



Hebrew Podcasts

Lesson 10 – Ulpan

Intermediate Level

Hello, and welcome to Hebrew Podcasts.

In today's lesson we'll hear from Noa about her job teaching Hebrew at the ulpan. An ulpan is a school for the intensive study of Hebrew that is designed for adult new immigrants to Israel. Noa will tell us about her students and the program.

Let's start by listening to the entire dialog. We'll then go back and examine it piece by piece.

Noa, I heard that you teach **נועה, שמעתי שאת מלמדת**

Hebrew at an ulpan. **עברית באולפן.**

Yes, I teach in the ulpan of the **כן, אני מלמדת באולפן של הקיבוץ.** kibbutz.

We have eight adults. **יש לנו שמונה מבוגרים.**

Six new immigrants and two **שישה עולים חדשים ושני תיירים.** tourists.

They learn Hebrew **הם לומדים עברית**

five days a week. **חמישה ימים בשבוע.**

From Sunday to Thursday. **מיום ראשון עד חמישי.**

From eight to two. **משמונה עד שתיים.**

It's quite intensive. **זה די אינטנסיבי.**

I also teach them **אני גם מלמדת אותם**

about the Israeli culture **על התרבות הישראלית**

and a little history. **וקצת היסטוריה.**

The studying lasts five months. **הלימוד נמשך חמישה חודשים.**

How is their Hebrew **איך העברית שלהם**

after five months? **אחרי חמישה חודשים?**

The ulpan is only a start. **האולפן זה רק התחלה.**

They need to continue to study, **הם צריכים להמשיך ללמוד,**

to read, and to speak. **לקרוא, ולדבר.**

Ulpan

אולפן

An ulpan is a study center for Hebrew. It's designed to teach the language and the culture to adult new immigrants and to build a shared identity so they can be integrated quickly and successfully into the society.

The ulpan was created in 1948 when a great number of new immigrants arrived to Israel from all over the world. These immigrants brought different cultures, languages and economic status and needed to be assimilated quickly into the Israeli state.

The modern ulpan uses advanced methods and audio-visual aids. The ulpan serves new immigrants for about five months to prepare them for employment.

The Kibbutz Ulpan is a program in 15 Kibbutzim combining Hebrew language study with living and working in the Kibbutz. The program is tailored for young adults of 18-28 years.

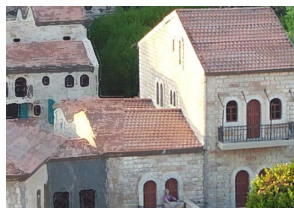
Kibbutz

קיבוץ



A Kibbutz is an Israeli collective community that combines socialism and Zionism in a form of practical Labor.

The main values are of shared and equal value between all members. All members work according to their capabilities and get services according to their needs.



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Noa, I started by saying “I heard that you teach...” How did I say that?



שמעתי שאת מלמדת

► the clock indicates that we pause here for you to repeat

שמעתי שאת מלמדת

שמעתי means that I heard. It's short for אני שמעתי. We saw this before—the form of the verb already indicates the first person so there's no need to say אני.

Next, שאת combines ש and את—“that” and “you” respectively.

Finally מלמדת is the feminine form of the verb to teach in the present. You should not confuse מלמדת with לומדת. The former means teaching while the latter is learning. The two verbs share a common root. As we'll come to appreciate in future lessons, the concept of word roots is fundamental to Hebrew.

Noa, you told us about your class. You said “we have eight adults”. How did you say “we have?”



יש לנו

יש לנו

יש means “there is”, and לנו means “to us”, however together it means “we have”. Let's practice some variations. Noa, how would we say “I have?”



יש לי

יש לי

And “you have”, speaking to a female person?



יש לך

יש לך

And “you have”, speaking to a group of males or a mixed group of males and females or to a group of people of unspecified gender?



יש לכם

יש לכם

So remember that whenever we talk about people without specifying gender we'll default to the masculine form.

On the other hand, if the group is all female, we say



יש לכן

יש לכן

Note the “n” sound at the end.

Finally, to say “he has”

Past Tense

to hear
to listen

לשמוע

I heard

אני שמעתי

You heard (m. sg.)

אתה שמעת

You heard (f. sg.)

את שמעת

He heard (m. sg.)

הוא שמע

She heard (f. sg.)

היא שמעה

We heard

אנחנו שמענו

You heard (m. pl.)

אתם שמעתם

You heard (f. pl.)

אתן שמעתן

They heard

הם/הן שמעו

אני שמעתי שאת מלמדת

I heard that you teach

אנחנו שמענו שאתם באים

We heard that you are coming

A note about pronunciation: The word שמעתי is normally pronounced sha-ma-ti. The more correct but less often used pronunciation is sha-ma-a-ti.



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יש לו



יש לו

Going back to the dialog, you said “we have eight adults”

יש לנו שמונה מבוגרים

יש לנו שמונה מבוגרים

מבוגרים is adults. Noa wasn't specific about the gender of those adults, so she just used the masculine plural form. The number has to agree with the gender. Therefore Noa used the masculine form of the number—**שמונה**.

Noa, we also heard that six of your students are new immigrants. Let's hear that part.



שישה עולים חדשים

שישה עולים חדשים

The word for immigrants is **עולים**. This is the plural form. And the word for new is **חדשים**. So new immigrants are **עולים חדשים**.

Noa, how do you say it in singular? A new immigrant



עולה חדש

עולה חדש

And for a female new immigrant



עולה חדשה

עולה חדשה

The other two students are tourists.



תיירים

תיירים

And in singular, how do you say a male tourist and a female tourist



תייר ותיירת

תייר ותיירת

Next we heard that you teach five days a week, from Sunday to Thursday. In Israel, the work week begins in Sunday, and the weekend is Friday and Saturday.

Sunday is **יום ראשון**, and Thursday is **יום חמישי**. You can find all the days of the week in the lesson guide.

In the dialog we heard “from Sunday to Thursday”



מיום ראשון עד חמישי

מיום ראשון עד חמישי

Days of the week

Sunday **יום ראשון**

Monday **יום שני**

Tuesday **יום שלישי**

Wednesday **יום רביעי**

Thursday **יום חמישי**

Friday **יום שישי**

Saturday **שבת, יום שבת**

Note that the days of the week are named using ordinal numbers, except for Saturday. For more information on ordinal numbers please see lesson 3.

השבוע מתחיל ביום ראשון

The week begins on **Sunday**

השבוע נגמר בשבת

The week end on **Saturday**

Till, until, up to, to **עד**

עד מתי?

Until when?

עד סוף היום

Until the end of the day

לך עד הגשר

Go **up** to the bridge



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From...to is **עד...מ**. We heard another use of this when you said "from eight to two"



משמונה עד שתיים

משמונה עד שתיים

Studying Hebrew five days a week from eight to two is quite intensive. Let's hear how you said "it's quite intensive". The word for "it's" is



זה

זה

And the word for quite is



די

די

Don't confuse it with the word **די** which means enough. **די** means quite. Finally the word for intensive is



אינטנסיבי

אינטנסיבי

So the entire sentence "it's quite intensive" was



זה די אינטנסיבי

זה די אינטנסיבי

The ulpan is an immersive program. Noa explained that she also teaches her student about the Israeli culture and a little history. Let's hear that in two parts. "About the Israeli culture"



על התרבות הישראלית

על התרבות הישראלית

"And a little history"



וקצת היסטוריה

וקצת היסטוריה

"ו" is "and". **קצת** means "a little".

The ulpan program is of 500 hours. It lasts five months. I was wondering how well the students did after five months of ulpan. I asked "how is their Hebrew"



איך העברית שלהם

איך העברית שלהם

The word for their or theirs is **שלהם**. Let's see some variations. To ask about myself "how is my Hebrew"

On, about

על

אני לומד על ישראל

I learn **about** Israel

טליה מלמדת על התרבות הישראלית

Talia teaches **about** the Israeli culture

הספר על השולחן

The book is **on** the table

A bit, a little, some

קצת

אני לומד קצת היסטוריה

I learn **a little** history

נועה שמה קצת מלח במרק

Noa puts **a bit of** salt in the soup

יש לי קצת שיעורים

I have **some** homework

It

זה

This (masculine)

זה די אינטנסיבי

It's quite intensive

זה טוב ללמוד עברית

It's good to study Hebrew

אני צריך את זה

I need **it** (or I need **that**)



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איך העברית שלי?

איך העברית שלי?

And if I wanted to ask you, Noa, how is your English, I would ask



איך האנגלית שלך?

איך האנגלית שלך?

Noa, you answered that studying in the ulpan is merely the beginning, it provides the basis, but the students need to continue to learn, read, and speak.

How did you say “they need”?



הם צריכים

הם צריכים

צריכים is plural. In singular it's **צריך**. This is a very versatile word that could mean need, should, have to, or must. Next, we heard four verbs. Let's take them one at a time. To continue is



להמשיך

להמשיך

To learn is



ללמוד

ללמוד

To read is



לקרוא

לקרוא

And “to speak” is



לדבר

לדבר

All four verbs are in their infinitive form. It means that they don't vary by time, gender or plurality. They simply describe the action of the verb.

So, to conclude Noa, let's hear how you said “they need to continue to study, to read, and to speak”



הם צריכים להמשיך ללמוד, לקרוא, ולדבר

הם צריכים להמשיך ללמוד, לקרוא, ולדבר

For a complete transcript and explanation of today's dialog and for additional information please refer to the lesson guide downloadable from our website at <http://hebrewpodcasts.com>.

After

אחרי

איך העברית שלהם אחרי חמישה חודשים?

How is their Hebrew **after** five months?

אני אוכל את הסלט אחרי המרק

I eat the salad **after** the soup

המשחק מתחיל אחרי חמש

The game begins **after** five

Of, of the

של, של ה

ירושלים של זהב

Jerusalem **of** gold

האוניברסיטה של פראג

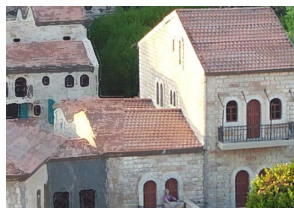
The University **of** Prague

בית הספר של הקיבוץ

The school **of the** kibbutz

הסוף של היום

The end **of the** day



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Before we end our lesson, let's listen again to the entire dialog.
We'll pause after each line for you to repeat it out loud.

נועה, שמעתי שאת מלמדת
עברית באולפן.
כן, אני מלמדת באולפן של הקבוצה.
יש לנו שמונה מבגרים.
ששה עולים חדשים ושני תיירים.
הם לומדים עברית
חמשה ימים בשבוע.
מיום ראשון עד חמישי.
משמונה עד שתים.
זה די אינטנסיבי.
אני גם מלמדת אותם
על התרבות הישראלית
וקצת היסטוריה.
הלמוד נמשך חמשה חדשים.
אין העברית שלהם
אחרי חמשה חדשים?
האולפן זה רק התחלה.
הם צריכים להמשיך ללמוד,
לקרא, ולדבר.

That's it for today! Until next time

שלום ולהתראות בפעם הבאה!

להתראות בפעם הבאה!

Present Tense

to last

to go on

להימשך

This verb is not used for speaking about people and therefore it is only used in the third person.

הלימוד נמשך חמישה חודשים.

The studying **lasts** five months.

(The noun **לימוד** is masculine)

החיים נמשכים

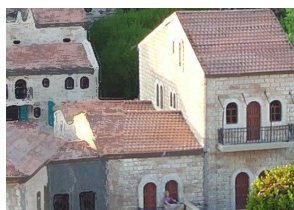
Life **goes on**

(The noun **חיים** is plural and masculine)

החגיגה נמשכת

The party **goes on**

(The noun **חגיגה** is feminine)



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This lesson's vocabulary

need (pl.)	צרכים	ulpan, studio	אולפן
kibbutz	קיבוץ	them	אותם
little	קצת	after	אחרי
Sunday, first	ראשון	how	איך
only	רק	intensive	אינטנסיבי
week	שבוע	I	אני
six	שישה	you (fem.)	את
theirs	שלהם	also	גם
eight	שמונה	quite	די
I heard	שמעתי	the	ה...
two	שני	history	היסטוריה
two	שתיים	they	הם
tourists	תיירים	start, beginning	התחלה
Israeli culture	תרבות ישראלית	and	ו...
		it, this, that	זה
		new (pl.)	חדשים
		months	חודשים
		five	חמישה
		Thursday, fifth	חמישי
		day	יום
		days	ימים
		yes	כן
		to speak	לדבר
		to continue	להמשיך
		learn (pl.)	לומדים
		studying	לימוד
		to study	ללמוד
		to read	לקרוא
		from	מ...
		adults	מבוגרים
		teach (fem.)	מלמדת
		Noa	נועה
		lasts	נמשך
		Hebrew	עברית
		to, until	עד
		new immigrants	עולים
		about, on	על



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Lesson 10 – Exercises

Match each sentence with its Hebrew translation. Then draw a line to connect them.

Monday	יום ראשון
Tuesday	יום שני
Sunday	יום שלישי
Saturday	יום רביעי
Wednesday	יום חמישי
Thursday	יום שישי
Friday	יום שבת

Put the correct word in each space. Pick from the list of words that's on the left.

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| חודשים | 1. אני _____ באולפן. |
| אני | I <u>teach</u> in an ulpan. |
| יום ראשון | 2. חמישה _____ בשבוע. |
| מלמדת | Five <u>days</u> a week. |
| ימים | 3. הלימוד נמשך חמישה _____. |
| צריכים | The studying lasts five months <u>months</u> . |
| | 4. הם _____ להמשיך ללמוד. |
| | They <u>need</u> to continue to study. |
| | 5. _____ צריך את זה. |
| | I need it. |
| | 6. השבוע מתחיל ב _____. |
| | The week begins on <u>Sunday</u> . |

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