

## UNIT 5: CHECKLIST

### CONTENT

You are expected to know some fact about the different foods you can find in a supermarket in Israel, sections of the supermarket, delivery, Mahane-Yehuda Market, etc.

### VOCABULARY

Pay attention to specific vocab items, such as:

- שעבר / הבא:
  - They follow a noun, with which they agree in gender and number,
  - Know the difference between השנה שעברה/בשנה שעברה,
  - Know other uses of the verb לעבור.
- נורא, מספיק, תראה,
- The difference between לומר/להגיד, לדבר, and לספר,
- The difference between לעלות, לקנות, and לשלם,
- אפילו in positive and negative contexts,
- The meanings of כמו (just like, such as),
- מה ש... ,
- The interrogative איזה and how it is used in statements,
- The use of certain verbs as nouns: מוכר (salesman), נוסע (passenger), אוהב (lover).

### GRAMMAR, SYNTAX, PRAGMATICS

- How to make a suggestion,
- The preposition אצל:
  - its meanings,
  - the 10 variations of אצל with the pronoun suffixes,
  - how a location in an אצל sentence can be further specified with an additional preposition (For example: יושבתי אצל דן במשרד),
- Cases in which the infinitive is used as the only verb in a sentence,
- שום דבר/כלום and אף פעם:
  - they function in negative sentences that must include a negation word,
  - the relationship between אף פעם and תמיד-לפעמים, and
  - the relationship between שום דבר/כלום and הכול-משהו.
  - Other expressions of the root פ.ע.מ.

## VERBS

- New verbs in this unit — know their meaning, infinitive, present tense, past tense (if applied), and the imperative (if applied),
- Past tense of פעל verbs (in different גזרות) and פיעל verbs, inc. verbs with a 4 letter root,
- Past conjugations of הפעיל and נפעל,
- The uses of להיות in past tense. Pay attention to details such as:
  - the words יש/אין only exist in the present tense,
  - the copulas הוא and נמצא only exist in the present tense,
  - the word אי (אי אפשר) only exists in present.
  - ל. and אפשר cannot be personalized with the preposition ...ל.
- The imperative form (ציווי) — the concept and the conjugation.
- The future forms: גלך, גצא, גשב
- בינוני פעול (adjectives such as: פתוח, כתוב). Remember that these are adjectives, and as such:
  - they have 4 forms, and
  - they do not conjugate in the past tense.

~