

June, 2023

Dear Second Grade Parents,

We can hardly believe that this fabulous, fun and challenging year of learning has come to an end. Thank you for sharing your children with us. It has been an honor and pleasure to be part of your children's "chinuch."

In order to maintain and reinforce all the skills your child has learned this year, it is required that your child complete the Lehavin Ulhaskil workbook. This workbook was distributed to your children during the last week of school. It will ensure a better foundation upon entering Third Grade Judaic studies.

We also highly recommend having your child practice reading for fifteen minutes three times a week in the Tehillim book.

Please encourage your child to remember to daven and to say brachot before and after their food every day. Have a wonderful summer.

All the best,

Morah Rachel Benzaguen Grade 2

Judaic Studies Teacher

Morah Noa Shabat

Grade 2

Judaic Studies Assistant

Morah Galia Jaimovich

Grade 2

Judaic Studies Assistant

A step-by-step approach to understanding Chumash text independently 1217

S12015 L'HAVIN U'LEHASKIL

TOOSE STANK

אגור לוסדות לוזיטך תורעי CONSORTIUM of JEWISH DAY SCHOOLS

Name: ______ FIRST

Teacher: _____

School:

For teacher use ONLY M



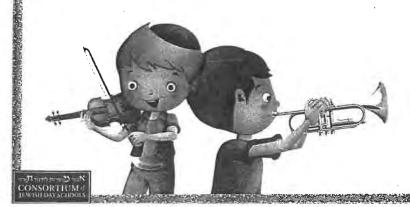
When we're asking a question.

The pile of the words we use,

We'll learn them all one by one.

"אָתַ" is "who", and "אַתַ" is "what", "אָתַני" is "when", and "אַתַני" "where". "אָתַני" is "to where", and "אָתַנ" "how many", "אָלָ" is "how", and "אָלָ" is "why".

"אָלוֹת, אָלּוֹת יְשׁלְּוֹכְיּ or "אַלּוֹת" is "which" - שּלְּוֹכְּף חוֹלּאַ, חוֹלּאָ, אַלּוֹת, אָלּוֹת יְשׁלְּבָּף הוֹלִי is also "which" - שּלְּבָּף חוֹלָּאָ, חוֹלָּאָ, אָלּוֹת, ייִלּוֹת אָל אָר שׁלְּבָּף יוֹנ "to whom" and "אָת אָנ" אָל אָני אוֹ יַצְל אָני אוֹ יַצְל אָנף עַבּוּאַנף" is "to whom" and "אָת אָני", Is "whom" or "what is this referring to".





$$22 = 22$$

$$11 = 1c'$$

$$1 = 1c$$

$$12 = 3'$$

$$2 = 3$$

$$24 = 30$$

$$25 = 50$$

$$14 = 3'$$

$$4 = 3$$

$$26 = 12$$

$$15 = *16$$

$$5 = \mathfrak{D}$$

$$27 = 52$$

$$6 = 1$$

$$28 = n_2$$

$$17 = 5'$$

$$7 = 3$$

$$29 = 62$$

$$18 = n'$$

$$8 = n$$

$$19 = 6'$$

$$9 = 6$$

$$40 = N$$

$$20 = 2$$

$$21 = 100$$

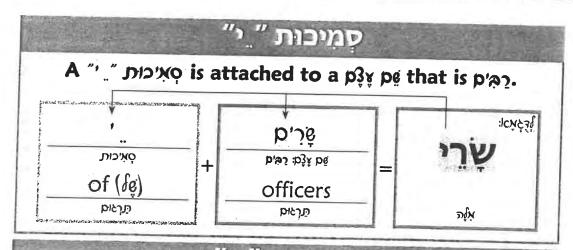
^{*} When the letters "1" and "5" or "1" and "5" are written together, they look like the Name of Hashem. Therefore, it is customary to write 1"6 for 15 (9+6=15) and 5"6 for 16 (9+7=16).

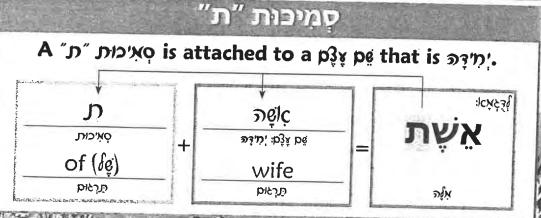


فَدُرُوا فَهُ

A איכות ending connects a noun with another noun.

- A איכות ending is translated as "of"/&g.
- A איכות ending is always attached to a pɔ͡ðə pæ.
- There are different סְאִיכוּת endings for a pâֶּצֶ pe that is אוֹבָים, סָבִּים, יַמִיּדּ, יְמִיּדָ, בְּבִּים, בַבּּים, בַבּּים, בַּבּים, בַּבּים, בַּבּים, בּבּים, בּבִּים, בּבּים, בּבּים, בּבִּים, בּבּים, בּבּים, בּבִּים, בּבּים, בבּבּים, בבּבים, בבּבים, בבּבים, בבּבים, בבּבים, בבּבים, בבּבים, בבּבים, בבבים, בבבי







فذُدُوا خَهُ

- #1 A אָפּיָס וֹ changes the אַלְי of a word from אָתִייּ ← אָמָייִ or אָבָּי ← אָמִייִּ.
- (בְּאַן אָהָר וֹ is always attached to a אַן אָהָר ar אָאַן אָתִידּ. א אַן אָהָר אָל or אָאַן אָהָר.

#3

וַיֵלֵר

(and) he did go

ילך

he will go

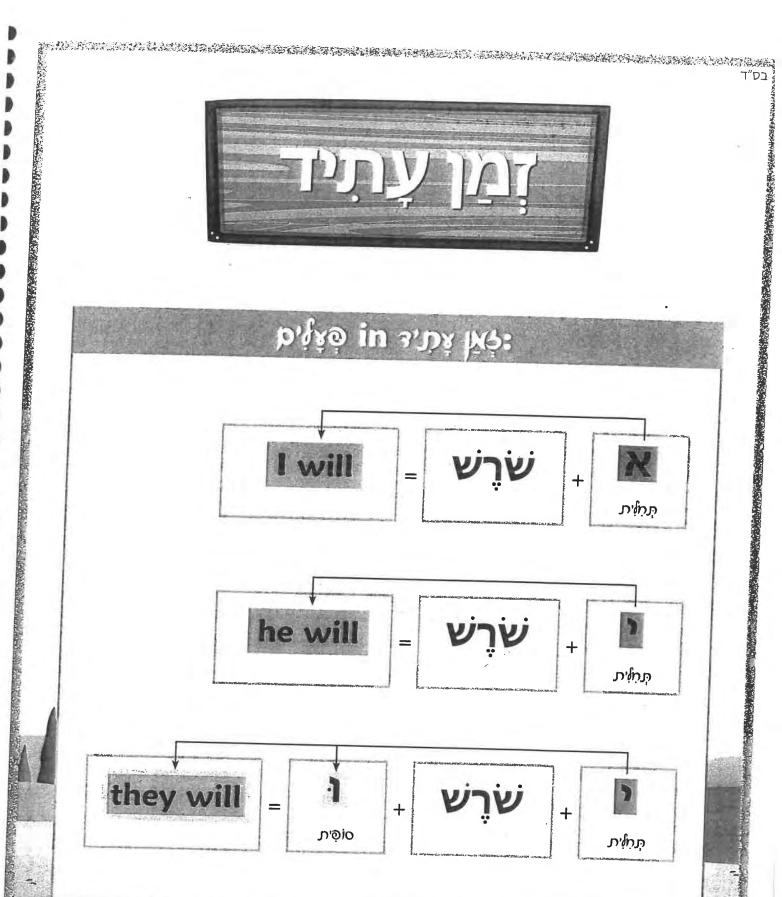
וַיָבֹאוּ

(and) they did come

יבאו

they will come







- In English, the word לְאַן is translated as tense or time.
- באַנים There are three בְּאַנִים.

عزي پرې	จยู่จ หูรุ่	フラギ xý
Future Tense	Present Tense	Past Tense
Something will happen.	Something is happen ing now.	Something did happen.

A word in לָאַן צָבָר, פּוָפּ, צָתִידּ is always a אַפֿ (verb).





فَدُدُوا خَهُ

- Usually, "חוכ/חוב" does not have a translation.
- Sometimes, "חוכֶ/חוב" is translated as "with". This can be determined based on context.
- Create a new word by adding any יוֹפִית: פְנוּי to the word "בּנוּ".*

* When the word חֹנְ is attached to a מָּסִיס and it is translated as "with", there is a מִירִיק under the "וכ" and a פַּבָּי in the "ה".

TONSORTIUM!

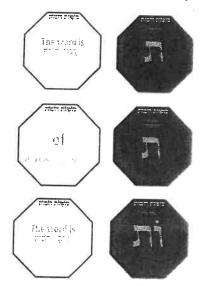
DIVISHDAY SCHOOLS

WIAMANAMORE SAME ANIAMAN MAN CANCEL ANIAMAN ANIA

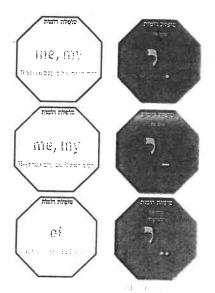
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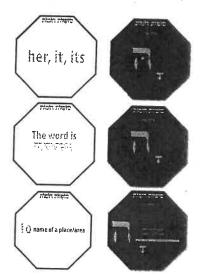
סוֹפִיוֹת דוֹמוֹת "ת"



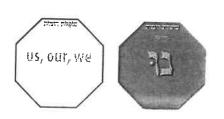
סופיות דומות "י"



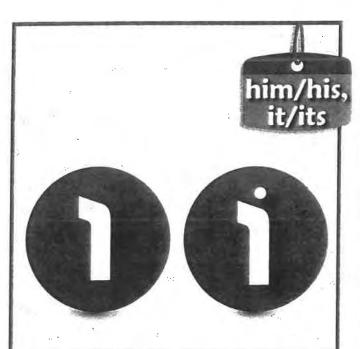
סופיות דומות **",ה"**

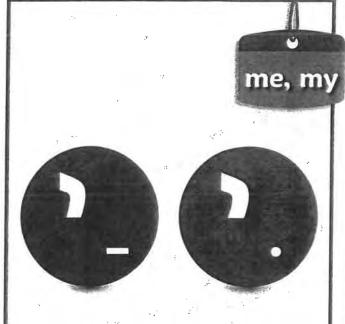


סוֹפִיוֹת דוֹמוֹת **"נוּ"**

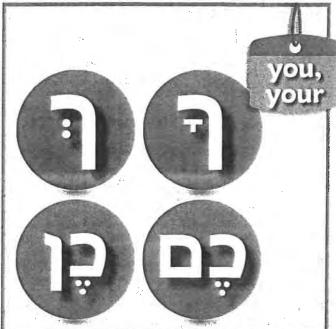














and the second s		
יָחִיד/יְחִידָה	me, my	י/.
יָּחִיד ִ	you, your	٦
יְחִידָה	you, your	7
יָׁטִיד	him/his, it/its	1/i
יְחִידָה	her, it/its	ָה ָּה
רַבִּים/רַבּוֹת	we, us, our	13
רַבִּים	you, your	Ça
רַבּוֹת	you, your	בֶּן
רַבִּים	them, their	*הם/ הָם
רַבּוֹת	them, their	*ן, לו
*At times, the p_/p_ n'olo can be used.		



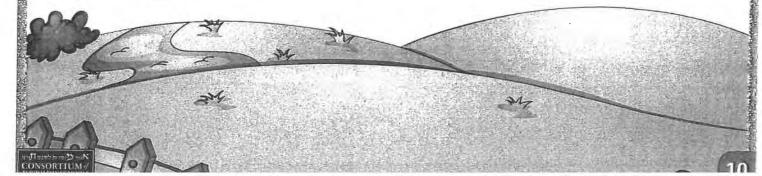
هَدُرُوا دِهُمُ

he will =

and
$$=$$
 1

the =
$$\mathbf{n}$$











שם עצם

A pŷy pe is a noun.

It is the name of a word that is a person, place, or thing.

פעל

A fro is a verb.

It is the name of a word that is an **action**.

A 'שף is a pronoun.

lt is a word, ກທຸກຸກ, or ກາອຸເວ that **replaces a noun**.









فَدُدُوا فَهُا



अर्थ भावन

″ກ"

ຶ້ງຸ້້

νέξάνοι: κίζ**ω**, μΓώβ<mark>ν</mark>

יָתִיד יַּמְ

अर्थ भावक

"בוין סופית"

اعن بولان بادبه في ١٥ اد

רַבּוֹת

अर्थ भावन

("n") "**n**i"

אָנַהְאָטוּ: אוֹרוֹת, אְנַהְּאוֹת

בִּנם

अर्थ भृठिक

"p' "

اكناءن كمنهما: كالمنها





فُذُرُكًا خُهُا



अर्भ भाव

"'n"



ျင်နှင့်နှို ခွဲတို့ **ခွဲတို့**

יוֹצֵא מִן הַכְּלָל:

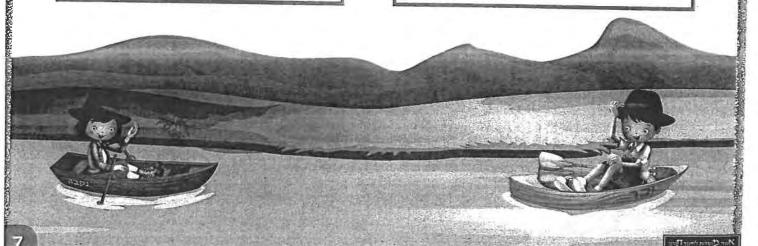
သင်္ဘာ = နှ၁်ုင်

זָכֶר



"21,1 016.U.

אַפָּל ' אָאָץ' פֿע יןכאָלּצֹּלָ:



Instructions:

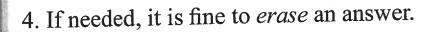
- 1. Read each question carefully and find the correct answer.
- 2. Record your answer on the answer sheet.
- 3. Using a #2 pencil, completely fill in the circle.

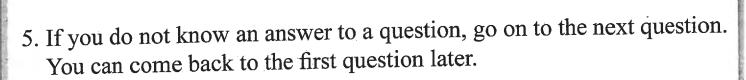
Correct Mark:



Incorrect Marks: (A) (S) (S)







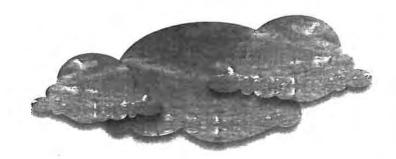
6. If you finish early, you may check your work.



2BS16

Sample Questions

- 1. In the sky, there are:
 - (A) trees
 - B houses
 - © fish
 - (D) stars

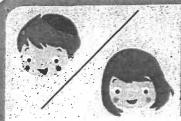


- 2. In the ocean, there are:
 - (A) fish
 - (B) clouds
 - © monkeys
 - (D) houses



- 3. In a car, there is a:
 - A swing set
 - **B** steering wheel
 - © building
 - (D) elephant





זְכָר/נְקֵבְה

בְּדֶרֶךְ כְּלָל

- 4. A word that is نجور refers to:
 - A 💮 🌑

 - (D)

5. A word that is אָרָאָ refers to:



- B 🦣
- (D)



זָכָר/נְקַבָּה

בְּדֶרֶךְ כְּלָל

4. A word that is خجر refers to:



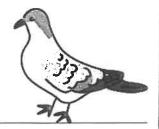
- B 📾 📾
- (D)

5. A word that is אָקָהָ refers to:



- B 💮
- O 🕞 🧓 😭 😭
- (D)

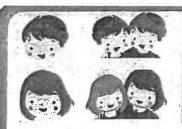
- 6. In general, a word that is אָקָּבּּ:
 - A does not have a specific ending
 - B ends with a "n."
 - © ends with a "p' "
 - ້ (D) ends with a "ຄຸ້ or a "ກ" or a "ກ່"



- 7. In general, a word that is عُدِد:
 - A ends with a "o _ "
 - (B) ends with a "n"
 - (c) ends with a "ni"
 - needs with a "p' " or does not have a specific ending
- 8. Which word is ຈຸລຸນຸ?
 - (A) ภะไว
- B kon C nitin
- الأران أنار

- 9. Which word is אַכָּ?
 - (A) asilise (B) afile (C) afile (E)

- (D) Jnj J



יד/יִחִידָה, רַבִּים/רַבּוֹת

בְּדֶרֶךְ כְּלָל

10. אַיָּרי'ָ =

- (A) one boy 💮
- one girl
- © 2 or more girls
- ② 2 or more boys or 1 boy & 1 girl (or more)



11. p'ລາ =

- (A) one girl (E)
- B 2 or more girls
- © one boy 🤛
- ② 2 or more boys or 1 boy & 1 girl (or more)



12. A word is יָמִיצּ if it:

- (A) has a "p'." at the end
- B does not have a specific ending
- (C) has a ""n" or " at the end
- (D) has a "ni" at the end



13. A word is **33'n**' if it:

- (A) has a "p' " at the end
- B does not have a specific ending
- ົ (C) has a "ທ" or "ຄຸ" at the end
 - (D) has a "ni" at the end



14. A word is pag if it:

- (A) has a "p' " at the end
- (B) does not have a specific ending
- (C) has a "n" or "n _ " at the end
- (D) has a "ni" at the end

15. Which word is "אוֹמי"?

- (ا مَانِ اللهِ اللهُ اللهِ اللهُ اللهِ اللهُ اللهِ اللهِيَّ المِلْمُ اللهِ المِلْمُلِي المِلْمُلِي اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ ال

16. Which word is "אַנְייָנְייִ? ?

- A fight B napper C afile
- שִׁבְּתָנִים 🛈

17. The word "הַּהְּפְּרֵ is הַּיִּמִייָּ and:

- (A) عَرِب عَنْ(B) عَجْب إِنْ(C) عَرْب عَنْ(C) عَرْب عَنْ(D) عَرْب عَن
- (D) niaz



- (C) 3,ú,t. (C) 4,ú,t.
- (Dujar

19. The word "פָּבְּ'שׁ" is זְיִיי and:

- (A p'az
- **®** ၁၃၃
- © niag
- စ અခဲ့ည်

20. A word that is יָמִי? is also:

- ζκ'q (A)
- ® าวุรุ
- © nian
- (D) अञ्घू

21. מַצְאַנ means:

- (A) ring
- ® rings
- © bracelets
- necklaces

22. profe means:

- (A) desks
- B table
- © tables
- (D) chairs





מלים

בְּדֶרֶךְ כְּלָל

23. p3 y pe =

- A a letter attached to the beginning of a word
- B) an ending attached to the end of a word
- (c) the root from which words are built
- (D) a noun (person, place, thing)

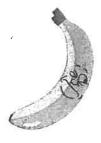


- A prefix
- (B) ending (suffix)
- © noun (person, place, thing)
- (D) verb (action)



25. ກ/ຄຸກຸກ =

- (A) a verb (action)
- B) the root from which words are built
- O an ending attached to the end of a word
- (1) a letter attached to the beginning of a word



26. noio =

- (A) a verb (action)
- (B) an ending attached to the end of a word
- © a letter attached to the beginning of a word
- (D) the root from which words are built



- **27.** "ເຈຼ້" is a:
 - طِنزادِ، ١٧ ﴿
 - B noio
 - © bỷ k bệ
 - (D) {\$\overline{9}{9}}
- 28. The word "marching" is a:

 - المُنزادِين 🔞
 - © b3k b6
 - oi@n

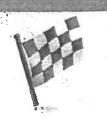


- 29. The word "Avraham" is a:
 - ٥١؋٠ر (A
 - B b3k b6
 - © §×

 §

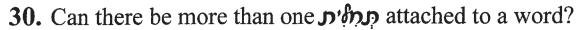
 §

 §
 - (D) 62 6



תחליות

בְּדֶרֶךְ כְּלָל



- (A) never
- (B) always
- © yes
- (D) no



31. that =

- (A) "a" μ'βρη(B) "e" μ'βρη(C) "κ" μ'βρη(D) "a" μ'βρη

32. to/for =

- (A) "A" η'θρη(B) "β" η'θρη(C) "κ" η'θρη(D) "ε" η'θρη

33. The "אַ" חַלּיָת means:

- (A) in/with (B) from
- © like
- (D) from the

34. The "אַ" רע אַ means:

- (A) in/with the (B) in/with (C) from the
- (D) to/for the

35. The "אָר ״אָ means:

- (A) to/for
- B to/for the C like the
- (D) like



36. I will =

- (A) "κ" σιβρφ
 (B) "σ" σιβρφ
 (C) "ι" σιβρφ
 (D) "κ" σιβρφ



37. you (יִמי:) will *or* she will =

38. What is the מָתְּשִׁית in the word "אָשֶּלְּ"?

(A) "N,e" (B) "\f"

"ధ్ల" 🛈

(D) N.J.e

39. What are the תָּרְשִּׁיוֹת in the word "וּאָטַוֹרְצָּעוֹ"?

A "ICNI"

(B) "·IJ"

(C)3,7,(C)

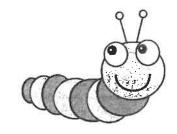
(D) "M!"

40. Read the entire phrase: "וַלָּבָק הָשָׁהָּ " The correct translation for the word "וַתַּבָּמְ" is:

- (יִמִיצ) took
- (B) and she took
- (c) and he took
- (D) and I took

41. אָנְרֵיִם =

- A for אנרים אלינים
- B to אַנְרֵים
- @ like אָצָרֵים
- D in אַנְרֵים אַנְרֵים



42. The aflega "a":

- A is always attached to the end of a word
- ® points out something
- © is translated as "the"
- ① changes a phrase into a question



43. Usually, the ינקוצ under a הַּשְּׁבְּשָׁה "ה" is:

- A ..
- (B) _
- © -,
- (D)

44. The จะหุ่ว "จ":

- (A) points out something
- B is always attached to the end of a word
- © changes a phrase into a question
- (D) is translated as "from"



45. Usually, the יָקוּצ under a הַּ'ְצִיצָה "ה" is:

- A .
- B -:
- (C) _
- (D) _





שַׁרַשִׁים

בְּדֶרֶךְ כְּלָל

46. What is the פֿגָפֿ in the word "וַיְקְרָבּוּ"?

G,c,a (A)

® ຈ, ລ, າ

 $\mathbb{Q}_{A,1,p}$

() ,q,r

47. What is the eye in the word "לַנֵיב"?

(A) 3,7,1

(B) 3,7,1c

© a3.2

(D3,1,2

48. These are the common letters of a eze that can be hidden:

A),',\c.

® ๑,⅃,۱,′

© p,1,5,2

D, 3, 5, 0

Translate the ege:





49. a3.' = A stand/set up

® call/read

© put

(D) pass

50. $e,l,l = \bigcirc$ give

® find

© knead

(D) travel

51. $3,3,' = \bigcirc$ go down

® count/tell

© be (was/am/will be)

(D) see

52. $\gamma, n, \alpha = A$ laugh

® watch/guard/keep

© live

(D) choose

53. $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ live

B give birth

© come close

D bow down

54. $3, \xi, J =$ (A) come

® open

© tell/oppose

(D) send





סופיות - כנויים

בְּדֶרֶךְ כְּלָל

Translate the n'olo:



- (A) her, it/its (B) you, your (פְיָמִינָּה) (C) me, my (D) him/his, it/its

- (A) you, your (B) her, it/its (C) me, my (D) him/his, it/its

- (אַיָּיִי'ָ) B her, it/its C you, your (יָמִי'ָּיִ) D him/his, it/its

- (יִמִיבָּה) D you, your (יִמִיבָּה) שׁ her, it/its D you, your (יִמִיבָּה)

- (אַפּוֹת) B him/his, it/its D you, your (יָמִידּ) D me, my

- (A) us, our
- (נהי'ם) them, their
- C them, their (nia)
- D you, your (מַבּיִם)



61."pp" =

- (בְבִיץ) A them, their
- B you, your (רוֹבּאוֹת)
- © us, our
- D you, your (מָבִּ'סִ)

- (A) us, our
- B them, their (הוֹאַב)
- (you, your (צָבּ'ם)
- D them, their (מְצִיב)



- (באות) you, your (אוֹשׁבּי)
- B them, their (רוֹבּאוֹת)
- © us, our
- D you, your (מָבֶּי, מַ)

- (A) us, our
- B you, your (הוֹאַבַ)
- © them, their (מְבָּיִם)
- D them, their (nia)

65. The "' ַ /' " היפוס is:

- $(A) \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} d^n y = \int_{\mathbb{R}$

66. The "א" ה'eio is:

- (A) niaz (B) p'az (C) az'n'; (D) z'n';

67. The "ו/ו" היפוס is:

- (B) צִיֹּטִי (B) אַ פֿיִסְי (D) אַ פֿיִסְי (D) אַ פֿיַסְי (D) אַ פֿיַסְי (D) אַ פֿיַסְי (D) אַ פֿיַסְי (D) אַ פֿיַסְי

68. The "p" ற'ற்ю is:

69. The "ן " חיפוֹס is:

- (A) ρ'ລງ(B) ຈາງ'ກ';
- © 3'n';
- D niaz

70. The "כֶּם ' ה'פִּוֹס is:

- (A) ชร์เม่า (B) รเม่า
- © p'ລຸງ
- (Dular

71. The "ש" אוסוס is:

- $(A) = \frac{1}{2} (A) \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2} (A) \sum_{i=1}^{n$
- יָמִינָּה 🛈



72. What is the יוֹפְיכו in the word "מָרָבוּלְתָם"?

- (A) "pņ"
- (C,7,9
- @ "81"

(D) "p _"

73. What is the אַפְהְרָתָה"?

- A, 2, 2, E
- ® "n"
- © "n _ "

(بُرْ: ©

74. to you (הַזָּיִהִי') =

- (A) nigic
- B '5, b c
- © သံရိုင
- ြာ သူ့ပါင

75. ρβρίς =

- (A) our food
- B their (מָבִים) food
- © your (יָמִי?) food
- D their (niaz) food





Rules & Concepts – סוֹפׁלוֹת

בְּדֶרֶךְ כְּלָל

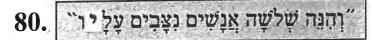
- 76. At times, when there is a "'" before the פּוֹנֵים, the "'" can be a:
 - (A) frio
 - B "ກາຄົນນາ"
 - © פּיָתֶנָה "" and does not have a translation
 - D eze
- 77. אָפָיִם At times, when there is a "" before the פּוֹפִים, the pu signification is:
 - (A) ภรู'ทู'
- (B) nian/p'an
- © ۶'٣<u>'</u>'
- (D) always ז'ָר'ָני
- 78. When there is a "' _ " סוֹפִּים attached to a p¾ pg/noun, the noun is:

- A אַיִייּבָּה B אַרַבּיִם/רַבּוֹע D all of the answers
- 79. "וַישָא לוט אָת עֵינָיו"

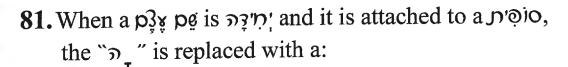
The "'" tells you that the word "אֵיעֵיו" is translated as:

- (A) your eye
- (B) his eye
- © their eye
- (D) his eyes





- The "'" in the word "וֹצָּלָיִו" is a:
 - (A) /yi
 - B "\n'\f\n\n"
 - © פּיְמֵנָה "" and does not have a translation
 - D eze



- (A) ""n"
- (B) nothing
- (D) "lc"

82. "אַל יֵרַע בְּעֵינֶיךּ עַל הַנַּעַר רְעַל אֲמָתֶדְ" "

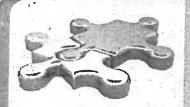
"<u>م</u>يهٰالإ" =

- $ar{a}$ غَانَ يَرْد إَمْ $ar{a}$ عَامُ $ar{a}$ عَامُ $ar{a}$ عَامُ $ar{a}$ عَامُ $ar{a}$ عَامُ عَمْ عَامُ عَلَى عَامُ عَلَى عَامُ عَلَى عَامُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَى عَامُ عَلَى عَامُ عَلَى عَلَ

"וַיֹּאמֶר אֵלָיו קְחָה לִי עֶגְלָה מְשֻׁלֶּשֶׁת 83.

The "שׁ" in the word "שֹּקְיָתְ is:

- (A) ១៛)cea "a"(B) aγυ'a "a"(C) aξ'?'a "a"(D) aξ'?'a "a"
- (D) \(\hat{\psi} \)



סופיות - סמיכות

בְּדֶרֶךְ כְּלָל

- 84. אַבּוֹרָת: סְאִיכוּת " When there is a "' .. " סַאִיכוּת or "ת" פּאִיכוּת "חָ" at the end of a word, it is translated as:
 - A of/fe
- (B) me, my (C) to/flc

- 85. איכוּת " האַנֶּם The p3 אָ pg attached to a "' _ " איכוּת " פֿאַי is:
 - (A) عربه إ

- B מִינִינָּה D none of the answers
- 86. אַכּוֹת "ת" The p3ֶץ pg attached to a "ת" סאִיכוּת ית is:

 - (A) 3'η';(B) 33'η';(C) ρ'϶2
- (D) nian

- **87.** "אַרע" means:
 - A land of / be syzic
 - B lands of / לפַּ אוֹת פַּלּ
 - © our land / שלַּנִי / אָרָּ פּּלָּנִי
 - D my land / ילַפּ שָלָי /

- **88.** "אַנגי" means:
 - (A) my cloud / יּלְנִים שֵׁלִי / אַ my cloud / אַנָּים מָלִי
 - B our clouds / มร์ต อุนุมั
 - © cloud of / وَا يَعْ / Cloud of اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهُ اللهِ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ
 - D clouds of / אַנוֹים אַּן / D clouds of





סוֹפִיוֹת דוֹמוֹת

Look Alike "7"

בְּדֶרֶךְ כְּלָל

- (A) her land
- B your (אַמִינָּה) land
- © to (the) land
- (D) his 1

- 90. ה אַקוֹם: The "ה, " means:
 - (A) him/his, it/its
- B she did
- © her, it/its
- 1 to/sh

- (A) she heard or she (did) hear
- (B) to hear
- (c) her, it/its heard
- ne heard her



- 92. The "ກຸ້ attached at the end of a ອຸອ means:
 - (A) him
- (B) she did
- (C) her
- (D) to

93. "פַצּוֹלֶי פָּ" =



- A his balls
- B she did (like the) balls
- (c) to (the) balls
- (D) her, it/its balls

- 94. "ب" attached at the end of a word means:
 - A to/flç
 - B she did
 - © her, it/its
 - (1) him, it/its



סופיות דומות "ת"

בָדֶרֶךְ כְּלָל

יהשענו תחת העץ" .95.

= תַתַת

- (A) under
- (B) under of
- © under it
- (D) from under



บมอ่ยู่ =

- (A) maidservants
- ® maidservants of
- (C) maidservant of
- (D) maidservant



סופיות דומות "י"

בְּדֶרֶךְ כְּלָל

- A eye of
- B my eyes

- (A) eye of (B) my eyes
- © eyes of
- ① my eye

- (A) eye of (B) my eyes
- © eyes of
 - ① my eye









זַמַן הֹנֶה

בְּדֶרֶךְ כְּלָל

100. When a word is written in גאן פֿאָן פֿוָה it means something:

- (A) will happen or did happen
- B happened (past tense)
- © is happening now (present tense)
- (future tense) will happen (future tense)



101. You (אַיִּרִיּבָּי) are traveling =

- (iprin (A)
- B b,köin
- (C) DkÖiN
- D ĀÖŅ

102. She is sending =

- (A ninfie
- B pinfie
- Onnfie
- Onfie

103. Which word is written in לְאַן הֹּנֶת ?

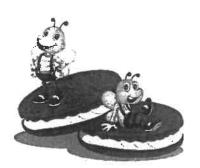
- พิหัส์
 พิมัพัล
 พิมัพั
- B INNE
- D pikkie



סוֹפִיוֹת - עֲבַר

בְּדֶרֶךְ כְּלָל

- A she did ______
- B they did ________
- The did ______
- D we did ______



105. (בין סוֹפִית) <u>פ</u> =

- B she did _______
- © we did ______
- Dhe did _______

106. "מָמָ" means:

- (A) we will laugh
- ® she laughed
- © he laughed
- (D) he is laughing

107. "אַכְּאַ" means:

- (A) we found
- (B) they found
- © she finds
- (1) he will find





״ו״ הַהִפּוּךְ

בָּדֶרֶךְ כְּלָל

- 108. The מָּפְּפּוּק "ו" tells you ____ something happened.
 - (A) and she
 - (B) and they
 - © when
 - none of the above answers
- 109. In the word אַנְתְסְפֹּר, the "__ __ __ means:
 - (אַ and you (מָבּיִם)
 - (B) when
 - (c) and you (זְמִיי) or and she
 - (D) and they
- 110. In the word אַיִרְכָּוּל, the "וֹיַ _ _ _ " means:
 - (A) and they
 - (B) and she
 - © and he
 - (D) when



Page 2





את/את

בְּדֶרָךְ כְּלַל

111. The word "nlc/nlc" usually:

- A does not have an English translation
- B is a nifnn
- © means "like"
- (D) means "I will"



112. Sometimes the word "nlc/nlc" can mean:

- (A) "with"
- B "I or you (will)" © "to/for"
- (D) "I will"

2113. קליה + אַלָּה + אַלָּה

- - Bezë
- Oigr

ြာ ၂၈၂၅၈၅

114. "אָרֶנֶן" means:

- (נְבִּים) With you (מְבִּים)
- (יָמִ'?) B you
- © with you (ภเลว)
- D you (הוֹאַיַ)

115. "וֹטָטָוֹכְ" means:

- (A) us
- (B) with us
- © with you (מָבֶּים)
- (D) with them

116. "וֹטָרָוֹנ" means:

- (A) us
- (B) with us
- C with you (p'a)
- (D) with them





מְלוֹת יַחַס

בְּדֶרֶךְ כְּלָל

- A ezė
- B b3k be
- **ြာ**ဖိုက်မ်
- ەزۈرىر ©



118. "&y" means:

- A) to
- ® before
- © on
- (D) with

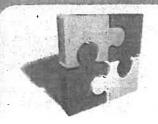
119. "אָן" means:

- (A) from
- B after
- © to
- (D) with

120. "py" means:

- (A) with
- ® on
- © from
- (D) after





חֶלְקֵי מִלִים

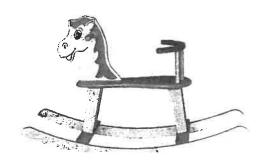
בְּדֶרֶךְ כְּלָל

121. אָפֶׁי + סוֹפִּית =

- וָטֶוֹקַת 🛦
- B אַפְּיו
- © ဘင်္ဂါင
- စု က်ပ်စွဲနဲ့

122. n'ạio + p3 x pg + n'ệnṇ =

- (ล) ปลุ
- B Philbhy
- (C) jeżą
- (🖸 ทุลุรุหฺภ



123. אַלַת יַמס + סוֹפִּית + אָלַת יַמס + סוֹפִּית =

- (V) เซ้าที่เรื่อ
- B '216
- © จำ,รั
- שְלְּזֵוּלְ ֶּשׁ

124. จ ______ =

- אָנְרַיְאָהּ 🛦
- ၂ ၁၃၇၃
- © અંદોઇ
- ป ขว่ให



לִים הַחוֹזְרוֹת עַל עַצְּמָן

בְּדָרֶךְ כְּלָל

Sign.		•
-125.	"Yelç"	means:

- A tree/wood
- ® that/which
- © place
- D life/persor

- **126.** "מֵ" means:
 - (A) city
- ® officer
- © shepherd
- (D) charm

- **127.** "ℰラ" means:
 - (A) first
- (B) also
- © sin
- (D) all/everythin

- 128. "ກຸກຸຮູ" means:
 - (A) now
- ® you
- © no
- D because of

- 129. "אַצ" means:
 - (A) much/many
- (B) name
- © until
- (D) between



012 3456 789

מִסְכָּרִים

בְּדֶרֶךְ כְּלָל

- (B) อนิดส์ (B) อนิดส์ (B) อนิดส์
- © Jậk bhể
- D birid

- Crák,d (V
- (B) अर्थ्य प्रक्रिय (B) अर्थ्य (B)
- 🔘 પ્રદ્યોગ

- A DJER ESE
- Bפאנים
- © egéi baxé
- D Dégéi DANÉ

- Ψ καθί α καθίΘ καθ
- @ Þ,kڬe
- 🔘 ဘ႘နှဖု



סָדֵר מִנִיָן פָּרָק וּפְסוּק

Complete the order:

- (A)
- B)
- (C) VI
- (I)



ו, ז, ח, ט, ____, ו, ז, ח, ט, ___

- **(A) び**
- ® ץיא
- (C)
- (D)



2B.1 SP

מְסְפָּרִים & סֵדֵר מִנְיָן פָּרֶק וּפְסוּק Page 30

פָּרָשַׁת בַּמִּדְבָּר

ט כָּל מִנְיָנַיָּא לְמַשְׁרִית יְהוּדָה, מְאָה וּתְמָנַן וְשְׁתָּא אַלְפִין וְאַרְבַּע מְאָה--לְחֵילֵיהוֹן; בְּקַדְמֵיתָא. י טֵיקַס מַשְׁרִית רְאוּבֵן דָּרוֹמָא, לְחֵילֵיהוֹן; וְרַבָּא לְבָנֵי רְאוּבֵן, אֶלִיצוּר בַּר. יא וְחֵילֵיהּ, וּמְנְיָנוֹהִי--אַרְבְּעִין וַשְׁתָּא אַלְפִּין, וַחֲמֵישׁ. ג לח וְדִשְׁרַן קֵדָם מַשְׁכְּנָא קִדּוּמָא קָדָם מַשְׁכַּן זִמְנָא מַדְנָחָא מֹשֶׁה וְאַהַרוֹן וּבְנוֹהִי, נָטְרֵי מַטְּרָת מַקְּדְשָׁא, לְמַשְּרַת, בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל; וְחִילוֹנֵי דְיִקְרַב. לט כָּל מִנְיָנֵי לֵיוָאֵי דְּמְנָא מֹשֶׁה וְאַהַרוֹן, עַל מֵימֶרָא דַּה' כָּל דְּכוּרָא מִבַּר יַרְחָא וּלְעֵילָא, עַסְרִין וּתְרֵין אַלְפִין. מ וַאָמֵר ה' לְמֹשֶׁה, מְנִי כָּל בְּכוֹרַיָּא פָּל־בְּכוֹר בָּכְרָא, בִּבְעִירָא דְּרְנֵי. מב וּמְנָא מֹשֶׁה, כְּמָא דְפַקֵּיד

וּ כָּל־הַפְּקָדִים לְמַחֲנֵה יְהוּדָה מְאַת אֶלֶף וּשְׁמֹנִים ּ וְשֵׁשֶׁת־אֲלָפִים וְאַרְבַּע־מֵאוֹת לְצִבְאֹתָם רִאשׁנָה: דָגֶל מַחֲנֵה רְאוּבֵן תֵּימָנָה לְצִּבְאֹתָם וְנָשִּׁיא לִבְנֵי בַן אֶלִיצוּר בֶּן: יא וּצְבָאוֹ וּפְקַדִיו שִׁשָּׁה וְאַרְבָּעִים י וַחֲמֵשׁ: גֹ לח וְהַחֹנִים לִפְנֵי הַמִּשְׁכָּן קַדְמָה לִפְנֵי ל-מוֹצֵר | מִזְרָחָה מֹשֶׁה | וְאַהַרֹן וּבָנָיו שׁמְרִים :מֶרֶת הַפִּקְרָשׁ לְמִשְׁמֶרֶת בְּנֵי יִשְּׂרָאֵל וְהַזָּר הַקָּרֵב: וְאַהֲרֹן משה הַלְוִיִם אֲשֶׁר פָּקַד בַל־פַּקוּדֵי וָמַעְלָה מָבֶּן־חֹנֶשׁ לְמִשְׁפְּחֹתָם זַכְר 77 יִם **וְעֶשְׂרִים אָלֶף: מ וַיֹּאמֶר ה׳ אֶל־מֹשֶׁה פְּלְד כָּל־בְּכֹר** דְכוּרַיָּא לִבְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל, מִבַּר יַרְחָא, וּלְעֵילָא; וְקַבֵּיל, יָת חַשְּבַּן. מא וּתְקָרֵיב יָת לֵיזָאֵי קֵדְמֵי אָנָא ה' חַלָּף יָת חַשְּבַּן. מא וּתְקָרֵיב יָת לֵיזָאֵי קֵדְמֵי אָנָא ה' חַלָּף -אָתָם: מא וְלָקַחְתָּ הַלְוִיִּם לִי אֲנִי ה׳ תַּחַת כָּל־בְּכֹר בִּבְנֵי כָּל בַּכְרָא בִּבְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל; וְיָת, בְּעִירָא דְּלֵיוָאֵי, חַלָּף כָּל עֿעֿע הַלְוִיִּם בָּהֱמַת יָּקָמַת בְּנֵי יִשְּׂרָאֵל: מב וַיִּפְּקֹר מֹשֶׁה כַּאֲשֶׁר צִּוָּה ה׳ אֹתוֹ אֶת־כֶּלְ־בְּכוֹר בִּבְנֵי: ד יו וַיְדַבֵּר ה׳ אֶל־מֹשֶׁה: ל־אַהַרֹן: יח אַל־תַּכְרִיתוּ אֶת־שֵׁבֶט מִשְׁפְּחֹת הַקְּהָתִי מִתּוֹך: יט וְזֹאת | עֲשׁוּ לָהֶם וְחִיוּ וְלֹא יָמֻתוּ :שְׁמָם אֶת־לֹדֶשׁ הַקָּדָשִׁים אַהַרֹן וּבָנָיו יָבֹאוּ וְשָּמוּ אוֹתָם אִישׁ אִישׁ עַל־עֲבֹדָתוֹ וְאֶל:

136. Look at the פָּרֶק ג' פָּסוּק above. Find the last 3 words in פֶּרֶק ג' פָּסוּק מ':

- (יַיּאמֶר ה׳ אֶל" אַ")
- ("אֵת מִסְפַּר שְׁמֹתָם" (B
- "בְּבֶהֶמַת בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל"
- יישָנַיִם וְעֶשְׂרִים אָלֶף" (🛈



פַּסוּק חָדָשׁ

(פַרַשַת וַיִּשְׁלַח ל״ד:א״).

- Read the plog below and translate it to yourself.
- Then answer the following questions.

פּרָשַׁת וַיִּשְׁלַח אונקלוס לד א וַהַּצֵא דִינָה וּנְפַקַת דִינָה בַּת לֵאָה דִּילֵידַת בַּת־לֵאָה אֲשֶׁר יָלְדָה לְיַצְקוֹב לְמִחְזֵי בִּבְנָת אַרְעָא. לְיַעֲלָב לִרְאוֹת בִּבְנוֹת הָאָרֶץ:

Translate the following words from the plop.

137. "וַתֵּצֵא דִינָה בַּת־לֵאָה" =

- (A) and Leah the daughter of Deena went out
- ® and Deena the daughter of Leah is coming
- © Deena and Leah went out
- (D) and Deena the daughter of Leah went out

138. "אֲשֶׁר יָלְדָה לְיַעֲלְב" =

- A she wanted to go to Yaakov
- B Yaakov and a girl
- © whom she gave birth to for Yaakov
- D Yaakov went to the girl



פרשת וישלח בַּת לֵאַה דִּינָה לְיַצְקוֹב לְמִחְזֵי בִּבְנָת אַרעַא. ּלָרָאוֹת בִּבְנוֹת הָאָרֶץ:

139. ־״לְרָאוֹת בִּבְנוֹת הָאָרֶץ =

- A to see the daughter of the lands
- (B) to see (in) the daughters of the land
- (C) to watch the land with the daughters
- (D) the daughers of the land looked

140. Who went out?

- (A) APX'
- B alcf
- © અ'? D અ'? & નાર્ટ્સ

141. Who was born to אָבְיֵי?

- A) the proo does not tell us
- B alcg
- (C) ญ'? (D) ญ'? & alçê

142. Why did she go out?

- (A) to see Yaakov
- (B) to see the daughters of the land
- © to see ज्यांत्र के जाट्री
- D the @olg does not tell us

143. kgpi =

- (A) and I went out
- B) and you (זְיִייִ) or she went out
- (C) and you (ז'יִנ') are going
- D) and you (אַינִיבָּה) are going

144. % בּאָרֶ – The "ה" is a:

- (A) จาบา่อ "๑"
- ® จหู'รฺ'ฺฐ "๑"
- © અધીદ્રક્તું "અ"
- malia_ R (

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