JSAT

JSAT Level 8

Chumash Decoding Skills - Guide

אגוד מוסדות לחינוך תורני
CONSORTIUM *of*
JEWISH DAY SCHOOLS

For practice questions associated with guide, please visit our website cojds.org

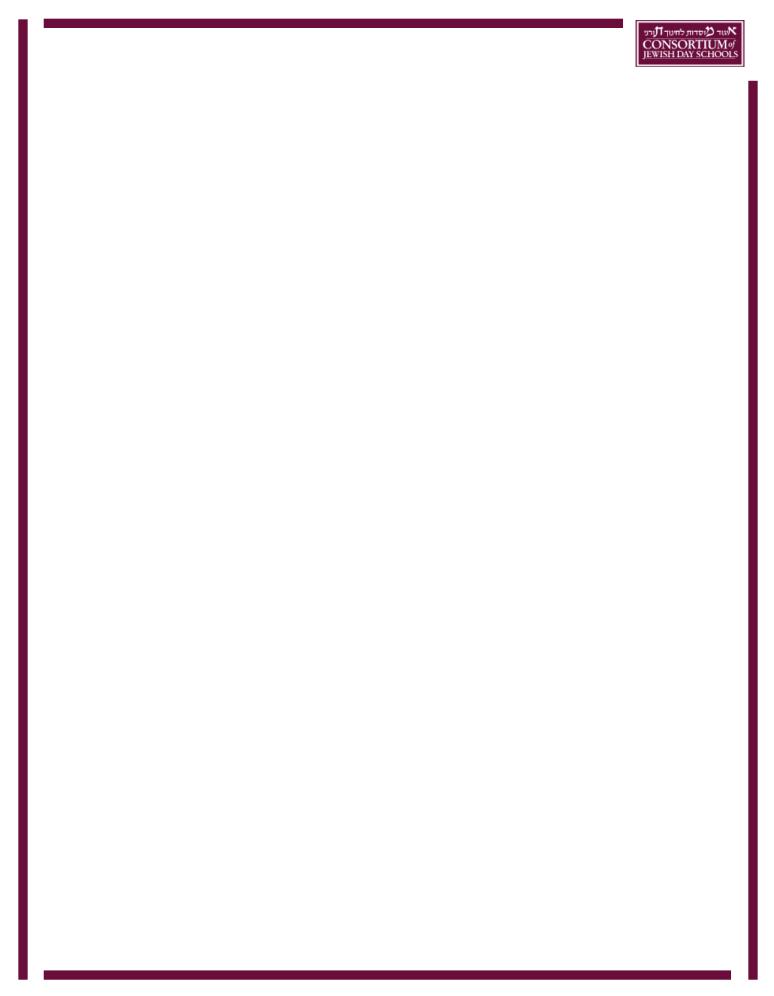JSAT Level 8 Chumash Decoding Skills Guide

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In the field of curriculum development, backward-mapping curriculum development has become quite popular in recent years. In this model, the process for curriculum development is to a) develop standards for students to master b) design assessments that will measure if students have mastered the designated standards c) create learning opportunities for students to learn the skills targeted by the assessments. Once this is done, data from the assessments should inform the next iteration of curriculum development.

It is this model we have followed in the development of this guide. To explain, prior to launching the JSAT Level 8 High School Placement Exam in November of 2019, our first step at CoJDS was to develop a set of standards that an eighth-grade student should be expected to master after several years of learning in a Jewish day school. These standards were developed in partnership with over sixty Jewish Day Schools across North America. Now, after two years and over 4,000 students who have taken the JSAT Level 8 exam, we have data indicating which of these standards Jewish day school students find easier to master and which they find to be more challenging. As such, we feel the time is right to move on to the third step of curriculum development, which is to create learning opportunities that will help students master the standards covered by the exam. To be clear, our intention is not to "teach to the test". Rather, our intention is to genuinely help students develop the skills needed to become independent lifelong learners of Chumash and other subjects commonly taught as part of a standard Jewish day school Judaic Studies curriculum.

Based on the data (which is publicly available on our website), we have decided to begin with the Chumash Skills section of the exam, and in particular, to target those standards labeled as "Decoding Skills". These standards target the skills students need to translate a *posuk* of Chumash with accuracy. Therefore, in the pages that follow, students will find on each page a) the designated standard b) a brief outline explaining the details to be aware of regarding the standard c) a summary that shows students the "patterns to look for" regarding the standard. Considering our desire to prevent information overload, each standard does not take up more than one page of explanation and does not go into more detail than we felt necessary. Or in other words, our aim is not to cover every "exception to the rule" but rather to provide further clarity regarding what students are expected to know, including some exceptions to a general rule when needed.

For those students who would like practice questions, we have launched a new website with over six hundred practice questions that target the standards listed in this guide. In addition, the platform has a Chumash Vocabulary practice section. For more information regarding the platform or how to purchase access, please visit our website at cojds.org. We expect that the data gleaned from the JSAT Level 8 Hight School Placement exam will inform the continued development of this platform and any guides we may issue in the future. In addition, we hope that our efforts will lead to a measurable improvement of student achievement scores in this critical area of Jewish study.

Rabbi Tzvi Daum
CoJDS / Curricular Initiatives

JSAT Level 8 – Chumash Decoding Skills Standards 1-19

Standard 01: Student can identify the three letter שֹׁרֶשׁ of a word.

Standard 02: Student can identify the three letter שֹׁרֶשׁ of a word even when one letter of the שֹׁרֶשׁ is absent.

Standard 03a: Student can identify if a noun, pronoun, or adjective is singular or plural.

Standard 03b: Student can identify if a singular (non-numeric) noun, pronoun, or adjective is masculine or feminine.

Standard 03c: Student can identify if a plural (non-numeric) noun, pronoun, or adjective is masculine or feminine.

Standard 03d: Student can identify if a number is masculine or feminine.

Standard 04: Student can determine the appropriate agreement form between a noun or pronoun and its (non-numeric) modifier e.g. אִישׁ גָּדוֹל / נָשִׁים גְּדוֹלוֹת / הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה / הַחַיָּה הַזֹּאת.

Standard 05: Student can determine the appropriate agreement form between a noun and its numeric modifier e.g. אִישׁ אֶחָד / אִשָּׁה אַחַת / שְׁלֹשָׁה אָבוֹת / שָׁלֹשׁ שָׁנִים.

Standard 06: Student can translate the prefixes of מֹשֶׁה וְכָלֵב when they appear with nouns e.g. מִמִּצְרַיִם, לְמִצְרַיִם.

Standard 07: Student can translate a combined or contracted prefix e.g. וְהָאִישׁ or בַּבַּיִת (בַּ = בְּ+הַ).

Standard 08: Student can translate a ה"א הַמְגַּמָּה e.g. מִצְרַיְמָה = to Egypt.

Standard 09: Student can translate Hebrew numbers from 1-999,999 e.g. 127 = מֵאָה עֶשְׂרִים וְשֶׁבַע.

Standard 10: Student can translate two nouns that appear בִּסְמִיכוּת e.g. בֵּית פַּרְעֹה = הַבַּיִת שֶׁל פַּרְעֹה, אֲחֵי יוֹסֵף = הָאַחִים שֶׁל יוֹסֵף.

Standard 11a: Student can translate singular nouns attached to a possessive suffix e.g. יָדִי,יָדְךָ,יָדֵךְ.

Standard 11b: Student can translate plural nouns attached to a possessive suffix e.g. יָדֶיךָ, יָדַיִךְ, יְדֵיכֶם.

Standard 12: Student can translate prepositions attached to a pronominal suffix e.g. בִּי, בְּךָ, עָלֵינוּ, בֵּינֵינוּ.

Standard 13: Student can translate a קַל/פָּעַל verb in the past tense e.g. שָׁמַר, שָׁמְרָה, שָׁמַרְתִּי.

Standard 14: Student can translate a קַל/פָּעַל verb in the future tense e.g. אֶשְׁמַע, נִשְׁמַע.

Standard 15a: Student can translate a word that has a ו' הַהִפּוּךְ from עָתִיד to עָבַר.

Standard 15b: Student can translate a word that has a ו' הַהִפּוּךְ from עָבַר to עָתִיד.

Standard 16: Student can translate a קַל/פָּעַל verb in the present tense e.g. הוּא שׁוֹמֵר / שָׁמוּר.

Standard 17: Student can translate a קַל/פָּעַל verb in the form of a command (צִוּוּי) e.g. שִׁמְרִי.

Standard 18: Student can translate a קַל/פָּעַל verb in the form of an infinitive (מָקוֹר) e.g. יָדֹעַ (תֵּדַע) / לָלֶכֶת.

Standard 19: Student can translate a קַל/פָּעַל verb attached to a pronominal suffix e.g. שׁוּבְךָ, לְעָבְדָהּ, וַיַּהַרְגֵהוּ.

JSAT L8 Standard 01: Student can identify the three letter שֹׁרֶשׁ of a word.

In brief: The root of a word in Hebrew is known as its שֹׁרֶשׁ. A שֹׁרֶשׁ (or שֵׁם עֶצֶם) generally consists of three letters from which various other related words can be derived. Therefore, the first step in translating any Hebrew word is to first identify its שֹׁרֶשׁ.

Note: A Hebrew word can have four "parts". a) **Prefix** letters (תְּחִילִיּוֹת) are those letters that appear in a word *before* the letters of the שֹׁרֶשׁ. b) The letters of the **שֹׁרֶשׁ** (root). c) **Suffix** letters (סוֹפִיּוֹת) are those letter that appear in a word *after* the שֹׁרֶשׁ. d) **Infix** letters (מוּסְפִיּוֹת) are those letters that appear in a word *between* the letters of the שֹׁרֶשׁ. For example, in the word "הַדִּבּוּרִים" (the speech/words), the ה is a **prefix**, the שֹׁרֶשׁ is ד.ב.ר, the ים is a suffix and the ו is an infix.

Tip: As a rule, only the letters "מֹשֶׁה אֵיתָן וְכָלֵב" can be a prefix, and of those, only the letters תמהיו"ן can be a suffix. Thus, any other letters are certainly part of the שֹׁרֶשׁ (although these letters can be part of the שֹׁרֶשׁ as well). Or put another way, the letters ג"ט דז"ע סּפּ"ק רצ"ח will always be part of the שֹׁרֶשׁ although again, there might be some additional letters as well. In general, the letters ה and ו are the letters that are most commonly added to a word.

The most commonly added letters		
Prefixes	**א, ב, ה, ו, ו, וא, וה, וי, ונ, ות, י, כ, ל, מ, נ, ש, ת**	**תְּחִילִיּוֹת**
Suffixes	**הָ, הֶ, וֹ, וֹת, וּ, . יִם, דְּ, כֶם, כֶן, דְּ, נָה, נוּ, ת, תָ, תְ, תִּי, תֶם, תְּ**	**סוֹפִיּוֹת**
Infixes	**ה, ו, י, ת**	**מוּסְפִיּוֹת**

Below is a list of words which all contain the three letters of the שֹׁרֶשׁ in various patterns. Hopefully, this will help you gain a sense of where a שֹׁרֶשׁ might be "hiding" in a word. After you go through the rest of the standards, you will undoubtedly have a better sense of which letters in a word are most likely to be prefixes, suffixes, or infixes. But, for now, try identifying שֹׁרָשִׁים of words you already know. The next standard will deal with words where not all letters of the שֹׁרֶשׁ are present.

The pattern to look for: Try to find three root letters in a word (i.e. not prefixes, suffixes or infixes).

אֶקְרָא, בְּאַדְמָתָם, הַיּוֹצְאִים, הַשּׁוֹמֶרֶת, הַקְּטַנִּים, הַדּוֹרוֹת, וְאַשְׁמִיעֵם, וְשׁוּב, וּבִגְבוּלָם, וְהַשִּׁפְחָה, וְהָאֹסֶפֶת, וְהַטּוֹבוֹת, וְהַכְּבָשִׂים, וְיָסוּר, וַיִּפְקֹד, וַיִּקָּבְרוּ, וְנִשְׁמַע, וַנֹּאכַל, וּבָכָה, וְגָדַלְנוּ, וּשְׁלַחְתֶּם, וִידַעְתֶּן, וַיֶּאֱהָבֵהוּ, וַתִּלָּקַח, תְּבַקְשֶׁנָּה, כֹּהֲנִים, רַגְלַיִם, חַסְדִּי, בְּגָדֶךָ, לַחְמֶךָ, חֲלוֹמוֹ, אָהֳלָה, אַרְצֵנוּ, צֹאנָם, רְכוּשָׁן, בְּשָׂרְכֶם, דַּרְכְּכֶן, עֵינִי, קָרְבָּנֶיךָ, חַטֹּאתֶיךָ, אֲנָשָׁיו, יְלָדֶיהָ, חֲמוֹרֵינוּ, זִבְחֵיכֶם, מִשְׁפְּטֵיכֶן, מוֹעֲדֵיהֶם, שַׁעֲרוֹתֵיכֶן, בְּאַדְמוֹתַי, כְּטוּבְךָ, בְּבֵיתֶךָ, לְמֵימֶיךָ, מֵרֹאשֶׁךָ, יִכְרֹת, יִגְנְבוּ, כַּחֲמוֹרִים, לַטְּהוֹרִים, לְיִרְאָה, מֵהַיּוֹשְׁבִים, נִמְכַּר, נִשְׁאֲלוּ, שֶׁהַגּוֹיִם, זוֹרֵעַ, יוֹרְדוֹת, שׁוֹכְבִים, הוֹלֶכֶת, נָתְנוּ, בֵּרַכְנוּ, דִּבַּרְתָּ, הָרַגְתָּ, נָשַׁקְתִּי, עֲבַדְתֶּם, עֲבַרְתֶּן, תַּעֲלֶה, תִּפְתְּחוּ, תִּכְתְּבֶנָה

JSAT L8 Standard 02: Student can identify the three letter שֹׁרֶשׁ of a word even when one letter of the שֹׁרֶשׁ is absent.

In brief: The letters most likely to be missing are ה,נ,ו,י, and the ל of לקח.

Tip: a) The נ often drops when it is the first letter of the שֹׁרֶשׁ. For example, the שֹׁרֶשׁ of the word "שָׂא" or "אֶשָּׂא" is נ.שׂ.א., and the שֹׁרֶשׁ of the word "סְעוּ" and "יִסַּע" is נ.ס.ע. b) When the middle letter of the שֹׁרֶשׁ is ו or י (letters that tend to serve as vowels) they often go missing. For example, the שֹׁרֶשׁ of the word "וַיָּקָם" is ק.ו.מ., and the שֹׁרֶשׁ of the word "שַׂמְתִּי" is שׂ.י.מ., and the שֹׁרֶשׁ of the בָּא is ב.ו.א. c) A ה will often go missing when it is the third letter of the שֹׁרֶשׁ. Thus, for example, ר.א.ה. will become רָאִיתִי, and ק.נ.ה. will become קָנִיתִי, קָנִיתָה, קָנִיתֶם, etc. Even when attached to a prefix, the ה might drop. For example, עָשָׂה will become וַיַּעַשׂ, and בָּנָה will become וַיִּבֶן, etc. d) If the last two letters of the שֹׁרֶשׁ are identical, one of them might drop out as well.

Important: Other places where it is common for a letter of the שֹׁרֶשׁ to be missing is the ל of ל.ק.ח., the ה of ה.ל.ך. This is demonstrated in the phrase "קַח וָלֵךְ" where the ל of ל.ק.ח. and ה of ה.ל.ך. are missing despite being in the first position of the שֹׁרֶשׁ. Another typical example is the word תַּת or לָתֵת which is actually from the שֹׁרֶשׁ of נָתַן, and both נוּנִים are missing.

The pattern to look for: A letter of the שֹׁרֶשׁ often drops if –

a) A נ or י is the first letter of the שֹׁרֶשׁ. For example,

נ.ג.ע. / נ.ג.שׁ. / נ.ד.ר. / נ.ט.ה. / נ.ט.ע. / נ.ס.ע. / נ.פ.ל. / נ.שׂ.א. / נ.שׁ.ק. / נ.ת.ג.

וַיִּסְעוּ / וַיִּטַּע > וַיִּדֹּר / וַיִּגַּשׁ > וַתִּגַּשְׁן / וַיִּגַּשׁ > וַיִּגַּשׁ / וַיִּגַּע > וַיִּגַּע

וַיִּתְּנוּ / וַיִּתְנוּ / אֶתֵּן > אֶתֵּן / וַיִּשַּׁק > וַיִּשָּׁק / לָשֵׂאת > לָשֵׂאת / וָאֶשָּׂא > וָאֶשָּׂא / וַתִּפֹּל > וַתִּפֹּל

י.ד.ע. / י.כ.ל. / י.ל.ד. / י.צ.א. / י.ר.א. / י.שׁ.ב.

צְאוּ צְאוּ, צֵא > נֵצֵא > נֵצֵא / וַתֵּלֶד > וַתֵּלֶד / נוּכַל > נוּכַל / דַּעַת > דַּעַת, וַדֵּעַ > אֵדַע, אֵדַע

תֵּשְׁבוּ > תֵּשְׁבוּ, שֵׁב / וָאֵשֵׁב > וָאֵשֵׁב / בְּשִׁבְתְּךָ > בְּשִׁבְתְּךָ / נוֹרָא > נוֹרָא / וַתֵּצֵא > וַתֵּצֵא, צָא

b) The middle letter of the שֹׁרֶשׁ is ו or י. - For example,

ב.ו.א. / ג.ו.ר. / י.ו.מ. / מ.ו.ת. / נ.ו.ס. / ס.ו.ר. / ע.י.ר. / ק.ו.מ. / ר.ו.מ. / ר.ו.צ. / שׂ.ו.ב. / שׂ.י.מ. / שׁ.י.ר.

וַתָּסָר > וַתָּסָר / וְנָס > וַיָּנָס / מֵתְךָ > מֵתְךָ / מֵתִךָ / יָמִיד > יָמִיד / הַגֵּר > הַגָּר / וַתָּבֹא > וַתָּבֹא

שַׂמְתִּי > שַׂמְתִּי / וַיָּשֻׁבוּ > וַיָּשֻׁבוּ / וְיָשֻׁבוּ / וַתָּרָץ > וַתָּרָץ / וַיָּרֻם > וַיָּרֻם / קָמָה > קָמָה / עָרִים > עָרִים

c) It is the ל of ל.ק.ח., the ה of ה.ל.כ., or the final נ of נ.ת.נ. - For example,

אֵלֵךְ > אֵהֲלֹךְ / תִּקְחוּ > תִּקְחוּ / קְחוּ > קְחוּ / קַח > קַח / וָאֶקַּח > וָאֶקַּח / וָאֶקַּח > אֶקַּח

לָתֵת > לָתֵת / וַתֵּלֶךְ > וַתֵּלֶךְ / נֵלֵךְ > נֵלֵךְ / בְּלֶכְתְּךָ > בְּלֶכְתְּךָ / בְּלֶכְתְּ / לֵךְ > לֵךְ / הֲלֹךְ > יֵלְכוּ

d) The last letter of the שֹׁרֶשׁ is a ה or the last two letters of the שֹׁרֶשׁ are doubled.

ב.נ.ה. / ע.שׂ.ה. / ר.א.ה. / ע.ל.ה. / שׁ.ת.ה. / ח.נ.ה. / נ.ט.ה. / נ.כ.ה. / ק.נ.ה. / פ.נ.ה. / ה.ר.ה. / ס.ב.ב. / ח.נ.ג.
ח.ק.ק.

וַיַּעֲלוּ / וְיַעֲלוּ / רְאוּ > רְאוּ / רָאֹה / וַיִּרְא > וַיִּרְא / וְירָא / וַיַּעַשׂ > וַיַּעַשׂ / וַיִּבֶן > וַיִּבֶן

וַיֵּךְ > וַיֵּט / וְיַנְטֶה / מַחֲנוֹת > מַחֲנוֹת / לִשְׁתּוֹת > לִשְׁתּוֹת / וַיֵּשְׁתְּ > וַיֵּשְׁתְּ / עוֹלֹת > עוֹלֹת

חֻקִּים / וַיִּחַנֶּךָּ > וַיִּחַנֶּךָ / וַיָּסָב > וַיָּסָב / וַתַּהַר > וַתַּהַר / קָנִיתִי > קָנִיתִי / פָּנִים > פָּנִים

JSAT L8 Standard 03a: Student can identify if a noun, pronoun, or adjective is singular or plural.

In brief: In Hebrew, plural nouns, pronouns, and adjectives generally have a ים. or ות suffix. For example, the noun מֶלֶךְ means "king". To indicate more than one king, the suffix ים. (a חִירִיק under the last letter of the שֹׁרֶשׁ followed by a ים) is added to to the root מ.ל.כ. to form "מְלָכִים" which means "king**s**". Likewise, the noun "אֶרֶץ" means "land". To indicate more than one land, the suffix ות is added to the root א.ר.צ. to form "אֲרָצוֹת" – land**s**.

Note: On occasion, the ות suffix will not be spelled out completely. For example, the word קֹלֹת is plural despite the "missing" ו. Similarly, the ים. is sometimes not written out completely as the ם can drop out and the חִירִיק changes to צֵירֵי. This occurs in סְמִיכוּת form (see Standard 10). For example, in the phrase "בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל", the word בְּנֵי which is plural and means "the son**s** (of)". The phrase "בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל" is a shortened form of "הַבָּנִים שֶׁל יִשְׂרָאֵל".

Important: Although the form for plural nouns is ים (e.g. בְּגָדִים) be aware that there is a "dual form" which is used for "pairs" or "sets" of two. For example, while the word "אֲלָפִים" means "thousands", the word אַלְפַּיִם however specifically means 2,000 (i.e. a pair of thousands). Words like שְׁנַיִם, פַּעֲמַיִם, מָאתַיִם, יָדַיִם, מֹאזְנַיִם all follow this dual pattern and convey the meaning of a "pair" or "set".

The pattern to look for: A word is plural if –

a) ים. – הָרִים, שָׁנִים, בְּגָדִים, דְּבָרִים, עָרִים, יָמִים, אֲנָשִׁים (also in dual form ַיִם – שְׁנַיִם, שְׂפָתַיִם, שָׁמַיִם, מַיִם).

b) ות – מִצְוֹת, מַצוֹת, נְעָרוֹת, נְבִיאוֹת, בְּרָכוֹת, בְּהֵמוֹת, בָּנוֹת, אָבוֹת (also with defective spelling, חַלֹּת, סֻכֹּת, קֹלֹת (טַבָּעֹת).

c) ֵי (a צֵירֵי under the last letter before a י in סְמִיכוּת) – translates as "**plural of**". For example, e.g. יְדֵי, רַגְלֵי, בִּגְדֵי, שִׁבְטֵי, כְּלֵי, בְּנֵי, אֲחֵי, עַבְדֵי, עֵינֵי.

JSAT L8 Standard 03b: Student can identify if a singular (non-numeric) noun, pronoun, or adjective is masculine or feminine.

In brief: All non-numeric singular nouns or adjectives can be assumed masculine unless they end in ה ָ (e.g. בְּרָכָה), a ת (e.g. בִּרְכַּת/סֹלֶת), are a body part that comes in pairs (e.g. עַיִן, רֶגֶל), are inherently feminine (e.g. הִיא, נָשִׁים) as well as the words אֶרֶץ or עִיר. Be aware that words ending in ה ָ are masculine (e.g. מַטֶּה or שָׂדֶה).

Important: It should be noted that despite the rules cited above, there are known exceptions. For example, בַּיִת, זַיִת, אֶבֶן, אֵשׁ, בְּאֵר, חֶרֶב, נֶפֶשׁ are feminine despite their lack of a feminine ending and דֶּרֶךְ, לָשׁוֹן, מַחֲנֶה, רוּחַ, שֶׁמֶשׁ מָוֶת, לַיְלָה are masculine despite their feminine looking ending. Also, are some of the few words that are both masculine and feminine in terms of gender. Therefore, you should know the gender of the words mentioned here.

The pattern to look for:

Feminine Nouns / Pronouns / Adjectives

ה ָ – תּוֹרָה, שָׁנָה, אֲדָמָה, מִלְחָמָה, בְּהֵמָה, בְּרָכָה, אִשָּׁה. Also adjectives – חֲזָקָה, רָעָה, טוֹבָה, קְטַנָּה, גְּדוֹלָה.

ת final letter – בְּרִית, דַּעַת, קֶשֶׁת, סֹלֶת, דֶּלֶת. Also in סְמִיכוּת (see Standard 10) – בְּהֶמַת, בִּרְכַּת, אֵשֶׁת תּוֹרַת, שְׁנַת, אַדְמַת, מִלְחֶמֶת. (Note: The final ה or ת of these words are NOT part of the שֹׁרֶשׁ.)

Body parts that come in pairs – כַּף, רֶגֶל, עַיִן, אֶצְבַּע, אֹזֶן.

People or animals that are inherently female: הִיא, אָתוֹן.

Name of places, the word "עִיר" and "אֶרֶץ".

Everything else can be assumed male unless it is a known exception.

Known exceptions: דֶּרֶךְ, בַּיִת, זַיִת, מָוֶת, לַיְלָה are masculine. אֶבֶן, אֵשׁ, בְּאֵר, חֶרֶב, נֶפֶשׁ are feminine. לָשׁוֹן, מַחֲנֶה, רוּחַ, שֶׁמֶשׁ are considered both masculine and feminine.

JSAT L8 Standard 03c: Student can identify if a plural (non-numeric) noun, pronoun, or adjective is masculine or feminine.

In brief: While plural masculine nouns tend to end in .ים and plural feminine nouns tend to end in וֹת, this should not be used to determine if a plural noun is masculine or feminine as there are plenty of exceptions. Instead, **reduce the plural noun to its singular form and then determine its gender**. For example, the singular form of שָׁנִים is שָׁנָה thus שָׁנִים is feminine despite its masculine-looking suffix. Similarly, the word שֵׁמוֹת with a וֹת suffix looks feminine, but its singular form "שֵׁם" is masculine. Thus, שֵׁמוֹת is masculine.

For plural adjectives, the .ים and וֹת suffix can be relied upon to indicate gender as .ים is masculine and וֹת is feminine. Thus, for example, the word גְּדוֹלִים comes from גָּדוֹל and is masculine, whereas גְּדוֹלוֹת comes from גְּדוֹלָה and is feminine. Likewise, יָפִים comes from יָפֶה and is masculine whereas יָפוֹת comes from יָפָה and is feminine.

The pattern to look for:

Nouns (reduce to singular form): בְּרָכָה > בְּרָכוֹת = feminine. שֵׁם > שֵׁמוֹת = masculine. שָׁנָה > שָׁנִים = feminine. רֶגֶל > רַגְלַיִם = feminine. לֵב > לְבָבוֹת = masculine.

Adjectives (look at suffix): .ים = masculine, וֹת = feminine. גְּדוֹלִים = masculine, גְּדוֹלוֹת = feminine etc.

JSAT L8 Standard 03d: Student can identify if a number is masculine or feminine.

In brief: In terms of numbers, אֶחָד and שְׁנַיִם are masculine whereas אַחַת and שְׁתַּיִם are feminine.
For numbers 3-10, masculine numbers take a feminine form, and feminine numbers take a masculine form. Meaning, masculine numbers end in ה‎ָ whereas feminine numbers do not!
As such, שְׁלֹשָׁה, אַרְבָּעָה, חֲמִשָּׁה, שִׁשָּׁה, שִׁבְעָה, שְׁמוֹנָה, תִּשְׁעָה, עֲשָׂרָה are all masculine but שָׁלֹשׁ, אַרְבַּע, חָמֵשׁ, שֵׁשׁ, שֶׁבַע, שְׁמוֹנֶה, תֵּשַׁע, עֶשֶׂר are all feminine!

Note: Pay special attention to the number 8, שְׁמוֹנָה is masculine, but שְׁמוֹנֶה is feminine.

For numbers 11-19, עָשָׂר is masculine, and עֶשְׂרֵה is feminine. Thus, the number 15 (which is essentially 10 + 5) is חֲמִשָּׁה עָשָׂר in the masculine form. This is because חֲמִשָּׁה is the masculine form of the number five and עָשָׂר is the masculine form of ten (when counting numbers above ten). The feminine form is חֲמֵשׁ עֶשְׂרֵה as again חָמֵשׁ is the feminine form of five and עֶשְׂרֵה is the feminine form of ten (for numbers above ten). Therefore, one should use the masculine form when referring to masculine nouns (e.g. חֲמִשָּׁה עָשָׂר **יוֹם**) and the feminine form for feminine nouns (e.g. אַרְבַּע עֶשְׂרֵה **שָׁנָה**). The word מֵאָה is feminine, and אֶלֶף is masculine. (See Standard 05.)

Note: Pay attention to the fact that for the masculine חֲמִשָּׁה עָשָׂר the ה ending is used for the single-digit number (חֲמִשָּׁה) and the non ה ending is used for the number ten (עָשָׂר). The same is true in reverse for the feminine חָמֵשׁ עֶשְׂרֵה. The non ה ending is used for the single-digit number (חָמֵשׁ) and the ה ending is used for the number ten (עֶשְׂרֵה). This happens in all numbers. For example, to say 127 years (שָׁנָה=נְקֵבָה) one would write מֵאָה וְעֶשְׂרִים **וְשֶׁבַע שָׁנִים**. However, to say 127 days (יוֹם = זָכָר), one would say מֵאָה וְעֶשְׂרִים **וְשִׁבְעָה יָמִים**.

The pattern for numbers 1-2: אֶחָד/שְׁנַיִם = masculine and אַחַת/שְׁתַּיִם = feminine.

The pattern for <u>masculine</u> numbers 3-10 is ה‎ָ at the end: אֶחָד, שְׁנַיִם, שְׁלֹשָׁה, אַרְבָּעָה, חֲמִשָּׁה, שִׁשָּׁה, שִׁבְעָה, שְׁמוֹנָה, תִּשְׁעָה, עֲשָׂרָה

The pattern for <u>feminine</u> numbers 3-10 is no ה‎ָ at the end: אַחַת, שְׁתַּיִם, שָׁלֹשׁ, אַרְבַּע, חָמֵשׁ, שֵׁשׁ, שֶׁבַע, שְׁמוֹנֶה תֵּשַׁע, עֶשֶׂר

The pattern for masculine numbers 11-19: אַחַד עָשָׂר (עַשְׁתֵּי עָשָׂר), שְׁנֵים עָשָׂר, שְׁלֹשָׁה עָשָׂר, אַרְבָּעָה עָשָׂר, חֲמִשָּׁה עָשָׂר, שִׁבְעָה עָשָׂר, שְׁמוֹנָה עָשָׂר, תִּשְׁעָה עָשָׂר.

The pattern for feminine numbers 11-19: אַחַת עֶשְׂרֵה (עַשְׁתֵּי עֶשְׂרֵה), שְׁתֵּים עֶשְׂרֵה, שְׁלֹשׁ עֶשְׂרֵה, אַרְבַּע עֶשְׂרֵה, חֲמֵשׁ עֶשְׂרֵה, שֵׁשׁ עֶשְׂרֵה, שְׁבַע עֶשְׂרֵה, תְּשַׁע עֶשְׂרֵה.

JSAT L8 Standard 04: Student can determine the appropriate agreement form between a noun or pronoun and its (non-numeric) modifier e.g. אִישׁ גָּדוֹל / נָשִׁים גְּדוֹלוֹת / הַיוֹם הַזֶּה / הַחַיָּה הַזֹּאת.

In brief: A noun and its modifier (e.g. adjective) must agree in gender (masculine or feminine) and number (singular or plural). For example, the word שֻׁלְחָן (table) is singular and masculine. Therefore, if we want to use an adjective to describe a שֻׁלְחָן, it too needs to be singular and masculine. Thus, a nice שֻׁלְחָן is a **שֻׁלְחָן יָפֶה**, whereas as a nice מְנוֹרָה is a מְנוֹרָה **יָפָה**. Big horses are סוּסִים **גְּדוֹלִים** (since the word סוּסִים is plural and masculine), whereas big cows are פָּרוֹת **גְּדוֹלוֹת** (as the word פָּרוֹת is feminine and plural). The same is true of pronouns, meaning singular masculine nouns take singular masculine pronouns and singular feminine nouns take singular feminine pronouns, etc. Thus, about a man, we would say **הוּא** חָכָם, about a woman we would say **הִיא** חֲכָמָה, for a group of men we would say **הֵם** חֲכָמִים, and for a group of women we would say **הֵן** חֲכָמוֹת etc.

Note: The word זֶה is used for to point out singular masculine nouns (הַחֹדֶשׁ הַזֶּה) whereas זֹאת is used for singular feminine nouns (הַחַיָּה הַזֹּאת). For plural items, the word "אֵלֶּה" is used for both masculine and feminine items. For people or items that are not present (third person), the terms "הֵם/הֵמָּה" is used for masculine nouns (e.g. בַּיָּמִים הָהֵם), and "הֵנָּה" is used for feminine nouns (e.g. "שֶׁבַע שָׁנִים הֵנָּה").

The pattern to look for:

Singular masculine nouns or pronouns get singular masculine adjectives: אִישׁ גָּדוֹל, בַּיִת קָטָן, לֵב טָהוֹר, הוּא חָדָשׁ, הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה.

Singular feminine nouns get singular feminine adjectives: עִיר גְּדוֹלָה, בְּהֵמָה טְהוֹרָה, אֶרֶץ טוֹבָה, הִיא חֲדָשָׁה, הַשָּׁנָה הַזֹּאת.

Plural masculine nouns get plural masculine adjectives (even if the plural noun ends in ות):

אֲנָשִׁים טוֹבִים, אֹהָלִים קְטַנִּים, קָרְבָּנוֹת תְּמִימִים, שֻׁלְחָנוֹת גְּדוֹלִים, הֵם זְקֵנִים, אַתֶּם רְחוֹקִים, הָאֲנָשִׁים הָאֵלֶּה, אֵלֶּה הַדְּבָרִים, אֵלֶּה בְּנֵי וכו'.

Plural feminine nouns get plural feminine adjectives (even if the plural noun ends in ים.):

נָשִׁים טוֹבוֹת, פָּרוֹת גְּדוֹלוֹת, בְּהֵמוֹת רַבּוֹת, שָׁנִים אֲרֻכוֹת, עָרִים גְּדוֹלוֹת, הֵן שְׂמֵחוֹת, אַתֶּן טְהוֹרוֹת, אֵלֶּה תּוֹלְדוֹת וכו'.

JSAT L8 Standard 05: Student can determine the appropriate agreement form between a noun and its numeric modifier e.g. אִישׁ אֶחָד / אִשָּׁה אַחַת / שְׁלֹשָׁה אָבוֹת / שָׁלֹשׁ שָׁנִים.

In brief: The rules for this standard are essentially the same as the previous standard in that a noun and its modifier must agree in gender. Remember from standard 03d that the numbers for one and two are different in the masculine and feminine form (אֶחָד/אַחַת שְׁנַיִם/שְׁתַּיִם) and that numbers 3-9 have the reverse endings for masculine and feminine numbers (שָׁלֹשׁ = נְקֵבָה, שְׁלֹשָׁה = זָכָר). Therefore, if the תּוֹרָה wishes to state "three years", since שָׁנִים is feminine, its modifier needs to be feminine (שָׁלֹשׁ). If the תּוֹרָה wishes to describe three months, it will write שְׁלֹשָׁה חֳדָשִׁים. Since חֹדֶשׁ is masculine, its modifier needs to be masculine as well (שְׁלֹשָׁה).

The same is true for numbers 11-19. It is "אַרְבָּעָה עָשָׂר יוֹם" and "אַרְבַּע עֶשְׂרֵה שָׁנִים". As explained earlier, since the noun שָׁנִים is feminine, it takes the feminine number אַרְבַּע עֶשְׂרֵה, whereas since יוֹם is masculine, it takes the masculine אַרְבָּעָה עָשָׂר.

The pattern to look for:

Masculine nouns take masculine numbers:

אִישׁ אֶחָד, שְׁנֵי לוּחוֹת, שְׁלֹשָׁה אָבוֹת, אַרְבָּעָה הָרִים, חֲמִשָּׁה סְפָרִים, שִׁשָּׁה סְדָרִים, שִׁבְעָה יָמִים, שְׁמוֹנָה בְּגָדִים, תֵּשַׁע חֲכָמִים, עֲשָׂרָה גְּמַלִּים, אַחַד עָשָׂר כּוֹכָבִים, שְׁנֵים עָשָׂר שְׁבָטִים, שְׁלֹשָׁה עָשָׂר יְלָדִים, אַרְבָּעָה עָשָׂר שְׁבוּעוֹת.

Feminine nouns take feminine numbers:

אִשָּׁה אַחַת, שְׁתֵּי אֲחָיוֹת, שָׁלֹשׁ שָׁנִים, אַרְבַּע אִמָּהוֹת, חָמֵשׁ תּוֹרוֹת, שֵׁשׁ בָּנוֹת, שֶׁבַע אֲרָצוֹת, שְׁמוֹנֶה אֶצְבָּעוֹת, תֵּשַׁע עֵינַיִם, עֶשֶׂר בְּהֵמוֹת, אַחַת עֶשְׂרֵה אֲרָצוֹת, שְׁתֵּים עֶשְׂרֵה מִלְחָמוֹת, שְׁלֹשׁ עֶשְׂרֵה אַמּוֹת, אַרְבַּע עֶשְׂרֵה מִשְׁפָּחוֹת.

Multiples of ten are both masculine and feminine:

עֶשְׂרִים יָמִים, עֶשְׂרִים שָׁנִים, שְׁלֹשִׁים חֲמוֹרִים, שְׁלֹשִׁים בְּהֵמוֹת, אַרְבָּעִים גְּמַלִּים, אַרְבָּעִים חַלּוֹת.

מֵאָה which is feminine always takes a feminine modifier:

שְׁלֹשׁ מֵאוֹת נָשִׁים, שְׁלֹשׁ מֵאוֹת אֲנָשִׁים, חֲמֵשׁ מֵאוֹת פָּרִים, חֲמֵשׁ מֵאוֹת פָּרוֹת, שְׁמוֹנֶה מֵאוֹת סוּסִים, שְׁמוֹנֶה מֵאוֹת בְּהֵמוֹת.

אֶלֶף which is masculine always takes a masculine modifier (אֶלֶף/אַלְפֵי):

שְׁלֹשֶׁת אֲלָפִים מִשְׁפָּחוֹת, שְׁלֹשֶׁת אֲלָפִים שְׁקָלִים, חֲמֵשֶׁת אַלְפֵי אִישׁ, חֲמֵשֶׁת אֲלָפִים שָׁנָה, שִׁבְעַת אַלְפֵי צֹאן, שִׁבְעַת אֶלֶף מֵתִים.

Even with larger numbers, the single unit numbers are masculine or feminine depending on the noun they modify:

עֶשְׂרִים וּשְׁתַּיִם חֲכָמוֹת, עֶשְׂרִים וּשְׁנַיִם חֲכָמִים, אַרְבַּע מֵאוֹת חֲמִשִּׁים וְאֶחָד יְלָדִים, אַרְבַּע מֵאוֹת חֲמִשִּׁים וְאַחַת יְלָדוֹת.

JSAT L8 Standard 06: Student can translate the prefixes of מֹשֶׁה וְכָלֵב when they appear with nouns e.g. מִמִּצְרַיִם, לְמִצְרַיִם.

In brief: This standard is very fundamental. See the pattern in the table below.

that Egypt	שֶׁמִּצְרַיִם	from Egypt	מִמִּצְרַיִם	like Egypt	כְּמִצְרַיִם	the Egyptians	הַמִּצְרִיִּים
		to Egypt	לְמִצְרַיִם	and Egypt	וּמִצְרַיִם	in Egypt	בְּמִצְרַיִם

The pattern: בְּ = in/on/against, ה = the, וְ = and, כְּ = like, לְ= to, מִ = from, שֶׁ = that.

Important: In addition to the ה"א הַיְדִיעָה, there is also another type of הֵ"א that can come before a noun or a verb and it is called the **"ה"א הַשְּׁאֵלָה"** the ה which indicates a question is being asked. For example, in the following פָּסוּק – וַיִּשְׁאַל לָהֶם לְשָׁלוֹם וַיֹּאמֶר הֲשָׁלוֹם אֲבִיכֶם הַזָּקֵן אֲשֶׁר אֲמַרְתֶּם הַעוֹדֶנּוּ חָי: יוֹסֵף – is talking to his brothers, and he asks them "הֲשָׁלוֹם אֲבִיכֶם הַזָּקֵן אֲשֶׁר אֲמַרְתֶּם – "Is there peace to your old father that you have spoken about? הַעוֹדֶנּוּ חָי Is he still alive? The ה on the word הַזָּקֵן is a ה"א הַיְדִיעָה, whereas the ה on the words הֲשָׁלוֹם and הַעוֹדֶנּוּ are a ה"א הַשְּׁאֵלָה – the הֵ"א which indicates a question. Usually, you can rely on context to recognize the difference between the two.

Note: If there is a חֲטַף פַּתָּח under the ה prefix it is undoubtedly a הֵ"א הַשְּׁאֵלָה. For example, הַשֹׁמֵר אָחִי אָנֹכִי is a statement (I am my brother's keeper). However, הֲשֹׁמֵר אָחִי אָנֹכִי is a question (am I my brother's keeper? (See רַשִׁ"י בְּרֵאשִׁית ד':ט'.)

JSAT L8 Standard 07: Student can translate a combined or contracted prefix e.g. וְהָאִישׁ or בַּבַיִת (בַּ = בְּ+הַ).

In brief: In addition to combining with one prefix letter, nouns can combine with two prefix letters. For example, the word "וְהָאִישׁ" has two prefix letters, the ו which means "and" as well the ה which means "the". Thus, וְהָאִישׁ means "and the man".

It is also important to note that sometimes the prefix ה (also known as the "ה' הַיְדִיעָה") can drop and its נְקוּד moves to the letter before it to make a contracted form of the word. This can occur in the letters ב.כ.ל.מ. For example, to say, "in the house", one does not use the term "בְּהַבַיִת", but rather the contracted form of "בַּבַיִת". Notice how the הֵ"א הַיְדִיעָה of the theoretical word "בְּהַבַיִת" has dropped out and its נְקוּד of פַּתָּח transferred to the prefix letter ב before it. As such, there is a difference between the words "בַּבַיִת" and "בְּבַיִת". The word "בַּבַיִת" means "in the house" (a specific house) whereas "בְּבַיִת" means "in a house" (a non-specified house). The same is true of other prefix letters. For example, "לַשָׂדֶה" is the contracted form of "לְהַשָׂדֶה" and means "to the field" whereas "לְשָׂדֶה" means "to a field". "לָעִיר" means "to the city" whereas "לְעִיר" means "to a city".

Tip: If the first letter is a שְׁוָא, it is not a prefix that means "the". See chart below.

The pattern to look for: Prefix letter + הֵ"א הַיְדִיעָה = first letter with **ה"א הַיְדִיעָה נְקוּד**.

like **the** city	כָּעִיר	like **the** man	כָּאִישׁ	to **the** field	לַשָׂדֶה	in **the** house	בַּבַיִת
like **a** city	כְּעִיר	like **a** man	כְּאִישׁ	to **a** field	לְשָׂדֶה	in **a** house	בְּבַיִת

JSAT L8 Standard 08: Student can translate a מִצְרַיְמָה .e.g ה"א הַמְּגַמָּה = to Egypt.

In brief: Although a הָ at the end of a word often indicates the word is feminine, the הָ can have another function in that it acts as the letter ל at the start of a word. Thus, מִצְרַיְמָה means "to מִצְרַיִם", חָרָנָה = "to חָרָן". This ה"א which is known as the ה"א הַמְּגַמָּה (the directional ה"א) can also attach itself to common nouns. For example, אַרְצָה = "to the ground" or צָפוֹנָה means "to the north". Even words like "לְמַעְלָה" and "שָׁמָּה" have a ה"א הַמְּגַמָּה attached to them.

When there is a ה"א at the start of the word, it translates as "to the". For example, הַבַּיְתָה means "to **the** house" (and not "the house"), "הָאֹהֱלָה" means "to **the** tent" (and not "the tent"), etc.

Note: This ה should not be confused with a ה"א with a dot in it (known as a מַפִּיק ה"א). The מַפִּיק ה"א translates as "her" e.g. אַרְצָהּ = **her** land, בֵּיתָהּ = **her** house (see Standard 11a). As noted, this should also not be confused with the regular ה at the end of a word which indicates the noun is feminine e.g. מַלְכָּה, בְּהֵמָה (Standard 03b).

The pattern to look for:

ה at the end of a word can equal **ל** at the start of a word: מִצְרַיְמָה = to מִצְרַיִם, אַרְצָה = to the ground, הַבַּיְתָה = to the house, הָאֹהֱלָה = to the tent.

JSAT L8 Standard 09: Student can translate Hebrew numbers from 1-999,999 e.g. מֵאָה עֶשְׂרִים *וְשֶׁבַע = 127.*

In brief: The תּוֹרָה does not have numerals to represent numbers but instead uses words. Translating numbers simply requires adding up the value of the words. For example, מֵאָה עֶשְׂרִים וְשֶׁבַע = מֵאָה (100) + עֶשְׂרִים (20) + שֶׁבַע (7) = 127.

One thing to be aware of is that **the word order is usually different in the תּוֹרָה than those of the numbers that you are used to using.** Meaning, in the English numbering system, the first number always has the highest value, and the following number is always lower, and so forth. For example, in the number 14,276, the one is in the tens thousand unit column and has a value of ten thousand, the next numeral four is in the thousand unit column and has a value of four thousand. Each successive numeral has a value that is lower than the numeral before it. However, when the תּוֹרָה writes numbers, it usually does not go in that order. For example, in the פָּסוּק of וַיְחִי חֲנוֹךְ **חָמֵשׁ וְשִׁשִּׁים** שָׁנָה, note how the lower number חָמֵשׁ which has a value of five comes **before** the higher number of שִׁשִּׁים which has a value of sixty. As such, care must be taken not to translate the number שִׁשָּׁה וְשִׁבְעִים אֶלֶף as 67,000 but rather as 76,000. In this case, the "tens of thousands" appears **AFTER** the thousands.

The pattern to look for:

When translating large numbers, beware that sometimes the lower unit values come before the higher ones. Thus, for example, the number שִׁשָּׁה וְשִׁבְעִים אֶלֶף is not 67,000 but rather 76,000. אַרְבָּעָה וַחֲמִשִּׁים אֶלֶף is 54,000 not 45,000.

JSAT L8 Standard 10: Student can translate two nouns that appear בִּסְמִיכוּת e.g. בֵּית פַּרְעֹה =.
אֲחֵי יוֹסֵף = הָאַחִים שֶׁל יוֹסֵף, הַבַּיִת שֶׁל פַּרְעֹה.

In brief: There is no word "שֶׁל" in the חֻמָּשׁ. The word "שֶׁל" means "of" or "belonging to". To accomplish this meaning, the חֻמָּשׁ simply places two nouns next to each other and the idea of "שֶׁל" is understood. This is known as סְמִיכוּת (סָמוּךְ = next to, i.e. the two nouns are placed next to each other). For example, if the תּוֹרָה wishes to talk about "the hand of מֹשֶׁה", i.e. יָדוֹ **שֶׁל** מֹשֶׁה, it will simply write "יַד מֹשֶׁה" which translates as "the hand of מֹשֶׁה".

Note: Some changes take place to the first word in סְמִיכוּת. For example, the feminine הָ ending gets converted to a ת (e.g. בִּרְכַּת מֹשֶׁה = הַבְּרָכָה שֶׁל מֹשֶׁה). For plural nouns ending in ים., the ם drops and the חִירִיק before the final י is replaced with a צֵירֵי (e.g. בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל = הַבָּנִים שֶׁל יִשְׂרָאֵל). The וֹת however, does not change in סְמִיכוּת. (In general, the נִקּוּד often becomes "shorter" in סְמִיכוּת, e.g. the two קָמֶצִים in the word בְּרָכָה disappear and become בִּרְכַּת.)

Note: In סְמִיכוּת the "definiteness" of the phrase (i.e. the concept of "the") depends on the נִסְמָךְ (the second word). Thus, if we are talking about a *specific* person or thing, the whole phrase is definite wheres if the second word is not definite (i.e. no ה' הַיְדִיעָה) then the whole phrase is not definite. For example, יַד מֹשֶׁה = "**the** hand of מֹשֶׁה". Since מֹשֶׁה is a *specific* person, the translation of the word יַד is also specific (**the** hand). Also, שִׂמְלַת רֵעֵהוּ = "**the** garment of his friend" since רֵעֵהוּ is a specific person, therefore, the word שִׂמְלָה is translated with definiteness (**the** garment). However, לֵב אִישׁ translates as "**a** heart of a man" since אִישׁ is not definite. Therefore לֵב is not translated as definite either. (However, לֵב הָאִישׁ would translate as "**the** heart of the man".)

The pattern to look for:

Two nouns next to each other translate as "of". This is known as סְמִיכוּת.

עֲצֵי הַשָּׂדֶה > הָעֵצִים שֶׁל הַשָּׂדֶה = "the trees **of** the field", קוֹל הַשֵּׁם > הַקּוֹל שֶׁל הַשֵּׁם = "the voice **of** הַשֵּׁם", לֵב אִישׁ > לֵב שֶׁל אִישׁ = "a heart **of** a man".

If the first noun ends in הָ, the ה will turn into a ת.

שִׂמְלַת רֵעֵהוּ > הַשִּׂמְלָה שֶׁל רֵעֵהוּ = "the garment **of** his friend", בִּרְכַּת יַעֲקֹב > הַבְּרָכָה שֶׁל יַעֲקֹב = "the blessing **of** יַעֲקֹב", חַיַּת הַשָּׂדֶה > הַחַיָּה שֶׁל הַשָּׂדֶה = "the animal **of** the field", תּוֹרַת הַשֵּׁם > הַתּוֹרָה שֶׁל הַשֵּׁם = "the תּוֹרָה **of** הַשֵּׁם".

If the first noun is plural and ends in ים. (even if it is feminine), the ם will drop off, and a צֵירֵי will go under the letter before the י.

בִּגְדֵי יַעֲקֹב > הַבְּגָדִים שֶׁל יַעֲקֹב = "the clothing **of** יַעֲקֹב", שְׁנֵי חַיָּיו > הַשָּׁנִים שֶׁל חַיָּיו = "the years of his life", יְמֵי חֹשֶׁךְ > יָמִים שֶׁל חֹשֶׁךְ = days **of** darkness, בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל > הַבָּנִים שֶׁל יִשְׂרָאֵל = "the children **of** יִשְׂרָאֵל", אַנְשֵׁי יְרוּשָׁלַיִם > אֲנָשִׁים שֶׁל יְרוּשָׁלַיִם = "the people **of** יְרוּשָׁלַיִם".

If the first noun is plural and ends in וֹת, the וֹת will not drop in סְמִיכוּת.

שְׁמוֹת יִשְׂרָאֵל > הַשֵּׁמוֹת שֶׁל יִשְׂרָאֵל = "the names **of** יִשְׂרָאֵל". בְּנוֹת צְלָפְחָד > הַבָּנוֹת שֶׁל צְלָפְחָד = "the daughters **of** צְלָפְחָד". מִלְחֲמוֹת דָּוִד > הַמִּלְחָמוֹת שֶׁל דָּוִד = "the battles **of** דָּוִד".

JSAT L8 Standard 11a: Student can translate singular nouns attached to a possessive suffix e.g. יָדְךָ,יָדֵךְ,יָדִי.

Important: It cannot be emphasized enough that this standard is extremely important as it is the key to understanding nearly all the other word forms and suffixes that will follow. The chart below demonstrates how singular nouns combine with suffixes to indicate possession (my hand, your hand, etc.).

Referring to one person יָחִיד / יְחִידָה	in 1st person	(m.s. / f.s.)	**my** hand	יָדִי	←	יָד שֶׁלִּי	**1.**
	in 2nd person	(m. s.)	**your** hand	יָדְךָ	←	יָד שֶׁלְּךָ	**2.**
		(f.s.)	**your** hand	יָדֵךְ	←	יָד שֶׁלָּךְ	**3.**
	in 3rd person	(m.s.)	**his** hand	יָדוֹ	←	יָד שֶׁלּוֹ	**4.**
		(f.s.)	h**er** hand	יָדָהּ	←	יָד שֶׁלָּהּ	**5.**
Referring to two or more people רַבִּים / רַבּוֹת	in 1st person	(m.p. / f.p.)	**our** hand	יָדֵנוּ	←	יָד שֶׁלָּנוּ	**6.**
	in 2nd person	(m.p.)	**your** hand	יֶדְכֶם	←	יָד שֶׁלָּכֶם	**7.**
		(f.p.)	**your** hand	יֶדְכֶן	←	יָד שֶׁלָּכֶן	**8.**
	in 3rd person	(m.p.)	**their** hand	יָדָם	←	יָד שֶׁלָּהֶם	**9.**
		(f.p.)	**their** hand	יָדָן	←	יָד שֶׁלָּהֶן	**10.**

m. = masculine (זָכָר), f = feminine (נְקֵבָה), s. = singular (יָחִיד/יְחִידָה), p. = plural (רַבִּים/רַבּוֹת).
First person = my (s.) or our (p.). Second person = your. Third person = his/her/their.

The pattern to look for: You must be able to translate the suffixes on these words accurately. In addition, you should know precisely who each suffix is referring to (יָדְךָ = **your hand, i.e., one man who is present and not the speaker – i.e. 2nd person masculine singular).**

Singular nouns that don't end in ה ָ : יָדִי, יָדְךָ, יָדֵךְ, יָדוֹ, יָדָהּ, יָדֵנוּ, יֶדְכֶם, יֶדְכֶן, יָדָם, יָדָן

Singular nouns that end in ה ָ : בֵּרְכָתִי, בֵּרְכָתְךָ, בֵּרְכָתֵךְ, בֵּרְכָתוֹ, בֵּרְכָתָהּ, בֵּרְכָתֵנוּ, בֵּרְכַתְכֶם, בֵּרְכָתְן, בֵּרְכָתָם, בֵּרְכָתָן

(Note: The second pattern is the same as the first except that the ה **has turned to a** ת **due to** סְמִיכוּת**.)**

JSAT L8 Standard 11b: Student can translate plural nouns attached to a possessive suffix e.g. יָדֶיךָ, יָדָיו, יְדֵיכֶם.

In brief: This is essentially the same idea as the previous standard except that it refers to plural nouns. For example, how does one say in Hebrew, "my hands", "your hands", or "our hands", etc.? Referring to our previous example, you might think to say "הַיָּדַיִם שֶׁלִּי" or "הַיָּדַיִם שֶׁלְּךָ" etc. But as we know already, the word שֶׁל does not exist in the חֻמָּשׁ. The answer is, again we do סְמִיכוּת. As we have seen in Standard 10, when plural nouns end in ים., in סְמִיכוּת the ם drops off. As such, "הַיָּדַיִם שֶׁלְּךָ" becomes "יָדֶיךָ", and "הַיָּדַיִם שֶׁלָּה" becomes "יָדֶיהָ" etc. **Or in other words, to indicate possession of a plural noun, the סְמִיכוֹת plural form is used. This means a י is added between the noun and its suffix to indicate the plural noun.** See the chart below:

	in 1ˢᵗ person	(m.s. / f.s.)	**my** hand**s**	יָדַי	←	יָדִי	.1
Referring to one person יָחִיד / יְחִידָה	in 2ⁿᵈ person	(m. s.)	**your** hand**s**	יָדֶיךָ	←	יָדְךָ	.2
		(f.s.)	**your** hand**s**	יָדַיִךְ	←	יָדֵךְ	.3
	in 3ʳᵈ person	(m.s.)	**his** hand**s**	יָדָיו	←	יָדוֹ	.4
		(f.s.)	**her** hand**s**	יָדֶיהָ	←	יָדָהּ	.5
Referring to two or more people רַבִּים / רַבּוֹת	in 1ˢᵗ person	(m.p. / f.p.)	**our** hand**s**	יָדֵינוּ	←	יָדֵנוּ	.6
	in 2ⁿᵈ person	(m.p.)	**your** hand**s**	יְדֵיכֶם	←	יֶדְכֶם	.7
		(f.p.)	**your** hand**s**	יְדֵיכֶן	←	יֶדְכֶן	.8
	in 3ʳᵈ person	(m.p.)	**their** hand**s**	יְדֵיהֶם	←	יָדָם	.9
		(f.p.)	**their** hand**s**	יְדֵיהֶן	←	יָדָן	.10

m. = masculine (זָכָר), f = feminine (נְקֵבָה), s. = singular (יָחִיד/יְחִידָה), p. = plural (רַבִּים/רַבּוֹת).
First person = my (s.) or our (p.). Second person = your. Third person = his/her/their.

The pattern to look for: You must be able to translate the suffixes on these words accurately. In addition, you should know precisely who each suffix is referring to (יָדַיִךְ **= your hands, i.e., one woman who is present and not the speaker – i.e. 2ⁿᵈ person feminine singular).**

Plural nouns that end in ים: יָדַי, יָדֶיךָ, יָדַיִךְ, יָדָיו, יָדֶיהָ, יָדֵינוּ, יְדֵיכֶם, יְדֵיכֶן, יְדֵיהֶם, יְדֵיהֶן.

Plural nouns that end in ות: בִּרְכוֹתַי, בִּרְכוֹתֶיךָ, בִּרְכוֹתַיִךְ, בִּרְכוֹתָיו, בִּרְכוֹתֶיהָ, בִּרְכוֹתֵינוּ, בִּרְכוֹתֵיכֶם, בִּרְכוֹתֵיכֶן, בִּרְכוֹתֵיהֶם, בִּרְכוֹתֵיהֶן.

JSAT L8 Standard 12: Student can translate prepositions attached to a pronominal suffix e.g.
בִּי, בְּךָ, עָלֵינוּ, בֵּינֵינוּ.

In brief: A preposition is sometimes referred to as a "connecting word" (מִלַּת קֶשֶׁר). For example, words like עַל, בֵּין, תַּחַת, נֶגֶד, מִן etc. Even a single prefix letter can function as a preposition in Hebrew e.g. מִ, לְ, בְּ, כְּ etc.

In Hebrew, prepositions can combine with suffixes just like they do with nouns. For example, the word תַּחְתִּי (under me) is a preposition (תַּחַת) combined with the suffix of יִ. which means "me". In Hebrew, prepositions and suffixes can combine even without a "שֹׁרֶשׁ". For example, the word "בָּהֶם" is a preposition "בָּ" (in) and the suffix "הֶם" (you) to give it the meaning of "in them". Here again, we have person (third person), gender (male), and number (plural).

			↓←	אַחַר after	בֵּין between	עִם with	לְ to	
→Basic prepositional form								
→Translation value								
Referring to one person יָחִיד / יְחִידָה	1st person	(m.s. / f.s.)	me	אַחֲרַי	בֵּינִי	עִמִּי	לִי	.1
	2nd person	(m. s.)	you	אַחֲרֶיךָ	בֵּינְךָ	עִמְּךָ	לְךָ	.2
		(f.s.)	you	אַחֲרַיִךְ	בֵּינֵךְ	עִמָּךְ	לָךְ	.3
	3rd person	(m.s.)	him	אַחֲרָיו	בֵּינוֹ	עִמּוֹ	לוֹ	.4
		(f.s.)	her	אַחֲרֶיהָ	בֵּינָהּ	עִמָּהּ	לָהּ	.5
Referring to two or more people רַבִּים / רַבּוֹת	1st person	(m.p. / f.p.)	us	אַחֲרֵינוּ	בֵּינֵינוּ	עִמָּנוּ	לָנוּ	.6
	2nd person	(m.p.)	you	אַחֲרֵיכֶם	בֵּינֵיכֶם	עִמָּכֶם	לָכֶם	.7
		(f.p.)	you	אַחֲרֵיכֶן	בֵּינֵיכֶן	עִמָּכֶן	לָכֶן	.8
	3rd person	(m.p.)	them	אַחֲרֵיהֶם	בֵּינֵיהֶם	עִמָּהֶם	לָהֶם	.9
		(f.p.)	them	אַחֲרֵיהֶן	בֵּינֵיהֶן	עִמָּהֶן	לָהֶן	.10

m. = masculine (זָכָר), f = feminine (נְקֵבָה), s. = singular (יָחִיד/יְחִידָה), p. = plural (רַבִּים/רַבּוֹת).
First person = my (s.) or our (p.). Second person = your. Third person = his/her/their.

If you noticed, some prepositions take the singular noun form with no י before the suffix e.g. לָכֶם, while other prepositions use the plural noun form with a י before the suffix e.g. אַחֲרֵיכֶם. For prepositions, the meaning is the same either way.

The pattern to look for: preposition + pronominal suffix (singular form): – עִמִּי, עִמְּךָ, עִמָּךְ, עִמּוֹ,
עִמָּהּ, עִמָּנוּ, עִמָּכֶם, עִמָּכֶן, עִמָּהֶם, עִמָּהֶן

The pattern to look for: preposition + pronominal suffix (plural form): – אַחֲרַי, אַחֲרֶיךָ, אַחֲרַיִךְ,
אַחֲרָיו, אַחֲרֶיהָ, אַחֲרֵינוּ, אַחֲרֵיכֶם, אַחֲרֵיכֶן, אַחֲרֵיהֶם, אַחֲרֵיהֶן.

JSAT L8 Standard 13: Student can translate a קַל/פָּעַל verb in the past tense e.g. שָׁמַר, שָׁמְרָה, שָׁמַרְתִּי.

A verb is a word that describes "action" (e.g. jumped, wrote, loved, etc.). The שֹׁרֶשׁ of פ.ע.ל. in Hebrew is related to "work" or "action". As such, it was chosen by early grammarians to describe a verb. **A קַל/פָּעַל verb** (unlike other verb forms) does not require any extra letters (aside from the standard prefixes or suffixes) when describing the action. Examples of קַל/פָּעַל verbs include words like עָשָׂה, נָתַן, אָמַר, שָׁמַע, שָׁמַר, הָלַךְ, לָקַח, יָצָא etc. These are all examples of "past tense" קַל/פָּעַל verbs where the action was done by a singular 3rd person male in the past e.g. אָמַר = "he said" (see standard 14 for future tense verbs). The letters of the שֹׁרֶשׁ can combine with other suffix letters to indicate who completed the action.

In brief: A קַל/פָּעַל past tense verb (e.g. שָׁמַר), combines with a suffix to indicate the person who has completed the action (e.g. שָׁמַרְתִּי = אֲנִי + שָׁמַר).

Referring to one person / יָחִיד / יְחִידָה	in 1st person	(m.s. / f.s.)	I watched	שָׁמַרְתִּי	←	שָׁמַר + אֲנִי	.1
	in 2nd person	(m. s.)	you watched	שָׁמַרְתָּ	←	שָׁמַר + אַתָּה	.2
		(f.s.)	you watched	שָׁמַרְתְּ	←	שָׁמַר + אַתְּ	.3
	in 3rd person	(m.s.)	he watched	שָׁמַר	←	שָׁמַר + הוּא	.4
		(f.s.)	she watched	שָׁמְרָה	←	שָׁמַר + הִיא	.5
Referring to two or more people / רַבִּים / רַבּוֹת	in 1st person	(m.p. / f.p.)	we watched	שָׁמַרְנוּ	←	שָׁמַר + אֲנַחְנוּ	.6
	in 2nd person	(m.p.)	you watched	שְׁמַרְתֶּם	←	שָׁמַר + אַתֶּם	.7
		(f.p.)	you watched	שְׁמַרְתֶּן	←	שָׁמַר + אַתֶּן	.8
	in 3rd person	(m.p.)	they watched	שָׁמְרוּ	←	שָׁמַר + הֵם	.9
		(f.p.)	they watched	שָׁמְרוּ	←	שָׁמַר + הֵן	.10

m. = masculine (זָכָר), f = feminine (נְקֵבָה), s. = singular (יָחִיד/יְחִידָה), p. = plural (רַבִּים/רַבּוֹת).
First person = I (s.) we (p.). Second person = you. Third person = they.

Note: Notice how numbers 9-10 are the same in the table above (שָׁמְרוּ).

The pattern to look for – ש.מ.ר. (watch/guard): אֲנִי שָׁמַרְתִּי, אַתָּה שָׁמַרְתָּ, אַתְּ שָׁמַרְתְּ, הוּא שָׁמַר, הִיא שָׁמְרָה, אֲנַחְנוּ שָׁמַרְנוּ, אַתֶּם שְׁמַרְתֶּם, אַתֶּן שְׁמַרְתֶּן, הֵם שָׁמְרוּ, הֵן שָׁמְרוּ. (This is a sample of שְׁלֵמִים – all letters of the שֹׁרֶשׁ are present and pronounced.)

The pattern to look for – ש.י.מ. (place/put): אֲנִי שַׂמְתִּי, אַתָּה שַׂמְתָּ, אַתְּ שַׂמְתְּ, הוּא שָׂם, הִיא שָׂמָה, אֲנַחְנוּ שַׂמְנוּ, אַתֶּם שַׂמְתֶּם, אַתֶּן שַׂמְתֶּן, הֵם שָׂמוּ, הֵן שָׂמוּ. (This is an example of where the middle letter of the שֹׁרֶשׁ is a י. Notice how the middle letter (י) drops, but the overall pattern remains the same.)

The pattern to look for – ק.נ.ה. (acquire/make): אֲנִי קָנִיתִי, אַתָּה קָנִיתָ, אַתְּ קָנִית, הוּא קָנָה, הִיא קָנְתָה, אֲנַחְנוּ קָנִינוּ, אַתֶּם קְנִיתֶם, אַתֶּן קְנִיתֶן, הֵם קָנוּ, הֵן קָנוּ. (This is an example of where the third letter of the שֹׁרֶשׁ is a ה. The ה mostly turns into a י. Again, the overall pattern remains the same.)

JSAT L8 Standard 14: Student can translate a קַל/פָּעַל verb in the future tense e.g. אֶשְׁמַע, נִשְׁמַע.

In brief: To indicate future tense, either an ת, י, א or נ (also known as אוֹתִיּוֹת אֵיתָן) are placed before the שֹׁרֶשׁ according to the following pattern.

Referring to one person / יָחִיד / יְחִידָה	in 1ˢᵗ person	(m.s. / f.s.)	I will watch	אֶשְׁמֹר	←	אֲנִי	**.1**
	in 2ⁿᵈ person	(m. s.)	you will watch	תִּשְׁמֹר	←	אַתָּה	**.2**
		(f.s.)	you will watch	תִּשְׁמְרִי	←	אַתְּ	**.3**
	in 3ʳᵈ person	(m.s.)	he will watch	יִשְׁמֹר	←	הוּא	**.4**
		(f.s.)	she will watch	תִּשְׁמֹר	←	הִיא	**.5**
Referring to two or more people רַבִּים / רַבּוֹת	in 1ˢᵗ person	(m.p. / f.p.)	we will watch	נִשְׁמֹר	←	אֲנַחְנוּ	**.6**
	in 2ⁿᵈ person	(m.p.)	you will watch	תִּשְׁמְרוּ	←	אַתֶּם	**.7**
		(f.p.)	you will watch	תִּשְׁמֹרְנָה	←	אַתֶּן	**.8**
	in 3ʳᵈ person	(m.p.)	they will watch	יִשְׁמְרוּ	←	הֵם	**.9**
		(f.p.)	they will watch	תִּשְׁמֹרְנָה	←	הֵן	**.10**

m. = masculine (זָכָר), f = feminine (נְקֵבָה), s. = singular (יָחִיד/יְחִידָה), p. = plural (רַבִּים/רַבּוֹת).
First person = I (s.) we (p.). Second person = you. Third person = they.

Note: Notice how the same word תִּשְׁמֹר is used both for אַתָּה and הִיא. Also, the same word תִּשְׁמֹרְנָה is used for אַתֶּן and הֵן. Also, it is worth noting that the suffix וּן has the same translation value as וּ (e.g. תִּשְׁמְרוּ = תִּשְׁמְרוּן).

The pattern to look for – ש.מ.ר. (watch/guard): אֲנִי אֶשְׁמֹר, אַתָּה תִּשְׁמֹר, אַתְּ תִּשְׁמְרִי, הוּא יִשְׁמֹר, הִיא תִּשְׁמֹר, אֲנַחְנוּ נִשְׁמֹר, אַתֶּם תִּשְׁמְרוּ, אַתֶּן תִּשְׁמֹרְנָה, הֵם יִשְׁמְרוּ, הֵן תִּשְׁמֹרְנָה. (This is a sample of שְׁלֵמִים – all letters of the שֹׁרֶשׁ are present and pronounced.)

The pattern to look for – נ.פ.ל. (acquire/make): אֲנִי אֶפֹּל, אַתָּה תִּפֹּל, אַתְּ תִּפְּלִי, הוּא יִפֹּל, הִיא תִּפֹּל, אֲנַחְנוּ נִפֹּל, אַתֶּם תִּפְּלוּ, אַתֶּן תִּפֹּלְנָה, הֵם יִפְּלוּ, הֵן תִּפֹּלְנָה. (This is an example where the first letter of the שֹׁרֶשׁ is a נ. Notice how the נ tends to drop off. – See Standard 02.)

The pattern to look for: – ל.ק.ח. (took): אֲנִי אֶקַּח, אַתָּה תִּקַּח, אַתְּ תִּקְחִי, הוּא יִקַּח, הִיא תִּקַּח, אֲנַחְנוּ נִקַּח, אַתֶּם תִּקְחוּ, אַתֶּן תִּקַּחְנָה, הוּא יִקְחוּ, הֵן תִּקַּחְנָה. (Notice how for the שֹׁרֶשׁ of ל.ק.ח. the ל drops off in the future tense. – See Standard 02.)

JSAT L8 Standard 15a: Student can translate a word that has a וֹ הַהִפּוּך from עָתִיד to עָבַר.

In brief: As indicated in the previous standard, the prefix letters א.י.ת.נ. make a verb future tense. However, if the future tense letters י.ת.נ. are preceded by וַ and the י.ת.נ. contain a דָּגֵשׁ, or if a וָ precedes the future tense א, then the וֹ reverses the future tense verb to past tense. The is known as a וֹ הַהִפּוּך מֵעָתִיד לְעָבָר. For example, יֹאמַר = he **will say**, וַיֹּאמֶר = (and) he **said**. אֶתֵּן = I will give, וָאֶתֵּן = (and) I gave). (Also, וַי with no דָּגֵשׁ in the י, e.g. יְהִי = it shall be, וַיְהִי = (and) it was.)

Note: Since there are only four possible future tense prefix letters (אִיתָן) therefore a וֹ הַהִפּוּך from עָתִיד to עָבַר can only come before those four letters like this: וָא, וַי, (וַיְ), וַנ, וַת.

Referring to one person / יָחִיד / יְחִידָה	in 1st person	(m.s. / f.s.)	(and) I watched	וָאֶשְׁמֹר	I will watch	←	אֶשְׁמֹר	**.1**
	in 2nd person	(m. s.)	(and) you watched	וַתִּשְׁמֹר	you will watch	←	תִּשְׁמֹר	**.2**
		(f.s.)	(and) you watched	וַתִּשְׁמְרִי	you will watch	←	תִּשְׁמְרִי	**.3**
	in 3rd person	(m.s.)	(and) he watched	וַיִּשְׁמֹר	he will watch	←	יִשְׁמֹר	**.4**
		(f.s.)	(and) you watched	וַתִּשְׁמֹר	she will watch	←	תִּשְׁמֹר	**.5**
Referring to two or more people / רַבִּים / רַבּוֹת	in 1st person	(m.p. / f.p.)	(and) we watched	וַנִּשְׁמֹר	we will watch	←	נִשְׁמֹר	**.6**
	in 2nd person	(m.p.)	(and) you watched	וַתִּשְׁמְרוּ	you will watch	←	תִּשְׁמְרוּ	**.7**
		(f.p.)	(and) you watched	וַתִּשְׁמֹרְנָה	you will watch	←	תִּשְׁמֹרְנָה	**.8**
	in 3rd person	(m.p.)	(and) they watched	וַיִּשְׁמְרוּ	they will watch	←	יִשְׁמְרוּ	**.9**
		(f.p.)	and they watched	וַתִּשְׁמֹרְנָה	they will watch	←	תִּשְׁמֹרְנָה	**.10**

m. = masculine (זָכָר), f = feminine (נְקֵבָה), s. = singular (יָחִיד/יְחִידָה), p. = plural (רַבִּים/רַבּוֹת).
First person = I (s.) we (p.). Second person = you. Third person = they.

The pattern to look for: The prefix letters וַי, וַנ, (וַיְ) וַי, or וָא reverses a future tense verb to a past tense verb.

JSAT L8 Standard 15b: Student can translate a word that has a ו' הַהִפּוּךְ from עָבַר to עָתִיד.

In brief: A 'ו that is a prefix letter to a past tense verb will usually make it future tense.

Note: Sometimes you will need to rely on context to decide if it is a ו' הַהִפּוּךְ מֵעָבַר לְעָתִיד or a regular ו' הַחִבּוּר (a connecting ו).

Referring to one person / יָחִיד / יְחִידָה	in 1st person	(m.s. / f.s.)	(and) I will watch	וְשָׁמַרְתִּי	I watched	←	שָׁמַרְתִּי	1.
	in 2nd person	(m. s.)	(and) you will watch	וְשָׁמַרְתָּ	you watched	←	שָׁמַרְתָּ	2.
		(f.s.)	(and) you will watch	וְשָׁמַרְתְּ	you watched	←	שָׁמַרְתְּ	3.
	in 3rd person	(m.s.)	(and) he will watch	וְשָׁמַר	he watched	←	שָׁמַר	4.
		(f.s.)	(and) she will watch	וְשָׁמְרָה	she watched	←	שָׁמְרָה	5.
Referring to two or more people / רַבִּים / רַבּוֹת	in 1st person	(m.p. / f.p.)	(and) we will watch	וְשָׁמַרְנוּ	we watched	←	שָׁמַרְנוּ	6.
	in 2nd person	(m.p.)	(and) you will watch	וּשְׁמַרְתֶּם	you watched	←	שְׁמַרְתֶּם	7.
		(f.p.)	(and) you will watch	וּשְׁמַרְתֶּן	you watched	←	שְׁמַרְתֶּן	8.
	in 3rd person	(m.p.)	(and) they will watch	וְשָׁמְרוּ	they watched	←	שָׁמְרוּ	9.
		(f.p.)	(and) they will watch	וְשָׁמְרוּ	they watched	←	שָׁמְרוּ	10.

m. = masculine (זָכָר), f = feminine (נְקֵבָה), s. = singular (יָחִיד/יְחִידָה), p. = plural (רַבִּים/רַבּוֹת).
First person = I (s.) we (p.). Second person = you. Third person = they.

it shall be = וְהָיָה	was = הָיָה	...וְלֹא־יִקָּרֵא עוֹד אֶת־שִׁמְךָ אַבְרָם **וְהָיָה** שִׁמְךָ אַבְרָהָם
(and) you shall take = וְלָקַחְתָּ	you took = לָקַחְתָּ	...כִּי אֶל־אַרְצִי וְאֶל־מוֹלַדְתִּי תֵּלֵךְ **וְלָקַחְתָּ** אִשָּׁה לִבְנִי
and you shall do = וַעֲשִׂיתֶם	you have done = עֲשִׂיתֶם	...לְמַעַן תִּזְכְּרוּ **וַעֲשִׂיתֶם** אוֹתָם

The pattern to look for: A 'ו before a past tense verb will usually make it future tense.

JSAT L8 Standard 16: Student can translate a קַל/פָּעַל verb in the present tense e.g. / הוּא שׁוֹמֵר
שָׁמוּר.

In brief: There are only four forms for **active** present tense verbs (an active verb is a verb where someone or something is doing an action.) For example, for the שֹׁרֶשׁ of שׁ.מ.ר. the four active forms are שׁוֹמֵר, שׁוֹמֶרֶת, שׁוֹמְרִים, שׁוֹמְרוֹת.

Referring to one person יָחִיד / יְחִידָה	in 1ˢᵗ person	(m.s. / f.s.)	I am watching	שׁוֹמֵר	←	אֲנִי	.1
	in 2ⁿᵈ person	(m. s.)	you are watching	שׁוֹמֵר	←	אַתָּה	.2
		(f.s.)	you are watching	שׁוֹמֶרֶת	←	אַתְּ	.3
	in 3ʳᵈ person	(m.s.)	he is watching	שׁוֹמֵר	←	הוּא	.4
		(f.s.)	she is watching	שׁוֹמֶרֶת	←	הִיא	.5
Referring to two or more people רַבִּים / רַבּוֹת	in 1ˢᵗ person	(m.p. / f.p.)	we are watching	שׁוֹמְרִים	←	אֲנַחְנוּ	.6
	in 2ⁿᵈ person	(m.p.)	you are watching	שׁוֹמְרִים	←	אַתֶּם	.7
		(f.p.)	you are watching	שׁוֹמְרוֹת	←	אַתֶּן	.8
	in 3ʳᵈ person	(m.p.)	they are watching	שׁוֹמְרִים	←	הֵם	.9
		(f.p.)	they are watching	שׁוֹמְרוֹת	←	הֵן	.10

m. = masculine (זָכָר), f = feminine (נְקֵבָה), s. = singular (יָחִיד/יְחִידָה), p. = plural (רַבִּים/רַבּוֹת).
First person = I (s.) we (p.). Second person = you. Third person = they.

Note: Present tense active verbs can be nouns as well. For example, מוֹשֵׁל, שׁוֹמֶרֶת, שׁוֹפְטִים, אוֹרְגוֹת etc.

There are also four forms for **passive** verbs (where someone or something is receiving an action), but they are slightly different. The four forms are שָׁמוּר, שְׁמוּרָה, שְׁמוּרִים, שְׁמוּרוֹת.

Referring to one person יָחִיד / יְחִידָה	in 1ˢᵗ person	(m.s. / f.s.)	I am guarded	שָׁמוּר	←	אֲנִי	.1
	in 2ⁿᵈ person	(m. s.)	you are guarded	שָׁמוּר	←	אַתָּה	.2
		(f.s.)	you are guarded	שְׁמוּרָה	←	אַתְּ	.3
	in 3ʳᵈ person	(m.s.)	he is guarded	שָׁמוּר	←	הוּא	.4
		(f.s.)	she is guarded	שְׁמוּרָה	←	הִיא	.5
Referring to two or more people רַבִּים / רַבּוֹת	in 1ˢᵗ person	(m.p. / f.p.)	we are guarded	שְׁמוּרִים	←	אֲנַחְנוּ	.6
	in 2ⁿᵈ person	(m.p.)	you are guarded	שְׁמוּרִים	←	אַתֶּם	.7
		(f.p.)	you are guarded	שְׁמוּרוֹת	←	אַתֶּן	.8
	in 3ʳᵈ person	(m.p.)	they are guarded	שְׁמוּרִים	←	הֵם	.9
		(f.p.)	they are guarded	שְׁמוּרוֹת	←	הֵן	.10

m. = masculine (זָכָר), f = feminine (נְקֵבָה), s. = singular (יָחִיד/יְחִידָה), p. = plural (רַבִּים/רַבּוֹת).
First person = I (s.) we (p.). Second person = you. Third person = they.

> **The pattern to look for:** שׁוֹמֵר, שׁוֹמֶרֶת, שׁוֹמְרִים, שׁוֹמְרוֹת indicate **active** present tense verbs
> whereas שָׁמוּר, שְׁמוּרָה, שְׁמוּרִים, שְׁמוּרוֹת indicate **passive** present tense verbs.

JSAT L8 Standard 17: Student can translate a קַל/פָּעַל verb in the form of a command (צִוּוּי) e.g. שִׁמְרִי

In brief: A direct command (צִוּוּי) can only be given in the second person (as you can't issue a direct command to yourself (first person) or to someone who is not present (third person)). **As such, there are only four possible forms of a direct command** a) to a single male who is present, b) to a single female who is present, c) to a group of males who are present or d) to a group of females who are present. **The four forms for a צִוּוּי are:** שְׁמֹר, שִׁמְרִי, שִׁמְרוּ, שְׁמֹרְנָה.

Referring to one person / יָחִיד / יְחִידָה	in 2 person	(m. s.)	Guard!	שְׁמֹר	←	אַתָּה	**.1**
		(f.s.)	Guard!	שִׁמְרִי	←	אַתְּ	**.2**
Referring to two or more people / רַבִּים / רַבּוֹת	in 2 person	(m.p.)	Guard!	שִׁמְרוּ	←	אַתֶּם	**.3**
		(f.p.)	Guard!	שְׁמֹרְנָה	←	אַתֵּן	**.4**
m. = masculine (זָכָר), f = feminine (נְקֵבָה), s. = singular (יָחִיד/יְחִידָה), p. = plural (רַבִּים/רַבּוֹת). Second person = you.							

Note: שָׁרָשִׁים like ל.ק.ח. or ה.ל.כ. or י.צ.א tend to lose a letter in צִוּוּי. For example, ל.ק.ח. < קַח!, י.ש.ב. < שֵׁב, י.צ.א. < צֵא, ה.ל.כ. < לֵךְ.

Note: Often, the second person masculine form will have a הָ suffix added to it. For example, often you will find תְּנָה < תֵּן, לְכָה < לֵךְ, קְחָה < קַח, מִכְרָה < מְכֹר etc.

> **The pattern to look for: The four forms of צִוּוּי (a direct second person command) are:**
>
> שְׁמֹר, שִׁמְרִי, שִׁמְרוּ, שְׁמֹרְנָה.

JSAT L8 Standard 18: Student can translate a קַל/פָּעַל verb in the form of an infinitive (מָקוֹר)
e.g. יָדֹעַ (תֵּדַע) / לָלֶכֶת.

In brief: The מָקוֹר is a verb that describes an action, however it does not have time, person, number or gender associated with it e.g. לִשְׁמֹר or פָּקַדְתִּי פָּקֹד.

In general, all verbs have time, action, person, number, and gender associated with them. For example, "שָׁמַרְתְּ" means, "you guarded". This single word has time (past), action (guarded), person (second person), number (singular) and gender (feminine). Another example, "יִשְׁמְרוּ" means "they will guard". Again, we have time (future), action (guard), person (third person), number (plural) and gender (masculine). The מָקוֹר however, lacks time, person, number or gender. For example, the word "אָכֹל" simply refers to the act of "eating" as in "אָכֹל תֹּאכַל". It does not indicate who is doing the eating or when. Similarly, "לִשְׁמֹר" means "to guard", it is non-inherent in the verb when the guarding is to take place and by whom.

There are two types of infinitives a) absolute (מָקוֹר מֻחְלָט) and b) one in a state of סְמִיכוּת (מָקוֹר נָטוּי).

מָקוֹר מֻחְלָט – This type of infinitive stands by itself, is usually followed by another verb from the same שֹׁרֶשׁ and adds emphasis. For example, אָכֹל תֹּאכַל, מוֹת תָּמוּת, יָדֹעַ תֵּדַע, שׁוֹב אָשׁוּב, שָׂכֹר שְׂכַרְתִּיךָ. (Sometimes it is translated as "you surely will" e.g. מוֹת תָּמוּת – you will surely die, פָּקֹד יִפְקֹד ה' – הַשֵּׁם will surely remember you.) The מָקוֹר מֻחְלָט is identifiable by a קָמָץ under the first letter of the שֹׁרֶשׁ and a חוֹלָם on the second letter.

Another function of the מָקוֹר מֻחְלָט is to serve as a צִוּוּי. For example, זָכוֹר אֶת־יוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת. Note how the word זָכוֹר is not spelled like the צִוּוּי form which would be "זְכֹר". Rather, זָכוֹר means "be in a constant state of remembering". (See רַשִׁ"י שְׁמוֹת כ':ז'.)

Note: The מָקוֹר מֻחְלָט does not take a ב,כ,ל,מ prefix letter.

מָקוֹר נָטוּי – The מָקוֹר נָטוּי is similar to the מָקוֹר מֻחְלָט in that it does not have person, number or gender, however, it can take a ב,כ,ל,מ prefix. On its own, a מָקוֹר נָטוּי is usually identifiable when it has a שְׁוָא under the first letter of the שֹׁרֶשׁ and a חוֹלָם under the second letter of the שֹׁרֶשׁ. For example, לִרְאוֹת, בִּשְׁמוֹר (but also לֵאמֹר or לַעֲשׂוֹת).

The pattern to look for: מָקוֹר = **a verb that does not have time, person, number, or gender associated with it. It describes an action in the abstract.**

מָקוֹר מֻחְלָט – A מָקוֹר in the absolute state. This form is usually identifiable by a קָמָץ under the first letter of the שֹׁרֶשׁ and חוֹלָם under the second letter of the שֹׁרֶשׁ. A word with the same שֹׁרֶשׁ is usually repeated after it e.g. אָכֹל תֹּאכַל, מוֹת תָּמוּת, יָדֹעַ תֵּדַע, שׁוֹב אָשׁוּב, שָׂכֹר שְׂכַרְתִּיךָ. Can also function as a צִוּוּי, e.g. זָכוֹר אֶת יוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת. (Not to be confused with the צִוּוּי form, i.e. זְכֹר.)

מָקוֹר נָטוּי – Similar to a מָקוֹר מֻחְלָט but in סְמִיכוּת form. It can take a ב,כ,ל,מ prefix or combine with pronominal suffixes. Usually has a שְׁוָא under the first letter of the שֹׁרֶשׁ and a חוֹלָם under the second letter. Examples include, לִרְאוֹת, בִּשְׁמוֹר but also לֵאמֹר.

JSAT L8 Standard 19: Student can translate a קַל/פָּעַל *verb attached to a pronominal suffix e.g.* שׁוּבְךָ, לְעָבְדָהּ, וַיַהַרְגֵהוּ.

In brief: Until this point, we have seen how nouns combine with pronominal suffixes (e.g. יָדִי, יָדְךָ etc.) as do prepositions (עָלֵינוּ, תַּחְתַּי etc.). At times, the תּוֹרָה will combine pronominal suffixes with verbs to form verbal nouns. Since you already know these suffixes, these words should be easy to translate. All types of verbs including past tense, future tense, present tense, צִוּוּי, מָקוֹר and a verb with a ו' הַהִפּוּךְ can combine with pronominal suffixes.

(**Note:** First person singular suffixes are usually in the נִי form. See first row below.)

Referring to one person / יָחִיד / יְחִידָה	1st person	(m.s. / f.s.)	He will kill me	יַהַרְגֵנִי	←	אוֹתִי	+	יַהֲרֹג	**.1**
	2nd person	(m. s.)	I have given you	נְתַתִּיךָ	←	אוֹתְךָ	+	נָתַתִּי	**.2**
		(f.s.)	I have taken you	לְקַחְתִּיךְ	←	אוֹתָךְ	+	לָקַחְתִּי	**.3**
	3rd person	(m.s.)	take him	תִּקָּחֶנּוּ	←	אוֹתוֹ	+	תִּקַּח	**.4**
		(f.s.)	you should make her	תַּעֲשֶׂהָ	←	אוֹתָהּ	+	תַּעֲשֶׂה	**.5**
Referring to two or more people / רַבִּים / רַבּוֹת	1st person	(m.p. / f.p.)	and he sent us	וַיִּשְׁלָחֵנוּ	←	אוֹתָנוּ	+	וַיִּשְׁלַח	**.6**
	2nd person	(m.p.)	when you went out	בְּצֵאתְכֶם	←	אֶתְכֶם	+	בְּצֵאת	**.7**
		(f.p.)	I redeemed you	גְּאַלְתִּיכֶן	←	אֶתְכֶן	+	גָּאַלְתִּי	**.8**
	3rd person	(m.p.)	he took them	וַיִּקָּחֵם	←	אוֹתָם	+	וַיִּקַּח	**.9**
		(f.p.)	those who purchase them	קֹנֵיהֶן	←	אוֹתָן	+	קוֹנֶה	**.10**
m. = masculine (זָכָר), f = feminine (נְקֵבָה), s. = singular (יָחִיד/יְחִידָה), p. = plural (רַבִּים/רַבּוֹת). First person = I (s.) we (p.). Second person = you. Third person = they.									

The pattern to look for: Nearly every type of verb can combine with a pronominal suffix to form a "verbal noun". For example, בָּרְכֵנִי = bless me, לְקַחְתִּיךָ = "I took you", שְׁמַעְתִּיךָ = "I heard you", בְּבוֹאֲכֶם = when you come, בְּשָׁכְבְּךָ = when you lay down, וּקְשַׁרְתָּם = and you shall tie them etc.

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