

## LESSON XIII

### 34. Interrogative Sentences

**34.1** A simple yes-or-no question is normally introduced by the interrogative ה, which is prefixed to the first word in the sentence. The rules for writing interrogative ה are these:

(1) Before non-gutturals supported by a full vowel, interrogative ה is pointed הֹ.

Examples:

- |     |                           |  |
|-----|---------------------------|--|
| (a) | הֹהָ אַחִיכֶם הַקָּטָן    | Is this your youngest brother?<br>(Gen. 43:29)                     |
| (b) | הֹלֹא־חֹשֶׁךְ יוֹם יְהוָה | Is not the day of the LORD<br>darkness? (Amos 5:20)                |
| (c) | הֹכֶלֶב אֲנִכִּי          | Am I a dog? (1 Sam. 17:43)   |
| (d) | הֹיֶשׁ לָכֶם אָח          | Is there to you a brother? (Do you<br>have a brother?) (Gen. 43:7) |

(2) Before gutturals supported by a full vowel (other than qameṣ or qameṣ-ḥaṭuf), interrogative ה is written הֶ.

Examples:

- |     |                         |  |
|-----|-------------------------|--|
| (a) | הֶעוֹד לָכֶם אָח        | Is there yet to you a brother? (Do<br>you have another brother?) (Gen. 43:6) |
| (b) | הֶאִין פֹּה נָבִיא      | Is there no prophet here?<br>(2 Kgs. 3:11)                                   |
| (c) | הֶעֱבַד יִשְׂרָאֵל      | Is Israel a slave? (Jer. 2:14)   |
| (d) | הֶאתָה אִישׁ־הָאֱלֹהִים | Are you the man of God?<br>(1 Kgs. 13:14)                                    |

(3) Before gutturals supported by either a qameṣ or a qameṣ-ḥaṭuf, interrogative ה is pointed הֶֿ.

Examples:

- |     |  |  |
|-----|--|--|
| (a) | הֶֿכִּי־אֱלֹהִים הָאֵמַר                       | For has one said to God? (Job 34:31)                         |
| (b) | הֶֿאֲנִכִּי הָרִיתִי אֶת כָּל־<br>הָעָם הַזֶּה | Did I conceive (from הָרָה)<br>all this people? (Num. 11:12) |
| (c) | הֶֿחֻזַּק הוּא                                 | Is he strong? (Num. 13:18)                                   |

(4) Before all consonants supported by a vocal sheva, whether simple or compound, interrogative ה is written הֶֿ.

Examples:

- (a) הַבְּרָכָה אַחַת הוּא־לְךָ אָבִי Do you have one blessing,  
my father? (Gen. 27:38)
- (b) הֲאֱלֹהִים אֲנִי Am I God? (2 Kgs. 5:7)
- (c) הַמְעַט הָעָם אִסְרָב Are the people few or many?  
(Num. 13:18)

**34.2** Questions may also be introduced by the interrogative pronouns **מִי** (who?) and **מָה** (what?). The first refers to people and the second to things. Neither of these is inflected for gender or number.

(1) **מִי** usually stands alone, but is sometimes joined to the following word by a maqgef. Its form remains the same in either case.

Examples:

- (a) מִי אַתָּה בְנִי Who are you, my son? (Gen. 27:18)
- (b) מִי הָאֲנָשִׁים הָאֵלֶּה Who are these men? (Num. 22:9)
- (c) מִי־אֵל כָּמוֹךָ Who is a God like you? (Mic. 7:18)
- (d) מִי־לִי בַשָּׁמַיִם Whom have I (who is to me?)  
in heaven? (Ps. 73:25)

(2) **מָה** occasionally stands alone, but is more likely to be joined to the following word by a maqgef. When joining occurs, it usually alters the pointing of **מָה**. The following rules will cover most of the changes.

(a) Before non-gutturals, it is written **מַה־**, followed by a dagesh forte in the first consonant of the next word.

Examples:

- מַה־שְּׁמֶךָ What is your name? (Gen. 32:28)
- מַה־זֹּאת What is this? (Exod. 13:14)
- מַה־יִּשְׁלַךְ בְּבֵית What is there to you in the house?  
(What do you have in the house?)  
(2 Kgs. 4:2)
- וּמַה־שֵּׁם־בְּנוֹ And what is his son's name?  
(Prov. 30:4)

(b) Before the gutturals **א**, **ה**, and **ר**, it is usually written either as **מָה** or **מַה־**. (Note, however, that before **ה** it is sometimes written as **מַה־**.)

Examples:

- מַה־הַדָּבָר הַזֶּה What is this thing? (Exod. 18:14)
- מָה אֶרְצְךָ What is your land (country)? (Jon. 1:8)



מה הערים האלה What are these cities? (1 Kgs. 9:13)

מה-היא What is it? (Zech. 5:6)

מה-אדם What are human beings? (Ps. 144:3)

(c) Before the gutturals ה and ע, the interrogative מה is usually written as מה or מה-.

Examples:

מה-עוֹנִי ומה-חַטָּאתִי What is my iniquity, and what is my sin? (1 Sam. 20:1)

ומה עוֹ מֶלֶךְ And what is stronger than a lion? (Judg. 14:18)

מה עַבְדְּךָ What is your servant? (2 Sam. 9:8)

**34.3** Questions may also be introduced by interrogative adverbs. Some of the more common are these:

- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| (1) אֵי Where?                     | (6) אֵיךְ How?                             |
| (2) אֵיפה Where?                   | (7) אֵינָה, אֵינָן Whither? To what place? |
| (3) אֵיפה Where?                   | (8) לָמָּה, לָמָּה Why? To what purpose?   |
| (4) מֵאֵין Whence? From where?     | (9) מֵדוּעַ Why?                           |
| (5) אֵי-מֵוָּה Whence? From where? |  |
- (זֶה plus מֵן plus אֵי)

Examples:

- |  |
|--|
| (a) אֵי הָבֵל אָחִיךָ Where is Abel your brother? (Gen. 4:9)           |
| (b) אֵיפה שָׂרָה אִשְׁתְּךָ Where is Sarah your wife? (Gen. 18:9)      |
| (c) אֵיפה שְׁמוּאֵל וְדָוִד Where are Samuel and David? (1 Sam. 19:22) |
| (d) אֵי מֵאֵין אַתָּם My brothers, where are you from? (Gen. 29:4)     |
| (e) מֵדוּעַ אַתָּה לְבַדְּךָ Why are you alone? (1 Sam. 21:2)          |

## 35. The Numerals

**35.1** The following tables include the cardinal numerals from 1 to 10 and the ordinal numerals from 1st to 10th. A cardinal numeral is used in counting, as *one, two, three*, etc. An ordinal numeral expresses consecution or position in a series, as *first, second, third*, etc.

Cardinals				Ordinals		
Masculine		Feminine		Masculine		Feminine
Absolute	Construct	Absolute	Construct			
1	אֶחָד	אֶחָד	אַחַת	1st	רִאשׁוֹן	רִאשׁוֹנָה
2	שְׁנַיִם	שְׁנֵי	שְׁתֵּי	2nd	שֵׁנִי	שֵׁנִית
3	שְׁלֹשָׁה	שְׁלֹשָׁת	שְׁלוֹשׁ	3rd	שְׁלִישִׁי	שְׁלִישִׁית
4	אַרְבָּעָה	אַרְבַּעַת	אַרְבַּע	4th	רְבִיעִי	רְבִיעִית
5	חֲמִשָּׁה	חֲמִשָּׁת	חֲמֹשׁ	5th	חֲמִישִׁי	חֲמִישִׁית
6	שֵׁשָׁה	שֵׁשֶׁת	שֵׁשׁ	6th	שִׁשִּׁי	שִׁשִּׁית
7	שִׁבְעָה	שִׁבְעַת	שִׁבַּע	7th	שְׁבִיעִי	שְׁבִיעִית
8	שְׁמוֹנָה	שְׁמוֹנֶת	שְׁמוֹנָה	8th	שְׁמִינִי	שְׁמִינִית
9	תִּשְׁעָה	תִּשְׁעַת	תִּשְׁעָה	9th	תִּשְׁעִי	תִּשְׁעִית
10	עֶשְׂרֵה	עֶשְׂרֶת	עֶשֶׂר	10th	עֲשִׂירִי	עֲשִׂירִית

(1) The numeral *one* (m. אֶחָד, f. אַחַת) is classified as an adjective. It follows the noun it modifies and agrees with it in gender.

Examples: אֶחָד יוֹם one day, אַחַת תּוֹרָה one law.

(2) The numerals 2 – 10 also function as adjectives, although they are classified as nouns. In their absolute forms, they may stand either before or after the nouns they modify. In their construct forms, however, they must stand before the nouns they modify.

Examples:

- (a) שְׁנַיִם אֲנָשִׁים two men      שְׁנֵי אֲנָשִׁים two men  
 (b) נְשִׁים שְׁתֵּי two women (wives)      שְׁתֵּי נְשִׁים two women (wives)

(3) The numeral *two* agrees in gender with the noun it modifies (see the examples given above). The numerals 3 – 10, however, follow a different pattern. When they modify masculine nouns they take the feminine form; when they modify feminine nouns, they take the masculine form. There is no satisfactory explanation for this phenomenon. Note that this rule does not apply to ordinals, since they regularly agree in gender with the nouns they modify.

Examples:

- (a) שְׁנֵי בָּנִים two sons      שְׁתֵּי בָּנוֹת two daughters  
 (nouns and numerals agree in gender)  
 (b) שְׁלֹשָׁה בָּנִים three sons      שְׁלוֹשׁ בָּנוֹת three daughters  
 (nouns and numerals disagree in gender)



### XIII.35 THE NUMERALS

(4) The absolute and construct forms of numerals can be used interchangeably, with no apparent difference in meaning.

Examples:

- (a) **שְׁלֹשָׁה יָמִים** three days      **שְׁלֹשֶׁת יָמִים** three days  
 (b) **שְׁלֹשָׁה אַנְשִׁים** three men      **שְׁלֹשֶׁת אַנְשִׁים** three men  
 (c) **אַרְבָּעָה בָּנִים** four sons  
 (d) **וְאַרְבַּעַת בָּנָיו עִמּוֹ** and his four sons with him

(5) Because numerals are nouns, the numerals from 2 - 10 may receive pronominal suffixes. Suffixes can only be added to the construct forms of the numerals. Most of these occur with the numeral 2.

Examples:

- (a) **שְׁנֵינוּ** the two of us (Gen. 31:37)  
 (b) **שְׁנֵיכֶם** the two of you (Gen. 27:45)  
 (c) **שְׁנֵיהֶם** the two of them (Gen. 2:25)

#### 35.2 Cardinal Numerals From 11 to 19

	With Masculine Nouns	With Feminine Nouns
11	<b>אַחַד עָשָׂר</b> <b>עֶשְׂרֵי עָשָׂר</b>	<b>אַחַת עָשָׂרָה</b> <b>עֶשְׂרֵי עָשָׂרָה</b>
12	<b>שְׁנַיִם עָשָׂר</b> <b>שְׁנֵי עָשָׂר</b>	<b>שְׁתֵּי עָשָׂרָה</b> <b>שְׁתֵּי עָשָׂרָה</b>
13	<b>שְׁלֹשָׁה עָשָׂר</b>	<b>שְׁלֹשׁ עָשָׂרָה</b>
14	<b>אַרְבָּעָה עָשָׂר</b>	<b>אַרְבַּע עָשָׂרָה</b>
15	<b>חֲמִשָּׁה עָשָׂר</b>	<b>חֲמֹשׁ עָשָׂרָה</b>
16	<b>שֵׁשׁ עָשָׂר</b>	<b>שֵׁשׁ עָשָׂרָה</b>
17	<b>שִׁבְעָה עָשָׂר</b>	<b>שִׁבַּע עָשָׂרָה</b>
18	<b>שְׁמוֹנָה עָשָׂר</b>	<b>שְׁמוֹנָה עָשָׂרָה</b>
19	<b>תִּשְׁעָה עָשָׂר</b>	<b>תִּשְׁעָה עָשָׂרָה</b>

(1) The units (1,2,3 etc.) are placed before the word for ten, which in the masculine is **עָשָׂר** and in the feminine **עָשָׂרָה**.

(2) The numerals from 11 to 19 agree in gender with the nouns to which they refer. They also normally occur with plural forms of nouns, although a few nouns (e.g., **אִישׁ**, "man," **יוֹם**, "day," **שָׁנָה**, "year," **נַפֵּשׁ**, "soul, self, being") may remain in their singular forms when they stand after these numerals.

Examples:

- (a) אֶחָד עָשָׂר יוֹם, "11 days"  
 (b) אֶחָד עָשָׂר אִישׁ, "11 men"  
 (c) אַחַת עָשָׂר שָׁנָה, "11 years"

### 35.3 Cardinal Numerals From 20 to 99

- 20 עָשָׂרִים (the plural of ten, עָשָׂר)  
 21 (m) אֶחָד וְעָשָׂרִים (or עָשָׂרִים וְאֶחָד)  
 (f) אַחַת וְעָשָׂרִים (or עָשָׂרִים וְאַחַת)  
 22 (m) עָשָׂרִים וְשְׁנַיִם  
 23-29 (like the above)  
 30 שְׁלֹשִׁים (From 30 through 90,  
 the tens are the plural forms  
 of the units 3 through 9.)  
 31 (m) שְׁלֹשִׁים וְאֶחָד  
 32 - 39 (like the above)  
 40 אַרְבָּעִים  
 41-49 (like the above)  
 50 חֲמִישִׁים  
 51 - 59 (like the above)  
 60 שִׁשִּׁים  
 61 - 69 (like the above)  
 70 שִׁבְעִים  
 71-79 (like the above)  
 80 שְׁמוֹנִים  
 81-89 (like the above)  
 90 תִּשְׁעִים  
 91 - 99 (like the above)

### 35.4 Cardinal Numerals Above 99

- 100 מֵאוֹה (always feminine; construct  
 form is מֵאוֹת; plural form  
 is מֵאוֹת, "hundreds")

200	מֵאִים	(dual: lit., "a pair, or couple of hundreds")
300	שְׁלֹשׁ מֵאוֹת	(note the masc. const. שְׁלֹשׁ)
400	אַרְבַּע מֵאוֹת	
500 - 900	(like the above)	
1000	אֶלֶף	(masc.) (plural אֶלְפִים)
2000	אֶלְפִים	(dual)
3000	שְׁלֹשָׁת אֶלְפִים	(note the fem. const. שְׁלֹשָׁת)
4000	אַרְבַּעַת אֶלְפִים	etc.

35.5 The Numeral Values of the Letters of the Alphabet, as reflected in the Masorah of the Leningrad Manuscript (cf. *Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia*)

א = 1	ב = 2	ג = 3	ד = 4	ה = 5
ו = 6	ז = 7	ח = 8	ט = 9	י = 10
יא = 11	יב = 12	יג = 13	יד = 14	יהי = 15

Note: The letters for 15 were reversed in order to avoid writing יה, sometimes used as an abbreviation for the Tetragrammaton (יהוה).

יז = 16	יח = 17	יט = 18	כ = 19
כא = 20	כב - כא = 21 - 29		
כז = 30	כח - לא = 31 - 39		

Note: ל was not used as the representation for 30, since it had already become the symbol for all hapax legomena. However, 31 is לא, 32 is לב, etc.

מ = 40	מב - מא = 41 - 49
נ = 50	נב - נא = 51 - 59
ס = 60	סב - סא = 61 - 69
ע = 70	עב - עא = 71 - 79
פ = 80	פב - פא = 81 - 89
צ = 90	צב - צא = 91 - 99
ק = 100	קב - קא = 101 - 109
קי = 110	קיב - קיא = 111 - 119

etc.



## EXERCISES

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct pronouns.

- (1) מַה־הַדָּבָר הָרַע הַזֶּה \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ evil thing? (Neh. 13:17)
- (2) אֵיךְ כְּבוֹדִי \_\_\_\_\_ Where is \_\_\_\_\_ glory (honor)? (Mal. 1:6)
- (3) וְיָמִי כְמוֹדֵךְ בְּיִשְׂרָאֵל \_\_\_\_\_ And \_\_\_\_\_ is like \_\_\_\_\_ in Israel?  
(1 Sam. 26:15)
- (4) הֲלֹא יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵיכֶם עִמָּכֶם \_\_\_\_\_ Is not the LORD \_\_\_\_\_ God with  
\_\_\_\_\_? (1 Chr. 22:18)
- (5) הֲלֹא כָל־הָאָרֶץ לְפָנֶיךָ \_\_\_\_\_ Is not all the land before \_\_\_\_\_?  
(Gen. 13:9)
- (6) מִי אֶתָּה בְּנִי \_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ son?  
(Gen. 27:18)
- (7) מִי־אַתָּה \_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_? (Gen. 27:32)
- (8) לְמִי־אַתָּה \_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_? (Gen. 32:18; Eng. 32:17)
- (9) מַה־שִּׁמְךָ \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ name? (Gen. 32:28)
- (10) מִי הָאֲנָשִׁים הָאֵלֶּה עִמָּךְ \_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_ men with  
\_\_\_\_\_? (Num. 22:9)
- (11) מִזֶּה בְּיָדְךָ \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ hand? (Exod. 4:2)
- (12) הֲזֶה אַחִיכֶם הַקָּטָן \_\_\_\_\_ Is \_\_\_\_\_ youngest brother?  
(Gen. 43:29)
- (13) אֲחֵי מֵאֵין אַתֶּם \_\_\_\_\_ brothers, where are \_\_\_\_\_ from?  
(Gen. 29:4)
- (14) וְאַיֵּה נְבִיאֵיכֶם \_\_\_\_\_ And where are \_\_\_\_\_ prophets? (Jer. 37:19)
- (15) אַחֲתִי הוּא \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ sister. (Gen. 26:9)

2. Match the following:

- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| (1) ( ) מַה־שָּׁם־בָּנוּ         | (A) Where is Sarah your wife? (Gen. 18:9)          |
| (2) ( ) הֲלֹא הוּא אָבִיךָ       | (B) Where is your God? (Ps. 42:4; Eng. 42:3)       |
| (3) ( ) מִי זֶה מֶלֶךְ הַכְּבוֹד | (C) the LORD God of your ancestors<br>(Deut. 1:21) |



### XIII EXERCISES

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| (4) ( ) אִיָּה שָׂרָה אֲשֶׁתְּךָ  | (D) What is his son's name? (Prov. 30:4)            |
| (5) ( ) אִיָּה אֱלֹהֵיהֶם         | (E) Do they not belong to us? (Gen. 34:23)          |
| (6) ( ) אִיָּה אֱלֹהֶיךָ          | (F) in the days of your ancestors (Joel 1:2)        |
| (7) ( ) יִהְיֶה אֱלֹהֵי אֲבֹתֶיךָ | (G) Is he not your father? (Deut. 32:6)             |
| (8) ( ) יִהְיֶה אֱלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתָיו | (H) Was not this my word? (Jon. 4:2)                |
| (9) ( ) בְּיָמֵי אֲבֹתֵיכֶם       | (I) you and your ancestors (Jer. 44:3)              |
| (10) ( ) הַלֹּא־זֶה דְּבָרִי      | (J) Who is this king of glory? (Ps. 24:8)           |
| (11) ( ) אַתֶּם וְאֲבֹתֵיכֶם      | (K) Where is their God? (Joel 2:17)                 |
| (12) ( ) הַלֹּא לָנוּ הֵם         | (L) the LORD God of his ancestors<br>(2 Chr. 30:19) |

#### 3. Match the following:

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| (1) ( ) שְׁנֵיהֶם יַחַד        | (A) in one day (Isa. 10:17)                              |
| (2) ( ) בֵּין שְׁנֵיהֶם        | (B) on the fifth day (Num. 7:36)                         |
| (3) ( ) שְׁנֵיהֶם לְבָד        | (C) on the sixth day (Exod. 16:5)                        |
| (4) ( ) בֵּין שְׁנֵינוּ        | (D) on the tenth day (Num. 7:66)                         |
| (5) ( ) בְּיוֹם הַשְּׁמִינִי   | (E) on the second day (Num. 7:18)                        |
| (6) ( ) בְּיוֹם אֶחָד          | (F) the two of them alone (1 Kgs. 11:29)                 |
| (7) ( ) בְּיוֹם הַשְּׁשִׁי     | (G) on the ninth day (Num. 7:60)                         |
| (8) ( ) בְּיוֹם הַשְּׁנִי      | (H) on the third day (Gen. 22:4)                         |
| (9) ( ) בְּיוֹם הַחֲמִישִׁי    | (I) between the two of us (Gen. 31:37)                   |
| (10) ( ) בְּיוֹם הָעֶשְׂרִי    | (J) on the seventh day (Exod. 16:27)                     |
| (11) ( ) בְּיוֹם הָרִאשׁוֹן    | (K) between the two of them (Exod. 22:10;<br>Eng. 22:11) |
| (12) ( ) בְּיוֹם הַשְּׁלִישִׁי | (L) on the fourth day (Num. 7:30)                        |
| (13) ( ) בְּיוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי  | (M) on the first day (Exod. 12:15)                       |
| (14) ( ) בְּיוֹם הָרְבִיעִי    | (N) on the eighth day (Exod. 22:29;<br>Eng. 22:30)       |
| (15) ( ) בְּיוֹם הַתְּשִׁיעִי  | (O) the two of them together (Gen. 22:6)                 |

4. Answer the following questions by translating the Hebrew phrases.

Example:

On which day did God rest?

בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי (Gen. 2:2)

Answer: "on the seventh day"

(1) What was the total length of David's reign?

אַרְבָּעִים שָׁנָה (2 Sam. 5:4)

Answer:

(2) How long did David reign in Hebron?

שִׁבְעַת שָׁנִים וְשִׁשָּׁה חֳדָשִׁים (2 Sam. 5:5)

Answer:

(3) How long did David reign in Jerusalem?

שְׁלֹשִׁים וְשָׁנָה (2 Sam. 5:5)

Answer:

(4) How long did it rain?

אַרְבָּעִים יוֹם וְאַרְבָּעִים לַיְלָה (Gen. 7:12)

Answer:

(5) How long did Adam live?

תִּשְׁעַת מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וְשִׁלְשִׁים שָׁנָה (Gen. 5:5)

Answer:

(6) How long did Methuselah live?

תִּשְׁעַת וְשִׁשִּׁים שָׁנָה וְתִשְׁעַת מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה (Gen. 5:27)

Answer:

(7) How long did Abraham live?

מֵאת שָׁנָה וְשִׁבְעִים שָׁנָה וְחֲמִשָּׁה שָׁנִים (Gen. 25:7)

Answer:

(8) How long did Sarah live?

מֵאה שָׁנָה וְעֶשְׂרִים שָׁנָה וְשִׁבְעַת שָׁנִים (Gen. 23:1)

Answer:

### XIII EXERCISES

- (9) How long did the Israelites remain in Egypt?  
שְׁלֹשִׁים שָׁנָה וְאַרְבַּע מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה (Exod. 12:40)  
Answer:
- (10) How many faithful Israelites had not bowed the knee to Baal?  
שִׁבְעַת אֲלָפִים (1 Kgs. 19:18)  
Answer:
- (11) How many men participated in the exodus from Egypt?  
שְׁש־מֵאוֹת אָלֶף (Exod. 12:37)  
Answer:
- (12) How many sons and daughters were born to Job?  
שִׁבְעָה בָּנִים וְשְׁלוֹשׁ בָּנוֹת (Job 1:2)  
Answer:
- (13) How many sheep did Job own?  
אַרְבַּעַת עָשָׂר אֲלָף (Job 42:12)  
Answer:
- (14) How many camels did Job own?  
שֵׁשֶׁת אֲלָפִים (Job 42:12)  
Answer:
- (15) When was Passover celebrated?  
בְּאַרְבַּעַת עָשָׂר לַחֹדֶשׁ הָרִאשׁוֹן (2 Chr. 35:1)  
Answer:
- (16) How old was Abram when he left Haran?  
חֲמִשׁ שָׁנִים וְשִׁבְעִים שָׁנָה (Gen. 12:4)  
Answer:
- (17) How many trained warriors did Abram have in his household?  
שְׁמֹנֶה עָשָׂר וְשְׁלֹשׁ מֵאוֹת (Gen. 14:14)  
Answer:
- (18) How many sons were born to Jacob?  
שְׁנַיִם עָשָׂר (Gen. 35:22)  
Answer:



5. Each of the following entries contains a Qal perfect form of a Hebrew verb. Complete the translation of the verb forms by filling in the blanks. In the space marked (a) give the person, gender, and number of the form, and in (b) give its root (Qal perfect 3 ms).

Example:

- |      |  |           |
|------|--|-----------|
|      | וּקְרַאתֶם בְּשֵׁם אֱלֹהֵיכֶם And you shall _____ call _____     | (a) 2 mp  |
|      | on the name of your gods. (1 Kgs. 18:24)                         | (b) קרא   |
| (1)  | וּמִמִּצְרַיִם קָרָאתִי לְבְנִי And from Egypt I _____           | (a) _____ |
|      | my son. (Hos. 11:1)  | (b) _____ |
| (2)  | עַל־כֵּן קָרָאָה שְׁמוֹ יְהוּדָה Therefore she _____             | (a) _____ |
|      | his name Judah. (Gen. 29:35)                                     | (b) _____ |
| (3)  | אֵיךְ כָּתַבְתָּ אֶת־כָּל־הַדְּבָרִים הָאֵלֶּה How did you _____ | (a) _____ |
|      | _____ all these words? (Jer. 36:17)                              | (b) _____ |
| (4)  | לָמָּה לֹא־הִלַּכְתָּ עִמִּי Why did you not _____               | (a) _____ |
|      | with me? (2 Sam. 19:26)  | (b) _____ |
| (5)  | לָמָּה אָמַרְתָּ אֲחֹתִי הִוא Why did you _____, "She            | (a) _____ |
|      | is my sister"? (Gen. 12:19)                                      | (b) _____ |
| (6)  | אֵיךְ נִפְלַת מִשָּׁמַיִם How you have _____ from                | (a) _____ |
|      | heaven! (Isa. 14:12)   | (b) _____ |
| (7)  | לֹא יָדַעְתִּי אִי מִזֶּה הֵמָּה I do not _____ where            | (a) _____ |
|      | they are from. (1 Sam. 25:11)                                    | (b) _____ |
| (8)  | מִה־יָדַעְתָּ What do you _____? (Job 15:9)                      | (a) _____ |
|      |  | (b) _____ |
| (9)  | וְאָמְרוּ־לִי מִה־שְּׁמוֹ And they shall _____ to                | (a) _____ |
|      | me, "What is his name?" (Exod. 3:13)                             | (b) _____ |
| (10) | הֲלֹא יָדַעְתֶּם מִה־אֵלֶּה Do you not _____ what                | (a) _____ |
|      | these are? (Ezek. 17:12)   | (b) _____ |
| (11) | לֹא יָדַעְנוּ מִה־הָיָה לוֹ We do not _____ what                 | (a) _____ |
|      | has become of him. (Exod. 32:1)                                  | (b) _____ |
| (12) | וּשְׁנֵיהֶם עָמְדוּ עַל־הַיַּרְדֵּן And the two of them _____    | (a) _____ |
|      | _____ beside the Jordan. (2 Kgs. 2:7)                            | (b) _____ |

### XIII EXERCISES

6. Practice reading the Hebrew aloud. Cover the English and practice translating from sight.

- |      |   |   |
|------|---|---|
| (1)  | יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ יְהוָה אֶחָד                              | The LORD our God, the LORD is one.<br>(Deut. 6:4)   |
| (2)  | הַשְׁלוֹם לְךָ הַשְׁלוֹם לְאִשְׁךָ<br>הַשְׁלוֹם לְיִלְדְּךָ | Is it well with you? Is it well with<br>your husband? Is it well with the child?<br>(2 Kgs. 4:26) |
| (3)  | יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ עִמָּנוּ                                  | The LORD our God is with us.<br>(1 Kgs. 8:57)   |
| (4)  | וְכָל־מִצְוֹתֶיךָ אֱמֶת                                     | And all your commandments are true.<br>(Ps. 119:151)  |
| (5)  | מִי הָאֲנָשִׁים הָאֵלֶּה עִמָּךְ                            | Who are these men with you? (Num. 22:9)   |
| (6)  | הֲלוֹא־אָח עָשׂוּ לְיַעֲקֹב                                 | Was not Esau brother to Jacob?<br>(Mal. 1:2)  |
| (7)  | הֲלוֹא אָב אֶחָד לְכָלֵנוּ                                  | Is there not one father to all of us?<br>(Mal. 2:10)  |
| (8)  | לָמָּה גָנַבְתָּ אֶת־אֱלֹהֵי                                | Why have you stolen my gods? (Gen. 31:30)   |
| (9)  | וְלָמָּה לֹא־שָׁמַעַתָּ בְּקוֹל יְהוָה                      | And why have you not listened to<br>the voice of the LORD? (1 Sam. 15:19)                         |
| (10) | מֶה־זֹּאת עָשָׂה אֱלֹהִים לָנוּ                             | What is this that God has done to us?<br>(Gen. 42:28)   |
| (11) | כִּי לֹא יָדְעוּ מֶה־הוּא                                   | For they did not know what it was.<br>(Exod. 16:15)   |
| (12) | כִּי מִי עָמַד בְּסוּד יְהוָה                               | For who has stood in the council<br>of the LORD? (Jer. 23:18)                                     |
| (13) | טוֹבִים הַשְׁנָיִם מִן־הָאֶחָד                              | Two are better than one. (Eccl. 4:9)  |
| (14) | וּמֶלֶךְ יְהוָה עֲלֵיהֶם בְּהַר<br>צִיּוֹן                  | And the LORD will reign over them<br>on Mount Zion. (Mic. 4:7)                                    |
| (15) | עַל־כֵּן קָרְאוּ־לוֹ עִיר דָּוִד                            | Therefore they called it the city of David.<br>(1 Chr. 11:7)                                      |

## VOCABULARY

- |             |                     |               |                           |
|-------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| (1) אָכַל   | he ate              | (10) לָכֵן    | therefore                 |
| (2) גָּנַב  | he stole            | (11) מַלְכוּת | (f) kingdom               |
| (3) דְּמוּת | (f) likeness, image | (12) נֶגֶב    | Negev, dry country, south |
| (4) דַּעַת  | (f) knowledge       | (13) נָתַן    | he gave                   |
| (5) הַיּוֹם | today               | (14) עָמַד    | he stood                  |
| (6) הֵיכָל  | temple              | (15) עָשָׂה   | he did, made              |
| (7) חֹדֶשׁ  | new moon, month     | (16) צֹאן     | flock, sheep              |
| (8) חוֹמָה  | (f) wall            | (17) צַדִּיק  | righteous one             |
| (9) כָּתַב  | he wrote            | (18) צֶלֶם    | image, likeness           |