

בס"ד



**KING DAVID PRIMARY SCHOOL**

**Hebrew Reading and Writing Guide  
for Parents**

בס"ד

Dear Parents,

This guide has been produced in order to help you to support your children in their Hebrew Studies as they progress through King David Primary School.

We hope you will find it beneficial and if you need any further assistance please do not hesitate to contact me.

Mrs. Glickman

Head of Jewish Studies

ו	ה	ד	ג	ב	בּ	א
Vav (v)	Hay (h)	Daled (d)	Gimmel (g)	Vet (v)	Bet ( b)	Aleph (silent)
כ	ך	כּ	י	ט	ח	ז
Chaf (ch)	Final Kaf (k)	Kaf (k)	Yud	Tet (t)	Chet (ch)	Zayin (z)
ס	ן	נ	ם	מ	ל	ך
Samech (s)	Final Nun (n)	Nun (n)	Final Mem (m)	Mem (m)	Lamed (l)	Final Chaf (ch)
ק	ץ	צ	ף	פ	פּ	ע
Kuf (k)	Final Tzaddi (tz)	Tzaddi (tz)	Final Fay (f)	Fay (f)	Pay (p)	Ayin (silent)
		ת	תּ	שׁ	שׂ	ר
		Taf (t)	Taf (t)	Sin (s)	Shin (sh)	Raish (r)

## Blending Letters and Vowels

In order to be able to read letters with vowels, we teach the children to say the phonetic sound of the letter first, followed by the sound of the vowel and then to merge these sounds together.

For example:-

g + a = ga









m + i = mi


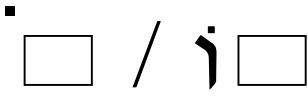






Once the children have mastered this skill with practice, they are able to merge the sounds together simultaneously.

## Vowels


Once the children have mastered the Alef Bet, they are introduced to vowels in the following order. They begin by blending single letters with vowels before moving on to 2 and 3 letter words. As they learn more vowels, they begin to read words with mixed vowels.

<u>Name of Vowel</u>	<u>Shape of Vowel</u>	<u>Sound of Vowel</u>
Kamatz		a, as in b <u>a</u> t
Patach		a, as in b <u>a</u> t
Patach yud		i, as in h <u>i</u> gh
Tzeirei		e, as in b <u>e</u> d
Tzerei yud		ay, as in h <u>a</u> y
Segol		e, as in b <u>e</u> d

<u>Name of Vowel</u>	<u>Shape of Vowel</u>	<u>Sound of Vowel</u>
Sh'va		This vowel can be silent or loud. If loud it has no specific sound, it just emphasises the sound of the hebrew letter.
Cholam		o, as in <u>top</u>
Chirik		i, as in <u>tin</u>
Chirik Yud		ee, as in <u>tree</u>
Koobootz		oo, as in <u>boo</u>
Shoorook		oo, as in <u>boo</u>

Final letters are often written without vowels – if no vowel appears then you just read the phonetic sound of the letter.

On the next few pages you will find aleph bet charts with each of the vowels – please remember that Hebrew is read from right to left.








						
va	ha	da	ga	va	ba	A (hat)
						
cha	ka	ka	ya	ta	cha	za
						
sa	na	na	m	ma	la	cha
						
ka	tz	tza	f	fa	pa	a
						
		ta	ta	sa	sha	ra




















						
va	ha	da	ga	va	ba	A (hat)
						
va	ha	da	ga	va	ba	A (hat)
						
cha	k	ka	ya	ta	cha	za
						
sa	n	na	m	ma	la	ch
						
ka	tz	tza	f	fa	pa	a








						
va	ha	da	ga	va	ba	A (hat)
						
		ta	ta	sa	sha	ra
						
veh	heh	deh	geh	veh	beh	E (pen)
						
ch eh	k	keh	yeh	teh	ch eh	zeh
						
seh	n	neh	m	meh	Leh	ch






						
va	ha	da	ga	va	ba	A (hat)
						
keh	tz	tzeh	f	feh	pah	eh
						
		teh	teh	seh	sheh	reh
						
veh	heh	deh	geh	veh	beh	E, as in pen
						
cheh	k	keh	yeh	teh	cheh	zeh








						
va	ha	da	ga	va	ba	A (hat)
						
seh	n	neh	m	meh	leh	ch
						
keh	tz	tzeh	f	feh	pah	eh
						
		teh	teh	seh	sheh	reh
						
voh	hoh	doh	goh	voh	boh	o, as in <u>h</u> ot





















						
va	ha	da	ga	va	ba	A (hat)








						
choh	k	koh	yoh	toh	choh	zoh
						
soh	n	noh	m	moh	loh	ch
						
koh	tz	tzoh	f	foh	poh	oh

						
va	ha	da	ga	va	ba	A (hat)

						
		toh	toh	soh	shoh	roh
						
voh	hoh	doh	goh	voh	boh	0, as in hot
						
choh	k	koh	yoh	toh	choh	zoh

						
va	ha	da	ga	va	ba	A (hat)








						
soh	n	noh	m	moh	loh	ch
						
koh	tz	tzoh	f	foh	poh	oh
						
		toh	toh	soh	shoh	roh
						
vih	hih	dih	gih	vih	bih	i, as in bit

						
va	ha	da	ga	va	ba	A (hat)




















						
chih	k	kih	yih	tih	chih	zih
						
sih	n	nih	m	mih	lih	ch
						
kih	tz	tzihi	f	fih	pih	ih
						
		tih	tih	sih	shih	rih

va	ha	da	ga	va	ba	A (hat)

vooh	hooh	dooh	gooh	vooh	booh	oo, as in boo
chooh	k	kooh	yooH	tooh	chooh	zooH
sooh	n	nooh	m	mooh	looh	ch
kooh	tz	tzooH	f	fooh	pooh	ooh

						
va	ha	da	ga	va	ba	A (hat)

						
		tooh	tooh	sooh	shooh	rooh
						
vooh	hooh	dooh	gooh	vooh	booh	oo, as in boo
						
chooh	k	kooH	yooH	tooh	chooh	zooH
						
sooh	n	nooh	m	mooh	looh	ch

						
va	ha	da	ga	va	ba	A (hat)
						
kooh	tz	tzooH	f	fooH	pooH	ooh
						
		tooh	tooh	sooh	shooh	rooh

Here are some 1 and 2 syllable words to try:-

רוּת	צָפוֹן	פָּלַט	צָהוּב	קוּם	טַיַס
root	tzafon	palat	tzahov	koom	tayas
לֶבֶן	חֲמִץ	בֵּית	אֵיר	שׁוּק	רֶשֶׁת

רֹת	צֶפֶן	פֶּלֶט	צָהֹב	קוֹם	טַיִס
root	tzafoṇ	palat	tzahov	koom	tayas
leben	chametz	bayit	iyar	shook	reshet
אָמֹר	מַחַט	כָּשֵׁר	בָּחַר	מַצָּה	גוֹר
amoor	machat	kasher	bachar	matzah	goor
זִזוּ	שַׁבָּת	קֶרֶס	צִנַּח	טוֹב	סֻכָּה
zoozoo	shabbat	keres	tzanach	toov	sookah
שָׁנָה	עָשׂוּ	זָכָה	לָנוּ	שֶׁלִּי	חֶסֶד
shana	asoo	zoocah	lanoo	shelee	chesed
מִיץ	חֲלָה	טִסִּי	גָלוּ	בִּקֵּר	אֵלּוּ
meetz	challah	toosee	goloo	boker	eloo

Here are some slightly more tricky words to try:-

שָׁבוֹעַ	בַּשָּׂדֶה	גּוֹפִי	עוֹלָם	מִהֶלֶל
Shavoo-a	basadeh	goofay	olam	M'hoolal
יוֹבֵל	יִרְשָׁה	פַּעֲלָה	מִפְאָר	קוֹרָא
yooval	Y'rooshah	P'oolah	M'fo-ar	koreh
גִּבּוֹר	מִנְחָה	אַהֲבָה	יֶקָלוּ	שׁוֹעַל
gibor	M'noochah	ahavah	yekaloo	Shoo-al
נוֹתֵן	חֻקִּים	עֲסוּק	לַיְלִי	קָלוּת
noten	chookeem	asook	laylay	kaloot
שָׁלוֹם	בָּרוּךְ	וּבְאֶרֶץ	יָסוּר	שִׁילָה
shalom	barooch	Uva-aretz	yasoor	sheeloh

### Sh'va Rules

There are many rules for the Sh'va vowel – we only introduce the first 2 rules to begin with and later, once the children are confident with reading multi syllabic words with all vowels, we begin to introduce the rest of the rules.

**1. A sh'va at the beginning of a word is sounded.**

**Examples :**

**P'tach**

פֶּתַח

**D'var**

דְּבַר

**V'et**

וְאֵת

2. A single sh'va in the middle of a word is usually not sounded.

**Shelcha**

שֶׁלְךָ

**Etchem**

אֶתְכֶם

**Catvah**

כַּתְּבָה

**3. A double sh'va in the middle of a word – the 1<sup>st</sup> sh'va is not sounded and the 2<sup>nd</sup> sh'va is sounded.**

Yilb'shoo

יִלְבְּשׁוּ

Kadsh'cha

קִדְשְׁךָ

Yisr'foo

יִסְרְפוּ

Nichs'fa

נִכְסְפָה

Ezr'cha

עֲזְרְךָ

**4. A single sh'va at the end of a word is not sounded.**

Lech לֵךְ

Berach בֵּרַךְ

At אַתָּ

5. A double sh'va at the end of a word – neither are sounded.

Ant אַנְתָּ

vayashk וַיִּשָּׁק

amart אַמַּרְתָּ

gadalt גַּדַּלְתָּ

6. A letter with a sh'va that has a dagesh (dot) inside it is sounded.

Hab'chor      הַבְּכוֹר

Kid'shanoo      קִדְשָׁנוּ

Mip'nay      מִפְּנֵי

**7. If there are twin letters in a word and the 1<sup>st</sup> one has a sh'va vowel it is sounded.**

Hin'nee      הִנְנִי

Har'ray      הֲרִירִי

Hal'loo      הֲלָלוּ

Hebrew Writing













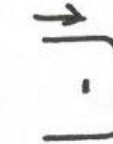
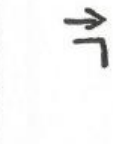
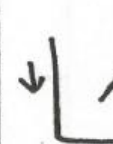
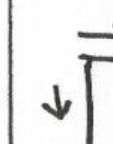






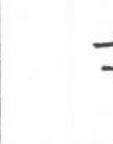
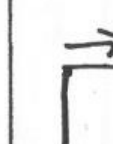

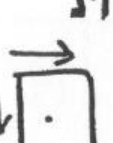
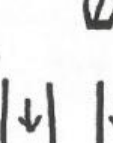
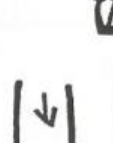
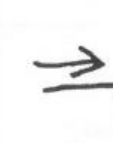
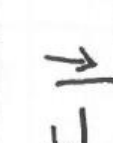
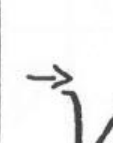
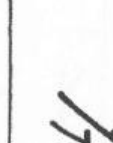
The Hebrew letters are mostly formed in a certain way to enable the writing to flow from right to left as this is the way Hebrew is written.

Script writing is introduced in Year 2. Moving from block to script is the equivalent of learning cursive writing in English. Whilst Block print reinforces reading skills, script writing is used as a means of speedwriting.

In its more advanced form, Script writing is used without vowels but to begin with we encourage the children to use vowels in order to be able to read the words they have written.

On the following pages you will find charts showing the correct formation of the Hebrew letters in both block and script.

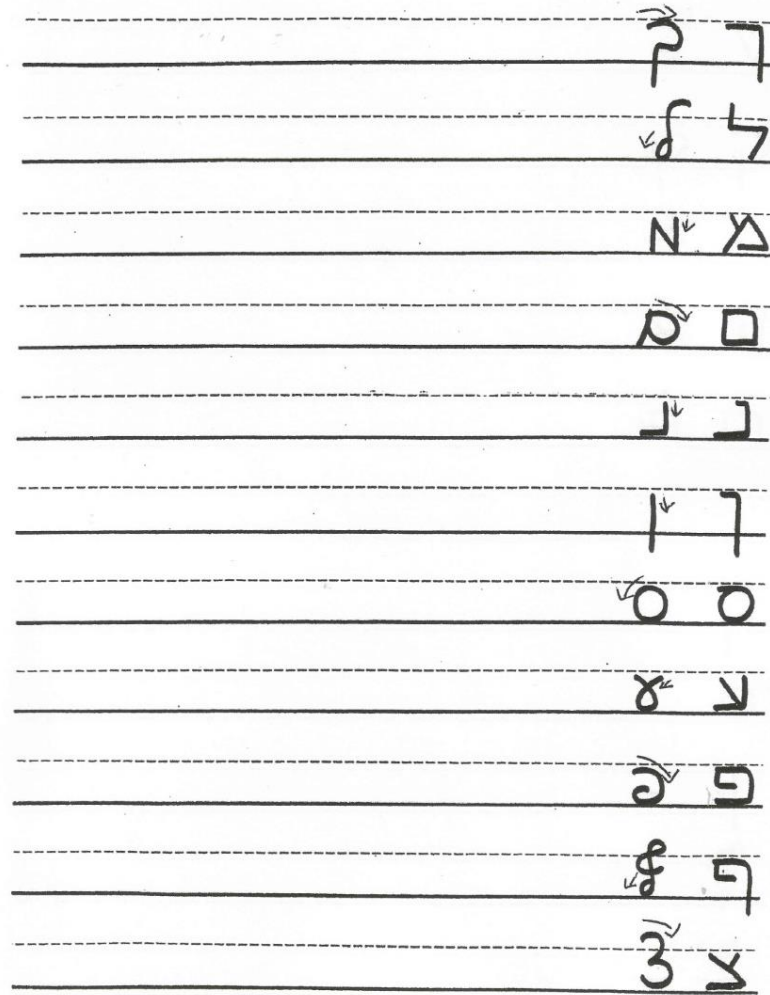
# Correct Block Letter Formation

ז	ו	ה	ד	ג	ב	ב	א
							
מ	ל	ך	נ	ס	י	ט	ח
							
ף	פ	פ	ע	ס	ו	נ	ם
							
כ	כ	ש	ש	ר	ק	ץ	צ
							

# Equivalent Block and Script Letters

א	ב	ב	ג	ד	ה	ו	ז
כ	כ	כ	ג	ד	ה	ו	ז
ח	ט	י	כ	כ	ד	ל	מ
ח	ט	י	כ	כ	ד	ל	מ
ם	נ	ז	ס	ע	פ	פ	ף
ם	נ	ז	ס	ע	פ	פ	ף
צ	ץ	ק	ר	ש	ש	ת	ת
צ	ץ	ק	ר	ש	ש	ת	ת

Now try and copy these letters:-



פ פ

ק ק

ר ר

ש ש

ת ת

ך

ם

ל

ף

ץ