English in Iyar

5777

The English Inspectorate-The Charedi District

What's Inside?

The Parshiot- page 2





Lag B'Omer- A Letter- pages 3-7

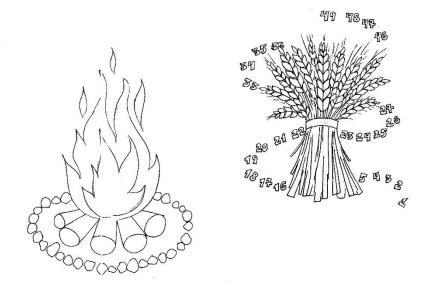
Counting the Omer-page 8

Writing about Lag B'Omer- pages 9 -10

Words of Torah-pages 11-13

Your New Words- pages 14-15

An Updated Glossary- pages 16-24



Written and Compiled by Aron Cohen

Illustrated by Keren Cohen



The *Parshiot* of Iyar





The Parashiot			
♦ Emor			
Behar- Bechukotai			

Hashem tells Moshe that it is a *mitzvah* to count the days between *Pesach* and *Shavuot*.

The Parasha is

Hashem tells Moshe that a baby boy must have a *brit mila* on the eighth day.

The Parasha is _____

Hashem tells Moshe what will happen if Jews learn Torah and do *mitzvot*.

The Parasha is _____

Hashem tells Moshe to tell *Bnei Yisrael* to be holy.

The Parasha is _____

count- לספור between- בין must have- חייב

happen- לקרות

holy- קדוש

be- להיות



Lag B'Omer

1. David wrote a letter. The words below are from his letter.

a bonfire

sticks

on the way

eating

family

stopped driving

2. What do you think David's letter is about? Use the words above to help you. Choose one answer below.

- a. a family picnic
- b. a trip to Meron
- c. camping in Tzefat
- d. Lag B'Omer in Jerusalem

3. Match the words in column A to the words in column B to

make a sentence.

A

- 1. I ate
- 2. I asked
- 3. My little brother
- 4. We are lighting
- 5. I collected
- 6. We stopped

В

- a) a bonfire now.
- b) a lot of sticks.
- c) on the way.
- d) my sandwich.
- e) laughed.
- f) a question.



4. Read David's letter and answer the questions.



Dear Shalom,

I am writing this letter on the way to Meron. We just stopped driving so we can eat our sandwiches. We left Jerusalem two hours ago. My family and I are going to stay in Tzefat tonight. Then on Lag B'Omer we're going to take a bus to Meron. This will be my first time in Meron. I'm very excited.

drive- לנסוע∖ לנהוג excited- מתרגש letter- מכתב on the way- בדרך sandwich- 'סנדויץ' stay- להשאר take a bus- לנסוע באוטובוס eעם

.

- 1) Where does David and his family live?
 - a) Meron
 - b) Tzefat
 - c) Jerusalem
 - d) I don't know
- 2) Why is David excited?



В

I told to my parents that it's fun to collect sticks and have a huge bonfire on Lag B'Omer. So then my father asked me if I knew why we light bonfires. I said, ""Because of Rebbi Shimon bar Yochai." Then my father asked why. I said, "I don't know." Yosef, my little brother, laughed and my father asked him if he knew why. Yosef was quiet. I gave Yosef a look.

a look- מבט

laugh- לצחוק

light a bonfire-להדליק מדורה

quiet- שקט

מקלות -sticks

- 3) Tick ($\sqrt{\ }$) TWO correct answers. What does David usually do on Lag B'Omer?
 - __ He writes letters to family on *Lag B'Omer*.
 - __ He has a big fire.
 - ___ He always eats good sandwiches on Lag B'Omer.
 - __ He enjoys being in Meron.
 - __ He likes to get the sticks for the bonfire.



C

My father said that on Lag B'Omer Rebbi Shimon bar Yochai, also known as Rashbi, died. My father asked us if we both knew that Rashbi wrote the Zohar and we both nodded yes. My father continued and said that on this day, Rashbi knew he was going to die, so he called his student Rebbi Abba to come to his house.

nod- לנענע בראש

4) V	Why did	Rashbi t	tell his s	student :	to come	to his ho	ouse?	
_								

D

Rashbi told Rebbi Abba the rest of the Torah secrets. This was the last chance to tell these secrets to the world. Rebbi Abba wrote everything Rashbi told him. This is why it's a happy day because the secrets were revealed. The day was almost over, but the sun stopped going down and suddenly a fire started around Rashbi's house. When Rashbi finished telling Rebbi Abba everything, the sun set and a huge light came out from Rashbi's house. Then Rashbi died. This is one reason why we light bonfires on Lag B'Omer.

almost- כמעט

huge- ענק

last chance-הזדמנות אחרונה

נגמר -over

rest of-

secret- TIO

set- לשקוע

were revealed-התגלו

world- עולם



	5) What TWO miracles happened on the day Rashbi	died?
	Miracle One:	
	Miracle Two:	
Ε	My little brother and I didn't move after my father	can't wait- לא
	told us the story. I told my father that now I know	יכול לחכות
	why we light bonfires. Then my little brother said	get back- לחזור
	he was hungry. So here we are, eating sandwiches	here- כאן
	on the way to Tzefat. I can't wait to light the	hungry- רעב
	bonfire in Meron.	story- סיפור
	See you when I get back,	
	David	
	6) David and his brother didn't move after their fat	her

because____

finished telling the story



בס"ד

Stop and think for a moment...

Usually We Count Down Toward a Big Day.

For example:

- o Grandma is coming to visit in a week and a half.
- o There are 17 more days to my birthday.

But...

When We Count the Omer, We Count Up Toward the Big Day (*Shavuot*).

For example:

- We count from one to forty nine.
- We always add another day.

count down-לספור לקראת

count up- לספור כמה עבר

grandma- סבתא

half- חצי

moment- רגע

one step at a time- צעד צעד

there are- יש

toward- לקראת

week- שבוע

Why?

An Answer

The Torah wants us to grow and become better every day, one step at a time.

(Adapted from "Make the Omer Count" by Rabbi Shraga Simmons-Aish HaTorah)

בס"ד



מדינת ישראל משרד החינוך המחוז החרדי

Lag B'Omer

1. Below are words that are connected to *Lag B'Omer*. What words can you add? Write your words on the lines.

connected-קשורות line- קו verb- פועל noun- שם עצם sentence- משפט

Some Helpful Words					
Verbs		Nouns			
		friends	family		
visit cook	cook eat	learn	a barbeque	Meron	

2. What do you do on Lag B'Omer? Write at least two sentences:

On Lag B'Omer I
I also
I sometimes

3. Now ask <u>at least three</u> friends what they do on Lag B'Omer and write down what they said.

Remember to write				
The name of your friend	cooks	travels		

Name of your friend	What your friend does on Lag B'Omer

4. Which	friends do what	you do on Lag B'Omer?

- 1. Read the questions below and discuss your answer.
- A) Why did 24,000 students of Rabbi Akiva die from Pesach until Lag B'Omer?

discuss- לשוחח until- עד respect- לכבד person- בנאדם

B) Give an example of how to respect another person.

2. Read the dvar Torah about Lag B'Omer.

Lag B'Omer is the day that a terrible plague ended and Rabbi Akiva's students stopped dying. The Gemara in Yevamot 62b writes that "...Rabbi Akiva had 12,000 pairs of students...; and all of them died at the same time because they did not treat each other with respect..."

That's why the Shulchan Aruch writes that "the practice is not to get married between Pesach and Shavout- until Lag B'Omer..." (Shulchan Aruch 493:1).

all of them- כולם get married-להתחתן had- ... היה ל pair- זוג plague ended-המגפה נעצרה the practice-הנהגה treat- לנהוג

1)

- a) How many students of Rabbi Akiva died?
- b) Why did this happen?

How did Rabbi Akiva's students not respect each other?

Their teacher, Rabbi Akiva, taught as a main principle in

Torah that, "You shall love your neighbor as yourself"

(Vayikra, 19:18). How can it be that Rabbi Akiva's

students didn't follow his teaching of loving other Jews?

main- עיקרי ctd - ctd - you shall love your neighbor as yourself - ואהבת רעך כמוך follow- עוקב

surprising-מפתיע

b) Why is it surprising that Rabbi Akiva's students didn't respect each other?

The answer is that 'love' and 'respect' are two different ideas. Love is a feeling, but respect is an attitude. A person can love someone, but not respect him. Rabbi Akiva's students <u>must have loved</u> other Jews, but <u>they didn't respect</u> them. They didn't understand that Rabbi Akiva wanted them to love and also to respect each other. The two must be together.

feeling- רעיון idea- רעיון love- אהבה must be- חייב להיות must have loved- ודאי אהבו

attitude- גישה

4. Give an example of how someone can love someone else, but not respect him or her.

Rabbi Akiva's students died for thirty two days starting after Pesach. Thirty two is "lamed' and "bet", which spells "lev." Lev is "heart" in Hebrew. The heart is the source of love. The plague stopped on day thirty three of the Omer in order to teach us that love is not enough without respect.

spell- לאיית

heart- לב

מקור -source

enough- מספיק

without- בלי

שלושים -thirty

(Adapted from "Lag B'Omer: Better than Love" by Rabbi Binyamin Blech- Aish HaTorah)

5. What can we learn from the plague stopping on day 33 of the *Omer?*

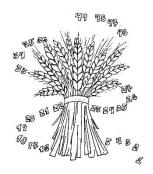


Your New Words

המחוז החרדי

New Word	Meaning	Your Practice Sentence	
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			
15.			

New Word	Meaning	Your Practice Sentence
16.		
17.		
18.		
19.		
20.		
21.		
22.		
23.		
24.		
25.		
26.		
27.		
28.		
29.		
30.		



My Glossary

* מילים בסוגריים () הן בצורת העבר.

Αα		ВЬ	
about	אודות	baby	תינוק
above	מעל	bad	רע
according to	לפי	bag	תיק
action	פעילות	be	להיות
add	להוסיף	beat	להביס
afraid	מפחד	beautiful	יפה
after	אחרי	because	כי
again	שוב	because of	בגלל
all	כל	become	להפוך להיות
also	גם	bedroom	חדר שינה
always	תמיד	before	לפני
animal	חיה	begin (began)	להתחיל
another	אחר	below	למטה
answer	תשובה, לענות	birthday	יום הולדת
any	כל, שום	blessing	ברכה
anyway	בכל אופן	bone	עצם
appear	להופיע	book	ספר
arrive	להגיע	bookcase	ארון ספרים
article	מאמר	was born	נולד
as	כמו, כאשר	both	שניהם
ask	לשאול	bottom	תחתית
at	ב	bowl	סיר, קערה
at least	לפחות	box	קופסה
author	מחבר	boy	ילד
		bring (brought)	להביא
		brother	אח
		build (built)	לבנות
		bunk bed	מיטת קומתיים
		busy	עסוק
		but	אבל
		by	ליד

Ee		Ff	
each	כל	fast	לצום
egg	ביצה	fast	מהר
Egypt	מצרים	a few	קצת
eight	שמונה	famous	מפורסם
enemy	אויב	feel (felt)	להרגיש
enough	מספיק	festive	חגיגי
else	אחר	foot (feet)	רגל
erase	למחות\ למחוק	field	שדה
evening	ערב	festive	חגיגי
every	כל	final	סופי
everybody	כולם	fifth	חמישי
everyone	כל אחד	find (found)	למצוא
explain	להסביר	fight (fought)	להלחם
except for	חוץ מ	fill in	למלא
the end	הסוף	final	סופי
	'	fine	בסדר
		finish	לגמור
		first	ראשון
		fish	דג
		five	חמש
		follow	לפי
		food	אוכל
		for	בשביל, ל
		for example	לדוגמה
		forget (forgot)	לשכוח
		forty	ארבעים
		four	ארבע
		fourth	רביעי
		from	מ
		full	מלא
		funny	מצחיק
		Tullily	1, 1,7,7

G g		Нh	
game get (got) get paid give (gave) glass go (went) go back go down go up golden good luck	משחק לקבל, להגיע לקבל תשלום לתת כוס, זכוכית לחזור לרדת לחדור בהצלחה	half hand happen happy happier happiness has has to have (had) have to (had to) he head help her hear (heard) here hide hidden him his holiday home homeless hope horse hot how however hurt (v)	חצי לקרות שמח יותר שמח יותר שמח שמחה יש לו \ לה חייב יש ל חייב לעזור ראש לעזור לשמוע שלה להחביא מחר לקוות בית חסר בית חם סוס סוס לפגוע
Ιi		Јj	
if important in in front of include information inside instead of interested in it	אם חשוב ב מול לכלול מידע בתוך במקום מעוניין ב הוא \ היא \ זה שלו \ שלה	judge just just like	לשפוט רק בדיוק כמו

K k		LI	
kettle king kitchen know (knew) known as	קומקום מלך מטבח לדעת ידוע כ	land law learn leave (left) left lend (lent) letter life light (n) like line live look look like look at a lot of	אדמה חוק ללמוד לעזוב, להשאיר שמאל להלוות אות, מכתב חיים לחבב שורה, קו לחיות, לגור להיות, לגור להסתכל על
maid make (made) man many master match (v) me measure meal (I) mean meat message milk miracle money month more most move to mule must my	משרתת איש הרבה אדון הרבה להתאם למדוד אותי למדוד למדוד הודעה, מסר בשר חלב מסר בשר יותר, מסר נס חלב חלב חודש לעבור ל חייב חמור	name natural near never next nice night now number nation	שם טבעי מעולם לא הבא מחד לילה נחמד לילה עכשיו עכשיו עספר עם, אומה

0 0		Рр	
of	של	page	עמוד
often	לעתים קרובות	part	חלק
old	זקן, ישן	participate	להשתתף
olive	זית	pay (paid)	לשלם
on	על	people	אנשים
on time	בזמן	person	בנאדם
on top of	מעל	picture	תמונה
one of	אחד מ	place	למקם, מקום
once	פעם, פעם אחת	placed	ממוקם
one	אחד	plate	קערה
only	רק	play	לשחק
order	סדר	play a joke on	לעשות שחוק מ
other	אחר	poor	עני
our	שלנו	praise	לשבח, שבח
oven	תנור	present	מתנה
own (my own, your	שלי	pure	טהור
own)		•	
oil	שמן		
Q q		Rr	
question	שאלה	rain	גשם
		reach	להגיע
		read (read)	לקרוא
		ready	מוכן
		really	באמת
		refrigerator	מקרר
		remind	להזכיר
		reason	סיבה
		remember	לזכור
		rent	לשכור
		repeat	לחזור על
		represent	לייצג
		review	לחזור על d
		rich	עשיר
		right	עפין ימין
		right before	מיד לפני מיד לפני
		road	נויו לפני כביש
		roasted	עביש צלוי
		rock	
		TOCK	אבן

5 s		
sad	עצוב	
salt	עצוב מלח	
save (money, time)	לחסוך	
say (said)	לומר לומר <u></u>	
seat	יוניו כיסא	
second	שני <u>שני</u>	
see (saw)	לראות לראות	
sell (sold)	למכור	
sentence	משפט	
set up	לסדר	
should	 ש	
show	להראות	
shul	בית כנסת	
side	צד	
simple	תם	
sink	כיור	
sit	לשבת	
sleep (slept)	לישון	
small	ן . קטן	
snake	נחש נחש	
so	אז	
son	בן	
special	מיוחד	
spend time (spent)	לבלות	
split	לבקוע	
stage	שלב, במה	
star	כוכב	
start	להתחיל	
stick	מקל	
still	עדיין	
story	סיפור	
strong	חזק	
study	ללמוד	
suddenly	פתאום	
suggestion	הצעה	
sun	שמש	
surprised	מופתע	
the same	אותו דבר	

T .			
T †			_
table	שולחן .	try	לנסות
Table of	לוח הברית	turn into	להפוך ל
Commandments		two	שתיים
tablecloth	מפת שולחן	type(n,v)	סוג, להקליד
take (took)	לקחת		
take out	להוציא		
teach (taught)	ללמד		
teacher	מורה		
tell (told)	לספר		
test	מבחן		
text	טקסט		
that	ש		
the	a		
their	שלהם		
them	אותם		
than	מ		
then	אז		
there	שם		
there is	יש		
there is no	אין		
there are	יש		
therefore	לכן		
these	אלו		
they	הם		
thing	דבר		
think (thought)	לחשוב		
this	זה		
those	אלו		
thought	מחשבה, חשב		
through	דרך		
throw (threw)	לזרוק		
throw off	לזרוק מ		
time	זמן '		
thirteenth	השלושה עשר		
tip	עצה		
title	כותרת		
to	ל		
too	גם		
today	היום		
top	עליון		
town	עיר עיר		
translate	לתרגם		
together	ביחד		
travel	לנסוע		
tree	עץ		
trouble	צרות		

U u		V v	
uncle	TIT	very	מאד
under	מתחת	vinegar	חומץ
underline	למתוח קו מתחת	visit	לבקר
understand	, להבין	volunteer	י להתנדב
us	אותנו		
usually	בדרך כלל		
use (v)	להשתמש		
used for	שומשו כ		
used for	5 10/110		
W w		Х×	
wait	לחכות		
walk	ללכת ברגל		
want	לרצות		
was	היה		
watch	לצפות		
water	מים		
way	דרך		
we	אנחנו		
wear (wore)	אנוזנו ללבוש		
were	היו		
what	מה, איזה מה, איזה		
when	מתי, כאשר		
where	מוני, כאשו איפה		
which	איזה		
who			
	מי, ש למה		
why wicked			
	רשע		
wife	אישה		
window	חלון		
wise	חכם		
with	עם		
without	בלי		
word	מילה		
work	עבודה, לעבוד י		
worker	פועל		
world	עולם .		
write (wrote)	לכתוב		
written	כתוב		
Уу		Ζz	
year	שנה	zeide	(בידיש
years old	בן		(5 . 2) (20
you	את\ה, אתם\ן		
your	שלך, שלכם\כן		
yoursel	עצמך , שיכם פיזן עצמך		
yourser	עצנון		