







Exercise 1A: Writing the Hebrew Square Script

Using the examples at the right, practice writing out the Hebrew characters on the lines provided for you. Be sure to accurately reflect the position of the letter in relation to the base line. Boxes are used to indicate final forms.

		Letter	Name
<hr/>			<i>aleph</i>
<hr/>			<i>bet</i>
<hr/>			<i>gimel</i>
<hr/>			<i>dalet</i>
<hr/>			<i>heh</i>
<hr/>			<i>vav</i>
<hr/>			<i>zayin</i>
<hr/>			<i>het</i>
<hr/>			<i>tet</i>
<hr/>			<i>yod</i>
<hr/>			<i>kaph</i>
<hr/>			<i>lamed</i>
<hr/>			<i>mem</i>
<hr/>			
<hr/>			
<hr/>			

		Letter	Name
_____	נ	נ	nun
_____	ו	ו	
_____	ס	ס	samek
_____	ע	ע	ayin
_____	פ	פ	pe
_____	ף	ף	
_____	צ	צ	tsade
_____	ץ	ץ	
_____	ק	ק	qoph
_____	ר	ר	resh
_____	שׁ	שׁ	sin
_____	שׂ	שׂ	shin
_____	ת	ת	tav

NAME: _____

Exercise 1B: Reading Proper Names

In this exercise you will practice identifying the Hebrew consonants by reading familiar proper names. Write the English name in the space to the left of the Hebrew name. Since the alphabet has no vowels, you will have to provide vowel sounds to recognize each word. Start by trying an “a” vowel between each consonant. The “a” vowel is the most common vowel in Hebrew and, while it will not always be the correct one, it should help you recognize these names.

_____	יעקב	_____ <i>Laban</i>	לבן
_____	אברהם	_____	אסתר
_____	יצחק	_____	עבדיה
_____	ישראל	_____	יחזקאל
_____	רבקה	_____	דוד
_____	נבכדנאזר	_____	נחמיה
_____	ירדן	_____	ירבעם
_____	משה	_____	מרדכי
_____	גלית	_____	דברה
_____	עשו	_____	ישמעאל

Exercise 1C: Hebrew Cursive (Optional)

Using the examples shown, practice writing out the cursive Hebrew characters on the lines provided for you. Be sure to accurately reflect the position of the letter in relation to the base line. Boxes are used to indicate final forms.

		Letter	Name
		א	aleph

		ב	bet

		ג	gimel

		ד	dalet

		ה	heh

		ו	vav

		ז	zayin

		ח	het

		ט	tet

		י	yod

		כ	kaph

		ל	

		ל	lamed

_____	מ	מ	mem
_____	נ	ס	
_____	ו	נ	nun
_____	ז	ו	
_____	ח	ז	samek
_____	ט	ח	ayin
_____	י	ט	pe
_____	כ	י	
_____	ל	כ	tsade
_____	מ	ל	
_____	נ	מ	qoph
_____	ס	נ	resh
_____	ע	ס	sin
_____	פ	ע	shin
_____	צ	פ	tav
_____	ק	צ	
_____	ר	ק	
_____	ש	ר	
_____	ת	ש	
_____	ת	ת	

NAME: _____

Exercise 2: Vowel Identification

In this exercise you will practice identifying each vowel, *shewa*, and dot in a given word. Each vowel is treated in its own line, although you should also note any “dots” within a consonant. It is your task to identify three pieces of information:

1. **VOWEL NAME:** What is the name of the vowel or *shewa*? Be sure to distinguish between silent *shewa*, vocal *shewa*, and composite *shewa*.
2. **VOWEL SOUND:** What sound do you hear? Identify both length (vowels: long or short, *shewa*: abrupt sound or no sound) and class (a, e, i, o, u). Since long /ā/ and short /o/ look the same, for this exercise you should assume that ְ marks a long /ā/ unless you are specifically told otherwise.
3. **DOT:** Does the consonant have a dot? If so, is it *dagesh lene* (BeGaD KePhaT dot), *dagesh forte* (doubling dot), or *mappiq* (H-dot)?

		VOWEL NAME	VOWEL SOUND	DOT
1a	דְּבִיר	vocal <i>shewa</i>	abrupt sound	dagesh lene (BGDKPT)
1b	דְּבִיר	<i>hireq yod</i>	long i	
2a	מֵאֵכָל	<i>pataḥ</i>	short a	
2b	מֵאֵכָל	composite <i>shewa</i>	abrupt a	
2c	מֵאֵכָל	<i>qamets</i>	long a	
3a	מִתְנַיִם		short o	
3b	מִתְנַיִם			
3c	מִתְנַיִם			
3d	מִתְנַיִם			
4a	תְּבוּאָה			
4b	תְּבוּאָה			
4c	תְּבוּאָה			

		VOWEL NAME	VOWEL SOUND	DOT
5a	אָכֵל			
5b	אָכֵל			
6a	תּוֹלְדוֹת			
6b	תּוֹלְדוֹת			
6c	תּוֹלְדוֹת			
7a	טֵבֵר			
7b	טֵבֵר			
8a	טְמָאָה			
8b	טְמָאָה			
8c	טְמָאָה			
9a	אֲרָצָה			
9b	אֲרָצָה			
9c	אֲרָצָה			
10	רוּץ			
11a	כְּלָמָה			
11b	כְּלָמָה			
11c	כְּלָמָה			

		VOWEL NAME	VOWEL SOUND	DOT
12a	אֵלֶּהִים			
12b	אֵלֶּהִים			
12c	אֵלֶּהִים			
13a	יִלְדָּה			
13b	יִלְדָּה			
13c	יִלְדָּה			
14a	יַחֲזֹק			
14b	יַחֲזֹק			
14c	יַחֲזֹק			
15a	גְּלוּלִים			
15b	גְּלוּלִים			
15c	גְּלוּלִים			
16a	גְּבָה			
16b	גְּבָה			
17a	מְטָה			
17b	מְטָה			

		VOWEL NAME	VOWEL SOUND	DOT
18a	מֶמֶד		short o	
18b	מֶמֶד			
18c	מֶמֶד			

NAME: _____

Exercise 3A: Syllable Division

Practice dividing the following words into syllables and pronouncing them. Remember that the accent in a Hebrew word usually falls on the last syllable of the word. If the accent is not on the last syllable, the symbol < will appear above the accented syllable. When you encounter a *dagesh forte* (doubling dot) in a word, use a strike-through (as in the advanced examples below) to remind you that the letter is doubled and that one consonant closes the preceding syllable while the second consonant opens the next syllable.

EXAMPLES:



דְּבָרִים

יְרוּשָׁלַיִם

יָמִים

וּמֵאֲרָץ

מִדְּבַר

נְבִילָה

שְׁלַחְנוּתֵיהֶם

יִשְׁכְּבוּ

מִלְחָמָה

שְׁמֵרָתִי

וְיִהְיֶה

לְשָׁלוֹם

בְּקָר

יִכְתֹּב-שֵׁם

בְּגֵדֵי

ADVANCED
EXAMPLES:

יָ בֹרְ כוֹ with <i>meteg</i>	פָּעַ לוֹ composite <i>shewa</i> for silent <i>shewa</i>	הֶ מִ יוֹן with <i>dagesh forte</i>
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חֲכָמָה

חֻקֵי־נוֹ

הַטְּהוֹרָה

יַעֲבֹד

שִׁבְחוֹ

הַכָּרֶם

וַיָּמָת

נֶאֱמָן

יִכְבֹּד

הַאֲשָׁה

צְדִיקִים

קִטְלוֹ

NAME: _____

Exercise 4B: The Conjunction

Memorize the principles related to the vocalization of the conjunction in table 4.3 of the grammar (see page 56). Then add the conjunction to each of these words. Use an arrow to indicate where the addition of a conjunction requires the removal of a *dagesh lene*.

EXAMPLES:

“word” וְדַבֵּר

“peace” וְשָׁלוֹם

“truth”

אֵמֶת

“he sent”

שָׁלַח

“man”

אִישׁ

“he found”

מָצָא

“dream”

חֵלֹם

“silver”

כֶּסֶף

“places”

מְקוֹמוֹת

“sickness”

חֲלִי

“Samuel”

שָׁמוּאֵל

“son”

בֵּן

“men”

אֲנָשִׁים

“voice”

קוֹל

ADVANCED PRACTICE

Further practice is available on the back of this page. We encourage students to become familiar with all the ways a conjunction attaches. It is up to the individual instructor to decide what level of memorization is required.

Add conjunction

Apply secondary adjustment

“Jerusalem”

יְרוּשָׁלַיִם

→

“God”

אֱלֹהִים

→

“LORD”

אֲדֹנָי

→

Also applies to
Divine Name

יְהוָה

→

Use the conjunction to connect the following two words:

“formless **and**
void”

תָּהוּ בָהוּ

NAME: _____

Exercise 5: Adding Gender and Number Endings

Desired Phrase	Historic form	Add ending & syllabify	Apply rules (& add prefixes)
and great women (גְּדוֹלָה)	גְּדוֹל*	$\begin{array}{c} N \quad D^1 \\ \text{לֹזְ} \mid \text{דוֹ} \mid \text{גְּ}^* \end{array}$	וּגְדוֹלוֹת

the righteous woman

(צַדִּיקָה)

and a wise woman

(חַכְמָה)

the judgments

(מִשְׁפָּטִים)

the elders

(זְקֵנִים)

and the prophetesses

(נְבִיאִים)

ADVANCED PRACTICE

Segolate Nouns (base = one-syllable singular & two-syllable plural)¹

Desired Phrase	Historic form	Add ending & syllabify	Apply rules (& add prefixes)
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the queen

(מֶלֶכֶת)

מֶלֶכֶ*

(historic sg. base)

and kings

(מְלָכִים)

מְלָכֶ*

(historic pl. base)

1. See *LBH*, pages 76-79.

NAME: _____

ADVANCED PRACTICE

Segolate Nouns (base = one-syllable singular & two-syllable plural)¹

Desired Phrase	Historic form	Add ending & syllabify	Apply rules (& add prefixes)
queen of (מֶלֶךְ)	מֶלֶךְ*		
	(historic sg. base)		
kings of (מֶלֶךְ)	מֶלֶךְ*		
	(historic pl. base)		
books of (סֵפֶר)	סֵפֶר*		
	(historic pl. base)		

1. Remember that segolate nouns have some unique characteristics. These are presented in *LBH*, pp. 76-79.

NAME: _____

Exercise 8: Nouns with Pronominal Suffixes

Circle suffix
(with vowels)

Identify
Vocabulary Word + Endings

Translation

טְבַחְיוֹ

דְּבַרְיִי

חֲלוּמוֹתַיִנוּ

מְקוֹמֵךְ

עַבְדְּיִי

כְּסֵפֵנוּ

Circle suffix
(with vowels)

Identify
Vocabulary Word + Endings

Translation

אַרְצָה

אֲנָשִׁים

יְמִיָּהוּ

בְּנוֹתַי

אֲנָשִׁיכֶם

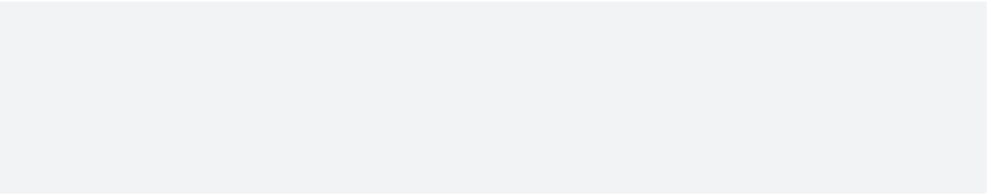
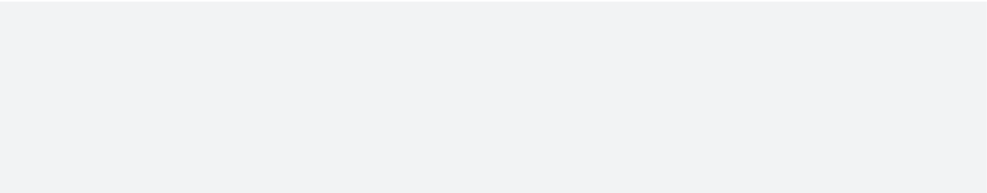
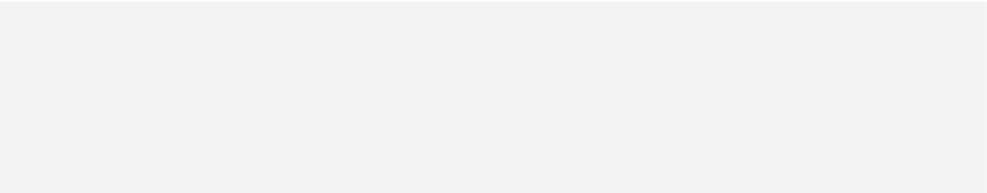
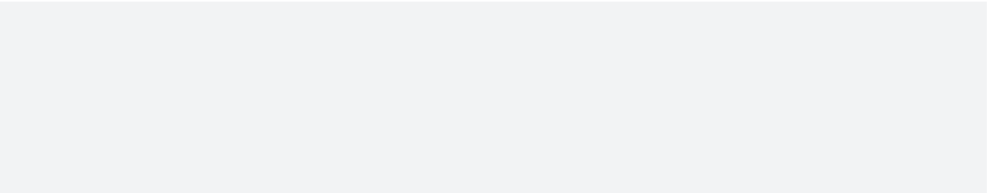
נְשֵׂיהֶם

NAME: _____

EXERCISE 13: QAL VERB PRACTICE SHEET

	<i>Inf. Cst.</i>	<i>Inf. Abs.</i>		<i>Impv.</i>	<i>Active Ptc.</i>
	<i>Pf.</i>	<i>Juss.</i>		<i>Impv.</i>	<i>Passive Ptc.</i>
he (3ms)					
she (3fs)					
you (2ms)					
you (2fs)					
I (1cs)					
they (3mp)					
they (3fp)					
you (2mp)					
you (2fp)					
we (1cp)					

EXERCISE 14: QAL VERB PRACTICE SHEET

	<i>Inf. Cst.</i>	<i>Inf. Abs.</i>	<i>Impv.</i>	<i>Active Ptc.</i>	
he (3ms)					
she (3fs)					
you (2ms)					
you (2fs)					
I (1cs)					
they (3mp)					<i>Passive Ptc.</i>
they (3fp)					
you (2mp)					
you (2fp)					
we (1cp)					

EXERCISE 15: QAL VERB PRACTICE SHEET

	<i>Inf. Cst.</i>	<i>Inf. Abs.</i>	<i>Active Ptc.</i>
	<i>Pf.</i>	<i>Juss.</i>	<i>Impv.</i>
he (3ms)			
she (3fs)			
you (2ms)		↑	
you (2fs)		↑	
I (1cs)			
they (3mp)			
they (3fp)			
you (2mp)		↑	
you (2fp)		↑	
we (1cp)			

EXERCISE 18: REPRESENTATIVE VERB FORMS

QAL	
Pf.	
Inf. Cst.	
Inf. Abs.	
Ptc. (act.)	
Ptc. (pass.)	

NIPHAL	
Pf.	
Inf. Cst.	
Inf. Abs.	
Ptc.	

PIEL

Pf.	
Inf. Cst.	
Inf. Abs.	
Ptc.	

HIPHIL

Pf.	
Inf. Cst.	
Inf. Abs.	
Ptcpl.	

PUAL

Pf.	
Inf. Cst.	
Inf. Abs.	
Ptc.	

HOPHAL

Pf.	
Inf. Cst.	
Inf. Abs.	
Ptc.	

HITHPAEL

Pf.	
Inf. Cst.	
Inf. Abs.	
Ptc.	

EXERCISE 19: REPRESENTATIVE VERB FORMS

QAL	
Pf.	
Inf. Cst.	
Inf. Abs.	
Ptc. (act.)	
Ptc. (pass.)	

NIPHAL	
Pf.	
Inf. Cst.	
Inf. Abs.	
Ptc.	

PIEL	
Pf.	
Inf. Cst.	
Inf. Abs.	
Ptc.	

PUAL	
Pf.	
Inf. Cst.	
Inf. Abs.	
Ptc.	

HITHPAEL	
Pf.	
Inf. Cst.	
Inf. Abs.	
Ptc.	

HIPHIL	
Pf.	
Inf. Cst.	
Inf. Abs.	
Ptcpl.	

HOPHAL	
Pf.	
Inf. Cst.	
Inf. Abs.	
Ptc.	

EXERCISE 20: REPRESENTATIVE VERB FORMS

QAL	
Pf.	
Inf. Cst.	
Inf. Abs.	
Ptc. (act.)	
Ptc. (pass.)	

NIPHAL	
Pf.	
Inf. Cst.	
Inf. Abs.	
Ptc.	

PIEL	
Pf.	
Inf. Cst.	
Inf. Abs.	
Ptc.	


PUAL	
Pf.	
Inf. Cst.	
Inf. Abs.	
Ptc.	

HITHPAEL	
Pf.	
Inf. Cst.	
Inf. Abs.	
Ptc.	

HIPHIL	
Pf.	
Inf. Cst.	
Inf. Abs.	
Ptcpl.	

HOPHAL	
Pf.	
Inf. Cst.	
Inf. Abs.	
Ptc.	

Exercise 23: Verbs with Direct Object Suffixes

Endings	Suffix	Vowel	Sufformative	Optional Parsing Practice
 i-class	2fs ("you")	2nd pers. = inconclusive	historic 3fs ("she ___")	Qal 3fs pf. + 2fs suffix ("she kept you")

נִכְבְּדֶךָ

בִּקְשָׁם

תִּבְקֶשָׁה

שָׁפְטֵנוּ

הִמְשִׁילוּהוּ

שָׁמְרוּהָ

זָכַרְתֵּנִי

בְּשִׁמְרָכֶם

רָדַפְתִּיךָ

כִּבְדֹתוֹ

הִלְבִּשְׁתֵּנוּ

Endings	Suffix	Vowel	Sufformative	Optional Parsing Practice
תִּשְׁמִיעוּם				
הִלְבִּישׁתָּךְ				
יִשְׁמַעְנִי				
הִמְשִׁלְתָּהּ				
אֲשַׁמְרֶךָ				
זָכַרְתָּהּ				
פִּלְטוּכֶם				
לִשְׁמְרִי				
לִשְׁמֶרְנִי				
בִּקְשֶׁךָ				
מִכְרָתְךָ				
בִּקְשָׁם				

NAME: _____

Exercise 24A: General Principles for Weak Verbs

The left column in the table below presents the form that the verb would have if it reflected the strong pattern. The middle column gives the form you will actually encounter in the Hebrew Bible. Based on the general principles you learned for the weak verbs: 1) identify what type of weak verb it is by circling the weak letter in the left column and then 2) explain in the right column why this verb departs from the standard pattern (see example below).

Hypothetical form (strong verb)	Actual form	Explain What Is Happening
<p style="text-align: center;">נְנִיטֵשׁ*</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">נִיטֵשׁ</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Vowelless <i>nun</i> likes to assimilate</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">יִיטִיב*</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">יִיטִיב</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">מֵאֵן*</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">מֵאֵן</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">הוֹשֵׁב*</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">הוֹשֵׁב</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">נִחֵשׁ*</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">נִחֵשׁ</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">מְבַרֵךְ*</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">מְבַרֵךְ</p>	

Hypothetical form
(strong verb)

Actual form

Explain What Is Happening

יְחַזֵּק*

יַחְזֹק

בְּרֵאֲתִי*

בְּרֵאתִי

יִיטֵב*

יֵטֵב

יִנְשְׂאוּ*

יִנְשְׂאוּ¹

יִוָּשֵׁב*

יִוָּשֵׁב

סָבְבוּ*

סָבוּ

NAME: _____

1. Remember that *dagesh forte* is occasionally dropped from certain consonants when they have a vocal *shewa* because it is difficult to hear doubling. The catch-phrase *Skin 'em Levi* reminds

you that the *dagesh forte* is often *stripped off* when the “s” sounds (ס, צ, ש, שׁ) or the consonants ק, ג, ב, ל, ו, י (*Skin 'em Levi*) appear with a vocal *shewa*.

Exercise 24B: Original A-Class Preformative Vowels

The left column of the table below presents a form of the weak verb with the short a-class preformative vowels of the historic *qal* and *niphal*. The middle column gives you the form that you will actually find in the Hebrew Bible. For each example answer two questions: (1) Did the change from a → i take place, yes or no? (2) Why or why not?

Hypothetical form (strong verb)	Actual form	Did shift occur? Why or why not?
יִקְטֹל*	יִקְטֹל	(1) Yes, shift occurs (a → i) (2) Closed unaccented syllable allows shift
יִסֹב (סבב)	יִסֹב	(1) No shift (2) Open syllable prevents shift

יִגֵּשׁ* (נגש)

יִגֵּשׁ

יִתֵּן* (נתן)

יִתֵּן

יִפֹּל* (נפל)

יִפֹּל

יִעֲמֹד*

יִעֲמֹד

יִשְׁלַח*

יִשְׁלַח

יִמְצֵא*

יִמְצֵא

*וַיִּקָּם (קום)

וַיִּקָּם

NIPHAL

*נִקְטַל

נִקְטַל

*נִוָּשֵׁב

נִוָּשֵׁב

*נִסָּב (סבב)

נִסָּב

NAME: _____

EXERCISE 25: QAL STRONG VERB

	Inf. Cst.	Impf.	Juss.	Inf. Abs.	Impv.	Active Ptc.	Passive Ptc.
he (3ms)						ms	ms
she (3fs)						fs	fs
you (2ms)				↑		mp	mp
you (2fs)				↑		fp	fp
I (1cs)							
they (3mp)							
they (3fp)							
you (2mp)				↑			
you (2fp)				↑			
we (1cp)							

EXERCISE 26: NIPHAL STRONG VERB

	<i>Inf. Cst.</i>	<i>Impf.</i>	<i>Juss.</i>	<i>Inf. Abs.</i>	<i>Impv.</i>	<i>Ptc.</i>
he (3ms)						ms
she (3fs)						fs
you (2ms)				↑		mp
you (2fs)				↑		fp
I (1cs)						
they (3mp)						
they (3fp)						
you (2mp)				↑		
you (2fp)				↑		
we (1cp)						

EXERCISE 27: PIEL STRONG VERB

	<i>Inf. Cst.</i>	<i>Impf.</i>	<i>Juss.</i>	<i>Inf. Abs.</i>	<i>Impv.</i>	<i>Ptc.</i>
he (3ms)						ms
she (3fs)						fs
you (2ms)				↑		mp
you (2fs)				↑		fp
I (1cs)						
they (3mp)						
they (3fp)						
you (2mp)				↑		
you (2fp)				↑		
we (1cp)						

EXERCISE 28: PUAL STRONG VERB

Inf. Cst.



Impf.

Pf.

he (3ms)

she (3fs)

you (2ms)

you (2fs)

I (1cs)

they (3mp)

they (3fp)

you (2mp)

you (2fp)

we (1cp)

Inf. Abs.

Ptc.

ms

fs

mp

fp

EXERCISE 29: HITHPAEL STRONG VERB

	<i>Inf. Cst.</i>	<i>Impf.</i>	<i>Juss.</i>	<i>Inf. Abs.</i>	<i>Impv.</i>	<i>Ptc.</i>
he (3ms)						ms
she (3fs)						fs
you (2ms)				↑		mp
you (2fs)				↑		fp
I (1cs)						
they (3mp)						
they (3fp)						
you (2mp)				↑		
you (2fp)				↑		
we (1cp)						

EXERCISE 30: HIPHIL STRONG VERB

	<i>Inf. Cst.</i>	<i>Impf.</i>	<i>Juss.</i>	<i>Impv.</i>	<i>Ptc.</i>
he (3ms)					ms
she (3fs)					fs
you (2ms)			↑		mp
you (2fs)			↑		fp
I (1cs)					
they (3mp)					
they (3fp)					
you (2mp)				↑	
you (2fp)				↑	
we (1cp)					

EXERCISE 31: HOPHAL STRONG VERB

Inf. Cst.



Impf.

Pf.

Inf. Abs.

Ptc.

he (3ms)

she (3fs)

you (2ms)

you (2fs)

I (1cs)

they (3mp)

they (3fp)

you (2mp)

you (2fp)

we (1cp)

ms

fs

mp

fp

Exercise AP-5: Transliteration Exercise

Memorize the transliteration chart in Appendix 5 of *Learning Biblical Hebrew* and transliterate the passage that appears below. Anything that does not look like a vowel you have learned will be an accent mark.

Transliterate the following passage from Psalm 1:1-3:

1 אֲשֶׁר־יִהְיֶה־אִישׁ אֲשֶׁר לֹא הָלַךְ בְּעֵצַת רְשָׁעִים

וּבְדַרְךְ חַטָּאִים לֹא עָמַד וּבְמוֹשָׁב לַיְצִים לֹא יֹשֵׁב:

2 כִּי אִם בְּתוֹרַת יְהוָה חִפְצוֹ וּבְתוֹרָתוֹ יִהְיֶה

יוֹמָם וּלְיַלְתָּה: 3 וְהָיָה כְּעֵץ שָׁתוּל עַל־פְּלִיגֵי מַיִם

אֲשֶׁר פִּרְיוֹ יִתֵּן בְּעֵתוֹ וְעָלְהוּ לֹא־יִבּוֹל

וְכָל אֲשֶׁר־יַעֲשֶׂה יִצְלִיחַ:

Convert the following transliteration from Psalm 23:1-4 back into Hebrew:

1 mizmôr l^edāwid. YHWH rō'î lō' 'ehsār.

2 bin'ôt deše' yarbîšēnî, 'al mê m^enuḥôt y^enahālēnî.

3 napšî y^ešôbēb. yanḥēnî b^ema'g^elê šedeq l^ema'an š^emô.

4 gam kî 'elēk b^egê' šalmāweṭ lō' 'îrā' rā', kî 'attâ 'immādî.

šibṭ^ekā ûmiš'antekā hēmmâ y^enahāmuni.