

# ט"ו בשבט

(Students should have already completed Foundational Level 6 so that they know the word לְתַת (Terms marked with \* may already be familiar to your students from other experiences).

	Verbs	Nouns	Adjectives	Adverbs	Misc.
Option 1 <b>Tree and fruit, plus the blessing for fruit</b>		פְּרִי עֵץ פְּרִי הָעֵץ			
Option 2 <b>Specific fruits</b>		*תפוח תפוז אגס  רמון תאנה זית			*Students may have learned the word for apple during a <i>Rosh Hashanah</i> HTM lesson.

## Option 1: Tree and Fruit, plus the blessing for fruit

Use the script planning worksheet to help brainstorm what you need to review. The chart, below, gives clues for how to introduce new vocabulary.

Word to be introduced	Options for illustrating the word. Consider objects, actions, photos, etc.
פְּרִי	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use actual fruit, toy-fruit or decorative-fruit, or photos. If using photos, make sure only ONE fruit is in each picture since this word is singular.</li> <li>For integrating learning, offer pictures or props that are not fruit - show each and say לא פְּרִי.</li> </ul>
עֵץ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Go outside and interact with real trees.</li> <li>Place a large tree branch in a pot as if it's an actual tree (i.e., NOT lying down like a branch).</li> <li>Set up posters around the room with various kinds of trees, especially those that grow in Israel. A set of pictures of trees, fruit and planting trees may be downloaded from <a href="http://www.hebrewthroughmovement.org/tu-bishvat.html">http://www.hebrewthroughmovement.org/tu-bishvat.html</a>.</li> </ul>
פְּרִי הָעֵץ	First teach both of these words separately (see above), then combine the two as פְּרִי הָעֵץ. Either point to <u>one</u> fruit on a tree OR hold up a fruit to a tree's branch - say פְּרִי הָעֵץ. This will help children better understand the Hebrew in the blessing over fruit.

Use commands such as these to integrate learning:

- #2**  
**קְבוּצָה ב' - לְהַצְבִּיעַ אֶל פְּרֵי תַחַת הַשֵּׁלֶחָן.**  
 לְקוֹם וּלְהַסְתוֹבֵב אֶל הַשֵּׁלֶחָן. לְעַצֵּר.  
 לְקַחַת פְּרִי.  
 לְשִׁים פְּרִי עַל הָרֵאשׁ.  
 לְהַסְתוֹבֵב תַּחַת פְּרִי. לְעַצֵּר.  
 לְשִׁים פְּרִי עַל הַיָּד וְלִקְפֹּץ. לְעַצֵּר.  
 לְלַכֵּת אֶל עַץ וְלְשִׁים פְּרִי תַחַת הָעֵץ וְלִשְׁבֹּת.

- #1**  
**קְבוּצָה א' - לְקוֹם וְלַלְכֵת אֶל עֵץ.**  
 לְגַעַת בְּעֵץ.  
 לְהַצְבִּיעַ עַל פְּרִי.  
 לְקַחַת פְּרִי וְלְשִׁים פְּרִי עַל הָרֵאשׁ.  
 לְשִׁים פְּרִי תַחַת הַשֵּׁלֶחָן.  
 לְרוּץ אֶל הַדֶּלֶת.  
 לְשַׁבֵּת עַל כִּסֵּא.



- #3**  
**קְבוּצָה ג' - לְקַפֵּץ אֶל פְּרֵי הָעֵץ.**  
 לְהַצְבִּיעַ עַל פְּרֵי הָעֵץ.  
 לְקַחַת פְּרִי הָעֵץ.  
 לְלַכֵּת אֶל הַדֶּלֶת וְלְשִׁים פְּרִי עַל-יַד הַדֶּלֶת.  
 לְקַחַת פְּרִי וּלְהַסְתוֹבֵב בְּמַקוֹם. לְעַצֵּר.  
 לְרוּץ אֶל כִּסֵּא וְלְשִׁים פְּרִי הָעֵץ עַל הַכִּסֵּא.  
 לְשַׁבֵּת עַל הָרֵצֶפֶה.

Consider ending this lesson by giving children some fruit\* slices then together saying the blessing over fruit.

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה ה', אֱלֹהֵינוּ מִלְּךָ הָעוֹלָם, בּוֹרֵא פְּרֵי הָעֵץ.

When done, ask the children what they now understand the blessing is telling them.

\* Note that according to Jewish tradition, fruit grows from a tree that does not renew its stem AND does not grow close to the ground. For example, one says this blessing over pears, nuts (except peanuts), grapes and olives. However, bananas, pineapples, strawberries and watermelon (which are considered fruits from a scientific standpoint) are blessed using the blessing for vegetables – they grow from the ground.

**TU BISH'VAT SAMPLE LESSON**  
 For a video of an HTM lesson that teaches the vocabulary introduced above,  
 check out:  
<https://youtu.be/m2nLfzMR6gw>



**Option 2: Specific Fruits**

Use the script planning worksheet to help brainstorm what you need to review. The chart, below, gives clues for how to introduce new vocabulary.

Word to be introduced	Options for illustrating the word. Consider objects, actions, photos, etc.
<p>תפוח תפוז אגס</p>	<p>These are all fruits with which children will be familiar (apple, orange, pear). [If choosing other “fruits of the tree” do not use a banana; see the note on the bottom of page 113.]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use actual fruit, toy- or decorative-fruit or photos. If using photos, make sure only ONE fruit is in each picture since the word you are introducing is singular. Another option - if using a photo with many pieces of fruit on a tree is to point to ONE fruit at a time. Photos for some fruits may be downloaded from: <a href="http://www.hebrewthroughmovement.org/tu-bishvat.html">http://www.hebrewthroughmovement.org/tu-bishvat.html</a>.</li> <li>• Use photos of trees with these fruits on them; point to one fruit as you say the name.</li> </ul>
<p>רמון תאנה זית</p>	<p>These are all fruits that are considered part of the Seven Species listed in the Bible (Deuteronomy 8:8) and grown in Israel (pomegranate, fig, olive).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use actual fruit, toy-fruit or decorative-fruit or photos. If using photos, make sure only ONE fruit is in each since this word is singular.</li> <li>• Use photos of trees with these fruits on them; point to one fruit as you say the name.</li> <li>• Regarding the pomegranate: Ask friends, parents, clergy if they might have a ceramic pomegranate, ritual object (like a <i>hallah</i> cover) or a piece of art with one or more on them.</li> </ul>

Use commands such as these to integrate learning:

**דוד וְשָׂרָה** - לְקוֹם וְלָרוּץ לְאֵט אֶל הַשְּׁלֶחֶן.

לְקַחַת רִמּוֹן. לְקַחַת תְּאֵנָה.

לָרוּץ אֶל כֶּסֶא וְלָשִׁים רִמּוֹן תַּחַת הַכֶּסֶא.

לָשִׁים תְּאֵנָה עַל הַכֶּסֶא.

**מִרְיָם וְטֹדִי** - לְקוֹם וּלְהִסְתַּוְּבַב אֶל כֶּסֶא.

לְקַחַת רִמּוֹן.

לָשִׁים רִמּוֹן עַל הַבָּטֹן.

לְקַפֵּץ אֶל קְבוּצָה א'. לְתַת רִמּוֹן לְמִשָּׁה וְרוּתִי.

**מִשָּׁה וְרוּתִי** - לְקַחַת רִמּוֹן.

לְהִסְתַּוְּבַב אֶל הַכֶּסֶא וְלְקַחַת תְּאֵנָה.

לָשִׁים תְּאֵנָה עַל-יַד זֵית. לְקַחַת אֶת הַזֵּית.

לָרוּץ מֵהָר אֶל אָבִי וְדִלְיָה.

לְתַת לְאָבִי וְדִלְיָה אֶת הַזֵּית וְאֶת הַרִמּוֹן.

לְלַכֵּת אֶל כֶּסֶא וְלָשֶׁבֶת.

Once children have learned *rimon*, at another time they could be shown a *rimon/rimonim* from the top of a Torah, perhaps in a regular lesson about the Torah or during a large-group *t'fillah*.

