

UNIT 4: CHECKLIST

VOCAB

- The differences in meaning between the words: זמן, פעם, שעה; different expressions with these words, such as: מה השעה.
- The doubling suffix יים _ /a-yim/
 - Groups of nouns that take the doubling suffix:
 1. Time expressions. For example: פעמיים, שנתיים
 2. Body parts. For example: עיניים, ידיים
 3. Articles of clothing. For example: מכנסיים משקפיים
 4. Other words, like: אופניים
 - 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 .
- יקר / זול
 - The difference between: יקרה / יקרים / יקרות, which refer to objects (nouns), and... יקר זה, which refers to actions (infinitives).
 - 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), מוכר, etc.

VERBS

- Know how to conjugate any פעל verb, of any גזרה, and any פיעל verb in present, past, and infinitive. Pay attention to irregular infinitives, like: לקחת, לתת.
- Verbs of גזרת ל"ה בניין פעל, גזרת ל"ה in past tense:
 - 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.
- 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 פיעל בניין — new verbs (לשחק, לבקר) as well as old ones (לדבר, לספר).
- The verb לבקר with the prepositions ב or Ø / את.
- The difference between לדבר, לספר, and לומר, and the typical prepositions that go with them.
- בניין פיעל (דיבור, טיול) and בניין פעל (כתיבה, פגישה) שם הפעולה (gerund) of

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 .
 - * (Remember that צריך and אפשר cannot be personalized with the preposition ל. Thus:
דן צריך לדבר בשקט is personalized as: דן יכול לשבת. ;
דן יכול לשבת. אפשר לשבת is personalized as: דן יכול לשבת.
- סמיכות (noun-noun phrase) vs. noun-adjective phrases.

NUMBERS

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

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