



# LANGUAGE

Yom Ha'atzmaut 'Sheshtus' שישי

Adam L'Adam אדם לְאדם

Plurals in Ivrit - Matching Cards Game

# YOM HA'ATZMAUT 'SHESHTUS' שששטו

## BACKGROUND AND GENERAL EXPLANATION

This is an activity based upon a famous and very popular children's TV show in Israel called Sheshtus. School teams compete against each other to complete a series of missions or tasks. The winning team of each task receives a key. The keys unlock doors on a display board. Behind each door is a number which are the points won for that activity. The winning team for each task doesn't know whether the door they unlock is going to give them a high or low number of points. Hence it could happen that at the end of the game, the team who won the most tasks doesn't win, but the team that won the least number of tasks opens a door with a high number which leads to them becoming the winners.

The activities are based around learning Hebrew slang. The use of slang in Hebrew is often considered one of the differentiators between a fluent and hesitant speaker of the language. In a similar way to understanding that idioms are key to being a fluent speaker of English. It should be noted that some of the slang originates from Hebrew and some from Arabic and other languages, this illustrates what a diverse country Israel has become.

## AIMS:

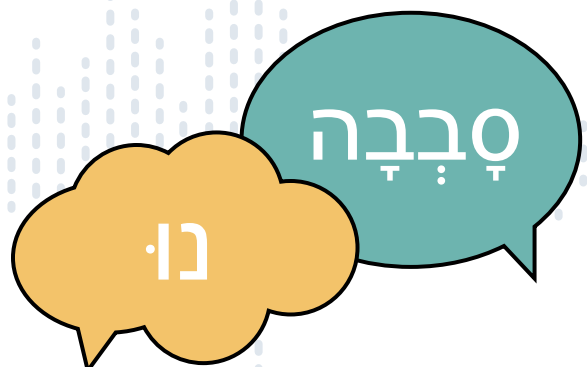
- For pupils to learn some Hebrew language
- For pupils to see that Hebrew is a contemporary and exciting language that is influenced from many different communities that make up its population
- For pupils to feel excited to learn new words in Hebrew

## LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

- To learn some words of Hebrew slang and how to use it
- To understand how slang influences how Israeli's speak and see themselves. Specifically, how different cultural backgrounds of Israeli citizens have been incorporated into modern Israel

## TARGET:

- Primary Key Stage 2
- Children 8 to 11 years
- Time Allowed: 1 hour



## RESOURCES TO PREPARE:

- Print out all the resources attached [here](#)
- Cut the slang memory game cards
- Cut the match-up cards
- Cut out the keys
- Print out and prepare the "Doorway of Destiny" board.
- Print the scores list
- Hide the coded message and the decoder to read it
- Print the plan of the activity. This will be essential as it contains the answers for you to reference whilst running the games
- Print the list of slang, 2 copies required
- Alternatively play this game virtually using the [PowerPoint](#) provided

## MISSIONS:

This can be run as a station rotation activity with multiple groups, or with one group running through each activity in order. The order isn't essential, but leaders should ensure they understand all of the Missions in advance so that they can properly support their groups.

**"Can you talk a Hebrew slang conversation?":** each group will receive a list of all the Hebrew slang words. These will also be used in the memory game. The list also contains a literal translation and an explanation of when it is used. Each group will have 5 mins to come up with a play/conversation that will include as much slang words as possible with the correct usage! The group that has the most slang in the right place- wins! 7 keys. (Teachers, madrichim or their designated judges to decide on the winners.

**"Who knows more now?":** Each group is asked in turn to call out one of the Hebrew slang words. If there is only one group, the leader should call out. Opposing teams in turn are asked for the literal translation and then the explanation of when it is used. Two points are given for each answer. If a team can remember a word but not it's translation, the next team has the chance to get their two translation points by correctly remembering the translation. The team with the most points wins - 5 keys

**Solve the Mystery Coded Writing:** The teams will be given a piece of mystery coded writing and a decoder to solve it. The first group that solves it wins! 4 keys.

**Memory game:** Groups or individuals play against each other for this activity. Use the print out of the Memory Game cards. On one card there will be a Hebrew slang word in Hebrew and transliterated on the other card there will be the translation and definition of the slang. Teams have to pair them together, either playing a snap type game or a matching game. The teacher or madrich will have the answers to help them know whether they are correct. Once all cards have matching pairs, we'll count each group's pairs and the group with the most pairs- wins! 4 keys

Once all the teams have had the opportunity to collect their maximum number of keys, move to the **Grand opening of the doors on the 'Doorway of Destiny' board**. Teams get the opportunity to open as many doors as they have keys for. Behind each door is a score. The cumulated scores gives the overall score for each team and ultimately the winner!

## LIST OF SLANG WORDS

SLANG WORDS	TRANSLATION TO ENGLISH	WHEN DO WE USE IT?
אָחי Achi	My brother	When you call out to one of your friends or someone whose name you can't remember. Although this is actually gendered, in slang it can be used for greeting women as well as men.
חַיִּים שְׁלִי Cha'im sheli	My life	To approach someone, in a loving way
סַבָּבָה Sababa	Cool	When you agree to something
יֵאלֵלֵהּ Yalla	Come on/ let's do it	To agree to do something in an enthusiastic way
טִיל Til	Missile- really good	When you describe something as being really good or to answer that you think that something is really good
אֵין עֲלֵיךָ E'in ale'cha	There is no one like you you're the best	To tell someone that they're the best, that you appreciate them
תַּחֲלֵס Tachles	The bottom line	When you want to get core of something that you're doing to saying
עַל הַפָּנִים Al ha'panim	On the face- really bad	When you describe something as being really bad or want to pass a very negative opinion
מִי יִשְׁמַע Mi ishma	Who will hear - don't worry it's not a big deal	When you want to calm someone down and say that everything is ok
זֹרֵם Zorem	Yeah why not	When you want to agree to something and say yeah why not or to say you don't mind - used in relation to choices
נוּ Nu	Come on	When you want to hurry someone, and say come on
סָתָם S'tam	Just kidding	To say just kidding or not really- when you say something is not correct
בָּאָסָה bassa	Bummer	When you want to say that something is not good / disappointing

# ADAM L'ADAM

אָדָם לְאָדָם

## AIMS:

- For pupils to learn how to say body parts in Ivrit
- For pupils to practice speaking and listening skills in Ivrit

## LEARNING OUTCOMES:

- Players will have learnt Ivrit vocabulary for body parts

## TARGET:

- Primary KS1 & 2
- Children from 5 - 11 years of age
- Time allowed: Approximately 20 minutes



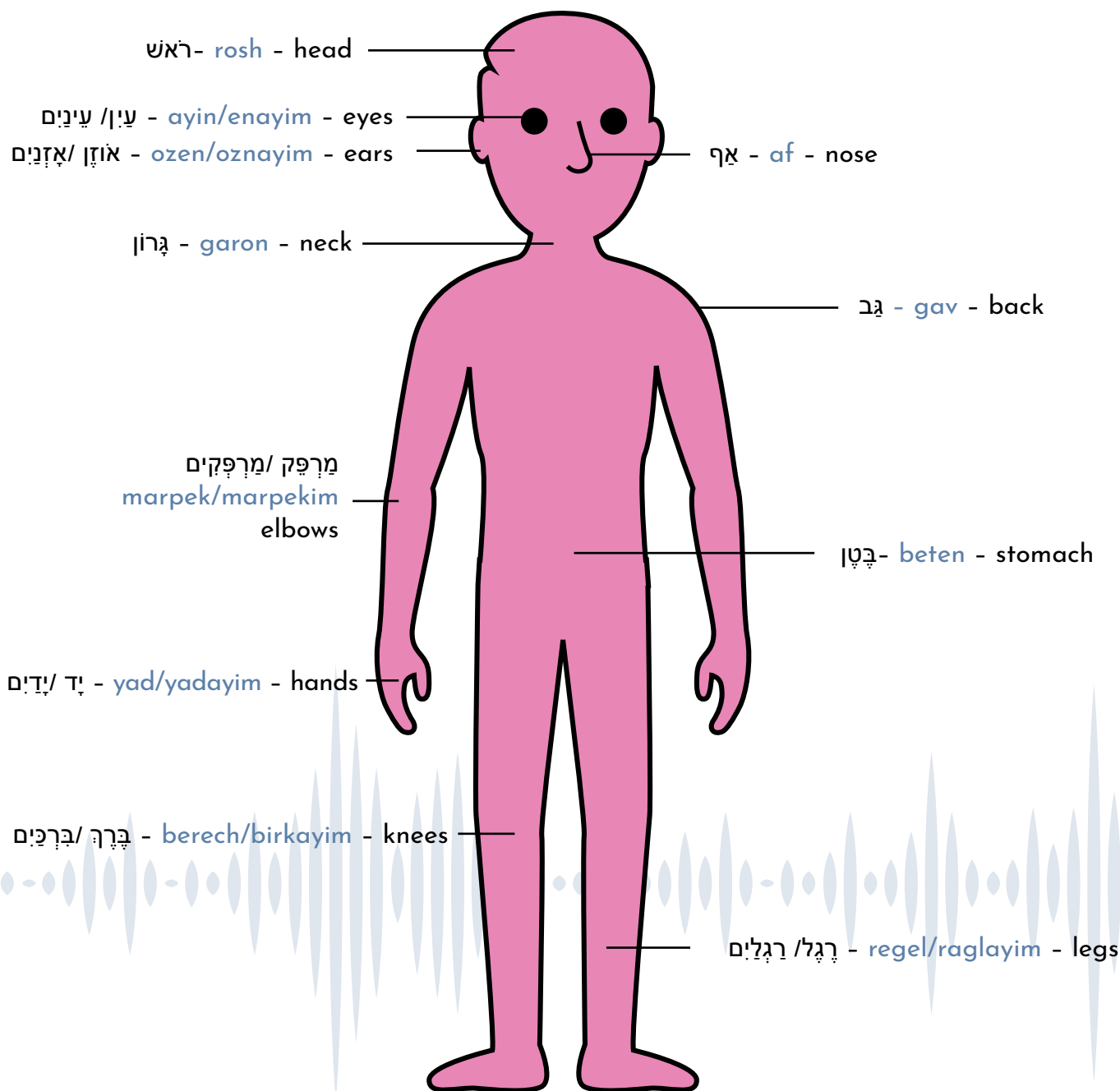
## ACTIVITY:

Divide the students into pairs. An additional person needs to have the role of 'Caller', this can be a teacher / madrich(a) or designated student/chanich(a). This game involves some touching or pointing at body parts. Please ensure that the children fully understand consent and appropriate boundaries in advance.

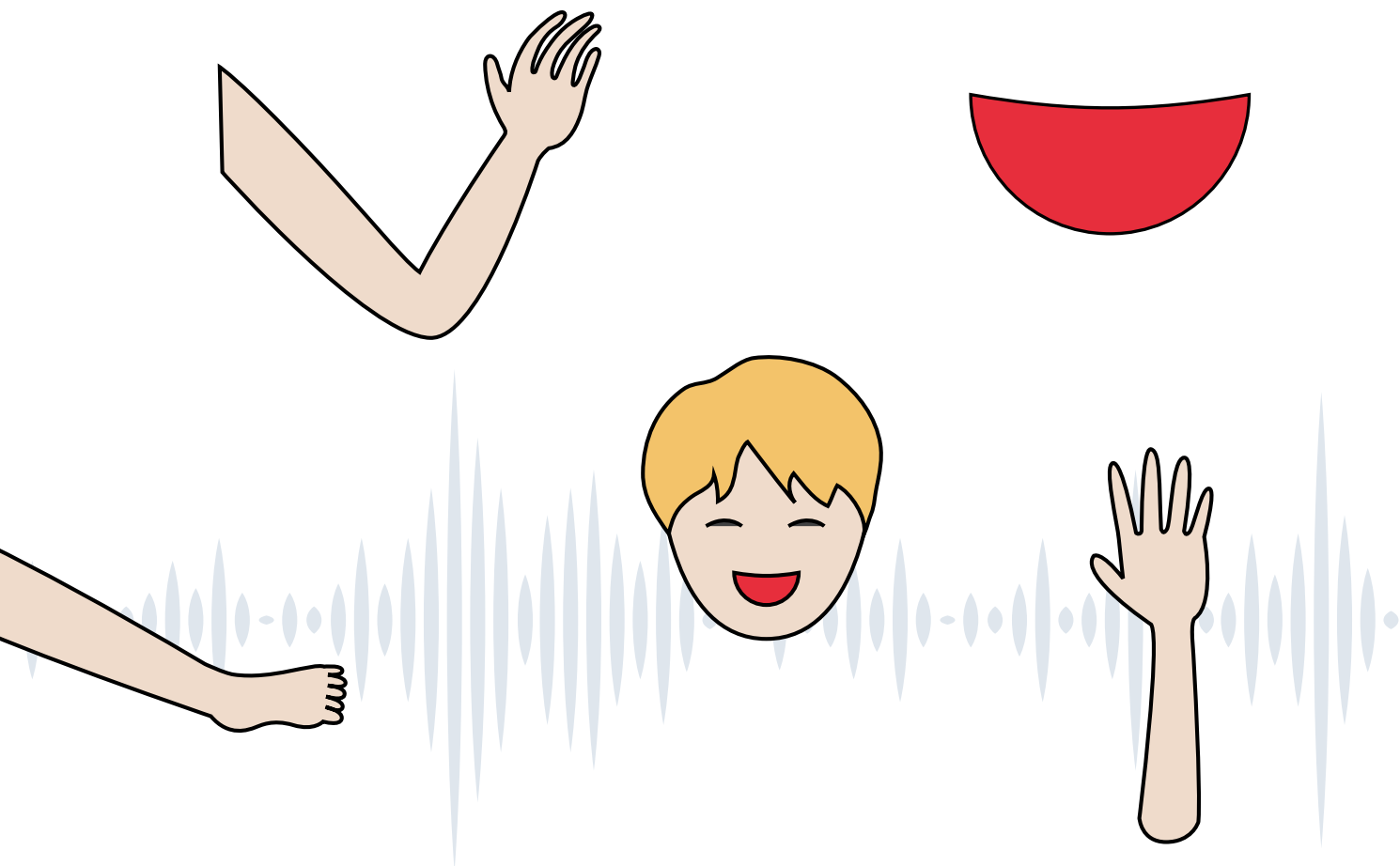
Play Israeli background music, while the music is playing, each student must move around the room on their own, not with their partner. When the music stops, the caller calls out two body parts in Hebrew. Everyone needs to run and find their original partner and point to those two body parts together. For example, if the caller calls 'regel l'yad' the two partners need to find each other, and one person has to point to the hand and the other to the leg. The last pair to accomplish this is out. The last pair standing wins.

Play this game virtually using the PowerPoint provided.

## BODY PARTS:



ENGLISH	TRANSLITERATION	HEBREW
Leg(s)	Regel / raglayim	רַגְלִים / רֶגֶל
Hand(s)	Yad / yadayim	יָד / יָדַיִם
Ear(s)	Ozen / oznayim	אָזְנַיִם / אוֹזָן
Nose	Af	אַף
Eye(s)	Ayin / enayim	עֵינַיִם / עַיִן
Head	Rosh	רֹאשׁ
Elbow(s)	Marpek / marpekim	מַרְפֵּק / מַרְפְּקִים
Back	Gav	גֵּב
Knee(s)	Berech / birkayim	בְּרָךְ / בְּרָכַיִם
Stomach	Beten	בֶּטֶן
Neck	Garon	גָּרוֹן



# PLURALS IN IVRIT - MATCHING CARDS GAME

## AIMS:

- For pupils to learn how to use plurals in Ivrit
- For pupils to practice speaking and listening skills in Ivrit
- For pupils to learn key aspects of Israeli culture and society

## LEARNING OUTCOMES:

- To practice how to create plurals in Hebrew using specific words connected to the State of Israel
- To have a greater appreciation for different aspects of Israeli culture and society

## TARGET:

- Primary KS1 & 2
- Children from 5 - 11 years of age
- Time allowed: Approximately 20 minutes





## ACTIVITY:

To use the plural cards to play a memory game matching up singular and plural versions of words in Hebrew.

ENGLISH	SINGULAR IN HEBREW	SINGULAR TRANSLITERATED	PLURAL IN HEBREW	PLURAL TRANSLITERATED
Flag of Israel	דָּגֵל	Degel	דָּגְלִים	Degalim
Israeli Defence Force (IDF) Soldier (male)	חַיָּל	Chayal	חַיָּלִים	Chayalim
Israeli Defence Force (IDF) Soldier (female)	חַיָּלָה	Chayelet	חַיָּלוֹת	Chayalot
Lamp	מְנוֹרָה	Menorah	מְנוֹרוֹת	Menorot
Map of Israel	מַפָּה	Mapa	מַפּוֹת	Mapot
Dove	יוֹנָה	Yonah	יוֹנִים	Yonim
Child	יֶלֶד	Yeled	יְלָדִים	Yeladim
Aeroplane	מָטוֹס	Matos	מָטוֹסִים	Metosim
Shield	סֶמֶל	Semel	סֶמָלִים	Smalim
Scroll of the Declaration of Independence	מְגִלָּה	Megilah	מְגִלוֹת	Megilot
Israeli National Anthem	הַתִּקְוָה	Hatikva	הַתִּקְוּוֹת	Hatikvot
Israeli National Bird - The Hoopoe	צִפּוֹר	Tzipor	צִפּוֹרִים	Tziporim
Olive Branch	עֵנַף זַיִת	Anaf Zayit	עֵנָפֵי זַיִת	Anfey Zayit
Start of David	מַגֵּן דָּוִד	Magen David	מַגְנֵי דָּוִד	Maganey David
National Flower of Israel - The Poppy	כַּלְנִיֹּת	Kalanit	כַּלְנִיּוֹת	Kalaniyot
Israeli Currency	שֶׁקֶל	Shekel	שֶׁקְלִים	Shekalim
Israeli Parliament	כְּנֶסֶת	Knesset	כְּנֶסֶת	Knesset
Hebrew Month of Iyar	חֹדֶשׁ	Chodesh	חֹדָשִׁים	Chodashim

Teacher to use accompanying notes to give further details on each of the words and their importance in Israeli society.

# BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR PLURAL GAME CARDS

## Flag of Israel

The official flag of the State of Israel represents the state, its sovereignty, institutions and its citizens, both in Israel and in the world. This flag has a white background, and two dark blue horizontal stripes, in its center is a star of David in the same shade. There is a tradition that claims that the Star symbolises the Jewish people and the blue stripes represent the Red Sea, which God parted in the Biblical story of the Exodus. Another tradition says that the flag is based on the appearance of the tallit.

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## Soldiers - IDF

The Israel Defense Forces is the military of the State of Israel and the central organisation in the Israeli security system for maintaining its security and sovereignty. Most 18-year-old Israeli citizens join the IDF for a period of compulsory service.

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## Women in the IDF

Women play a significant part in the IDF's and have done so from the day of its establishment in 1948. Until 2011, women were restricted to serving in support roles in the IDF, however since that time this has changed and the law now allows women to serve in any unit, including combat positions.

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## Menorah

The seven branched lamp is a gold lamp, which was placed in the Tabernacle and later in the Temple, the High Priest would light it each day. The menorah is one of the symbols of the Jewish people and is in the heart of the official symbol of the state of Israel.

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## Eretz Israel-Map

In the Land of Israel, a considerable part of Jewish history is found in the Bible. According to the bible it is the land promised by G-d to our forefathers Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. Many Jews therefore see it as our ancestral homeland. It is also considered as a very holy and religious place for Muslims and Christians who see Israel as a religious center of great historical importance.

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## A dove with an olive leaf

One of the known symbols of the concept of peace is the white dove, sometimes it holds a leaf or a branch of an olive tree. The origin of this symbol is described in the Book of Genesis, when the dove was sent by Noah at the end of the flood to find dry land. The dove returned to the Ark and carried an olive branch in its mouth; it symbolised the end of the flood.

## Children

On Yom Haatzmaut many of Israel's children (and adults) wear blue and white to mimic the colours of the Israeli flag. In some schools there are special Assemblies to celebrate Yom Haatzmaut with the children parading and holding Israeli flags.

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## Air Force-aircraft

The Israeli Air Force, or the official name "the Air and Space Arm", is the aerial division of the Israel Defense Forces. The Israeli Air Force is a major component of the power of the IDF and is considered to be the strongest in the Middle East, and one of the best and most advanced air forces in the world.

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## Israel State Emblem (Symbol)

The emblem of the State of Israel is a Menorah in the middle of a shield, with an olive branch on either side and the word Israel along the bottom. The legal and political status of the state emblem of Israel under the law is determined by the Basic Law - Symbols of the State, commonly known as the Flag Law.

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## The Declaration of Independence

The Declaration of Independence is the document declaring the establishment of the State of Israel. The "Declaration of Independence" is a common name, but its official name is "announcing the establishment of the State of Israel." The reading by David Ben-Gurion was held at the Tel Aviv Museum on Friday 14 May (5th of the Hebrew month of Iyar). Ben Gurion went on to be the first Prime Minister of the new state.

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## National Anthem-Hatikvah

The national anthem of the State of Israel, The Hope (Hatikvah) reflects the Jews 2,000-year-old hope of returning to the Land of Israel, restoring it, and reclaiming it as a free and sovereign nation, composed by Naftali Hertz Imber. The origin of the melody was inspired by a Romanian folk song.

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## Israeli National Bird-Hoopoe

On May 29, 2008, President Shimon Peres declared the Hoopoe bird the national bird of Israel.

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## Olive Branches

Olive branches, like the Dove have been used as symbols of peace for many centuries. The Olive is one of the 7 Species listed in the book of Deuteronomy and which were commanded to be brought to the Temple in Jerusalem. At the time of the British Mandate over what is now Israel (1919 - 1948) it was a symbol used on their Military Forces and stamps.

## Magen David

Magen David (the Star of David) is the symbol that appears in the center of the flag of the State of Israel. According to Jewish and other traditions, this symbol was drawn or engraved on the shields of King David's soldiers.

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## Poppy

In Israel the Poppy is a protected plant and it is forbidden to pick it. According to a survey conducted by the Society for the Protection of nature (Hevrat Le-Hagant Hatevah), the poppy is the most familiar and beloved flower among Israelis. On 2013, Poppy was chosen as the national flower of the State of Israel.

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## Shekel

The shekel is the official currency of the State of Israel. The term was originally used in the Torah where half a shekel was collected from every member of the community as a way of counting the size of Bnei Yisrael.

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## Knesset-The Israel Parliament

The Knesset is the legislative authority and the House of Parliament of the State of Israel. It is based in Jerusalem, which is considered by Israelis (and most Jews) to be the capital of Israel. The architecture of the Knesset building is designed to resemble the Mishkan that the Israelites used for worship while wandering in the desert until the first Temple was built.

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## The Hebrew Month Iyar

The month of Iyar is celebrated in the national days of the State of Israel. This month commemorating the Holocaust, Remembrance Day for Israel's martyrs and Independence Day.



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by the UJIA Programme department

**MELANIE KELLY**

Head of Children and Families Education  
UJIA

T: 020 7424 6422

E: [melanie.kelly@ujia.org](mailto:melanie.kelly@ujia.org)

**TOGETHER** NOW.  **FOREVER.**  
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