## MATCHING EXERCISES

## FINDING THE SAME LETTER

Sometimes knowing what a letter deosn't look like helps in recognizing what it does look like. Each line has a number of letters that look similar or may be confusing.
The Hebrew letters from this lesson are shown in the order they are presented in the text. Circle the two letters in the line that match the letter at the beginning of the line:

| ב | $\bigcirc$ | $כ$ | T | J | - 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\kappa$ | ש | צ | ע | צ | - $>$ |
| ש | $\bigcirc$ | ש | ע | ש | จ ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\square$ | D | - 0 |
| 7 | 「 | 1 | 1 | i | 「 |
| 1 | $\lambda$ | J | ל | $\lambda$ | จ $\lambda$ |
| פ | ๆ | $ๆ$ | 1 | T | - 9 |

## FINDING THE LETTER NAME

Remember that the consonant sound that a letter makes is the same as the consonant sound that starts the letter's name.
The Hebrew letters from this lesson are shown in alphabetical order. The names are scrambled. Draw a line to match the Hebrew letter with its name:

| SIN | $\boldsymbol{q}$ | KHAPH | $\boldsymbol{\lambda}$ |
| ---: | :---: | ---: | :---: |
| FINAL PHEH | $\boldsymbol{y}$ | SAMEKH | $\boldsymbol{\gamma}$ |
| TZADEE | $\boldsymbol{U}$ | ZAYIN | $\boldsymbol{\nu}$ |
|  |  | TET | $\boldsymbol{D}$ |

