

שָׁבַע

Quiz 7

שָׁבַע

Name _____

Points (100) _____

I. Vocabulary (3/30 pts)

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| 1. רָשָׁע - wicked, guilty | 6. זָקֵן - old, elder, to become old |
| 2. קָדוֹשׁ - holy, set apart | 7. יָפֵה - beautiful |
| 3. עַתָּה - now, after all, at last, then | 8. מְעַט - little, few |
| 4. גָּדוֹל - great, big, large | 9. צַדִּיק - righteous, just, innocent |
| 5. מְאֹד - very, exceedingly | 10. רַב - great, many |

II. Grammar (5/15 pts). Describe the three ways in which a Hebrew adjective may be used. Include: (1) a basic description of the usage; (2) an English example of this usage; (3) a description of how the adjective will agree (or not agree) with a noun it is modifying. (5/15 pts)

- a. *Attributive* - (1) Directly modifies a noun. (2) The *good* student. (3) Agrees with the noun it modifies in gender, number, and definiteness
- b. *Predicative* - (1) Asserts something about a noun. (2) The student *is good*. (3) Agrees with the noun it modifies in gender, number, but NOT definiteness
- c. *Substantival* - (1) An adjective that is used independently as a noun. (2) *good* (e.g. "a good one"). (3) Does not modify anything and therefore requires no agreement.

III. Translation. Translate the following phrases and identify the use of each adjective as either *attributive* or *predicative*. (6/30 pts)

1. הַכֹּהֵן הַצַּדִּיק
The righteous priest; (attributive)
2. רְחוֹקֵי הַהָרִים
The mountains which are far away; (predicative)
3. חֲכָמוֹת הַנְּשִׂים
The women are wise; (predicative)
4. הַשָּׂדֶה הַקָּטָן
The small field; (attributive)
5. גְּדוּלַת הָעִיר
The city is big; (predicative)

IV. Give the following forms in Hebrew (5/25 pts).

1. fs of רְחוֹק רְחוֹקָה
2. mp of רָשָׁע רָשָׁעִים
3. fs of קָדוֹשׁ קָדוֹשָׁה
4. fp of יָשָׁר יָשָׁרוֹת