

## UNIT 4: CHECKLIST

### VOCAB

- The differences between: שעה/פעם/זמן, and different expressions that include them (such as: (מה השעה).
- The doubling suffix יים \_ /a-yim/
  - Categories of nouns that take the doubling suffix:
    - ◇ Time expressions. For example: פעמיים, שנתיים
    - ◇ Body parts. For example: עיניים, ידיים
    - ◇ Articles of clothing. For example: מכנסיים, משקפיים
    - ◇ Other words, like: אופניים, שמיים
  - Time expressions have 3 forms: singular, double, and plural; body parts have 2 forms: singular and double (which also functions as plural).
  - The feminine suffix ה changes to ת when the suffix יים \_ is added to a word. For example: שנה < שנתיים.
- The difference between: נסיעה / טיול .
- The adjectives זול / יקר
  - The difference between: יקר/יקרה/יקרים/יקרות, which refers to an expensive object, and ... יקר זה, which refers to an action (represented by an infinitive).
  - יקר also means: dear, precious.
- The difference between: להכיר / לדעת .
  - The implied mutuality of the word: מכירים.
- Present tense forms that function as nouns: נוסע (passenger), קונה (customer), etc.

### VERBS

- Know how to conjugate any פעל verb, of any גזרה, as well as regular פיעל verb in present, and past. Pay attention to irregular infinitive forms, such as: לקחת, לתת.
- Verbs of ל"ה, גזרת ל"ה:
  - Know the infinitive, present tense, and past tense of all ל"ה verbs, such as: לקנות לעלות.
  - Be able to identify a ל"ה verb as such.
- ציווי (imperative)
  - Know the ציווי forms of the verbs: ללכת, לשבת, לתת. Know when and how to use them.
  - Be able to identify other ציווי forms as such.
- Past tense of all פיעל verbs — new ones (לשחק, לבקר) and old ones (לדבר, לספר).
- The difference between לבקר ב.../לבקר את.

- The difference between לדבר, לספר, and לומר, and the prepositions they take.
- (דיבור, טיול) בניין פיעל (e.g. כתיבה, פגישה) בניין פעל (gerund) שם הפעולה

## GRAMMAR

- Impersonal expressions with no subject: אסור, מותר, כדאי, אפשר, צריך, and other adjectives.
  - They are followed by an infinitive.
  - They can be personalized with the preposition ל. Example: אסור לאכול < אסור ל־אכול
    - ◇ Remember that אפשר and צריך cannot be personalized with the preposition ל. Thus:
      - דן צריך לדבר בשקט is personalized as: דן יכול לשבת
      - אפשר לשבת is personalized as: דן יכול לשבת
- סמיכות (noun-noun phrases) vs. noun-adjective phrases.

## NUMBERS

- The numbers from 1-100 in masculine and feminine.
- How to count Israeli money.
- Price of things and the use of לעלות and לעלות ל... .

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