their (f) student (m)	Ze ha-talmid _____
5	_____ זה התלמיד	This is your (s.m.) student (m)	Ze ha-talmid _____
6	_____ זו התלמידה	This is their (m) student (f)	Zo ha-talmidah _____
7	_____ זה התלמיד	This is your (s.f) student (m)	Ze ha-talmid _____

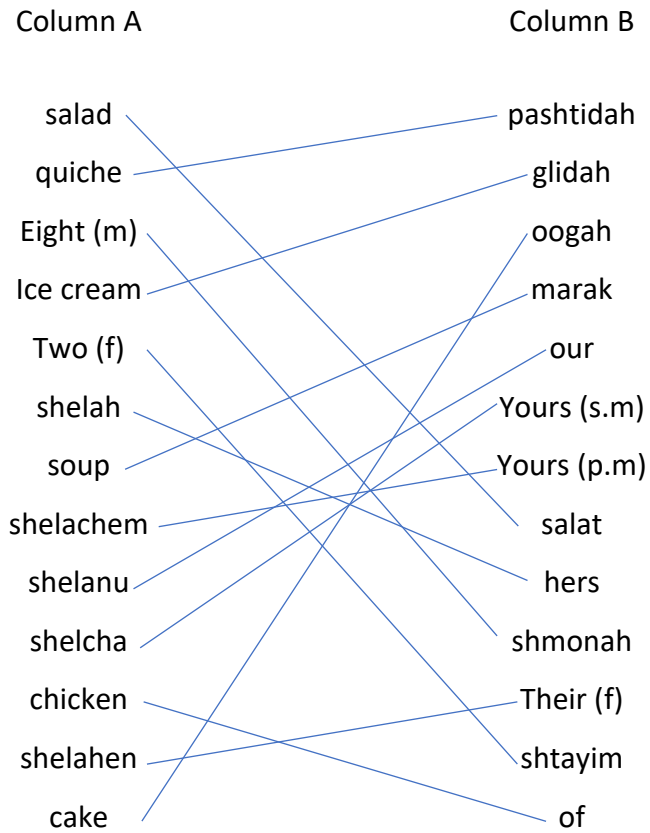


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T'shuvot – Answer Key – Week 2

1. Draw a line between the words in column A and their meaning in Hebrew in column B.

הַעֲבִירוּ קוּ בֵּין הַמְּלִים בְּטוֹר א' לְבֵין הַתְּרַגּוּם שֶׁלֵּהֶן בְּטוֹר ב'



2. Change the sentences from masculine to feminine and translate. Follow the examples.

שְׁנוּ אֶת הַמִּשְׁפָּט מִזְכָּר לְנִקְבָּה וְתַרְגְּמוּ. הַעֲזְרוּ בְּדִגְמָא.



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Ze ha-rofeh shelcha	<u>zo ha-rof'ah shelach – this is your (s.f.) Doctor (f)</u>
Ze ha-yeled shelachem	Zot ha-yalda shelachen - this is your (p.f) child/girl
Ze ha-mitnadev shelahem	zot ha-mitnadevet shelahen – this is their (f) volunteer (f).
Ata ha-moreh shelanu	At ha-morah shelanu – you are (s.f) our teacher (f).
Ata ha-yeled shelo	At ha-yalda shelah – you are (s.f.) her child/girl.

3.

Possessive Adjectives Exercise

Complete the missing words based on the translation (follow the example):

1	זה התלמיד שלי	This is my student	Ze ha-talmid <u>sheli</u>
2	זו התלמידה שלכם	This is your (p.m.) student	Zo ha-talmidah <u>shelachem</u>
3	זו התלמידה שלנו	This is our student (f)	Zo ha-talmidah <u>shelanu</u>
4	זה התלמיד שלהן	This is their (f) student (m)	Ze ha-talmid <u>shelahen</u>
5	זה התלמיד שלך	This is your (s.m.) student (m)	Ze ha-talmid <u>shelcha</u>
6	זו התלמידה שלהם	This is their (m) student (f)	Zo ha-talmidah <u>shelahem</u>
7	זה התלמיד שלך	This is your (s.f) student (m)	Ze ha-talmid <u>shelach</u>