

7. Translate:—

אֶת־מִצּוֹתָיו תִּשְׁמְרוּ וּבְקִלּוֹ תִשְׁמְעוּ וְכוּ תְּדַבְּרִינָהּ:

Account for holem in תִּשְׁמְרוּ, and for kametz in last word.

What is the force of ב in וּבְקִלּוֹ and וְכוּ?

8. Translate:—

וְאַרְחִצֶּךָ בַּמִּים וְאַלְבִּישְׁךָ:

Analyze first and last words. Why in both cases has ך kametz?

9. Translate:—

נִכְרַתְנוּ מִהָאָרֶץ: אֵתָהּ יְהוָה תִּשְׁמְרֵם לְעוֹלָם: הַלְבִּישְׁנִי הַבְּגָדִים:

Analyze נִכְרַתְנוּ, תִּשְׁמְרֵם, הַבְּגָדִים.

HEBREW.—INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

JANUARY 30, 1889.

1. Write the 3rd per. mas. sing. future of all the species of קָבַע *to surround*, accounting for the divergences from the normal form.
2. Write the 3rd per. mas. sing. pret. of all the species of קוּם *to arise*, and account for the changes from the normal form.
3. What is the const. inf. kal of יָשַׁב, יָבֵשׁ, מָצָא, יָגֵל?
4. Analyze הָקִים, מוֹקֵם, מְקִים, יְקִימוּ, תְּקוּמִינָה.
5. Translate:—
שְׁנֵי נַעֲרָיו, רַב־יָעִית הַיּוֹם, הַמִּשִּׁים אִישׁ, הוּא וְשְׁתֵּי בָנָיו:
יֵלֶךְ וְיֵשֵׁב לְבֵיתוֹ, לֹא תֹאֵר אֶת־הָעַם, מִבְּרַכִּיךָ בְּרוּךְ:
6. Translate into Hebrew in all possible ways the expression *three days*. How is the age of a person idiomatically expressed? Write in Hebrew, *Whence art thou coming?* *Whence have you come?* Explain the ground of the usage of the vav conversive of the future. Where do apocopated verbal forms occur?

APRIL 17, 1889.

1. Psalm i. 3. Translate. Parse יִשְׁתַּלֵּחַ, בָּעֵתוֹ, יָבוֹל, וְעָלָהּ, בָּעֵתוֹ. In what various ways has יִצְלִיחַ been translated?
2. Psalm ii. 6 and 12 verses. Translate. Analyze נִסְכַּחְתִּי and give the root meaning. What is the import of כִּמְעַט?