

Level 9

Verbs	Nouns	Adjectives	Adverbs	Misc.
לָקוּם	כּוֹלָם	בְּצַבֵּעַ	לְאִט	אֶל
לְשַׁבֵּת	קְבוּצָה	כְּחוּל	מְהֵרָה	עִכְשָׁיו
לְלַכֵּת	(ה)דִּלְת	אָדוּם	בְּמִקּוּם	רַק
לְעַצּוֹר	(ה)שׁוֹלְחָן	יָרוֹק	קְדִימָה	לֹא
לְרוּץ	(ה)כֶּסֶא	צָהוּב	אַחֲרָה	כֵּן
לְקַפּוֹץ	(ה)מוֹרָה	חוּם	יְמִינָה	וְ
לְהִסְתּוֹבֵב	(ה)מוֹרָה	שְׁחוֹר	שְׂמאלָה	עַל
לְהִצְבִּיעַ עַל...	(ה)מְדַרְיָד	לָבָן	פֹּה	עַל-יָד
לְהִצְבִּיעַ אֶל...	(ה)מְדַרְיָכָה		שָׁם	תַּחַת
לְגַעַת ב...	(ה)לוּחַ			עִם
לְהָרִים	(ה)חֲלוֹן			
לְהוֹרִיד	(ה)רְצֻפָּה			
לְשִׁים עַל...	יָדָא \ יָדִים			
לְקַחַת	רֹאשׁ			
לְתַת	רֶגֶל \ רַגְלִים			
לְקַרְוֹא	עֵינִים \ עֵינִים			
לְכַתּוֹב ב...	בֶּטֶן			
	אֶזְוֹן \ אֶזְנִים			
	פֶּה			
	כְּתִיבִים			
	עִפְרוֹן			
	טוֹשׁ			
	סִפָּר			
	כֶּפֶה	גָּדוּל \ גְּדוּלָה *		
		קָטָן \ קְטִינָה *		
		חֲדָשׁ \ חֲדָשָׁה *		

**Introducing students to adjectives also introduces them to gender differentiation in the Hebrew language.*

All Hebrew nouns have a gender. Most words that end in a *Hey* are feminine (like קְבוּצָה or רְצֻפָּה). But there are nouns that can be hard to identify as masculine or feminine because they are “irregular.” For example, paired body parts (like יָד) are feminine. The challenge in introducing adjectives is that it (the adjective) plus the noun need to be “in agreement.” A feminine noun is matched to an adjective in feminine form and a masculine noun is matched with an adjective in masculine form.

To not confuse our beginning Hebrew learners, HTM uses adjectives connected only with regular nouns. To increase the available nouns to match with an adjective, children should not only have learned most of the Foundational Levels, but also learned other nouns from the Holiday, Prayer/Blessing and Synagogue units.

Care should be taken to use only nouns that are regular (i.e., one should introduce **כִּפָּה גְדוֹלָה** and not **אֵן גְדוֹלָה** because the former is regular, while the latter sounds as if it should take the masculine adjective, but it does not). To learn which nouns are and are not regular, see Appendix A (page 63).

Remember that YOU are the one matching the noun with its adjective in either feminine or masculine form. While you will want to begin your lesson in English to explain the idea of feminine and masculine adjectives, once you start your warm-up, use only Hebrew. Your learners just have to *recognize* that the adjective they are hearing means either big, small or new. **Introduce all three words in masculine form first and then in a later lesson introduce the feminine form.**

Word to be introduced	Options for illustrating the word. Consider objects, actions, photos, etc.
גְדוֹל \ גְדוֹלָה	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Point to really big items that are identified as masculine in Hebrew - simply say גְדוֹל (don't name the item itself). It would help learners learn the difference between גְדוֹל and קָטָן if you have the same kinds of objects, some big and some small. Point to the item that is big and say גְדוֹל. Point to the item that is small and say קָטָן.
קָטָן \ קָטָנָה	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Point to really small items that are identified as masculine in Hebrew - simply say קָטָן (don't name the item itself). It would help learners learn the difference between גְדוֹל and קָטָן if you have the same kinds of objects, some big and some small.
חֲדָשׁ \ חֲדָשָׁה	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Point to obviously new items that are identified as masculine in Hebrew - simply say חֲדָשׁ (don't name the item itself). Feel free to add the word לֹא to the word so the “not new” phrase is לֹא חֲדָשׁ.

When you integrate learning, direct students to run, jump, turn, point, lift up, take items that are large, small and new. For example:



לְרוֹץ אֶל סֵפֶר גְדוֹל וְלָשִׁים אֶת הַסֵּפֶר עַל כֶּסֶּא קָטָן.

לְהִצָּבֵעַ אֶל חֲנֻכָּה גְדוֹלָה. לְקַפֵּץ אֶל חֲנֻכָּה קָטָנָה.

לְתַת סֵפֶר חֲדָשׁ בְּצִבֵּעַ כָּחַל לְמַרְגָּם.

Correct word combinations include:

חֲלָה גְדוֹלָה \ חֲלָה קָטָנָה לֹאֵב גְדוֹל \ שׁוֹפָר קָטָן

חֲנֻכָּה גְדוֹלָה \ חֲנֻכָּה קָטָנָה מְדַרְיָן \ מְדַרְיָה חֲדָשָׁה

לְבִיבָה גְדוֹלָה \ לְבִיבָה קָטָנָה סֵפֶר חֲדָשׁ \ סֵפֶר לֹא חֲדָשׁ

כֶּסֶּא חֲדָשׁ \ כֶּסֶּא לֹא חֲדָשׁ

