

Name _____

Points (100) _____

I. Vocabulary (30 pts)

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|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. אֹיֵב - enemy | 6. צֹאֵן - flock(s) |
| 2. בְּרִית - covenant | 7. עֹלָה - whole burnt offering |
| 3. יָד - hand, side, power | 8. מִדְּבָר - wilderness, desert |
| 4. מָוֶת - death, dying | 9. מִדּוּעַ - why? on what account? |
| 5. עֵת - time, point of time | 10. גַּם - also, as well as |

II. Grammar (15 pts)

- a. Identify the nouns in the following construct chain as either Absolute or Construct. (6 pts)

שְׁמוֹת בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל
 Absolute Construct Construct

- b. The definiteness or indefiniteness of a Hebrew construct chain is determined by what single factor? (3 pts) **The definiteness or indefiniteness of the absolute noun**
- c. What three types of absolute nouns are considered to be definite? (6 pts) **(1) Nouns that have the definite article. (2) Nouns that have a pronominal suffix. (3) Proper nouns**

III. Morphology (3 pts each, 15 pts)

- a. Masculine plural nouns ending in ים . (e.g., דְּבָרִים) take what ending in the construct state? **Tsere Yod (י - דְּבָרִי)**
- b. Feminine singular nouns ending in הַ (e.g., תּוֹרָה) take what ending in the construct state? **Pathach Tav (ת - תּוֹרַת)**
- c. Masculine singular nouns ending in הַ (e.g., שָׂדֵה) take what ending in the construct state? **Tsere He (הַ - שְׂדֵה)**
- d. The AY diphthong (e.g., בַּיִת) changes to what in the construct state? **Tsere Yod (י - בֵּית)**
- e. The AW diphthong (e.g., מַוֵּת) changes to what in the construct state? **Holem Waw (ו - מוֹת)**

IV. Translation (37 pts)

1. וְאֵלֶּה שְׁמוֹת בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל
And these are the names of the sons of Israel
2. בְּשָׁנַת־מוֹת הַמֶּלֶךְ
In the year of the death of the king
3. עַם בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל
The people of the sons of Israel
4. כָּל־דְּבָרֵי יְהוָה
All of the words of Yaweh
5. מֵאֶרֶץ מִצְרַיִם מִבֵּית עֲבָדִים
From the land of Egypt from a house servants