

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- π 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?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 $\text{ָ}\text{ִ}$
What are the inseparable prepositions?	• לְ בֵּינֵינוּ (Mnemonic: BaKLa)
How recognize if article with inseparable preposition?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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"> • 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?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atributive Adjective After noun, Article Agrees • Predicative adj Precedes or Post, dePrived of article • Substantival: Not modifying noun.
How recognize demonstrative use?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrative Adjective After noun, has Article • Demonstrat. Pronoun Precedes noun, dePrived of article
How distinguish ׀ (‘with’ vs. definite direct object marker)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If no suffix, spelling is identical. • If pronominal suffix, ‘with’ always has Hireq under the Aleph (׀). Definite direct object marker never does.
How distinguish ׀ (‘people’) vs. ׀ (‘with’)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ׀ (with) always has a Hireq under the Ayin (׀), even when there is a pronominal suffix. ‘People’ never does.
How can tell if have a singular or plural noun when there is a pronominal suffix?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suffix begins with vowel + yod → type 2 → plural noun • Suffix not begin vowel + yod → type 1 → singular noun • Exception: suffix begins ׀ → type 1 → singular noun
What 4 ways make a noun definite?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 ׀ if absolute state ends in ׀׀ • Construct noun ends in ׀ if absolute state ends in ׀׀
What stem vowel is used in the lexical form of a verb?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most vowels ׀ • Stative verbs ׀ or ׀ or ׀ • 3-׀ and 3-׀ ׀ • Biconsonantal ׀ or ׀ or ׀
If have only two root consonants in the Qal Perfect, what kind of verb is it?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3rd person: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biconsonantal has accent on first syllable. • Otherwise, it is a 3-׀ verb. • 1st and 2nd person: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3-׀ if stem vowel is ׀ • Geminate if stem vowel is ׀ • Biconsonantal if stem vowel is ׀ • 3-׀ or 3-׀ if stem vowel is ׀ and has Dagesh in first consonant of sufformative.
What unique sufformatives do 3-׀ verbs use in the perfect and imperfect?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perfect: 3ms has ׀׀, 3fs has ׀׀ • Imperfect: use ׀׀ if there is no sufformative
What unique stem vowels do 3-׀ verbs use in the perfect and imperfect?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perfect: ׀ in 1st and 2nd persons • Imperfect: ׀ in 2fp and 3fp