

UNIT 1: CHECKLIST

ALPHABET

Know the print and cursive forms of the letters (print for reading; script for writing).

Know the order of the letters.

Remember which letters have final forms.

If you still mix between certain letters (ף-ץ ; מ-נ ; ג-ז), now is the time to take care of it.

VOCABULARY

Know your vocab.

Remember that adjectives have 4 forms, nouns have 2–4 forms, and verbs have 5 (4 forms of the present tense + an infinitive).

Listen to the new vocab; knowing what a word sounds like is crucial for correct spelling.

Know how to greet, how to ask and answer questions.

Know how to use the words עוד and גם to express inclusion/addition.

Be aware of the differences between: סטודנט/תלמיד, פרופסור/מורה, הולך/נוסע, אוהב/רוצה .

VERBS

Know all the verbs of Unit 1:

- their meaning,
- the 4 forms of present tense as well as the infinitive, and when to use which,
- preposition/s that typically follow each verb.

Remember that verbs have a fixed pattern of conjugation and each verb has a root.

Pay careful attention to the pronunciation of the verbs; make it a habit to write them in nikud.

Know how to form two-verb sentences (רוצה/אוהב + an infinitive) as well as sentences with the verb ידע followed by an interrogative.

Know the difference between ללכת/לנסוע .

GRAMMAR AND SYNTAX

Know the structure of verbal sentences (דוד לומד) vs. nominal sentences (דוד מחיפה).

Know the structure used to identify/define someone or something: אלה א ו-ץ / זאת ע / זה א .

Know how to ask about the identity of someone or something: מה זה? vs. מי זה? .

Remember that statements and questions have the same structure.

Know how to form sentences with 2 verbs (with רוצה/אוהב + an infinitive) as well as sentences with the verb ידע followed by an interrogative.

Remember that every noun, verb, adjective, and pronoun is either masculine or feminine (gender) and either singular or plural (number). The different parts of a sentence agree in number and gender.

Know the definite article ה and how it is used in noun–adjective phrases vs. noun–noun phrases.

Remember that nouns and adjectives agree in gender and number, as well as the definite article.

Be aware of the difference between: ילד נחמד / הילד הנחמד / הילד נחמד .

Know the basic principles of סמיכות (noun–noun phrase).

PRONOUNS AND PRONOUN SUFFIXED

Know the set of pronouns (p. 26).

Know the pronouns זה, זאת/זו, אלה/אלו.

Remember that prepositions and nouns can take pronoun suffixes; know when to use them with or without a suffix (whether to use של שלימי or שלום or שלה , etc.).

INTERROGATIVES

Know the interrogatives: מי, מה, למה, איפה, לאן, מאין, האם :

- their meaning,
- how to use them in questions and how to answer such questions,
- how to use them in combination with the verb יודע.

Remember that מי questions (excluding מי זה/זאת/אלה) are always in the singular masculine form; the answer, however, is dependent on the subject and can be in singular or plural, masculine or feminine.

Know the difference between איפה / לאן / מאין .

PREPOSITIONS

Know the prepositions: ב, מ, ל, עם, של, עלידי, אחרי, בלי

Know when to use ל vs. ב.

Remember that ל and ב combine with the definite article that follows them (בּ = ה + ה);

מ does not combine with the definite article that follows it (מֵה = ה + ה).

Remember that one–letter repositions (or other one–letter particles) are affixed to the word that follows.

Know the 10 variations of the preposition של with the pronoun suffixes (... שלי, שלך);

know when (and when not) to use them in a sentence.

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