This is a closed book exam – No lexicon allowed on any part.

Section 1: Vocabulary (2 points each) [ / 28]
- Write an English translation for the following vocabulary words.
- Disambiguate the words ‘you’, ‘they’, and ‘them’ wherever the Hebrew is unambiguous. E.g., ‘you (fs)’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Translation</th>
<th>Hebrew Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>noun: middle, center</td>
<td>קְתֵבָּנָה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to pasture, tend (flocks), shepherd, feed</td>
<td>נהֵרָה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[wicked or wickedness is OK – FS adjective]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad, evil, wicked</td>
<td>רַע</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>now, after all, at last, then</td>
<td>עַתָּ֫ה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strength, power, might</td>
<td>עֹז</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to be awake, stir up</td>
<td>עֹר</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>copper, bronze [M/F]</td>
<td>נְחָֹ֫שֶת</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N) to be sorry, regret, have compassion</td>
<td>בָּחַם</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to touch, strike, reach</td>
<td>נָּ֫ע</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to smear, anoint</td>
<td>מָשַׁח</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rest, remainder, excess</td>
<td>יוֹר</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>half, middle</td>
<td>חֲצִי</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to be ashamed</td>
<td>בּוֹש</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wife of</td>
<td>אָּ֫שֶת</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Section 2: Strong Verb Summary

(½ point per item) [ 93 ]

List stem names, stem vowel patterns, and how verbs begin. (Parsing codes) and (1cs changes) not required.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Passive</th>
<th>Reflexive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Qal (Q)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Niphal (N)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Reflexive</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A ~ Ō</td>
<td>A ~ Ė(A)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P, Pp, A</td>
<td>P, Pt, some A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I (1cs Š)</td>
<td>I (1cs Š/Š)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M, ∞</td>
<td>M, ∞, some A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Piel (D)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Pual (Dp)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Hithpael (tD)</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ė[A] ~ Ė</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Ė[A] ~ Ė</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pt</td>
<td>Pt</td>
<td>Pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I (1cs Š)</td>
<td>I (no 1cs)</td>
<td>I (1cs Š)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M, ∞, A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Hiphil (H)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Hophal (Hp)</strong></th>
<th><strong>V_s code: 1 [2] ~ 3 (4)</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ė[A] ~ Ė(Ē)</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pt</td>
<td>Pt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M, ∞, A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When Shewa before finite verb ending: Always except: not Ė/Ō, not QP V₁, 3rd quiesces 2.5

Infinitive absolute V_s rule & exceptions: Ė except Qal and some Niphal use (Ō or Ō) 2.5

Hiphil V_s exceptions: Ė in the M2ms+nothing, most J, most Iwc 2.5

When Shewa before Participle ending: Only if V_s = Ė 1

These 7 take the accent away from V_s: P2mp, P2fp, participle ending, pronominal suffix, Pwc2ms, Pwc1cs, some Iwc preformatives 3.5

Participle V_s rule: Perfect 3rd person lengthened 1.5

Participle V_s exceptions: Qal (Ē), Qal passive (Ў), FS t-form (חך) 3
Section 3: Strong Verb Inflection (4 points each) [ / 28]

- Write קַלֶּל in the verb form indicated below. (No need to write multiple ways)
- You must write an accent mark.
- If the verb form can take a paragogic Nun, you must write it (ך).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parsing</th>
<th>Hebrew Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QM2ms קַלֶּל</td>
<td>קְלֶל</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NI1cp קַלֶּל</td>
<td>בְּקֶלֶל</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPtFP קַלֶּל</td>
<td>בְּקֶלֶל</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DpP2ms קַלֶּל</td>
<td>בְּקֶלֶל</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tD∞ קַלֶּל</td>
<td>בְּקֶלֶל</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HA קַלֶּל</td>
<td>בְּקֶלֶל</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HpPtMP קַלֶּל</td>
<td>בְּקֶלֶל</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 4: Pronominal suffixes (1 point each) [ / 20]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PGN</th>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>PGN</th>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>PGN</th>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>PGN</th>
<th>Suffix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3fs</td>
<td>נֶה</td>
<td>1cp</td>
<td>נֶה</td>
<td>1cs</td>
<td>נֶה</td>
<td>3mp</td>
<td>נָה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2mp</td>
<td>נֶה</td>
<td>2ms</td>
<td>נֶה</td>
<td>1cs</td>
<td>נֶה</td>
<td>2fp</td>
<td>נֶה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1cs</td>
<td>נֶה</td>
<td>2fs</td>
<td>נֶה</td>
<td>3ms/1cp</td>
<td>נֶה</td>
<td>2ms</td>
<td>נֶה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3ms</td>
<td>נֶה</td>
<td>3ms</td>
<td>נֶה</td>
<td>3fp</td>
<td>נֶה</td>
<td>3ms</td>
<td>נֶה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3fs</td>
<td>נֶה</td>
<td>3fp</td>
<td>נֶה</td>
<td>3mp</td>
<td>נֶה</td>
<td>3fs</td>
<td>נֶה</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 5: Verb Parsing  (4 points/word: 2 root + 2 parse) [ / 52]

- Parse the following Hebrew verbs.
- Be sure to write the root when parsing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Parsing</th>
<th>Hebrew Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ישב</td>
<td>QI2fs</td>
<td>יָּ֫שַב</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>קום</td>
<td>QA</td>
<td>קוּם</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ספר</td>
<td>D(M2ms/∞/A)</td>
<td>ספר</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>נסע</td>
<td>QM2mp</td>
<td>נָּ֫סַע</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>נגע</td>
<td>HPtMS</td>
<td>נָּ֫גָע</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ידע</td>
<td>Q∞+לַע</td>
<td>יָּ֫תָּ֫דַע</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>שומר</td>
<td>tDI3ms</td>
<td>שָּ֫מַר</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>עבד</td>
<td>HpI3ms</td>
<td>עֲ֫בַד</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ילד</td>
<td>NI3mp</td>
<td>יֶלְדַּ֫</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ידע</td>
<td>H(P3ms/∞)</td>
<td>יָּ֫תָּ֫</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>גלה</td>
<td>DpP1cp</td>
<td>גָּלָ֫ת</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>אמר</td>
<td>QI1cs</td>
<td>אֹמַר</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 6: Verb Stems  (2 Points Each) [ / 16]

- Write the verb stem names in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Passive</th>
<th>Middle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simple action</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Niphal</td>
<td>Niphal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cause a state</td>
<td>Piel</td>
<td>Pual</td>
<td>Hithpael</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cause an action</td>
<td>Hiphil</td>
<td>Hophal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 7: Translation of Prepared Passages

- Translate these 2 verses from Genesis 12:1–4, 15:1–6, and/or 22:1–24 into reasonable English.
  - If reasonable English is very different from the Hebrew, note the literal translation in brackets. [lit. ‘x’]
  - If the Hebrew has a word that is not in the English, put it in (parentheses).
  - If good English style requires adding a word, put it in [brackets].
- Parse every verb (2 points each). Be sure to write the root when parsing.

(And) YHWH said to Abram, “Go (for yourself) from your land, (and from) your kindred, and (from) your father’s house to the land that I will show you.” (2 pts per Hebrew word = 28)

(And) Abraham said to his young men, stay (for yourselves) here with the donkey, and I and the lad shall go over [lit. ‘as far as’] there. And we shall worship and return to you. (34)
Section 8: Translation of an UNprepared Passage

- Translate this and parse all verbs, just as in section 7.
- All words are vocabulary words. Lexicons are prohibited.
- In this passage, always insert '[the place]' right before your translation of אֲשֶׁר.
- Use the accents to divide the text into sentences. The first line could be divided into 4 sentences, although you may want to join some of them with ', and'.
- The second line could be divided into 2 sentences.
- Some of the sentences are verbless in Hebrew.

aklıבשח הָלָּךְ בְּאָשֶׁר הָלָּךְ אַלִּין לִין לִין
QI1cs QI2fs QI1cs QI2fs

בָּאָשֶׁר קְבֵרִים קְמֻהָא קָמֶה קָמְתָּא קָמָר
NI1cs QI1cs QI2fs [All the QI1cs may be QC1cs]

To [the place] which you go, I will go, and in [the place] which you spend the night, I will spend the night. Your people [will be] my people, and your God, my God. In [the place] which you will die, I will die, and there I will be buried.

(2 pts per Hebrew word = 32)

This is Ruth 1:16b–17a

302 points possible