

Things to Know for the Standardized Hebrew II Final Exam

1. Be able to translate any of the following:
 - a. Genesis 12:10–15; Genesis 28:10–16; Genesis 37:12–20; Genesis 39:7–16; Genesis 42:1–9; Genesis 43:1–8; Exodus 6:2–8; Deuteronomy 6:4–9; Numbers 6:22–26
 - b. Jonah 1:1–2:2 (Hebrew numbering); Jonah 3–4.
2. Be able to parse a verb in any of the five major patterns: *Qal* (*Pā'al*); *Niph'al*; *Pi'el*; *Hitpa'el*; *Hiph'il*. The verbs will be selected from the passages to translate, and you will need to identify: Stem (Pattern), Conjugation, Person/Gender/Number, Root, Root Meaning, and any object suffix (or subject suffix on an infinitive construct).
 - a. You will need to parse some roots that are “weak,” but they will follow the regular patterns for their category and contain characteristic elements. In some cases the root or some other aspect of the parsing may be identified for you.
 - b. The categories will be listed and defined on the exam.
 - c. The categories for “conjugation” include: perfect (SC); imperfect (PC); *wci* (waw-consecutive with imperfect); *w+perfect* (*w+SC*); *w+imperfect* (*w+PC*); imperative; infinitive construct; infinitive absolute; and participle.
 - i. If a distinctive form occurs for an imperfect (PC) verb that signals a jussive or cohortative meaning, you should identify it as jussive or cohortative. Thus יְהִי־יָהּ would be PC or *imperfect*, but יְהִי would be *jussive*. נִשְׁמַר would be PC or *imperfect*, but נִשְׁמְרָה would be *cohortative*.
 - ii. Note that יִשְׁמַר would be imperfect (PC), וְיִשְׁמַר would be *w+imperfect* (*w+PC*), but וְיִשְׁמַר would have to be *wci* (waw-consecutive with imperfect).
 - iii. For a form like וְיִשְׁמַר you may call it *w+perfect* (*w+SC*) regardless of how it functions in the sentence. If your instructor uses the category of waw-consecutive with perfect then you may use *wcp* as long as its use in the sentence warrants it.
 - iv. Note also that you should parse according to form, not translation. For example if the form וְיִשְׁמַר is translated like a command in the context, the parsing should still be PC or imperfect, not imperative. Likewise וְיִשְׁמַר should be *w+SC* even if it is translated like a jussive.
 - v. Be sure to distinguish between the infinitive *absolute* and the infinitive *construct*.
3. Be able to reproduce paradigms for the perfect (SC) and imperfect (PC) for the root קטל in any of the five major patterns (stems). You should include all vowels and any *dagesh*. Accents need not be included.
4. You will receive on the exam a chart like the following with the cells to 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.

Ref.	Form	Pattern	Conj.	PGN	Root	Root Meaning	Suffix
Gen 2:21	וַיִּקַּח	Qal	wci	3ms	לָקַח	to take, receive	none
Gen 2:22	וַיְבִאֶהָ	Hiphil	wci	3ms	בָּא	to bring (hiphil)	3fs
Gen 2:4	עָשָׂה	Qal	inf	—	עָשָׂה	to do, make	none
Deu 29:18	בְּשָׁמְעוֹ	Qal	inf	—	שָׁמַע	to hear, listen	3ms
Jon 1:11	וַיִּשְׁתַּק	Qal	w+PC	3ms	שָׁקַט	to become quiet, calm	none
Gen 3:2	וַתֹּאמֶר	Qal	wci	*3fs	אָמַר	to say	none
Jon 3:4	נֶהְפְּכָתָ	Niphal	ptcp	fs	הִפְךָ	to be overthrown, turned over (niphal)	none
Gen 12:1	לָדֶד	Qal	imv	(2)ms	הֵלֵךְ	to go, walk	none
Gen 1:3	יְהִי	Qal	jussive	3ms	הָיָה	to be	none
Gen 11:7	נִרְדָּה	Qal	cohort.	(1)cp	יָרַד	to go down	none

* The form could be also 2ms, but when parsing from a context you need to make the proper choice.

- a. Be sure to distinguish carefully between wci and w+PC (examples in chart above).
 - b. Infinitives do not have person, gender, or number, so the PGN column must be left blank. If you place anything in the PGN column for an infinitive it will be counted as an error. It is possible for an infinitive construct to have a pronoun suffix which represents the subject of the infinitive clause. That suffix should be recorded in the last column on the right (example in chart above).
 - c. Participles have gender and number but not person. If you indicate a person for a participle that will be counted as an error (example in chart above).
 - d. Since imperatives are always in the second person it is redundant to mark it as 2nd person in the PGN column. However it is not wrong to mark it anyway. Likewise with the cohortative, which is always 1st person.
 - e. Note that if there is a specific formal marking for a jussive or a cohortative, you should label it that way. If there is no such marking you may call it PC or imperfect even if it is used contextually as a cohortative or a jussive.
5. Each instructor will follow his or her own method for calculating how the final will be figured into the grade, but department policy is that you cannot receive a passing grade for the course if you make less than 40% on the standardized final exam.