

HEBREW. JUNIOR CLASS.—JANUARY 28, 1885.

1. Accent, giving the rules:—*d'bhārīm, h'rāghāthām, 'abhākhā, vāyo'mēr.*
2. (a) How is *He* interrogative pointed before gutturals with Kamets? (b) When is it pointed with Pattahh? (c) When does the preposition *mîn*, shortened to the prefix *Mem*, take *Hhirik* without dag. forte? Why? (d) When is the conjunction *vav* pointed with *Hhirik*?
3. (a) Parse *kāttōl, hōktēl, kāttēlnā, māktēl, k'ktēlînā, k'tā'āttā.* (b) Translate into Hebrew:—*He shall cause to kill. We shall murder. We have been bereaved. I have killed him.*
4. (a) What is the remote demonstrative mas. sing.? Mas. plural? Fem. singular? Fem. plural? (b) Mention some of the constructions in which the absolute infinitive occurs. (c) What is the philosophy of the use of *vav* conversive?
5. Translate Lev. x. 3; Zech. i. 9; II Chron. xx. 6.
6. Translate into Hebrew:—*They ruled over the land. To whom did he give the field? The door was shut in the place in which they were gathered. They brought the water to David the king, and he poured it out before the Lord.*

HEBREW. JUNIOR CLASS.—APRIL 22, 1885.

1. Parse *t'shbēnā, yōshēbh, yālīm.*
2. (a) Write the 2nd mas. sing. imperative kal of *sābhābh*, and explain the cause of divergence from the form of the perfect verb. (b) What is the apoc. form of the 3rd mas. sing. fut. piel of *gā'ā.* (c) Prefix *vav* conversive to the 3rd sing. mas. fut. piel of *gā'ā.*
3. Translate into Hebrew:—*He shall reveal. Let him reveal. And he revealed (vav convers.) He shall cause to stand. Let him cause to stand. And he caused to stand (vav convers.) Thou shalt arise. Thou shalt not arise. Do not arise. Arise, I pray thee. Let us arise. This is my field. Thou wilt gather us and make us great.*
4. Translate I Chron. xxiii. 13. Parse *rāyyābhāthēl, l'hākāshō.*
5. Translate Gen. ii. 7. Name the accents, dividing into clauses and sections, and giving the consecution.
6. (a) How is comparison expressed in Hebrew? (b) State a case in which a sentence commencing with a preterite may be continued by preterites with *vav* conjunctive, instead of by futures with *vav* conversive. (c) What is the position of the word that qualifies the construct state?

HEBREW. SENIOR CLASS.—JANUARY 28, 1885.

1. (a) Mention points of coincidence between Psalms i. and ii. (b) Show the structure of Psalm ii. (c) What is the character of its parallelisms? (d) What is the force of *āz* in verse 5th, and of *Vav* in *vāni* in verse 6th? (e) Shew that the subject of the Psalm cannot be David, Solomon, or any mere earthly king.
2. (a) What internal considerations have been adduced to justify the testimony of tradition concerning the Mosiac authorship of Psalm xc? (b) How do the LXX and the Vulgate render the first part of verse 3rd, and what is the probable cause of the rendering? (c) Why is the normal position of the accent disturbed in *shā'hā* (v. 13th)?
3. (a) What objection to the view that Psalm xci was composed to be sung by different choirs? (b) Account for the frequent change of person. (c) What is the force of *rak* (v. 8th)?
4. (a) In Jer. xxxvii. 12, correct the rendering of the authorized version, and give reasons. (b) How do most interpreters connect verse 16th? (c) What objection against their rendering?
5. (a) Translate Zech. xiii. 4. Show the force of *Mem* in *mēhnhēzyōnō* Parse *b'ānāh'ōthō.* (b) Translate Zech. xiii. 6. (c) Show from the con-