

7. Translate :—

הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר נִשְׁבַּעְתִּי לְשֹׁכְנֵי אֲתָנְכֶם בָּהּ :

Analyze the third and fourth words. With what does אֲשֶׁר connect? Write בָּהּ in its uncontracted form.

8. Translate :—

שְׁמַרְתֶּם אֶת־הַשַּׁבָּת כִּי קֹדֶשׁ הִיא לָכֶם :

Analyze the first word. What is the literal meaning of הִיא, and what is its force here?

9. Translate into Hebrew :—These waters which are from the sea. We have a brother; he is still living. Bread was cut off from the house.

10. Translate into Hebrew :—A little gold. They caused the work to cease. Thou didst separate Israel from all the nations which are in all the earth.

HEBREW. JUNIOR CLASS.—APRIL 18, 1888.

1. Write the plural of מֶלֶךְ, דָּבָר, מַעֲשֵׂה. What is the construct singular of מוֹת, גְּנָה, כּוֹכַב?

2. Write the 3rd per. mas. sing. pret. hiphil of גָּאַל, שָׁלַח and נָגַשׁ. Account for divergences from the normal form.

3. Append the first per. pron. sing. to מֶלֶךְ, דָּבָר and מַעֲשֵׂה. Suffix the 1st per. pron. plural to the 3rd per. sing future kal of שָׁלַח. Translate יִשְׁלַחוּ, יִשְׁלַחוּם and יִשְׁלַחוּ.

4. How is a paragogic future formed, and what is its force? A jussive? How is the vocative in Hebrew expressed? The negative imperative? What is the position of an adjective qualifying a noun in the construct case? Write in Hebrew :—A good man of God. The good man of God.

5. Translate :—

וַיִּשְׁכֵּן בְּבֶקֶר וַיִּשְׁלַח :

Analyze the first word. Why tsere instead of the normal vowel? What is the root meaning of the word? Why is daghesh forte omitted from yodh in the last word?

6. Translate :—

וְעַתָּה יְהוָה קָח־נָא אֶת־נַפְשִׁי מִמֶּנִּי כִּי טוֹב מוֹתִי מִחַיִּי :

Analyze נַפְשִׁי, מִמֶּנִּי and מִחַיִּי.

7. Translate :—

אֶל תִּשְׁכֵּן עִמָּךְ רַע :

Translate the sentence with לֹא instead of אֶל, and effect the necessary change in the vocalization of the verb.