

Things to Know for the Standardized Hebrew I Final Exam

1. Be able to translate any of the “Bible Translation” sentences in the Workbook for Lessons 13–17. Some notes will be included, and you may use any Hebrew-English dictionary/lexicon. Electronic dictionaries or photocopies of the glossary in the back of the textbook are not permitted. You will need to mark any words that you looked up in the dictionary, with ¼ point deducted for each word looked up (as opposed to 1 point deduction if the word is not translated correctly).
2. Be able to parse any of the *Qal* (*Pā‘al*) pattern verbs selected from the passages to translate. In other words you will parse from context, identifying: Conjugation, Person/Gender/Number, Root, and Root Meaning.
 - a. Conjugation: perfect (SC); imperfect (PC); wci (waw-consecutive with imperfect); waw+perfect (w+SC). וַיִּקְטַל should be identified as w+perf or as w+SC. וַיִּקְטַל should be identified as wci. If you call it imperfect or PC, it will be incorrect.
 - b. Person/Gender/Number (PGN): there are three persons (1st = I/we; 2nd = you; 3rd = he/she/it/they). If the subject is a noun rather than a pronoun, then the verb should be in the third person. Gender is masculine, feminine, or common, and number is singular or plural. קָטַלְתִּי would be 1cs, while קָטַלְתֶּם would be 2mp.
 - c. Root: the three letters for looking up the verb in a dictionary. The root for וַיִּקְטַל would be קטל , while for עָשִׂיתָ it would be עשה .
 - d. Root meaning: give the English infinitive with “to.”
3. Be familiar enough to reproduce and work with paradigms for the perfect (SC) and imperfect (PC) for the root קטל in the *Qal* (*Pā‘al*) pattern (stem).
4. When given basic (lookup form) vocabulary, be able to compose in Hebrew:
 - a. Plural and feminine nouns/adjectives from singular and masculine nouns/adjectives. Example: given טוב and סוס , *good horses* would be סוסים טובים .
 - b. Phrases with an attributive adjective (e.g., *the good horse*) or sentences with a predicate adjective (e.g., *The horse is good.*). Notice that you should be able to give the correct vowel for the article: טוב הַסוס = *the horse is good*; הַטוב הַסוס = *the good horse*.
 - c. A construct phrase (e.g., *the king’s son* = בֶּן הַמֶּלֶךְ)
 - d. Adding a possessive pronoun to a singular noun (e.g., *his horse* = סוסו)
 - e. A prepositional phrase (e.g., *for the man* = לְאִישׁ)
 - f. You need not be concerned with vowel changes other than those that are connected with forms learned through the standard paradigms. Thus you need to be able to change סוס to סוסָה or סוסֵת or סוסִים or סוסוֹת , but you don’t have to know that דָּבָר

becomes **בְּבָרִי** in the construct plural (except for the *tsere-yod* ending). You should

know the construct form of high frequency nouns such as **בֶּן**, *son of*, or **בֵּית**, *house of*.

5. You will receive on the exam a chart like the following with the cells to be filled in (but the cells for “form” and “pattern” will already be filled in). Alternative terminology is given for some forms. Use the terminology which you normally use in your class. Each of the verbs to be parsed will be tied to a context in one of the sentences for translation.

| Form | Pattern | Conjugation | PGN | Root | Root Meaning |
|------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------|------------|--------------|
| וְיִהְיֶה | <i>Qal (pā'al)</i> | *wci | 3ms | היה | to be |
| יִתֵּן | <i>Qal (pā'al)</i> | PC (impf) | 3mp | נתן | to give |
| וְהָיוּ | <i>Qal (pā'al)</i> | w+SC (w+perf) | 3cp | היה | to be |
| אֶמְרֶה | <i>Qal (pā'al)</i> | SC (perf) | 1cs | אמר | to say |
| וַיֵּצֵא | <i>Qal (pā'al)</i> | wci | **2ms | יצא | to go out |

* Be sure to distinguish between *waw*-consecutive with imperfect (wci) and imperfect (PC). You need to be able to recognize when a verb has this *waw*-consecutive form.

**This could also be 3fs, but you should parse according to the context of the sentence in such a case.

6. Each instructor will follow his or her own method for calculating how the final will be figured into the grade, but you will not receive a passing grade for the course if you make less than 40% on the standardized final exam.