

Lesson 1 Review: מוֹדָה/מוֹדָה אֲנִי

Name: _____

1. Unscramble the opening phrase of מוֹדָה/מוֹדָה אֲנִי and write the words in the correct order.

וְקִיָּם אֲנִי מוֹדָה/מוֹדָה מֶלֶךְ לְפָנֶיךָ הָי

_____ מוֹדָה/מוֹדָה אֲנִי לְפָנֶיךָ מֶלֶךְ הָי וְקִיָּם

2. Which word in מוֹדָה/מוֹדָה אֲנִי is in the same word family as תוֹדָה? _____ מוֹדָה/מוֹדָה

What do these words mean in English? thank

3. Draw a circle around the vowel that tells us this word is for a boy or a man.

Draw a square around the vowel that tells us this word is for a girl or a woman.

מוֹדָה מוֹדָה

4. Connect each Hebrew word to the matching English.

ruler, king הָי
thank, give thanks אֲנִי
I מֶלֶךְ
living מוֹדָה/מוֹדָה

5. When do we recite מוֹדָה/מוֹדָה אֲנִי? when we rise in the morning

Why do we recite it at that time of the day? because we are thanking God for the gift of a new day.

6. Why do you think Jewish tradition teaches us to thank God every day? _____

Lesson 2 Review: בְּרָכוֹת

Name: _____

1. Use the words below to complete the blessing formula.

הָעוֹלָם מֶלֶךְ יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ אַתָּה בְּרוּךְ
הָעוֹלָם מֶלֶךְ אַתָּה בְּרוּךְ

2. Name a food over which we recite each of the following blessings:

any vegetable בּוֹרָא פְּרִי הָאֲדָמָה...
any fruit בּוֹרָא פְּרִי הָעֵץ...
cookie, cake, etc. בּוֹרָא מִיְּנֵי מְזוֹנוֹת...
bread הַמוֹצִיא לֶחֶם מִן הָאָרֶץ...

3. Write the letter of each English word next to its matching Hebrew word.

בְּרוּךְ c אַתָּה d פְּרִי a הָעוֹלָם b
a. fruit b. the world c. blessed, praised d. you

4. Circle the words with the root ברכ.

בְּרוּךְ בָּרַךְ בְּרָכָה מֶלֶךְ

Complete the sentence: Words with the root ברכ have bless or praise as part of their meaning.

5. What is the meaning of the word אָמֵן? truly; I agree

6. Describe an occasion when you would say אָמֵן. when someone else says a

blessing, such as הַמוֹצִיא

Lesson 3 Review: בְּרָכוֹת שֶׁל מִצְוָה

Name: _____

1. Number the words below in the correct order to complete the blessing formula.

אֲשֶׁר	בְּמִצְוֹתָיו	קִדְשָׁנוּ	וְצִנּוּנוּ
<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>

2. When do we recite the בְּרָכָה that ends with the following words?

before we study Torah לַעֲסוֹק בְּדַבְּרֵי תוֹרָה...
when we affix a mezuzah to a doorpost לְקַבֵּעַ מְזוּזָה...

3. Circle the root letters in each of the following words:

ק
ד
שׁ

ק
ד
שׁ

ק
ד
שׁ

ק
ד
שׁ

Write the root letters. ק ד שׁ

Complete the sentence: Words with this root have holy or set apart as part of their meaning.

4. Connect each Hebrew word to the matching English word.

and commands us	בְּמִצְוֹתָיו
with God's commandments	קִדְשָׁנוּ
makes us holy	וְצִנּוּנוּ

5. Where do we hang a מְזוּזָה? on a doorpost

What is written on the parchment inside a מְזוּזָה? the Shema and Ve'ahavta

6. Describe a "good deed" מִצְוָה you did recently. How did it make you feel? _____

Lesson 4 Review: בְּרָכוֹת שֶׁל שַׁבָּת

Name: _____

1. Why is Shabbat compared to a bride? *because they are both beautiful; because they are both loved; it is as if the Jewish people are married to Shabbat*
2. Number the words of each blessing ending in the correct order. Then write or draw the Shabbat object over which we say that blessing.



שַׁבָּת 4 נֵר 2 לְהַדְלִיק 1 שֶׁל 3 (i)



בּוֹרָא 1 הַגָּפֶן 3 פְּרִי 2 (ii)



מִן 3 הַמּוֹצִיא 1 הָאָרֶץ 4 לֶחֶם 2 (iii)

3. Why do many people have two **הַלוֹת** on their Shabbat dinner table? *to remember the Exodus from Egypt and the double portion of manna that fell on Fridays*
4. Name three occasions during the Jewish year on which we light candles.
Shabbat Hanukkah
Rosh Hashanah (or any festival)
5. When would you wish someone **שַׁבָּת שְׁלוֹם**? *any time on Shabbat*

6. Give two examples of ways you can help create **שְׁלוֹם בַּיִת** in your home.

A. _____

B. _____

Lesson 5 Review: קְדוּשָׁה

Name: _____

1. Draw a circle around the words below that have **holy** or **set apart** as part of their meaning.
 Underline the words that have **memory** as part of their meaning.

(קְדָשׁ)
לְמִקְרָאֵי
זְכוֹרֹן
(קְדָשׁוֹ)
יְשֻׁבֵת
(קְדֻשָּׁנוּ)
מִזְכִּיר
(מִקְדָּשׁ)
בְּאַהֲבָה
(קְדֻשָּׁה)
(קְדֻשַׁת)
בְּחֵרֶת

Write the three Hebrew root letters for:

a) **holy** or **set apart** ש ב ק

b) **remember** ר ב ז

2. What two events do we recall when we recite the קְדוּשָׁה?

the going out from Egypt the work of creation

3. Connect each Hebrew word to the matching English word.

holiness	(בְּ)אַהֲבָה
(in/with) love	(וּבְ)רְצוֹן
(and in/with) favor	קְדוּשָׁה

4. Whom do we remember on יוֹם הַזְכוֹרֹן? soldiers who died defending Israel

Why do you think יוֹם הַזְכוֹרֹן comes the day before יוֹם הָעֶצְמָאוֹת? _____

5. When do we recite the קְדוּשָׁה? on Shabbat and holidays

Use this answer to explain why the קְדוּשָׁה contains so many words having to do with holiness.

to emphasize the holiness of Shabbat

Lesson 6 Review: הַבְּדִלָּה

Name: _____

1. Circle the root letters in the following words: הַמְכַדִּיל הַבְּדִלָּה

Complete the sentence: Words with this root have separation as part of their meaning.

2. When do we recite הַבְּדִלָּה? at the end/close of Shabbat

3. Draw a picture illustrating the item over which we recite each הַבְּדִלָּה blessing.

בּוֹרָא פְּרִי הַגֶּפֶן



בּוֹרָא מְאוּרֵי הָאֵשׁ



בּוֹרָא מִיְיָ בְּשָׂמִים



4. When would you say נְשׁוּבֵעַ טוֹב? at the end of Havdalah; when Shabbat is over

5. Write the letter of each English word next to its matching Hebrew word.

בְּשָׂמִים b חוֹל c קִדְשׁ a אֵשׁ d

a. holy b. spices c. everyday d. fire

6. Describe how we use all five senses during הַבְּדִלָּה. taste the wine, smell the spices, see the flames, hear the blessings, touch family and friends

7. Why do you think Jewish tradition guides us to use all five senses during הַבְּדִלָּה? _____

Lesson 7 Review: בְּרָכוֹת שֶׁל יוֹם טוֹב

Name: _____

1. What do we wish one another when we say **שְׁנָה טוֹבָה וּמְתוּקָה**? a good and sweet year

2. Complete the chart below:

We say:	on the holiday of:	when we:
עַל נְטִילַת לוּלָב	Sukkot	shake lulav and etrog
נְשַׁעֲשֵׂה נְסִים לְאַבוֹתֵינוּ	Hanukkah	light the hanukkiyah
לֵישֵׁב בְּסֻכָּה	Sukkot	sit in the sukkah
לְשִׁמְעַ קוֹל שׁוֹפָר	Rosh Hashanah	hear the shofar

3. Which prayer has the same root letters in its name as the word **לְשִׁמְעַ**? Shema

Complete the sentence: Words with this root have hear or listen as part of their meaning.

4. What do we eat or drink at the Pesah seder when we recite each of these בְּרָכוֹת?

maror עַל אֲכִילַת מָרוֹר matzah עַל אֲכִילַת מַצָּה
wine; grape juice בּוֹרֵא פְּרֵי הַגָּפֶן green vegetable בּוֹרֵא פְּרֵי הָאֲדָמָה

5. Connect each Hebrew word to the matching English word.

eating (of)	קוֹל
at this time	נְסִים
miracles	אֲכִילַת
sound, voice	בְּזִמְן הַזֶּה

6. Name two occasions on which we recite **שְׁהַחֲיֵנוּ**. Then explain why, in your opinion, Jewish tradition encourages us to say **שְׁהַחֲיֵנוּ**. _____

Lesson 8 Review: מַה נִּשְׁתַּנָּה

Name: _____

1. Draw a line from the beginning of each question to its ending. Then number the questions in the order in which we recite them.

שֶׁבֶּכַל הַלֵּילוֹת:

הַלֵּילָה הַזֶּה כָּלוּ מִצָּה.	אָנוּ אוֹכְלִין שְׂאֵר יִרְקוֹת <u>2</u>
הַלֵּילָה הַזֶּה שְׁתֵּי פְּעָמִים.	אָנוּ אוֹכְלִין בֵּין יוֹשְׁבֵין וּבֵין מְסַבֵּין <u>4</u>
הַלֵּילָה הַזֶּה מְרוּר.	אָנוּ אוֹכְלִין חֲמִץ וּמִצָּה <u>1</u>
הַלֵּילָה הַזֶּה כָּלָנוּ מְסַבֵּין.	אֵין אָנוּ מְטַבִּילִין אֶפִּילוּ פַּעַם אַחַת <u>3</u>

2. Using the numbers you filled in above, write the number for the question that asks why at the seder we:

2 eat only bitter herbs

4 all recline

1 eat only matzah

3 dip twice

3. What is the English meaning of the phrase הַלֵּילָה הַזֶּה? this night

4. Read the following Hebrew sentence:

בְּכָל-דּוֹר וְדוֹר חֲיָב אָדָם לִרְאוֹת אֶת-עַצְמוֹ כְּאִלוּ הוּא יֵצֵא מִמִּצְרָיִם.

According to this sentence, what must we do in every generation? see ourselves as if we were freed from Egypt

Do you think it is important to do this? Why? _____

5. Use the word bank to write the Hebrew term for each of the Four Children.

One who is simple:

_____ אַחַד תָּם

One who is wise:

_____ אַחַד חָכָם

One who is rebellious:

_____ אַחַד רָשָׁע

One who does not know how to ask questions:

_____ אַחַד שְׂאִינוּ יוֹדֵעַ לְשַׁאוֹל

אַחַד חָכָם

אַחַד רָשָׁע

אַחַד תָּם

אַחַד שְׂאִינוּ יוֹדֵעַ לְשַׁאוֹל

Lesson 9 Review: בְּרִכַּת הַמִּזוֹן

Name: _____

1. When do we say בְּרִכַּת הַמִּזוֹן? *after eating a meal* _____

2. Use the word bank to complete the phrases below:

מִזוֹן הֵיזָן זְכָרוֹן זָן מִזוֹן הֵיזָן
הָאֵן אֶת הָעוֹלָם כְּלוּ בְטוֹבוֹ הוּא אֵל וּמִפְּרִיָס לְכֹל
וְאֵל יִחְסַר לָנוּ מִזוֹן וּמִכֵּין מִזוֹן הָאֵן אֶת הַכֹּל

3. Which two letters appear in all the words you wrote? א ז

What is the general meaning of all these words? *food* _____

4. Why do you think בְּרִכַּת הַמִּזוֹן includes so many words with this meaning? _____

because this blessing thanks God for the food we eat _____

5. Circle the Hebrew word for bread in the blessing below:

הַמּוֹצִיא לֶחֶם מִן הָאָרֶץ...

6. Do you think the mitzvah of welcoming guests, הַכְּנֵסֵת אֹרְחִים, is related to the theme of בְּרִכַּת הַמִּזוֹן? Explain your answer. _____

7. Describe a time when you fulfilled the mitzvah of הַכְּנֵסֵת אֹרְחִים. _____

Lesson 10 Review: שְׁמַע

Name: _____

1. Use the word bank to complete the prayer:

יִשְׂרָאֵל שְׁמַע אֶחָד

• _____ שְׁמַע _____ יִשְׂרָאֵל _____ , יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, יְיָ אֶחָד _____

2. Write the letter of each English phrase below next to its matching Hebrew phrase.

אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל a עַם יִשְׂרָאֵל d

מְדִינַת יִשְׂרָאֵל c בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל b

a. Land of Israel b. Children of Israel c. State of Israel d. Nation (People) of Israel

3. Explain what we mean when we say someone is praying with כְּנוּנָה. How does this relate to reciting the שְׁמַע? The person is concentrating on the prayer. When we say the Shema we try to say it with deep concentration.

4. Write T (True) or F (False) next to each of the following statements.

According to Jewish tradition, we recite the שְׁמַע:

F at the end of each meal

T before going to sleep

T during morning prayers in synagogue

F before eating bread

5. Circle the word that means "one" in the שְׁמַע: יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ, יְיָ אֶחָד

6. What is the meaning of כָּל יִשְׂרָאֵל עֲרֻבִים זֶה בְּזֶה? All of Israel is responsible for one another.

Why do you think Jewish tradition teaches us to act in this way? _____