

## UNIT 5: CHECKLIST

### CONTENT

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

### VOCAB

Pay attention to specific vocab items, such as:

- הבא / העבר . Remember that these expressions follow a noun with which they agree in gender and number. Know the difference between העברה/בשנה שעברה . Know other uses of the verb עבר
- נורא, מספיק, תראה
- The difference between לומר/להגיד, לדבר, לספר
- The difference between לעלות, לקנות, לשלם
- אפילו in positive and negative contexts
- כמו and its different uses
- כל מה ש... and מה ש...
- Using the interrogative איזה 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: meaning, and how it is combined with pronoun suffixes
- 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
  - their relationship with: תמיד, משהו, הכול, לפעמים
  - פ.ע.מ. and other expressions of the root אף פעם

### VERBS

- New verbs in this unit — their meaning, infinitive, present tense, past tense (if applied), and imperative (if applied)
- Past tense of פעל verbs (in different גזרות) and פיעל verbs, inc. 4 letter roots
- Past conjugations of הפעיל and נפעל
- The uses of להיות in past tense. Pay attention to details such as:
  - the words יש/אין exist in present tense only

- the copulas הוא and נמצא exist in present tense only
- the word אי (in אי־אפשר) exists in present only
- אפשר and צריך cannot be personalized with the preposition ל...

- Imperative (ציווי)
- The future forms: גִּלְךָ, גִּצְאָ, גִּשְׁבֵּךְ
- בינוני פעול (adjectives like: כָּתוּב, פְּתוּחַ, etc.).  
Remember that these are adjectives, and as such:
  - they have 4 forms, and
  - they do not conjugate in past tense.

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