

READ, WRITE, RECITE HEBREW

A Beginner's Guide to THE HEBREW ALPHABET

MICHELLE GEFT

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READ, WRITE, RECITE HEBREW
A Beginner's Guide to the Hebrew Alphabet

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Published by Hebrew Basics

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Monte Nido, CA

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Manufactured in the United States of America

ISBN-13 978-0-9991405-8-1

Thank you Lior Geft, Anat Phil Golan, Itai Manor and Mira Rosenthal for your invaluable inputs and edits.

Thank you Jia Chen for translating this book into Chinese (Released February 2021) in order to help reach more students.

This book has an audio/video companion that can be found at:

www.HebrewBasics.com


Note to educators:

Please contact me directly for discounted, bulk orders.

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A Note From The Author

I hope you find this workbook to be an easy and engaging way to learn how to read and write Hebrew. I have been teaching for over a decade and was unable to find a workbook that is written in a manner I find to be the most successful for my target student. I found myself making my own work sheets or modifying workbooks that are already in existence. This workbook is written to learn quickly and efficiently while leaving you with a strong foundation and understanding of the *Aleph Bet* (the Hebrew alphabet). This workbook is geared to the student who wants to learn the Hebrew alphabet and how to read and write in the Modern Hebrew dialect. This workbook does not teach conversation or grammar.

Throughout this workbook you will find the logo  , please visit the "videos+" page at www.HebrewBasics.com to find audio/video clips to help clarify information. Thank you for purchasing this workbook, I do hope it exceeds your expectations.

Michelle

Here is the QR code that will take you to the Video+ page at HebrewBasics.com:



Create the site as an app icon on your phone, so you can access it with the touch of your finger:
For iPhone, when the site is up, "share" the web site and choose "add to home screen."
For Android, when the site is up, tap on the "menu" button and "add to home screen."

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**** Please read before starting this workbook. ****

Important note about pronunciation:

There is a sound in the Hebrew language that is not found in the English language. It is sometimes written as Ch, H, and in some prayer books, it looks like ḥ (notice the dot underneath the h). PLEASE note that the "ch" sound, like in the name Charlie, does not exist in the Hebrew language. So the words you may know like challah or Chanukah, are not the "Ch" as in Charlie, but a sound unique to the Hebrew language. The closest sound that may explain this is the "ch" sound in *Bach*, as in *Johann Sebastian Bach*, the German composer. In this book, I use an "H" (notice the underline underneath the H) to symbolize this sound. But please note in other texts you will see "Ch" more often. I am taking a different direction so the students of this book do not pronounce this letter as *Chet*, but as *Het*. If you see a Hebrew word with a Ch in it, please pronounce it with a strong, if possible guttural 'H' sound, never an English 'ch' sound.



Please visit the "video+" page at www.HebrewBasics.com for an audio/video companion to the H pronunciation.

All my best and good luck with your studies,

Michelle



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CONTENTS

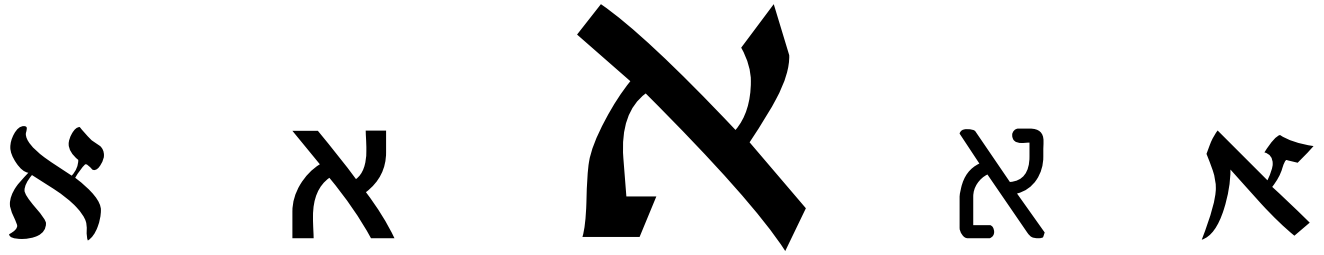
11	ALEPH BET (HEBREW ALPHABET)	56	NUN נ
12	ALEPH א		NUN SOFIT ן
13	PATAH / KAMATZ - ך	61	KUBOOTZ / SHUROOK ך
14	BET ב	62	SAMEH ט
	VET ן	66	AYIN ע
16	GIMMEL ג	69	SHVA ׃
20	DALET ד	70	PAY (PEH) פ
22	HAY (HEH) ה		FAY (FEH) ף
25	SEGOL / TZEIREH ם		FAY SOFIT ף
26	VAV ו	74	TZADI צ
30	ZAYIN ז		TZADI SOFIT ץ
34	HET ח	78	KOOF (KOF) ק
36	TET ט	82	RESH ר
37	HEERIK ך	84	SHIN ש
38	YUD (YOD) י		SIN שׁ
43	HOLAM ם	86	TAV ת
44	KAF כ	88	REVIEW
	HAF ך	89	EXCEPTIONS TO THE RULES
	HAF SOFIT ך	90	NUMERICAL VALUES OF LETTERS
48	LA'MED ל	91	BASIC WORDS
52	MEM מ	92	CONVERSATIONS
	MEM SOFIT ם	94	REFERENCE
		99	REVIEW PAGES

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The *Aleph Bet* , The Hebrew Alphabet: (Read chart from right to left.)

<u>Value</u>	<u>Sound</u>	<u>Written</u>	<u>Printed</u>	<u>Name</u>
1	silent	א	א	<i>Aleph</i>
2	B	ב	ב	<i>Bet</i>
2	V	ב	ב	<i>Vet</i>
3	G	ג	ג	<i>Gimmel</i>
4	D	ד	ד	<i>Dalet</i>
5	H	ה	ה	<i>Hay (Heh)</i>
6	V	ו	ו	<i>Vav</i>
7	Z	ז	ז	<i>Zayin</i>
8	<u>H</u>	ח	ח	<i><u>H</u>et</i>
9	T	ט	ט	<i>Tet</i>
10	Y	י	י	<i>Yud (Yod)</i>
20	K	כ	כ	<i>Kaf</i>
20	<u>H</u>	כ	כ	<i><u>H</u>af</i>
20	<u>H/K</u>	כ	כ	<i><u>H</u>af Sofit</i>
30	L	ל	ל	<i>La'med</i>
40	M	מ	מ	<i>Mem</i>
40	M	מ	מ	<i>Mem Sofit</i>
50	N	נ	נ	<i>Nun</i>
50	N	נ	נ	<i>Nun Sofit</i>
60	S	ס	ס	<i>Sameh</i>
70	silent	ע	ע	<i>Ayin</i>
80	P	פ	פ	<i>Pay (Peh)</i>
80	F	פ	פ	<i>Fay (Feh)</i>
80	F	פ	פ	<i>Fay Sofit</i>
90	Tz	צ	צ	<i>Tzadi</i>
90	Tz	צ	צ	<i>Tzadi Sofit</i>
100	K	ק	ק	<i>Koof (Kof)</i>
200	R	ר	ר	<i>Resh</i>
300	Sh	ש	ש	<i>Shin</i>
300	S	ש	ש	<i>Sin</i>
400	T	ת	ת	<i>Tav</i>

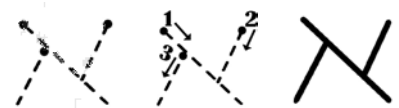
This is the letter *ALEPH*.
 It is the first letter in the *Aleph Bet*.
Aleph is a silent letter and represents the number one.



The handwritten א looks like this:



Practice writing *Aleph*:



The printed letters are found on typewriters and keyboards and are seen in newspapers, books, magazines, prayer books and scriptures. They are used on anything that is printed for the masses.

א ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י כ ל מ נ ס ע פ צ ק ר ש ת

The handwritten letters are found anywhere that a person writes. So letters between people, notes taken, handwritten documents will all be written in the handwritten letters, or the "script" letters. This book will teach you both the printed *Aleph Bet* and the written *Aleph Bet*.

א ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י כ ל מ נ ס ע פ צ ק ר ש ת

name: *Aleph*
 sound: silent
 number: one

א ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י כ ל מ נ ס ע פ צ ק ר ש ת

Find and circle all 18 Alephs: (9 print & 9 handwritten)

א	ק	כ	א	ה	נ	ב	א
ת	ב	ז	מ	א	נ	א	ו
א	ט	ה	ג	פ	ד	ס	א
ש	א	ז	צ	ב	א	מ	נ
מ	פ	א	י	ר	ש	א	ל
צ	א	ק	ל	ח	א	ב	ע
א	ש	מ	א	ר	נ	א	פ
ט	א	ק	פ	צ	ת	ח	א

Vowel introduction:



The vowel system in Hebrew are markings under, sometimes above or beside the letters. The vowels are guides on how to read the words correctly. Vowels are used in literature and scriptures to clarify words and avoid mispronunciations.

We read Hebrew from right to left.



Here are your first vowels:

The Kamatz -  & The Patah - 

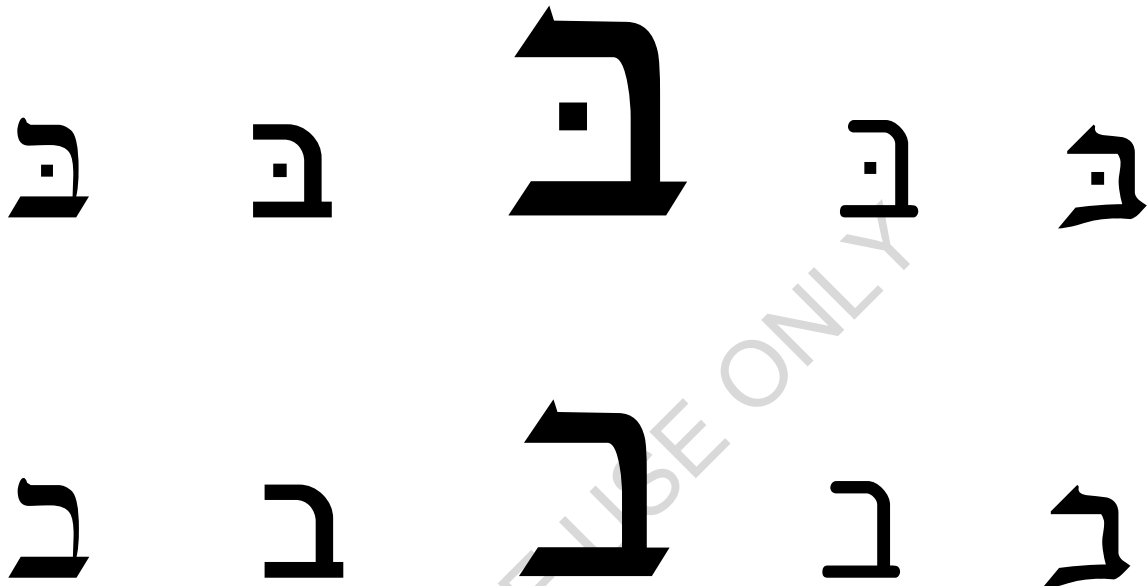
These vowels say "a" as in aqua. (Not as in apple.)



 
ah ah

The Patah and the Kamatz are found at the bottom of the letter and is read in conjunction with the sound of the letter. We will practice this in the upcoming pages.



There is also a Hataf Patah, it looks like this:  / . It also says "a" as in aqua.

This is the letter (family) *BET & VET*.
It is the second letter in the *Aleph Bet*.
Bet says "b" as in boy,
Vet says "v" as in van.
Bet and *Vet* represent the number two.



The handwritten  and  look like this:



The *Bet* and *Vet* are the same letter with two different pronunciations.
The dot (*dagesh*) in the letter changes its sound.
It will always have a *dagesh* at the beginning of the word () ,
it will never have a *dagesh* at the end of a word () ,
and in the middle could be either depending on the circumstance.

אבגדהוזהטיפלמנסעפצקרשת

Practice writing *Bet* and *Vet*:

Read from right to left:
All mixed up: What letter am I?

א ב ב א א ב א א ב ב א א ב א



Practice reading Hebrew :


 va ba a bav av ba a va ba va ba a



The dot you see in the letter *Bet* is called a "dagesh," you will see them in future letters too. There are two types of dagesh, *dagesh kal* and *dagesh hazak*. You will learn about the different dageshs later in your studies.



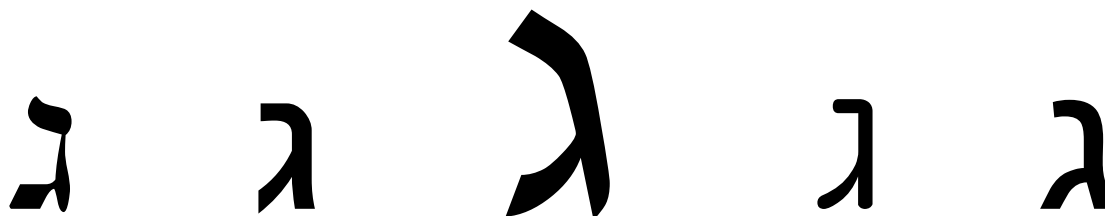
Please visit www.HebrewBasics.com for audio/video companion to the *dagesh* and the letter families in the *Aleph Bet*. You can also see pages 96 and 97 for more information.

name: *Bet / Vet*
sound: 'b' / 'v'
number: two

This is the letter *GIMMEL*.

It is the third letter in the *Aleph Bet*.

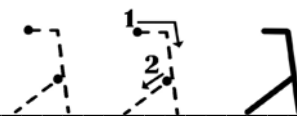
Gimmel says "g" as in *girl* and represents the number three.



The handwritten *ג* looks like this:



Practice writing *Gimmel*:



*** *ג* *ג* ***

Here are a few Hebrew words for you to read:

back - * <i>גַּב</i> *	coming - <i>בָּא</i>
dad - <i>אָבָא</i>	roof - <i>גַּג</i>

Note: When the *Aleph* is at the end of the word, it is silent.

*The *Gimmel* will always have a *dagesh* (dot) if it is at the beginning of a word, and sometimes in the middle of the word. In Modern Hebrew, the *dagesh* does not change the sound of the *Gimmel*.

name: *Gimmel*

sound: 'g'

number: three

REVIEW

Reading from right to left, say the name of each letter.
Recite repeatedly until you can say them by heart:

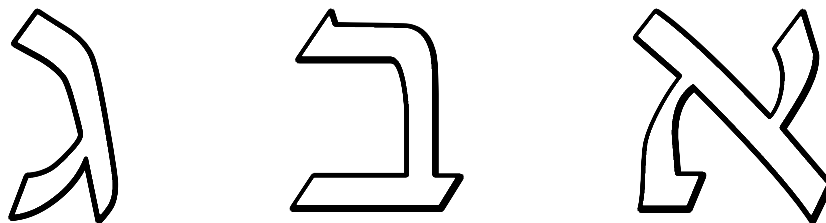
א ב/ב ג



Practice writing each letter in print and handwritten form,
say each letter as you write it:

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_____ א
_____ כ
_____ ח
_____ ט
_____ ק
_____ ר



Match the correct Hebrew letters and vowels with their correct names:

Aleph	א
Kamatz	ב
Vet	-
Patah	א
Gimmel	ב
Bet	ט

Match the correct Hebrew word to the English sound that is similar:
Remember the "a" in Hebrew sounds like the "a" in aqua, not apple.

ba	אבָּא
aba	גַּג
gag	גַּב
gav	בָּא

Read these "nonsense" words, read slowly: (Notice the different font.)

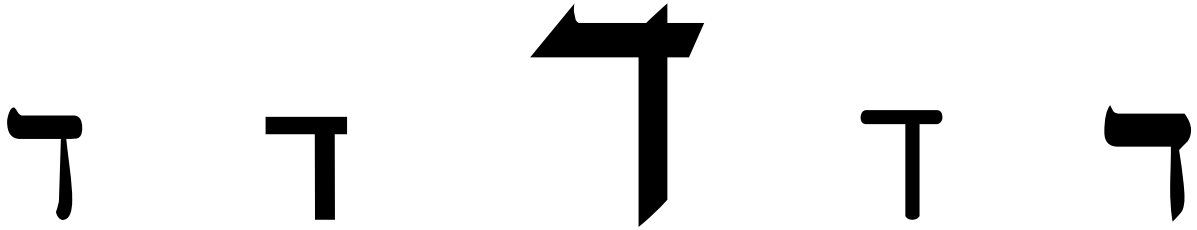
בָּב גָּא בַּג אָב אַגָּא בַּבָּא גָּאָב

←

This is the letter *DALET*.

It is the fourth letter in the *Aleph Bet*.

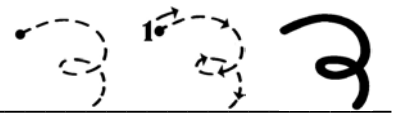
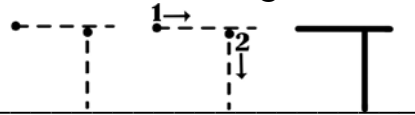
Dalet says "d" as in *doll* and represents the number four.



The handwritten **ד** looks like this:



Practice writing *Dalet* :



*** ד ד ***

Here are a few Hebrew words for you to read:

worried, cared - *דאג	lonely - דוד
material, cloth - בד	fish - דג

Write the words from the table above in handwriting (not print):

_____ דדד

*The *Dalet* will always have a *dagesh* (dot) if it is at the beginning of a word, and sometimes in the middle of the word. In Modern Hebrew, it does not change the sound of the *Dalet*.

name: *Dalet*
sound: 'd'
number: four

אבגדהוזהטיפלמנסעפצקרשת

Find and circle all 18 *Dalets*: (9 print & 9 handwritten)

ב	ג	ז	א	ה	ג	ב	ד
ג	ז	ב	ב	ז	ב	א	ו
ז	ט	ה	ע	ג	ז	ב	א
ב	ד	ב	א	ד	א	מ	נ
ד	ב	ד	י	א	ב	א	ז
ב	ד	ק	ל	ה	ד	ב	א
ז	א	ז	ב	ע	ב	ד	ב
א	ד	ב	ג	ב	ז	ח	א

How many *Alephs* can you find? _____
 How many *Gimmels* can you find? _____

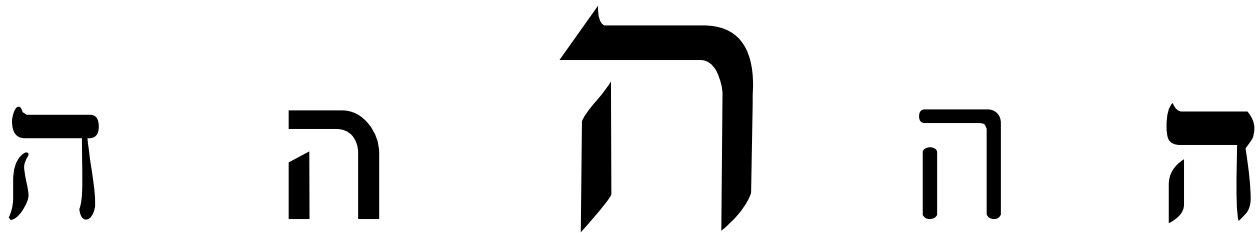
Read from right to left:
 All mixed up: What letter am I?

א ג ד ד ב ג ב ג ג א ב ע ז א א

Practice reading Hebrew (some are nonsense words for practice) :

אֵא אָד אַב אֵב אֵב אֵב
 גֵג גֵד גֵב גֵד גֵב גֵב
 אֵא אֵב אֵב אֵב אֵב אֵב אֵב אֵב
 אֵב אֵב אֵב אֵב אֵב אֵב אֵב

This is the letter *HAY*.
 It is the fifth letter in the *Aleph Bet*.
Hay says "h" as in hat and represents the number five.



The handwritten ה looks like this:



Practice writing *Hay*:



*** ה ה ***

Here are a few Hebrew words for you to read:

let us - הָבֵה	telling - הַגִּדָה
love - אֶהְבֶה	the* - ...הַ / ...הָ

Write these words in handwriting: _____ הַגִּדָה

*The letter *Hay* (with a *kamatz* or *patah*) added to the beginning of the word says "the": The word אָבָא means "dad", the word הָאָבָא means "the dad." "The" is not a stand-alone word in Hebrew. Also, note the letter *Hay* at the end of the word is silent.

name: *Hay*
 sound: 'h'
 number: five

אבגדהוזחטיכלמנסעפצקרשת

Find and circle all 18 *Hays*: (9 print & 9 handwritten)

ב	ה	ד	א	ה	נ	ב	ד
ד	ב	ה	מ	א	נ	א	ה
א	ט	ה	ה	פ	ב	ה	א
ה	א	ב	ג	ה	א	מ	ב
ד	פ	א	ה	ד	ב	א	ה
ב	א	ה	ב	ח	ה	ב	ע
ה	ב	מ	ה	ב	ד	ה	פ
ג	ה	ק	פ	צ	ה	ב	ו

How many *Bets* can you find? _____
 How many *Alephs* can you find? _____

Match the name of the letter with the Hebrew letter:

Dalet	ב
Aleph	ג
Gimmel	ה
Bet	ד
Vet	ב
Hay	א

YOUR FIRST HEBREW WORD SEARCH!



Find these words:

אֵב גַּג דָּג בָּא גָּאָה
 גֵּב דָּאָג דָּאֵב אֵבָא

Write the eight words above in handwriting:

_____ אֵב _____

Put the following letters in order, then write them in handwriting:

ד	ג	א	ה	ב/ב
		1		
		א		

Practice until you can recite these letters in order and by heart.

Vowel Introduction:

The Segol - ם

The *Segol* says "eh" as in red.

ה	ד	ג	ב	ב	א
heh	deh	geh	veh	beh	eh

The Tzeireh - ם

The *Tzeireh* also says "eh" as in red.

ה	ד	ג	ב	ב	א
heh	deh	geh	veh	beh	eh

The *Segol* and *Tzeireh* are very close in sound as you see above, but the *Tzeireh* has a slight "y" sound at the end that is hard to detect, almost like the "ey" sound in the word "grey." For the purposes of this book, read the *Segol* and the *Tzeireh* with the same sound.

There is also a *Hataf Segol*, it looks like this: ם / א. It also says "eh" as in red.

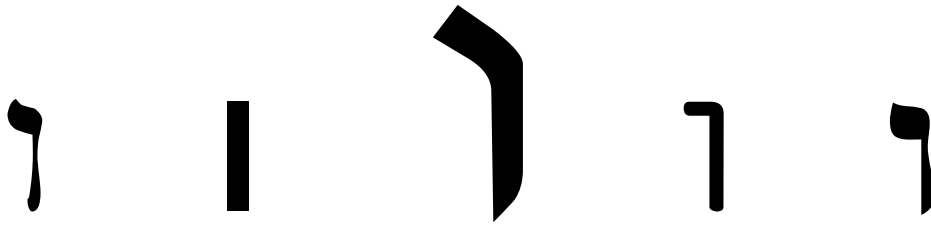
Practice reading:

ה	ג	ד	ב	א	ב
ב	ג	ד	א	ב	ה
ג	ב	א	ה	ג	ד
גב	בג	אה	הב	גד	דב
הה	בא	גה	בא	גז	אב

This is the letter VAV.

It is the sixth letter in the *Aleph Bet*.

Vav says "v" as in van and represents the number six.



The handwritten ׀ looks like this:



Practice writing Vav:



*** ׀ ׀ ׀ ׀ ***

Here are a few Hebrew words for you to read:

pride - גִּאֲוָה	hook - וָו
certain - וַדָּאָה	sick, unwell - דָּוָה

Write these words in handwriting: _____

(Later we will learn that the letter Vav sometimes acts as a vowel.)

name: Vav
sound: 'v'
number: six

אבגדהוזהטיפלמנסעפצקרשת

Find and circle all 18 Vavs: (9 print & 9 handwritten)



How many *Dalets* can you find? _____

How many *Bets* can you find? _____

Match the correct Hebrew letters and vowels with their correct names:

Aleph

Segol

Vav

Patah

Tzeireh

Kamatz

Hay

Gimmel

Dalet

Bet

ה

ו

א

ד

ג

ב

-

״

״

׳

Practice writing:

_____ א

_____ ב

_____ ג

_____ ד

_____ ה

_____ ו

Match the Hebrew to the English word that sounds similar.
Read the Hebrew words out loud to hear the similarities.

Bug	אָג
Hug	בָּג
Bed	אָב
Beg	בָּג
Egg	הָג
Of	בָּד

Recite the first six letters, practice until you can do it by heart.

א ב ג ד ה ו

These letters sound the same:

Name the letters: _____ **ב** _____ **ו**

Read the text below, remember to read from right to left.

וּ וְ בִּי וְ וְ בִּי וְ בִּי וְ בִּי וְ בִּי



Circle five Vets and cross out five Vavs :

ג	ו	ב	א	ב
ב	ג	ה	ד	ו
ב	ד	ו	ב	ה
ו	ב	ד	ב	ה
ה	ב	ב	ו	ג

Reminder: The letter **ב** has a *dagesh* (dot) and says "b,"
the letter **ב** does not have a *dagesh* and says "v."

Put the following letters in order, then write them in handwriting:

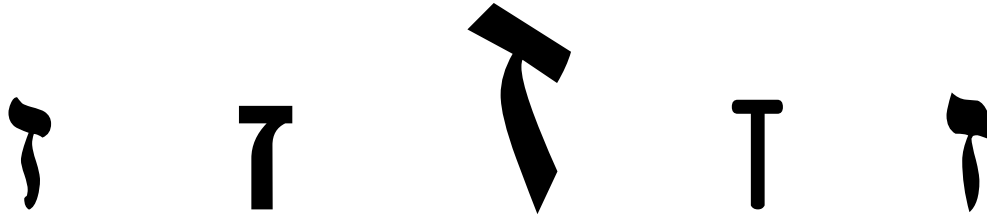
ה	א	ו	ד	ג	ב
	1				
	א				

(The letter **ב** can be omitted in the letter order because it is a version of **ב**.)

This is the letter ZAYIN.

It is the seventh letter in the *Aleph Bet*.

Zayin says "z" as in zip and represents the number seven.



The handwritten ז looks like this:



Practice writing Zayin:



*** ז ז ז ז ***

Here are a few Hebrew words for you to read:

move - זז	this - זה
gold - זהב	flow - זב

Write these words in handwriting: _____

name: Zayin
sound: 'z'
number: seven

אבגדהוזחטיכלמנסעפצקרשת

Find and circle all 18 Zayins: (9 print & 9 handwritten)

ב	ז	ו	א	ה	ז	ו	ד
ו	ב	ה	ז	ו	נ	ז	ו
ז	ז	ה	ה	פ	ז	ה	א
ה	א	ו	ז	ה	א	מ	ז
ו	פ	ז	ו	ד	ז	ו	ה
ז	א	ה	ב	ז	ו	ב	ע
ה	ש	ז	ה	ג	ד	ז	פ
ו	ה	ז	פ	ז	ז	ד	ו

How many *Hays* can you find? _____
 How many *Vavs* can you find? _____

Look alike letters:



What letters are these? _____ & _____

What difference can you find?

Practice seeing the difference between the Vav and Zayin:
 Circle the letters that sound like the English letter to the right.

ו	ז	ז	ז	ו	ו	ז	ז	ו	ז	Z
ו	ז	ו	ז	ז	ז	ו	ז	ו	ו	V

Look alike letters:



What handwritten letters are these? _____ & _____

What difference can you find?

Hint: The handwritten Gimmeil's loop begins the letter "G."



Match the sounds with the letters:

- | | |
|------------|---|
| d' | ג |
| z' | ז |
| g' | ז |
| (no sound) | ו |
| h' | ה |
| v' | ו |
| b' | ב |

Circle the five Hebrew letters that match the sounds of the English letters:

ז	ה	ג	ה	ה	ד	א	ה	ב	ה	H
ב	ב	ד	ב	א	ג	ב	ב	ב	ב	B
ו	א	ב	ב	ז	ו	ג	ו	ב	ג	V
ע	ט	ע	ט	ע	ט	ע	ט	ע	ט	G

Match the handwritten letters to the printed letters:

ע	א
ב	ב
ט	ג
כ	ד
ו	ה
ז	ו
ז	ז

Match the vowels with their sounds:

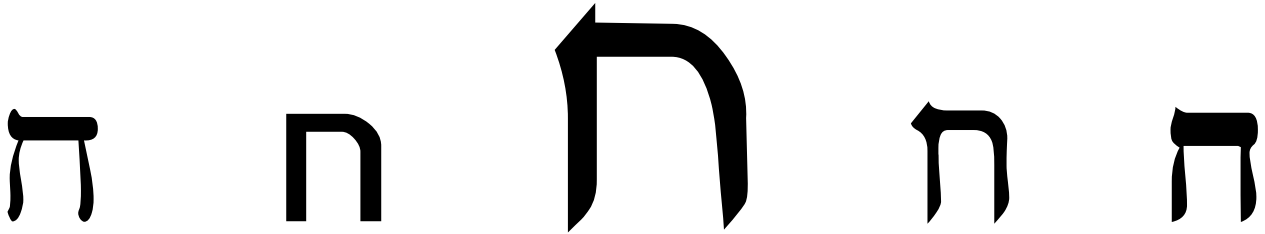
eh	ֿ / ֿ
ah	ֿ
eh	ֿ
ah	ֿ / ֿ

This is the letter HET.

It is the eighth letter in the *Aleph Bet*.

Het says "ch" in Chanukah and represents the number eight.

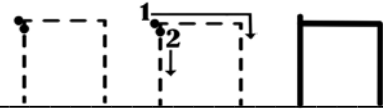
(Het never says "ch" like Charlie.)



The handwritten Het looks like this:



Practice writing Het:



*** ח ח ח ח ***

Here are a few Hebrew words for you to read:

brother - אח	holiday - חג
one - אחד	grasshopper - חגב

Write these words in handwriting: _____

name: Het
sound: 'H'
number: eight

אבגדהוזה טיפלמנסעפצקרשת

Find and circle all 18 Hets: (9 print & 9 handwritten)



How many *Zayins* can you find? _____
 How many *Dalets* can you find? _____

You will see Het written as *Chet* in many books. Remember that whether it's written *Chet* or Het, the sound is unique and never says CH as in Charlie. I purposefully use the Het spelling to emphasize that the CH sound does not exist in Hebrew.

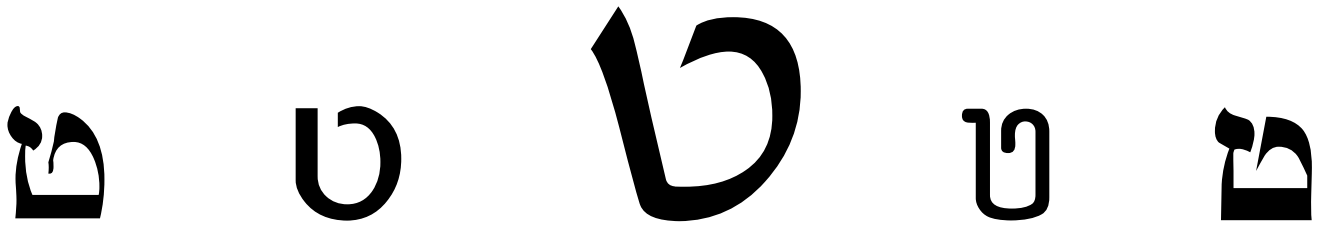


Please visit www.HebrewBasics.com for audio/video companion to the H pronunciation.

Match the Hebrew word with the English transliteration:

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| ZA'VAH | אָבָא |
| DA'AV | זָבַח |
| A'BA | וְזָה |
| VA'ZA | בְּגָד |
| HA'GAV | דָּאָב |
| BE'GED | חָגַב |

This is the letter *TET*.
 It is the ninth letter in the *Aleph Bet*.
Tet says "t" as in tent and represents the number nine.



The handwritten ט looks like this:



Practice writing *Tet*:



*** ט ט ט ט ***

Here are a few Hebrew words for you to read:

aspect - הַבֵּט	sinned - חָטָא
humid - טָחַב	chef - טַבָּח

Write these words in handwriting: _____

name: *Tet*
 sound: 't'
 number: nine

אבגדהוזהטיכלמנסעפצקרשת

Find and circle all 18 Tets: (9 print & 9 handwritten)

ב	ט	ו	א	ה	ז	ט	ד
ו	ע	ה	ט	ו	נ	ז	ו
ז	ט	ה	ה	ט	ז	ט	א
ט	א	ו	ג	ט	א	ג	ט
ט	ג	א	ו	ד	ט	ו	ה
ז	ט	ה	ט	ז	ג	ט	ע
ה	ש	ז	ט	ג	ד	ז	ט
ו	ט	ז	פ	ז	ט	ד	ג

How many *Alephs* can you find? _____

How many *Gimmels* can you find? _____

Vowel Introduction:

The Heerik - .

The Heerik says "ee" as in green.

ט	ה	ז	ו	ה	ד	ג	ב	ב	א
tee	hee	zee	vee	hee	dee	gee	vee	bee	ee

Practice reading:

ג	ו	ט	ב	ז	ב	ד	ה	ח	א
גָּ	וּ	טָ	בָּ	זָ	בָּ	דָּ	הָ	חָ	אָ
גָּהָה	וּדָא	טָהָה	בָּהָה	זָהָה	בָּהָה	דָּהָה	הָהָה	חָהָה	אָהָה

This is the letter YUD.

It is the tenth letter in the *Aleph Bet*.

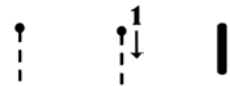
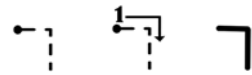
Yud says "y" as in yes and represents the number ten.



The handwritten י looks like this:



Practice writing Yud:



*** י י י י י ***

Here are a few Hebrew words for you to read:

hand - יָד	alone - יְחִיד*
spring (the season) - אֲבִיב	together - יַחַד

Write these words in handwriting: _____

* The letter *Yud* is silent when it comes after the *Heerik* vowel.

name: *Yud*
sound: 'y'
number: ten

אבגדהוזהטיפלמנסעפצקרשת

Find and circle all 18 Yuds: (9 print & 9 handwritten)

ב	י	ו	א	ה	י	ו	ד
ו	כ	י	ז	ו	נ	ז	י
י	ז	ה	י	פ	י	ה	א
ה	י	ו	י	ה	א	מ	י
ו	פ	א	ו	ד	ז	י	ע
י	א	ה	י	ז	ו	ב	ע
ה	י	ז	כ	ג	ד	י	פ
י	ה	ז	פ	י	ז	צ	י

How many Vavs can you find? _____

How many Zayins can you find? _____

Put the following letters in order, write in handwriting, then write the name of the letter:

ד	ח	ו	ט	ג	י	א	ה	ז	ב
						1			
						כ			
						alef			

Circle the five Hebrew letters that match the sounds of the English letters:

ז	ב	ב	א	ו	ד	ו	ה	ב	א	V
ז	ז	ד	ז	א	ו	ז	ב	ב	ז	Z
ו	י	ן	ו	י	ו	י	י	ב	י	Y
ה	ח	ח	ה	ו	ח	א	ח	ה	ח	<u>H</u>
ג	ב	ג	ב	ג	ה	ז	א	ג	ג	G

Match the handwritten letters to the printed letters:

ז	ה
פ	ב
ט	י
ט	ג
י	ח
א	ד
ו	א
ב	ו
ב	ז
ח	ט



READ AND FIND THESE WORDS:

אָבִיב זָהָב יָד אַח זֶה
 וְ אֶהָבָה אָחָד חָג הַבַּיִט

Write the words in handwriting (you do not have to write the vowels):

_____ אב"ב _____

Congratulations!

You know the first ten letters of the *Aleph Bet* & five of the vowels!

Let's review...

Name all the letters:

י ט ח ז ה ד ג ב א

Can you recite them in order and by heart? Practice until you can.

Write each letter in handwriting:

_____ כ

Read from right to left: What letter am I?

ד ב י ו ח ב ט א ז ה ג

Read the letters with the vowels:

אֵ גֵ זֵ הֵ טֵ בֵ בֵ יֵ יֵ דֵ חֵ אֵ

Dot to Dot, in order from Aleph to Yud:

א.

ה.

ט. ד.ו. י. ז.

ב. ג.

ח.

Vowel Introduction:

The letter Vav (ו) is sometimes used as part of a vowel, like in the Holam:

The Holam - וְ / וּ

The Holam says "o" as in orange.

It is written in two ways:

וּ הוּ דוּ גוּ בוּ בּוּ אוּ
vo ho do go vo bo o

ווּ הווּ דווּ גווּ בווּ בּווּ אוּ
vo ho do go vo bo o

The Vav in this case is silent and is used to carry the vowel.
If the letter before the Vav does not have it's own vowel, the Vav acts as it's vowel.

There is also a Hataf Kamatz, it looks like this: וְּ / וֹּ. It says "o" as in orange.

NOTE: This is a Hataf with a "Kamatz Katan." The Kamatz Katan is infrequently found and although it looks like the regular Kamatz, it does not sound the same as a regular Kamatz.

You will learn more about the Kamatz Katan when you continue your studies.



Please visit www.HebrewBasics.com for audio/video companion to the Double-Duty Letter, Vav.

Practice reading:

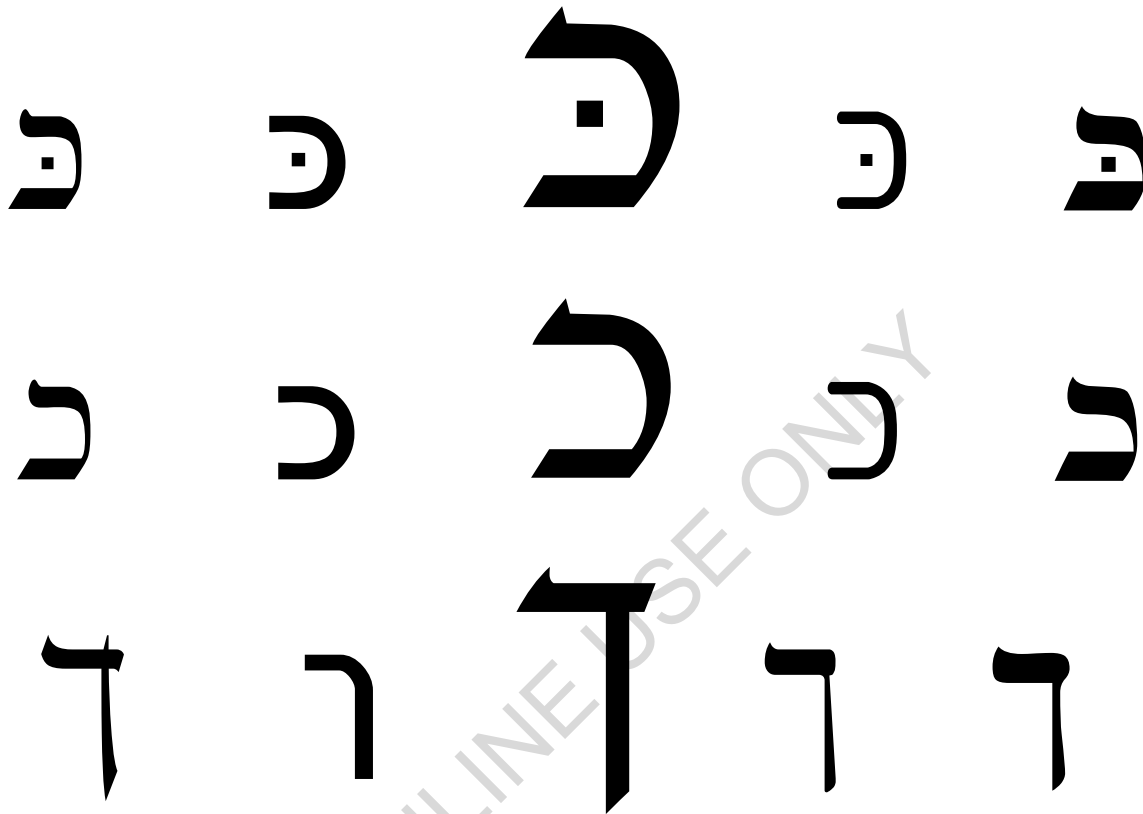
אוּ גוּ בוּ יוּ דוּ הוּ
ז ח ט בּ ג וּ אֶ הָ
בֵּא דוּד חוּב דוּב טוּב חוּד
דוּחָה הוּדִי דוּדָה דוּאֵג בּוּגֵד
הוּוּ חוּבָה הוּזָחָה עֲבֹה

This is the letter (family) *KAF/HAF/SOFIT*.

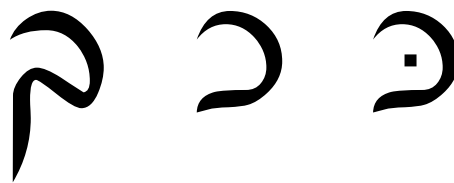
It is the eleventh letter in the *Aleph Bet*.

Kaf says "k" as in kind, *Haf* (like the *Het*) says "ch" as in Chanukah.

Each member of the *Kaf* family represents the number twenty.



The handwritten פ (Kaf), כ (Haf), ך (Haf Sofit) look like this:



The *Kaf* and *Haf* are the same letter with two different pronunciations.

Like the *Bet* (בּ) and *Vet* (ב), the dagesh (dot) in the letter changes it's sound.

It will always have a *dagesh* at the beginning of the word (פּ), sometimes in the middle of the word (כּ, פּ) and at the end of the word it will use the *Haf sofit* (ך).

The *Haf sofit* (ך) will never (except in the Bible and some literature) take a dagesh.

אבגדהוזהטיפלמנסעפצקרשת

Find and circle all 18 letters from the *Kaf* family (9 print & 9 handwritten):

ב	י	כ	א	ה	כ	ו	צ
ו	כ	י	ב	ו	כ	ז	י
ך	ב	כ	י	ך	ב	כ	א
ה	י	כ	י	ה	א	מ	כ
ו	כ	א	ו	ד	כ	י	ה
י	א	ה	י	ז	ט	ב	ע
ה	ב	ו	כ	ג	ד	י	ך
ך	כ	ב	ו	י	ו	כ	י

How many *Vets* can you find? _____
 How many *Vavs* can you find? _____

Sof in Hebrew means "end". There are five letters represented with a special character when they come at the end of the word. *Haf Sofit* is the first letter in the *Aleph Bet* where an "end letter" or "final letter" is represented.

In Hebrew, a final letter is called *sofit*. (See page 96.)

Later you will learn *Mem Sofit*, *Nun Sofit*, *Fay Sofit* and *Tzadi Sofit*.



Please visit www.HebrewBasics.com for audio/video companion to the *Sofits*.

Write these words we learned in handwriting:

אֶבֶּא דְאֵג אֶהֱב זֶהֱב אֶחָד טֶפֶח אָבִיב פּוֹכֵב

_____ אבא

See below for look-alike letters, make a note of how you can tell the difference :



What letters are these? _____/_____

What is the difference between them?

Note that the *Haf* כ and *Vet* ב will have the same similarity.*



What letters are these? _____ & _____

What is the difference between them?

*Don't forget we had letters earlier that look alike: the *Vav* (ו) and the *Zayin* (ז), and the handwritten letters *Gimmel* (ג) and *Zayin* (ז).

These letters sound the same:

Name the letters: _____ כ _____ ח

These letters say a sound that is not found in the English language but the closest sound is the "ch" sound from the German name Bach. Reminder: The "ch" sound found in the word Charlie, does not exist in the Hebrew language. We learned this earlier with the letter *Het*.



Please visit www.HebrewBasics.com for audio/video companion to the *h* sound.

Don't forget we had letters earlier that sound the same: the *Vav* (ו) and the *Vet* (ב).

א ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י כ ל מ נ ס ע פ צ ק ר ש ת

Find and circle all 18 *Lamed*s: (9 print & 9 handwritten)

ב	י	ל	ח	ה	ל	ו	ד
ו	ז	י	ל	ו	ח	ט	י
י	ל	ה	י	ח	י	ל	א
ט	י	ו	ל	ה	א	ח	ל
ו	ל	א	ב	ל	ל	י	ה
ל	ח	ל	י	ז	ד	ל	ט
ד	ל	ח	ל	ג	ל	ב	פ
ל	ט	ז	ח	י	ז	ל	י

How many *Yuds* can you find? _____

How many *Hets* can you find? _____

Practice reading:

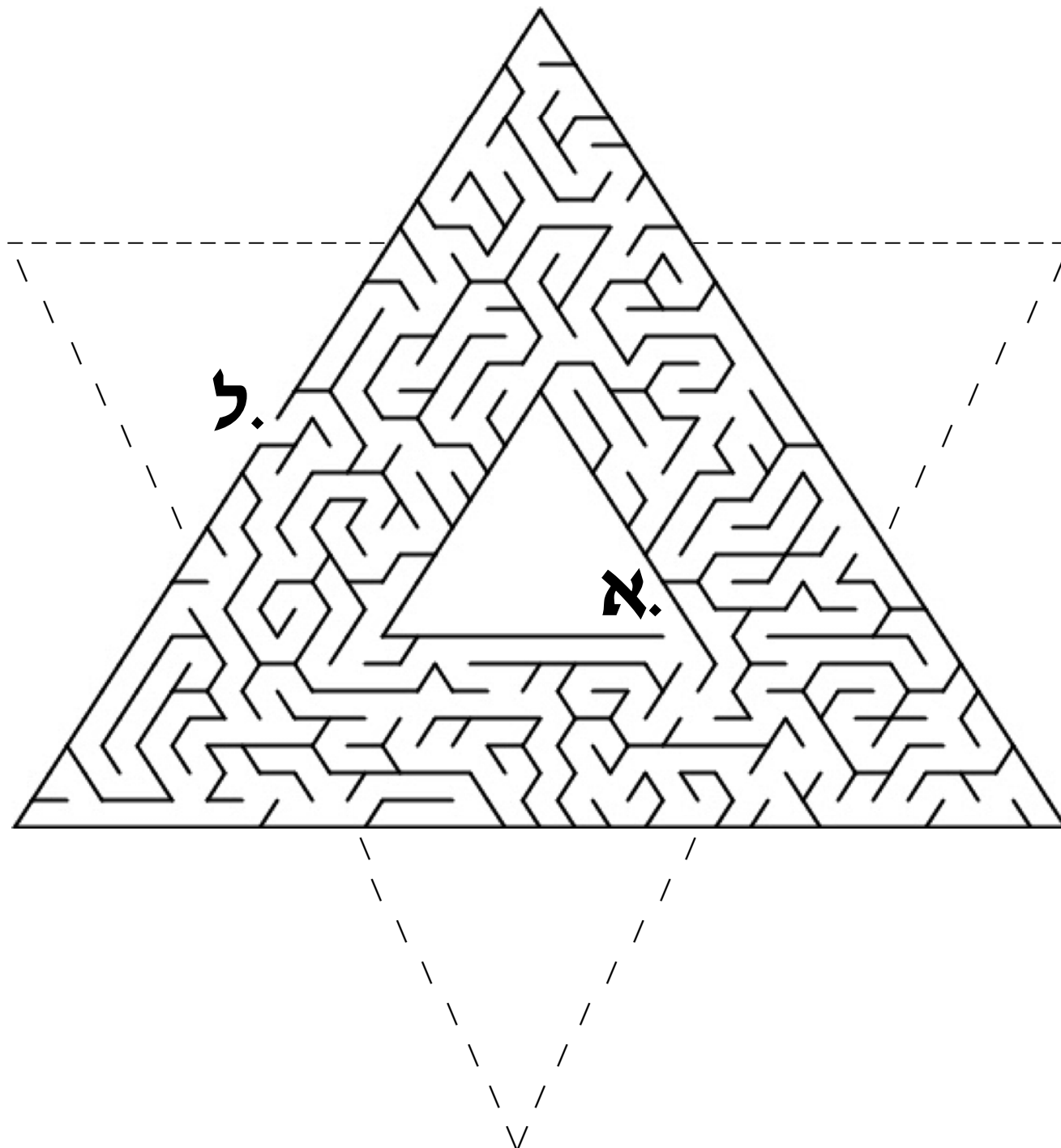
לא לו לי לב לך
 ליגה גלה לילך לפד
 צלל החל להכה

Write these words from above in handwriting:

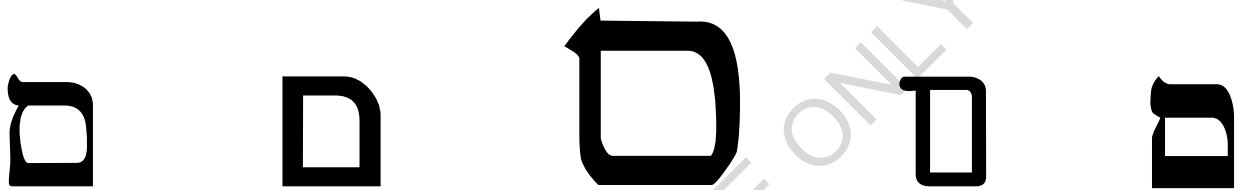
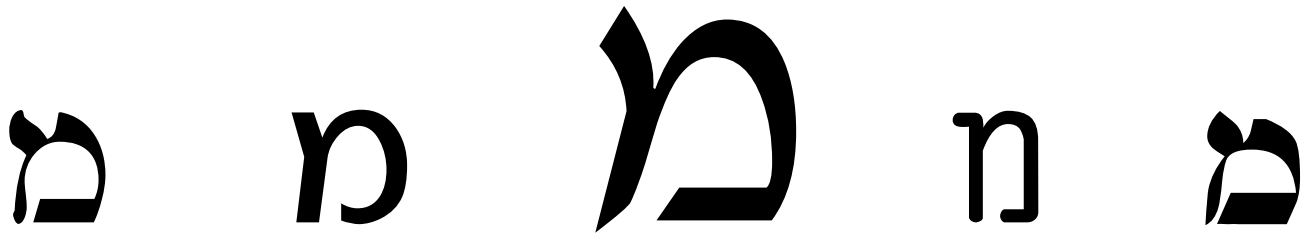
לביא לב לילך לפד

You are more than half way through the *Aleph Bet!*
Take a break from reading and writing.

FIND THE WAY FROM ALEPH TO LAMED:



This is the letter *MEM / MEM SOFIT*.
It is the thirteenth letter in the *Aleph Bet*.
Mem says "m" as in mom and represents the number forty.



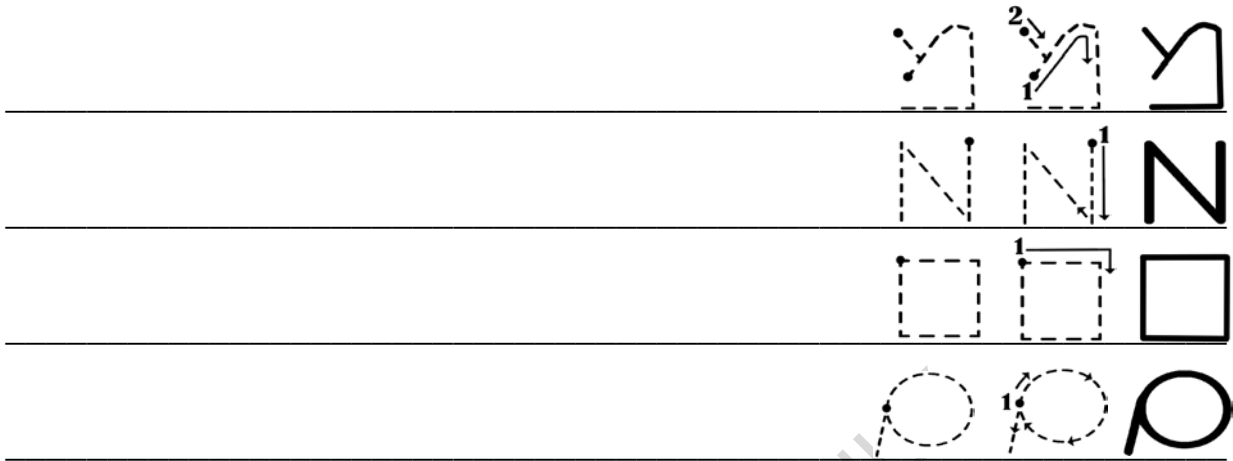
The handwritten  (*Mem*) &  (*Mem Sofit*) look like this:



name: *Mem / Mem Sofit*
sound: 'm'
number: forty

א בג ד ה ו ז ח ט י כ ל מ נ ס ע פ צ ק ר ש ת

Practice writing Mem and Mem soft:



*** מְ מִ מִּ מִּ מִּ מִּ מִּ מִּ ***

Here are a few Hebrew words for you to read:

king - מֶלֶךְ	word - מִלָּה
thankful - מוֹדָה	hundred - מֵאָה

Write these words in handwriting: _____

Practice reading:

מָה מֵד מִי מִדִּי מוֹט
 גַּם הֵם חֵם יוֹם אָדוּם
 מִבֶּט מִדָּה מוֹחִי מוֹהֵל
 מוֹזָה מֵאָה מֵחֵל אָזַס

Find and circle all 18 *Mems*: (9 print & 9 handwritten)



How many *Tets* can you find? _____

How many *Kafs* can you find? _____

Review:

Practice reciting the *Aleph Bet* so far:

א ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י כ ל מ

Practice until you can recite it by heart.

Write all the letters in handwriting:

Which two letters from above have a "*sofit*" ending?

Please write the letter and the *sofit* in handwriting: _____ , _____ & _____ , _____



Please visit www.HebrewBasics.com for audio/video companion to the *sofits*.

See below for look-alike letters:



What letters are these? _____/_____

What is the difference between them?

Notice: *Tet* has a tear on top, *Mem* is at the bottom.

Circle the five Hebrew letters that match the sounds of the English letters:

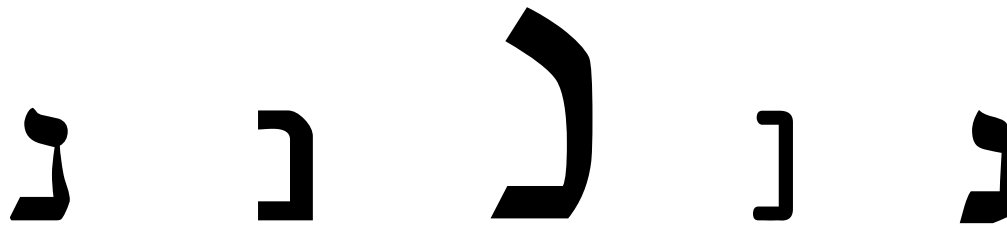
מ	ט	מ	ט	ט	ד	ט	ה	מ	ט	ט
ט	ז	ט	מ	א	מ	ס	ט	ס	מ	M
ה	ט	ב	ב	ז	ו	ג	ו	ב	ב	V
ד	ד	פ	ה	ח	ד	ד	ח	ה	כ	H

Read these words:

מְטוֹל מְטָה מֵט טְמָא מְטָה

Write them in handwriting:

This is the letter *NUN* / *NUN SOFIT*.
It is the fourteenth letter in the *Aleph Bet*.
Nun says "n" as in nice and represents the number fifty.



The handwritten נ (Nun) and ן (Nun Sofit) looks like this:



* *Nun* is pronounced "Noon." *

name: *Nun* / *Nun Sofit*
sound: 'n'
number: fifty

אבגדהוזהטיכפלמנסעפצקרשת

Practice writing Nun and Nun sofit:



*** נ נּ נּ נּ נּ נּ נּ ***

Here are a few Hebrew words for you to read:

born - נולד	nice - נאה
prophet - נביא	yes - כן

Write these words in handwriting: _____

Practice reading:

דן דין אבן אדון גאון
 יונה יין הנה הן וילון
 חונן חנה טנא הון
 כן אהן אנה אהא

Find and circle all 18 Nuns: (9 print & 9 handwritten)



How many *Vavs* can you find? _____
 How many *Gimmels* can you find? _____

See below for look-alike letters:



What letters are these? _____ / _____

What is the difference between them?

Write them in handwriting: _____

More look-alike letters:



What letters are these? _____ / _____ / _____ / _____

What is the difference between them?

Write them in handwriting: _____

Practice telling the letters apart and reading:

וְזָה וַיִּזְהַּ וַיִּזְהַּ וַיִּזְהַּ
זֵיו יוֹן זֵיו וְטוֹ יוֹזִם יוֹן
נְוֶה נֵאוֹן גְּנָה נוֹי גְּנֵז
נוֹהַג זוּ יִינֶן זֵיג גּוֹזֵז
נֹהַג נִזְוֹן נֵאוֹן נֵאוֹן יוֹי

Write these words from above in handwriting:

וַיִּזְהַּ וַיִּזְהַּ וַיִּזְהַּ וַיִּזְהַּ וַיִּזְהַּ

In each row, circle the two nonsense words that sound the same as the nonsense word in bold:

פַּח	וַח	דָּכ	דָּךְ	דָּט	דַּח
וּו	זָב	בּוּ	וּב	בּוּן	בּוּ
טַבֵּמ	מַטָּס	לֵים	מִחָל	טוּים	טַבֵּם
וַבֵּה	בִּדֵּךְ	כָּכָה	בְּכָא	בַּכָּא	וְחָה
אוֹכָא	הֶכָה	חוֹכָא	הוֹבָה	כוֹכָה	חֶכָה
אֶלָה	אֵזָא	אוֹלָד	אֵילָה	הוֹלָה	אֶלָא
זוֹכָה	זַי	זוֹלֵי	זוֹנֵי	זַי	זַי

Match the handwritten letter with the printed letter:

ל	י
פ	ב
ג	כ
י	ף
ב	ז

ד	א
ח	ז
ז	י
ט	ח
מ	צ
נ	ט

Vowel Introduction:

The Kubootz -



The Kubootz says "oo" as in **blue**.

הּ דּ גּ בּ בּ אּ

hoo doo goo voo boo oo

The Shurook -



The Shurook says "oo" as in **blue**.

מוּ לוּ כּוּ נוּ זוּ וּוּ

moo loo koo noo zoo voo

The *Shurook*, like the *Holam* (וּ) that we learned earlier, uses the letter Vav.

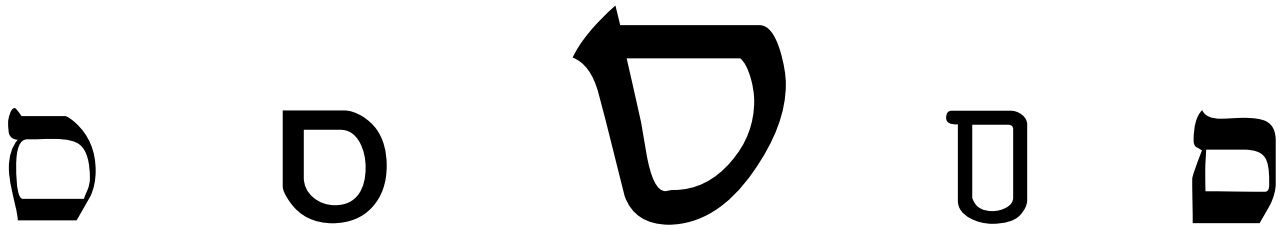
Practice reading:

לְ גַ אֵלֵי פְלוּ פֶבֶד
נוּ בּוּל דּוּד יוּלִי בּוּבָה
יְחוּדֵי גְדוּל מוּזָל חוּם
טוּבָה אַחוּז אֵבֶה צוּבָה

This is the letter SAMEH.

It is the fifteenth letter in the *Aleph Bet*.

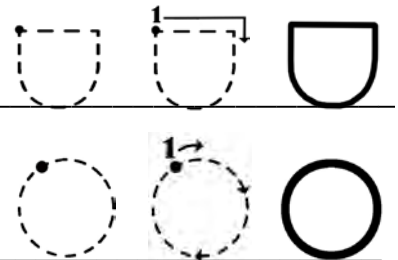
Sameh says "s" as in sun and represents the number sixty.



The handwritten ס (Sameh) looks like this:



Practice writing Sameh:



*** ס סו ס סו ס סו ס סו ס ***

Here are a few Hebrew words for you to read:

dense - סְמִידָה	soap - סַבּוֹן
sign, symbol - סִימָן	secret - סוֹד

Write these words in handwriting: _____

name: Sameh

sound: 's'

number: sixty

א ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י כ ל מ נ ס ע פ צ ק ר ש ת

Find and circle all 18 Samehs: (9 print & 9 handwritten)



How many *Lameds* can you find? _____

How many *Bets* can you find? _____

See below for look-alike letters:



What letters are these? _____ / _____

What is the difference between them?

Write them in handwriting: _____

The *Sameh* will never be completely square as the *Mem Sofit* will usually be.

Review:

Practice reciting the *Aleph Bet* so far:

א ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י כ ל מ נ ס

Practice until you can recite it by heart.

Practice seeing the difference between the *Mem Sofit* and *Sameh*:

Circle the letters that sound like the letter to the right.

ס	ם	ם	ס	ם	ו	פ	ס	ס	ם	m
פ	ס	ם	ו	ס	ם	ס	ס	ם	ס	s

Practice reading:

Take note of *Sameh* and *Mem Sofit*:

If it's not at the end of the word it can only be a *Sameh*.

If it's at the end of the word it will usually be a *Mem Sofit*.

נִסְתָּם יָסַח חָסַח חָסָם חָסָה
מִיָּסָה אָסָה אָסָה אָסָה אָסָה
בָּסָה סָמָן סָמָן סָמָן סָמָן סָמָן

Write these words from above in handwriting, practice the *Mem Sofit* & *Sameh*:

בָּסָה אָסָה אָסָה מִיָּסָה

Read these words, then write them in handwriting:

חֲזוֹן אֶחָד בְּגוֹד הוֹנֵס טֶפֶס
חַם חֶלֶם גָּם מֵיִם אָדָם

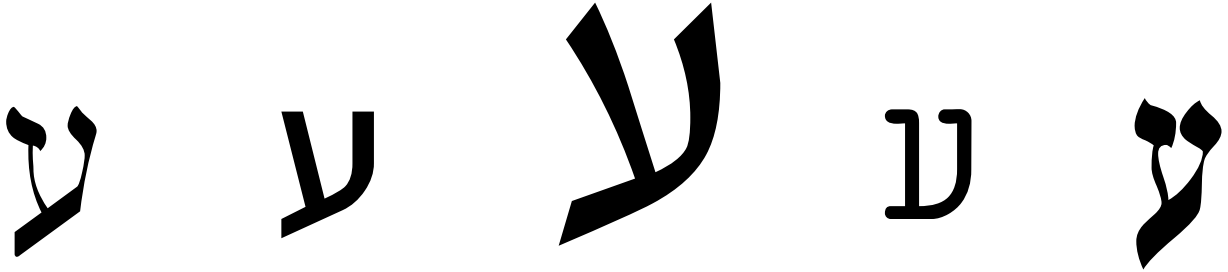
Find the words you wrote above in the word search below:

ח	כ	ל	ז	ל	ע	צ	ל	ב	ל
ב	ו	צ	צ	ה	ף	י	ח	ב	ע
ו	ו	פ	י	כ	ב	ל	צ	ו	ה
ן	צ	ו	ע	ב	ח	צ	ב	ה	כ
י	ט	צ	ו	ף	ה	פ	ח	ל	ף
פ	ח	ו	צ	ל	צ	ט	י	ט	כ
צ	ל	ב	י	ו	ך	ו	ה	ח	צ
פ	ע	ט	ף	ן	ל	ו	ב	י	ה
ל	י	פ	ב	פ	י	ב	ל	ב	ע
צ	ו	ו	ב	ה	ל	ב	פ	ף	ח

This is the letter AYIN.

It is the sixteenth letter in the *Aleph Bet*.

Ayin is a silent letter and represents the number seventy.



The handwritten א looks like this:



Practice writing Ayin:



*** ע ע ע ע ע ע ע ע ע ע ***

Here are a few Hebrew words for you to read:

world - עוֹלָם	pen - עֵט
gentle - עָדִין	cake - עוּגָה

Write these words in handwriting: _____

name: *Ayin*
sound: silent
number: seventy

אבגדהוזהטיכלמנסעפצקרשת

Find and circle all 18 Ayins: (9 print & 9 handwritten)

ע	י	ו	א	ז	י	ס	ע
ו	ב	ס	ז	ו	ע	ז	י
י	ז	ז	י	פ	י	ה	א
ע	י	ו	י	ס	א	ע	ז
ו	ע	ס	ו	ד	ז	י	ה
י	א	ה	י	ז	ם	ב	ז
ע	י	ז	ז	ס	ע	י	פ
ס	ז	ם	ע	י	ז	ז	ס

How many *Samehs* can you find? _____
 How many *Yuds* can you find? _____

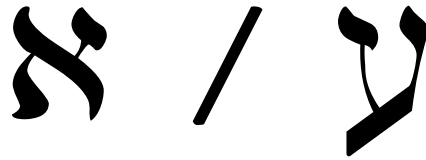
Practice reading:

עַם עֶבֶד עֶגוּל עֵדוֹן עוֹלָם עוֹנֵג פַּעַס
 אֶלֶן אֵלִי אֵימָה אֵימָה אֵימָה אֵימָה

Draw the vowels:

Kamatz: _____ Pata h: _____ Tzeireh: _____
 Segol: _____ Shurook: _____ Kubootz: _____
 Holam: _____ / _____ Heerik: _____

Both of these letters have no sound:



What letters are these? _____ / _____

They are both silent letters (although the *Ayin* has more of a guttural sound). They are both silent when at the end of a word and use the sound of the vowel with which it is paired.

Write them in handwriting: _____

Practice reading:

אָב	עֵב	אֵם	עֵם	אֵם	עֵם
אֵב	אֵבֵד	עֵבֵד	עֵבֵה	אֵבֵא	
אָל	עֵל	אֵל	עֵל	אֵל	עֵל

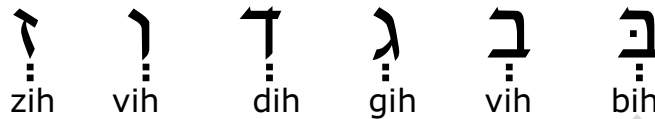
Match the print to the handwriting:

אֵבֵד	אֵבֵא
אֵבֵה	עֵבֵה
אֵבֵה	עֵבֵד
אֵבֵד	אֵבֵד

The *Shva* looks like a vowel,
but is not technically a vowel.

The Shva :

The *Shva* says "i" as in indigo, but
sometimes the *Shva* is silent.



There are many rules for the *Shva*, but for the simpler purposes of this workbook, here is an overview:

- Think of the *Shva* as an ending or beginning of a syllable. For example: If you see the *Shva* at the beginning of a word, or beginning of a syllable, you pronounce it as "i" (*Shva Na* or Mobile *Shva*). If it's at the end of a syllable, or at the end of a word you don't pronounce it (*Shva Nah* or Resting *Shva*). When the *Shva* is not pronounced (or is silent) you simply say the sound of the letter it rests under.
- The guttural letters (א, ח, ע) never receive a *Shva Na* and rarely receive a *Shva Nah*. This is the reason you see the *hataf* vowels only under the guttural letters. For example: אֵי, חֵי, עֵי.
- The *Shva Na*, Mobile *Shva*, is considered a half-sound and the *Shva Nah*, Resting *Shva*, is considered a zero-sound.

gi'lee' da - גִּלְיָדָה

bi'hee' nam - בִּחְנָם

ayh (not ayh'i) - אֵיךְ

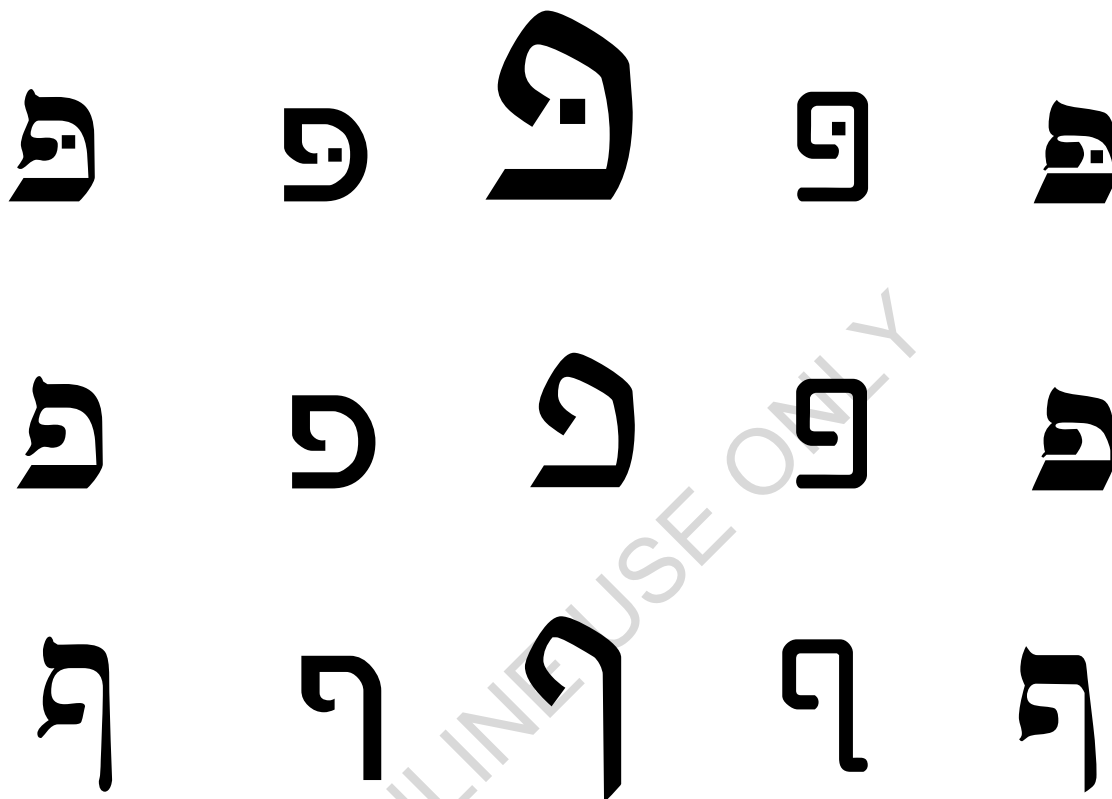
la'mad' nu (not la' ma' di' nu) - לְמַדְנוּ

av' dih'hem (not a' vi' di' hem) - עִבְדֵיכֶם

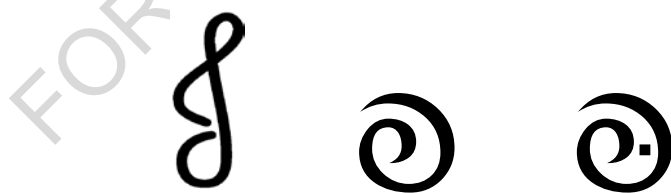


Please visit www.HebrewBasics.com for audio/video companion to the *Shva*.

This is the letter (family) *PAY/FAY/FAY SOFIT*.
It is the seventeenth letter in the *Aleph Bet*.
Pay says "p" as in pie, *Fay* says "f" as in fall.
Each member of the *Pay* family represents the number eighty.



The handwritten פ (Pay), פ (Fay), and the ף (Fay Sofit) look like this:



The *Pay* and *Fay* are the same letter with two different pronunciations.
The dot (*dagesh*) in the letter changes it's sound.
It will always have a *dagesh* at the beginning of the word (פ),
at the end of a word it will use the *Fay sofit* (ף),
and in the middle could be either (פ, פ) depending on the circumstance.

אבגדהוזהטיכלמנסעפצקרשת

Find and circle all 18 Letters in the *Pay family* (9 print & 9 handwritten):

ב	י	כ	ף	ה	י	ח	פ
ס	ח	ף	א	כ	כ	ט	י
י	ף	ל	י	פ	י	כ	א
כ	י	ו	ט	ח	ף	מ	ט
כ	ט	ע	ו	פ	ז	י	ה
פ	כ	ף	י	ז	פ	ח	ע
ס	י	ז	ט	ג	כ	י	פ
ף	ח	ז	פ	ף	ז	ד	ף

How many *Hets* can you find? _____

How many *Hafs* can you find? _____

Read words with the *Pay*, *Fay* and *Fay Sofit*:

פַּעַם פְּסִיגָה פְּסִיּוֹן פָּנָס פְּנִינָה
 פְּנָה פְּלִיג פְּלָג פֶּדַף פִּיף עוֹף
 מְלַפֵּף חֲלָף לְפִיכֵד עָף חֲפוּף
 סוֹף מִדְּפִי מְפוּלָג אָף גְּפוֹן דְּלָף
 יוֹפִי עֵפֶאָה עֶפֶס עוֹף נוֹפֵף

Review:

Practice reciting the *Aleph Bet* so far:

א ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י כ ל מ נ ס ע פ

Practice until you can recite it by heart.

Write the letters in handwriting:

See below for look-alike letters:

ף / פ (פ)

What handwritten letters are these? _____ / _____

What is the difference between them?

Practice reading these words (If the word seems long, break it up and read it slowly):

פְּעָמִים עֵיף נְעִים אֲגוּדָל אוֹטוֹבוֹס
עֲנָבִים פְּלִל עֲגַבְנִיה מְלַפְפוֹן
כְּנִיסָה מִזְלַג לְטָאָה כְּלוּם חֲמָאָה
כַּחוֹל הַיּוֹס חוֹלָה כֵּף יֵאִין

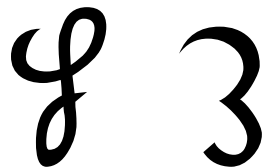
Write these words from above in handwriting:

עֵיף פְּלִל כַּחוֹל נְעִים

This is the letter *TZADI* / *TZADI SOFIT*.
It is the eighteenth letter in the *Aleph Bet*.
Tzadi says "tz" as in ritz.
The *Tzadi* represents the number ninety.



The handwritten צ (*Tzadi*) and ץ (*Tzadi Sofit*) looks like this:



name: *Tzadi* / *Tzadi Sofit*
sound: 'tz'
number: ninety

א ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י כ ל מ נ ס ע פ צ ק ר ש ת

Practice writing Tzadi and Tzadi sofit

*** צ צ צו צ צו צ צ צ צ ***

Here are a few Hebrew words for you to read:

side - צד	army - צבא
tree - עץ	crowded - צפוף

Write these words in handwriting: _____

See below for look-alike letters:



What letters are these? _____ / _____

What is the difference between them?

Write them in handwriting: _____

א ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י כ ל מ נ ס ע פ צ ק ר ש ת

Find and circle all 18 Letters in the *Tzadi family* (9 print & 9 handwritten):

ע	י	צ	א	צ	י	ו	צ
ץ	ב	י	צ	ו	ף	ז	י
י	ף	ע	י	פ	י	ה	א
צ	י	צ	א	ה	א	מ	ף
ו	ץ	א	צ	ד	צ	י	ה
י	א	ה	י	ז	ו	ף	ע
צ	י	ע	ף	ג	ד	ץ	א
י	צ	ז	פ	י	צ	ע	צ

How many *Ayins* can you find? _____
 How many *Alephs* can you find? _____

Practice reading:

צִיב צְלוּם צֵא צָבוּעַ בַּחוּץ בִּיצָה
 צָר צָפוֹן צָעַד פּוֹחַד מִפָּץ פֶּה מִיץ
 צִפּוֹרִים צִלְצִל צִי צִלְצִל צִלְצִל

Practice seeing the difference between the *Tzadi* and *Ayin*:
 Circle the five letters that sound like the sounds to the right.
 (Remember the sound-alike letters we learned.)

ע	צ	ע	ץ	ע	צ	ח	ע	צ	Tz
ט	א	צ	א	ע	צ	צ	א	צ	Silent

See below for look-alike hand written letters:

3 / 3

What letters are these? _____ / _____

What is the difference between them? _____

ף / ם / ם

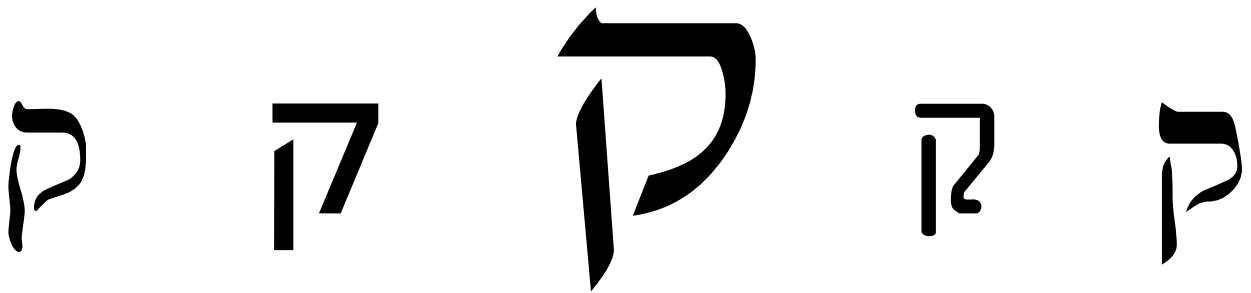
What letters are these? _____ / _____ / _____

What is the difference between them? _____

Practice writing each letter in handwritten form, say each letter as you write it:

_____	ף	_____	lc
_____	ן	_____	נ
_____	פ	_____	ע
_____	ך	_____	3
_____	ך	_____	ד
_____	ו	_____	י
_____	ז	_____	ב
_____	ח	_____	ה
_____	ט	_____	ו
_____	3	_____	,
_____	ף	_____	ו
_____		_____	נ

This is the letter *KOOF*.
 It is the nineteenth letter in the *Aleph Bet*.
Koof says "k" as in kite and represents the number one hundred.



The handwritten ק (koof or kof) looks like this:



Practice writing Koof:



*** ק ק ק ק ק ק ק ק ק ק ***

Here are a few Hebrew words for you to read:

coffee - קַפָּה	got, received - קִבַּל
jump - קָפַץ	flour - קִמַּח

Write these words in handwriting: _____

name: *Koof (Kof)*
 sound: 'k'
 number: one hundred

א ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י כ ל מ נ ס ע פ צ ק ר ש ת

Find and circle all 18 Koofs: (9 print & 9 handwritten)



How many *Pays* can you find? _____
 How many *Hays* can you find? _____

Here are letters that sound the same:



What letters are these? _____ / _____
 They both sound like the letter 'k' as in kite.

Write them in handwriting: _____

קול פּפּפה פּוּוּץ קפּיץה פּעַד פּהוּנה קיץ

Write any two words from above in handwriting: _____ / _____

REVIEW:

In each row, circle the two nonsense words that sound the same as the nonsense word in bold on the right:

קכ	וח	פה	קד	צט	פח
אץ	צץ	אצ	אע	עט	עץ
ון	בוד	בד	וד	וה	בח
נגיו	גנב	נגב	נגו	גנו	נגו
פי	פו	פון	פוו	פון	פוב
המ	חיס	הים	הס	חם	הם
אוף	אפ	אוף	אפ	אוף	אפוף

Circle five Hebrew letters that sound similar to the English letters:

ק	ב	פ	כ	ק	ב	פ	כ	פ	ט	K
ס	ע	א	צ	ע	ד	צ	ע	י	א	Silent
ו	כ	ב	ב	ז	ו	ג	ו	ב	ב	V
נ	ן	י	ו	ן	נ	ג	ו	נ	ג	N

Recite the *Aleph Bet* so far:

א ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י כ ל מ נ ס ע פ צ ק

Practice until you can recite by heart.

Write all the letters in handwriting (add the family letters too):

Practice reading this Hebrew sentence:

”מְלִים אֵלֶּה הֵן מִדְּפֵי הַלִּמּוּד.”

“These words are from the pages we learned.”

Write the Hebrew sentence in handwriting:

Find the five words you wrote:

א	ק	ו	ו	ה	ח	א	ו	ז
ט	ה	ף	א	ו	כ	ב	ח	י
ז	ף	ע	י	ה	ב	ע	כ	מ
ח	י	מ	ו	א	ז	ח	ז	
ט	ח	י	מ	ז	ק	ף	ח	
י	ו	ה	ז	ח	כ	ו	י	א
ע	ז	ו	ז	ה	ב	ק	פ	ף
ף	א	ע	ו	ה	מ	א	ו	ט

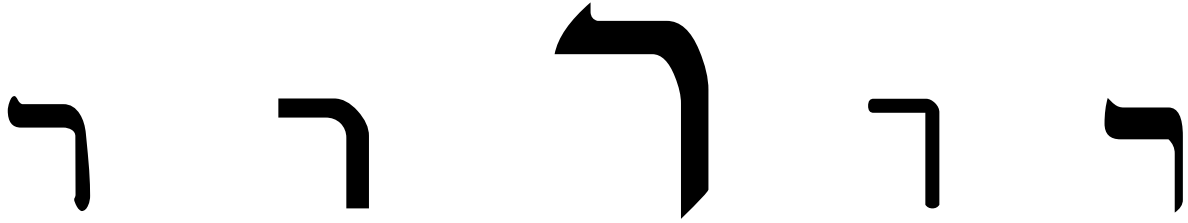
Circle three Hebrew handwritten letters that sound similar to the English letters:

ק	ז	כ	ז	ק	ז	ו	ע	ז	ז	ד
ב	א	ו	ז	ב	ה	ז	ב	ק	ע	ז

This is the letter *RESH*.

It is the twentieth letter in the *Aleph Bet*.

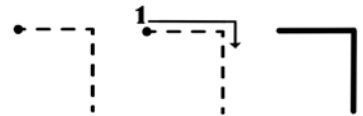
Resh says "r" as in red and represents the number two hundred.



The handwritten ר (Resh) looks like this:



Practice writing *Resh*:



*** רַ רְ רוּ רוֹ רוֹ רוֹ רוֹ רוֹ רוֹ רוֹ רוֹ רוֹ ***

Here are a few Hebrew words for you to read:

run - רָץ	wanted - רָצָה
square - רְבוּעַ	moment - רִגְעַ

Write these words in handwriting: _____

name: *Resh*

sound: 'r'

number: two hundred

א ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י כ ל מ נ ס ע פ צ ק ר ש ת

Find and circle all 18 Reshes: (9 print & 9 handwritten)

ר	ו	י	ה	ר	ק	י	ר
י	ד	ר	ר	ז	י	ר	ו
ר	ד	ף	ר	י	ה	ק	ר
י	ר	ק	ה	ר	ו	י	ר
ר	י	ז	ר	ו	א	ר	ו
ע	ב	ר	ז	י	ר	א	ר
ף	ר	ד	ג	ר	ז	ד	ה
י	ר	צ	א	פ	ז	ף	ר

How many *Haf Sofits* can you find? _____
 How many *Fay Sofits* can you find? _____

See below for look-alike letters:

ד / ר

What letters are these? _____ / _____

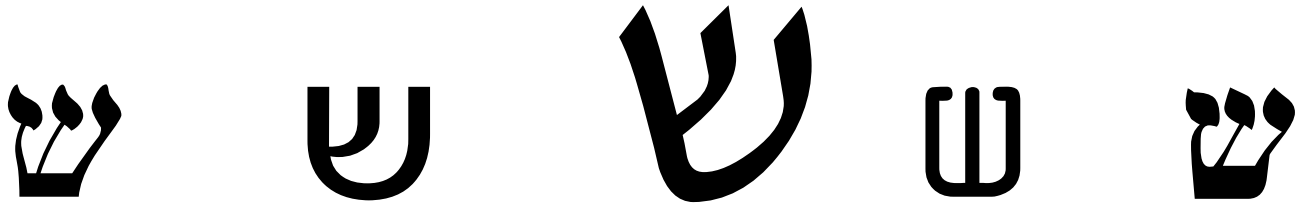
What is the difference between them?

Write them in handwriting: _____

Circle the five Reshes:

ר	ד	ר	ד	ד	ד	ר	ד	ר	ר	ד
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

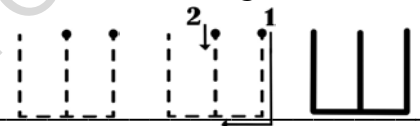
This is the letter (family) *SHIN/SIN*.
 It is the twenty-first letter in the *Aleph Bet*.
Shin says "sh" as in shell, the *Sin* says "s" as in sand,
 they each represent the number three hundred.



The handwritten *ש* (*Shin /Sin*) looks like this:



Practice writing *Shin/Sin*:



The *Shin* says "sh" as in shell and has a dot on the top right: *שׁ* *שׁ*

The *Sin* says "s" as in sand and has a dot on the top left: *שׂ* *שׂ*

*** *שׁ* *שׁ* *שׁ* *שׁ* *שׁ* *שׁ* *שׁ* *שׁ* *שׁ* *שׁ* ***

*** *שׂ* *שׂ* *שׂ* *שׂ* *שׂ* *שׂ* *שׂ* *שׂ* *שׂ* *שׂ* ***

Here are a few Hebrew words for you to read:

name - <i>שֵׁם</i>	Peace, Hi, Bye - <i>שָׁלוֹם</i>
clock, watch - <i>שָׁעוֹן</i>	field - <i>שָׂדֵה</i>

Write these words in handwriting: _____

name: *Shin / Sin*

sound: 'sh' / 's'

number: three hundred

א ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י כ ל מ נ ס ע פ צ ק ר ש ת

Find and circle all 18 *Shins/Sins*: (9 print & 9 handwritten)

כ	ש	ק	א	ה	ש	ו	ש
ש	ב	י	ש	כ	נ	ש	י
י	ש	ה	י	ש	י	ה	ק
ה	י	ש	י	ה	ש	מ	ש
ש	ק	א	ש	ד	ק	י	ה
י	א	כ	י	ז	ש	ב	ש
ק	י	ז	ש	ש	ד	י	פ
י	ש	ז	כ	י	ז	ד	כ

How many *Koofs* can you find? _____
 How many *Kafs* can you find? _____

Practice seeing the difference between the *Shin* and the *Sin*:

שׁ שׂ ש׃ שׄ שׅ ש׆ שׇ ש׈ ש׉ שׁוּ שׂוּ ש׃וּ שׄוּ שׅוּ ש׆וּ שׇוּ ש׈וּ ש׉וּ

Here are letters that sound the same:



What letters are these? _____ / _____
 They both sound like the letter 's' as in sand.

Write them in handwriting: _____

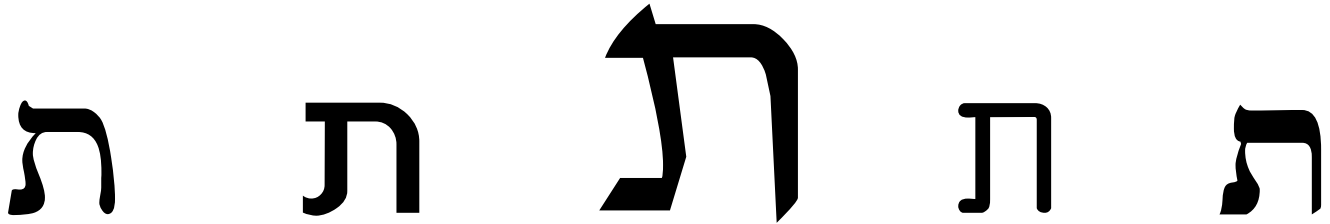
Practice reading:

שְׁמַיִם סוּדָר נְשֵׂא סוּחַר נְשִׂיא שְׂיָחָה

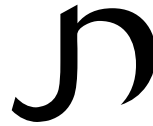
This is the letter *TAV*.

It is the twenty-second letter in the *Aleph Bet*.

Tav says "t" as in true and represents the number four hundred.



The handwritten **ת** (*Tav*) looks like this:



Practice writing *Tav*:



*** תְּ תֵּ תוֹ תֹּ תָּ תִּ תִּ תִּ תִּ ***

Here are a few Hebrew words for you to read:

nine - תִּשְׁעַ	a letter / a sign - אֹת
Hebrew - עִבְרִית	thanks/thank you - תּוֹדָה

Write these words in handwriting: _____

The *Tav* will always have a *dagesh* (dot) if it is at the beginning of a word, sometimes in the middle or end of the word. In Modern Hebrew, the *dagesh* does not change the sound of the *Tav*.

Note: Some Ashkenazi Jews will pronounce the **תְּ** as "t" and the **תֹּ** as "s."

תֵּ / תְּ

name: *Tav*

sound: 't'

number: four hundred

א ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י כ ל מ נ ס ע פ צ ק ר ש ת

Find and circle all 18 Tavs: (9 print & 9 handwritten)

ב	צ	ו	ת	נ	י	ת	ת
נ	ת	י	ז	ו	נ	צ	י
צ	ז	ת	י	ת	י	ה	א
ת	י	נ	י	ה	א	ת	ת
ו	פ	ת	צ	ת	ז	צ	ה
צ	ת	ה	נ	ז	ת	ב	ת
ת	נ	ז	ת	ג	ד	ת	פ
צ	ה	ת	פ	י	נ	צ	י

How many Nuns can you find? _____

How many Tzadis can you find? _____

Here are letters that sound alike:

ט / ת

What letters are these? _____ / _____

They both sound like the letter 't' as in tent.

Write them in handwriting: _____

Practice reading:

תָּא תּוֹת תּוֹמֵךְ תְּהוּדָה תְּשׁוּבָה
טְרִיּוֹת טָרֵף טְעוֹת טִיֶּסֶת טִבְעַת

REVIEW:

Practice reading:

אחת=1 שְׁתַּיִם=2 שְׁלוֹשׁ=3 אַרְבַּע=4 חֲמִשׁ=5

שֵׁשׁ=6 שִׁבְעַ=7 שְׁמוֹנֶה=8 תִּשְׁעַ=9 עָשָׂר=10

שְׁלוֹם סְלִיחָה בְּבִקְשָׁה תּוֹדָה לְהִתְרָאוֹת אֲנִגְלִית יִשְׂרָאֵל

Write the words from above in handwriting with their translation. The top lines are the numbers. You can find the words on the bottom line on page 91.

_____ שְׁלוֹשׁ _____ שְׁתַּיִם one _____ אחת אחת

_____ שֵׁשׁ _____ חֲמִשׁ _____ אַרְבַּע

_____ תִּשְׁעַ _____ שְׁמוֹנֶה _____ שִׁבְעַ

_____ סְלִיחָה _____ שְׁלוֹם _____ עָשָׂר

_____ יִשְׂרָאֵל _____ לְהִתְרָאוֹת

_____ תּוֹדָה _____ אֲנִגְלִית _____ בְּבִקְשָׁה

Find the words you wrote:

א	ז	ב	ש	ת	'	ף	א	נ	א
ר	ס	ז	א	'	ה	ח	נ	ש	ב
ב	ף	ס	ו	ף	ש	ה	ז	ת	ב
ז	ה	ו	נ	א	ה	ף	ף	'	ק
פ	ק	ר	ה	'	ס	ה	'	ס	ש
ח	צ	ה	ב	ו	ף	ת	ת	ז	ה
א	ף	א	ר	ש	'	ר	ש	ז	ו
ש	ו	ף	ש	ה	ח	א	ף	ס	ן
ס	ה	צ	ו	ת	ה	ו	ף	ז	צ
א	ז	ש	ת	צ	ה	ת	ח	א	ב

Foreign sounds in the Hebrew language:

- For all Hebrew words you read, the *Zayin* says "z" as in zip. The sound "j" as in the French name Jacques does not exist in the Hebrew language, but it has been adapted into the Hebrew language to say foreign words by using the *Zayin with an apostrophe* - like this: ז' / ז'. For example: ז'ק says Jacques.
- For all Hebrew words you read, the *Gimmel* says "g" as in go. The sound "j" as in Julie or George does not exist in the Hebrew language, but it has been adapted into the Hebrew language to say foreign words by using the *Gimmel with an apostrophe* - like this: ג' / ג'. For example: ג'וליי says Julie.
- For all Hebrew words you read, the *Tzadi* says "tz" as in ritz. The sound "ch" as in Charlie does not exist in the Hebrew language, but it has been adapted into the Hebrew language to say foreign words by using the *Tzadi with an apostrophe* - like this: צ' / צ'. For example: צ'רלי says Charlie.

When the *Patah* (ְ) is at the end of the word, the rule is that you pronounce the vowel first then the consonant. For example the word נוֹה, you'll read it as No'ah.

Say the No' - נו and then the vowel ah' - אַ, then the h' for ה.

This is called the *Patah Ganoov*.

Sa'may' ah - שְׁמַחַּהּ No' ah - נוֹה No' a' - נוֹעַ

Try to read these words:

מִפְתָּח יוֹדֵעַ שׁוֹמֵעַ רוּחַ אֲבֹתֵיךְ גְבוּהַ מִגְבֵּיהַ פֶּחַ

There are words in English that don't exist in Hebrew, so Hebrew "mimics" the English words. Here are a few examples: (Try to find the English words below.)

טְרוֹמְבוֹן יוֹדֵל טִיפ טְרִיו טוֹסֵט
תֵּה רַדִּיו קְאוֹבוֹי פִּזֵּל טֶלְסְקוֹפ

cowboy yodel toast tip puzzle radio trombone trio telescope tea

The word כָּל, which means "all," is an example of the *Kamatz Katan* (or the small *kamatz*): The word כָּל, although we would think to read it as "Kal" based on what we learned, because it's a *Kamatz Katan*, it is pronounced "Kol."

Here are a few more examples of words that have a *Kamatz Katan* :

צְהָרִים* חֲכָמָה חֲפָשִׁי תְּכָנָה תְּכָנִית

*When the *Kamatz* comes before a *Hataf Kamatz*, it is a *Kamatz Katan*.

Throughout the workbook we saw that there are numbers associated with each of the letters, for example the letter *Kaf* represents the number twenty.

Here is a review of the numbers that each letter represents. Please notice that after the first ten letters, the numbers represented are NOT simply the numerical order of the letters are in the *Aleph Bet*.

10-י 9-ט 8-ח 7-ז 6-ו 5-ה 4-ד 3-ג 2-ב 1-א
 90-צ 80-פ 70-ע 60-ס 50-נ 40-מ 30-ל 20-כ
 400-ת 300-ש 200-ר 100-ק

If you want to write the number 21 in Hebrew, you would write:

"כ"א"

This system is used when breaking up the *Tanach* (Bible) into *pasukim* (or parts),

Gematria is the study of the numerical values associated with words.

Here are some examples/exercises:

1. First grade is written **בֵּיתָה א'**
 Second grade is written **בֵּיתָה ב'**
 How would you write third grade? _____ (Write in handwriting.)
2. The numerical value of **חַי** (life) is 18.
 You take the (8) **ח** and add (10) **י**: $8 + 10 = 18$
 Find the numerical value of the word **שָׁלוֹם**:
 _____ = _____ + _____ + _____ + _____
3. Here is a neat fact about the forefather Avraham:
 Please find the numerical value of **אַבְרָהָם**.
 _____ = _____ + _____ + _____ + _____ + _____
 There are a total of 613 Mitzvot (commandments from G-d)
 Avraham was the embodiment of all the "to do" / "positive" *mitzvot*.
 How many "to do" *mitzvot* were there? _____ (Hint: The number you got above that is equal to **אַבְרָהָם**.)
 How many "not to do" *mitzvot* were there? _____ (Hint: Subtract "The number equal to **אַבְרָהָם**" from 613.)
 This shows us that everything he did was good. He didn't have to think about what he shouldn't do because he was too busy doing the right thing!
4. What is the numerical value of your *Hebrew* name? _____

Now that you can read, here are some common words for you to learn:

Common words / Phrases:

hello/goodbye/peace	שָׁלוֹם
excuse me/sorry	סְלִיחָה
please/you're welcome	בְּבִקְשָׁה
thank you	תּוֹדָה
thank you very much	תּוֹדָה רַבָּה
see you later	לְהִתְרָאוֹת
yes	כִּן
no	לֹא
maybe	אוּלַּי
to life! / cheers!	לְחַיִּים
here	פֹּה
there	שָׁם
name / my name	שֵׁם / שְׁמִי
of	שֶׁל
mine	שְׁלִי
yours (m.s.)	שְׁלָךְ
yours (f.s.)	שְׁלָךְ
good	טוֹב / טוֹבָה
Hebrew	עִבְרִית
English	אֲנְגְלִית

Personal Pronouns:

I	אֲנִי
you (m.s.)	אַתָּה
you (f.s.)	אַתְּ
he	הוא
she	היא
we	אֲנַחְנוּ
you (m.p.)	אַתֶּם
you (f.p.)	אַתֶּן
they (m)	הֵם
they (f)	הֵן

Questions:

who	מִי
what	מַה/מָה
where (is)	אֵיפֹה
to where	לָאן
why	לָמָה/מֵדוּעַ
when	מָתַי
how much	כַּמָּה
how	אֵיךְ
which	אֵיזָה/אֵיזוֹ
which (plural)	אֵילוּ



Mazel Tov

מַזֵּל טוֹב

Congratulations!

Now you can
Read, Write and Recite the Hebrew Alphabet!

REFERENCE PAGE 1

The Vowels:

The vowels in the *Aleph Bet* are not letters but marks that appear under, above or in the middle of the letters. Once reading is advanced, vowels are not included in texts; they are used only to teach and to clarify literature or holy scriptures. (Read chart from right to left.)

as in:	Sounds like:	Looks like:	Name:
<u>A</u> qua	ah	ָ	Kamat ^z קָמָץ
<u>A</u> qua	ah	ַ	Pata ^h פַּתָּח
<u>Re</u> d	eh	ֶ	Segol סֶגוֹל
<u>Re</u> d/ <u>Gre</u> y	eh	ֵ	Tzeire ^h צֵירֵה
<u>Gre</u> en	ee	ִ	Heerik חֵירִיק
<u>Bl</u> ue	oo	ׁ	Kubootz קִבוּץ
<u>Bl</u> ue	oo	ׂ	Shurook שׁוּרוּק
<u>O</u> range	oh	׃ / ׀	Holam חוֹלָם

(The *Kamat^z* you see above is sometimes pronounced "oh". We will hardly see it in this workbook, but when you come across it, it is called a *Kamat^z Katan*, a small *kamat^z*.)

NOTE: The *Kamat^z*, *Tzeire^h*, *Holam*, and *Shurook* are long vowels. The *Pata^h*, *Segol*, and *Kubootz* are short vowels.

Diphthongs:

When the letter *Yud* is without a vowel and follows a letter with a vowel, it adds the "y" sound to the vowel.

Sounds like:	Looks like:
eye	ֵי
ooy	ׁי
ay (ehy)	ֶי
oy	ׂי

REFERENCE PAGE 2

The *Shva*:

The *Shva* is not a vowel but sometimes acts and looks like one. There are quite a few rules for the *Shva* but, to keep it simple for the purpose of this workbook, here is the *Shva* in a nutshell:

Shva Nah, שְׁוָא נָח - Resting *Shva*: If it's in the middle or the end of the word, you do not pronounce it, it is simply clarifying the end of a syllable. The letters Aleph (א), Hay (ה), Het (ח), and Ayin (ע) rarely use a *Shva Nah*.

Shva Na, שְׁוָא נָע - Verbal *Shva*: If the *Shva* is at the beginning of the word, it sounds like "i" as in Indigo and/or if there are two *Shvas* in a row anywhere in the word, the first will be a *Shva Nah* and is silent and the second one is a *Shva Na* and is pronounced, because the first one is clarifying the end of the syllable and the second one begins the next syllable. The letters Aleph (א), Hay (ה), Het (ח), and Ayin (ע) never use a *Shva Na*.

(Read chart from right to left)

as in:	Sounds like:	Looks like:	Name:
Indigo	i	וְ	Shva שְׁוָא

The *Hataf* vowels :

Because the letters Aleph (א), Hay (ה), Het (ח), and Ayin (ע) rarely use the *Shva*, we use *Hataf* vowels to compensate. You will only find the *Hataf* vowels under these four letters.

(Read chart from right to left)

as in:	Sounds like:	Looks like:	Name:
Orange	oh	וְּ	<i>Hataf Kamatz</i> חֵטף קָמָץ
Aqua	ah	וְּ	<i>Hataf Patah</i> חֵטף פָּתָח
Red	eh	וְּ	<i>Hataf Segol</i> חֵטף סֵגוֹל

Notice that the *Hataf Patah* and *Hataf Segol* sound the same as the stand alone *Patah* and *Segol* vowels. The *Hataf Kamatz* is not the regular *Kamatz* but is the *Kamatz Katan* which is found infrequently in the Hebrew language, and is pronounced "oh".

REFERENCE PAGE 3

End Letters:

In Hebrew, the word "sof" means "end." A "sofit" letter is when a letter takes on a different form at the end of a word. There are only five letters that have an end, final letter, or sofit; they are the Kaf, Mem, Nun, Pay, and Tzadi.

Kaf / <u>Haf</u> / <u>Haf Sofit</u>	ך / כ / כּ
Mem / Mem Sofit	ם / מ
Nun / Nun Sofit	ן / נ
Pay / Fay / Fay Sofit	ף / פ / פּ
Tzadi / Tzadi Sofit	ץ / צ

Letter Families:

There are seven "letter families" in the Aleph Bet. Each version of the letter in the "letter family" has the same numerical value. A few differ in sound based on the dagesh. Five of the letters have an "end letter," a sofit.

Bet / Vet	ב / בּ
Kaf / <u>Haf</u> / <u>Haf Sofit</u>	ך / כ / כּ
Mem / Mem Sofit	ם / מ
Nun / Nun Sofit	ן / נ
Pay / Fay / Fay Sofit	ף / פ / פּ
Tzadi / Tzadi Sofit	ץ / צ
Shin / Sin	שׁ / שׂ

REFERENCE PAGE 4

The *Dagesh*:

The *dagesh* is the dot in the middle of the letter. *Dagesh* (דָּגֵשׁ) in Hebrew means "stress" or "emphasis." A *dagesh* will bring emphasis to a part of the word.

When you have a *dagesh* in the letters Bet - בּ, Gimmel - גּ, Daled - דּ, Kaf - כּ, Pay - פּ, Tet - תּ, originally it would change the pronunciation of the letters. In Modern Hebrew dialect however, only the *Kaf*, *Bet* and *Pay* have pronunciation changes. This is called the *Dagesh Kal*.

פּ / פ	כּ / כ	בּ / ב
Fay / Pay	<u>H</u> af / Kaf	Vet / Bet

When any of the letters Bet (בּ), Gimmel (גּ), Dalet (דּ), Kaf (כּ), Pay (פּ), or Tav (תּ) are at the beginning of a word or the beginning of a syllable, after *Shva Nah* (שְׁוָא נָחַ), a *Dagesh Kal* is placed in them. Only these six letters receive a *Dagesh Kal*.

The other *dagesh* is called *Dagesh Hazak*, it can be found in every letter except the guttorals; *Aleph* (א), *Hay* (ה), *Het* (ח), *Ayin* (ע) and the letter *Resh* (ר).

There are many rules for the *dagesh*, but we will not discuss them because the rules are attached to grammar which we do not cover in this workbook.

Note: You may see the letter *Hay* with a dot, הּ, at the end of a word, this is not a *dagesh*, but a *mappiq*, it simply gives the *Hay* (ה) a consonantal force and lets you know that the word is a combination of two words.

There are a handful of roots in the Hebrew language that have a *mappiq* too.
ex. ג.ב.הּ.



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Review Sheet for ה-א

Recite the letters (remember to read from right to left)

א ב ג ד ה

Name the vowels:

—

—

Read these words:

אֵלֶּיךָ אֶהְיֶה אֵלֶּיךָ אֶהְיֶה אֵלֶּיךָ

Write the five words from above in handwriting:

Find the words you just wrote:

ה	א	ל	א	ע
ל	א	ל	ה	א
ל	ע	ה	ל	ל
ה	ע	א	ל	ע
ע	ל	ע	ל	א

FOR ONLINE USE ONLY

Review Sheet for י-א

Recite the letters (remember to read from right to left):

א ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י

Name the vowels (or their sounds):

— — — — —

Read these words:

אֵיזָה טָבָא אַחַד דָּאָג בָּא

Write the five words from above in handwriting:

Find the words you just wrote:

א	ט	א	ז	א
'	ז	ח	א	ב
ב	ב	ט	ח	'
ה	א	ב	ז	ב
'	ז	א	ב	ט

FOR ONLINE USE ONLY

Review Sheet for נ-נ

Recite the letters (remember to read from right to left):

א ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י כ ל מ נ

Name the vowels (or their sounds):

—	◌ִ	◌ֵ
וְ	ט	◌ִ

Read these words:

פּוֹכֵב מוֹהֵל טָנָא פְּבוֹד חוּיֵן

Write the five words from above in handwriting:

Find the words you just wrote:

כ	ו	ה	ו	א
ט	ז	ו	ב	כ
ו	ה	ב	'	ו
כ	ב	ז	ו	כ
ו	ו	ו	ח	ב

FOR ONLINE USE ONLY

Review Sheet for צ-א

Recite the letters (remember to read from right to left):

א ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י כ ל מ נ ס ע פ צ

Name the vowels:

:
וְ
—
׃
.

וְ
׃
ד
׃

Read these words:

סוּף עֵץ סוּכָּךְ צָפוֹן צְבוּעַ

Write the five words from above in handwriting:

Find the words you just wrote:

ף	ו	ו	ו	ז
'	ו	ח	כ	ב
ן	ו	פ	ז	ו
ה	כ	ב	ז	ז
'	ב	ף	ז	ה

FOR ONLINE USE ONLY

Review Sheet for א-ת

Recite the letters (remember to read from right to left):

א ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י כ ל מ נ ס ע פ צ ק ר ש ת

Name the vowels:

: ם - ם ם

 ם ם ם ם

Read these words:

שְׁלוֹם עִבְרִית לְחַיִּים תּוֹדָה אֲנִגְלִית

Write the five words from above in handwriting:

Find the words you just wrote:

ו	ס	ו	ף	ע	כ
ז	ס	ת	ח	ע	י
ב	ח	ו	'	ב	ף
ר	ז	ז	'	ר	ח
'	ז	ה	ס	ה	ב
ת	'	ף	ע	י	כ

The End.

This workbook is a Hebrew book and reads from right to left.
The first page of this workbook starts at the other end.

Other books by Michelle Geft:

- Shalom Israel
- The Aleph Bet Coloring Book
- READ HEBREW!

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Thank you very much! תודה רבה!