Suggested review to keep the main points of Hebrew 1 fresh:

- Read vowel names and lengths once (page 14 of textbook).
- Go through this sheet once, covering the answers and then checking yourself as you go along.
- Write out the Qal Perfect and Imperfect strong verb and 3-ו verb paradigms once.
- Flip through all of your vocabulary flash cards once, including irregular plurals and constructs.
- Do this once a day until you have it solid. Once you have something solid, then switch to every other day, then once a week, then every other week, then once a month, etc.
- This is a lot of work at first, but if you are called to a ministry of the Word, it is worth it.
  (And if you forget your Hebrew, taking this class was a waste of time.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What are the Begadkephat letters?</th>
<th>ב ג ד כ פ ת</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What is unique about the Begadkephat?</td>
<td>the only letters that can take a Dagesh Lene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What are the guttural letters?</td>
<td>ה ע ח</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| What is unique about the guttural letters? | They can’t take a Dagesh Forte or a Vocal Shewa.  
| | They take a Hateph vowel instead of Vocal Shewa. |
| What is unique about Resh? | It can’t take a Dagesh Forte |

When is a Shewa silent?
- End of word
- Under a guttural
- First of 2 Shewas in a row.
- Not under Dagesh Forte AND follows short vowel
- Not under Dagesh Forte AND follows accented long vowel.

When is a Shewa vocal?
- Beginning of a word
- Second of 2 Shewas in a row AND not end of word
- Under Dagesh Forte
- Preceded by unaccented long vowel

When is a Dagesh a Dagesh Lene?
- In a Begadkephat letter AND preceding consonant does not have a vowel.

When add or subtract a Dagesh Lene?
- When inflecting word, Dagesh Lene in begadkephat if and only if no vowel immediately precedes (i.e., Silent Shewa precedes or is first letter of word with no preceding word or preceding word ends in consonant)

When is a Qamets a Qamets Hatuf?
- Closed, unaccented syllable, without Metheg.

In noun pluralization and adjective inflection, when does Properetonic reduction occur, and what does it do?
- Lexical form has no suffix (e.g., no ר or ר), AND
- Lexical form has 2 syllables, accent on the ultima, and Qamets or Tsere in the penultima (Properonic syllable).
- When adding ending, change Qamets or Tsere in Properonic syllable (was Properonic) to Vocal Shewa.

How identify Segholate noun?
- Lexical form 2 syllables, accent on first syllable.

How pluralize Segholate noun?
- Add ending and change first 2 vowels to גג

What are the inseparable prepositions?
- ב כ ל (Mnemonic: BaKLava)

How recognize if article with inseparable preposition?
- Dagesh in letter following inseparable preposition, OR
- Vowel under inseparable preposition is not Shewa, Hireq, or short vowel matching following Hateph vowel.
| What 3 ways are adjectives used? | • **Substantival** (as a noun: the good, the bad, & the ugly)  
• **Attributive** (modifies noun: a good dog)  
• **Predicative** (asserts about noun: That dog is good.) |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| How recognize adjective use?    | • **Attributive** Adjective After noun, **Article** Agrees  
• **Predicative** adj Precedes or **Post**, dePrived of article  
• **Substantival**: Not modifying noun. |
| How recognize demonstrative use? | • **Demonstrative** Adjective After noun, has **Article**  
• **Demonstrat.** Pronoun Precedes noun, dePrived of article |
| How distinguish רָאָי (‘with’ vs. definite direct object marker)? | • רָאָי (‘with’) always has a Hireq under the Ayin (א), even when there is a pronominal suffix. ‘People’ never does. |
| How distinguish פָּרִים (‘people’) vs. פָּרָי (‘with’)? | • Suffix begins with vowel + yod → type 2 → plural noun  
• Suffix not begin vowel + yod → type 1 → singular noun  
• Exception: suffix begins י → type 1 → singular noun |
| How can tell if have a singular or plural noun when there is a pronominal suffix? | • Has the article.  
• Has pronominal suffix.  
• Is a proper noun.  
• Is in a construct chain that ends in a definite noun. |
| Why can’t say “A son of the king” or “The son of a king” with a construct? | • A construct chain is either all definite (the son of the king) or all indefinite (a son of a king) |
| How recognize a construct chain? (Top 3 rules) | • 2 or more nouns in a row are usually a construct chain.  
Only the last can have an article or pronominal suffix.  
• Construct noun ends in י if absolute state ends in יים  
• Construct noun ends in י if absolute state ends in יי |
| What stem vowel is used in the lexical form of a verb? | • Most vowels י  
• Stative verbs י or י or י  
• 3-ה and 3-ח י  
• Biconsonantal י or י or י |
| If have only two root consonants in the Qal Perfect, what kind of verb is it? | • **3rd person:**  
• Biconsonantal has accent on first syllable.  
• Otherwise, it is a 3-ה verb.  
• **1st and 2nd person:**  
• 3-ה if stem vowel is י  
• Geminate if stem vowel is י  
• Biconsonantal if stem vowel is י  
• 3-ו or 3-ת if stem vowel is י and has Dagesh in first consonant of sufformative. |
| What unique sufformatives do 3-ה verbs use in the perfect and imperfect? | • Perfect: 3ms has י, 3fs has יי |
| What unique stem vowels do 3-ה verbs use in the perfect and imperfect? | • Imperfect: י if there is no sufformative |
| What unique sufformatives do 3-ה verbs use in the perfect and imperfect? | • Perfect: י in 1st and 2nd persons  
• Imperfect: י in 2fp and 3fp |