

## 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- $\pi$  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.)

What are the Begadkephat letters?	• ב ג ד כ פ ת
What is unique about the Begadkephat?	• the only letters that can take a Dagesh Lene
What are the guttural letters?	• א ע ה ח
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 <i>begadkephat</i> 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 Propretonic reduction occur, and what does it do?	• Lexical form has no suffix (e.g., no $\pi\text{ָ}$ or $\pi\text{ִ}$ ), AND • Lexical form has 2 syllables, accent on the ultima, and Qamets or Tseret in the penultima (Pretonic syllable). • When add ending, change Qamets or Tseret in Propretonic syllable (was Pretonic) 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 $\text{ִָ}$
What are the inseparable prepositions?	• לְ בֵּי בֵּי (Mnemonic: <b>BaKLa</b> )
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?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Substantival</b> (as a noun: the good, the bad, &amp; the ugly)</li> <li>• <b>Attributive</b> (modifies noun: a good dog)</li> <li>• <b>Predicative</b> (asserts about noun: That dog is good.)</li> </ul>
How recognize adjective use?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>A</u>tributive <u>A</u>djective <u>A</u>fter noun, <u>A</u>rticle <u>A</u>grees</li> <li>• <u>P</u>redicative adj <u>P</u>recedes or <u>P</u>ost, de<u>P</u>rived of article</li> <li>• Substantival: Not modifying noun.</li> </ul>
How recognize demonstrative use?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrative <u>A</u>djective <u>A</u>fter noun, has <u>A</u>rticle</li> <li>• Demonstrat. <u>P</u>ronoun <u>P</u>recedes noun, de<u>P</u>rived of article</li> </ul>
How distinguish ׀ (‘with’ vs. definite direct object marker)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If no suffix, spelling is identical.</li> <li>• If pronominal suffix, ‘with’ always has Hireq under the Aleph ( ׀ ). Definite direct object marker never does.</li> </ul>
How distinguish ׀ (‘people’) vs. ׀ (‘with’)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ׀ (with) always has a Hireq under the Ayin ( ׀ ), even when there is a pronominal suffix. ‘People’ never does.</li> </ul>
How can tell if have a singular or plural noun when there is a pronominal suffix?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suffix begins with vowel + yod → type 2 → plural noun</li> <li>• Suffix not begin vowel + yod → type 1 → singular noun</li> <li>• Exception: suffix begins ׀ → type 1 → singular noun</li> </ul>
What 4 ways make a noun definite?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has the article.</li> <li>• Has pronominal suffix.</li> <li>• Is a proper noun.</li> <li>• Is in a construct chain that ends in a definite noun.</li> </ul>
Why can’t say “A son of the king” or “The son of a king” with a construct?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A construct chain is either all definite (the son of the king) or all indefinite (a son of a king)</li> </ul>
How recognize a construct chain? (Top 3 rules)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 or more nouns in a row are usually a construct chain. Only the last can have an article or pronominal suffix.</li> <li>• Construct noun ends in ׀ if absolute state ends in ׀׀</li> <li>• Construct noun ends in ׀׀ if absolute state ends in ׀׀׀</li> </ul>
What stem vowel is used in the lexical form of a verb?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most vowels ׀</li> <li>• Stative verbs ׀ or ׀ or ׀</li> <li>• 3-׀ and 3-׀׀ ׀</li> <li>• Biconsonantal ׀ or ׀ or ׀׀</li> </ul>
If have only two root consonants in the Qal Perfect, what kind of verb is it?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>3<sup>rd</sup> person:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biconsonantal has accent on first syllable.</li> <li>• Otherwise, it is a 3-׀ verb.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> person:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3-׀ if stem vowel is ׀</li> <li>• Geminate if stem vowel is ׀׀</li> <li>• Biconsonantal if stem vowel is ׀</li> <li>• 3-׀ or 3-׀׀ if stem vowel is ׀ and has Dagesh in first consonant of sufformative.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
What unique sufformatives do 3-׀ verbs use in the perfect and imperfect?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perfect: 3ms has ׀׀, 3fs has ׀׀׀</li> <li>• Imperfect: use ׀׀ if there is no sufformative</li> </ul>
What unique stem vowels do 3-׀ verbs use in the perfect and imperfect?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perfect: ׀ in 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> persons</li> <li>• Imperfect: ׀ in 2fp and 3fp</li> </ul>