Printable Hebrew Alphabet Chart: Block Letters and Stroke Order

Original tasks 1, 2, 3 / complete keys

Task 1

Using the chart's convention, trace Bet three times and write it once in the blank row. Count the base strokes.

Answer: One continuous base path in this selected worksheet convention: top horizontal, descending right side, then the bottom bar returning left. The bottom bar is needed for the simplified Bet shape; a top-and-side corner alone is incomplete. The dagesh, when shown, is a separate dot and is not counted as a base stroke. The base stroke count is 1; the separate dagesh is not included.

Reason: The chart numbers only the base construction; diacritics are labeled separately.

Check: Compare stroke count and stable shape to the chart's numbered example; confirm any dot is separate and labeled.

Task 2

Label the five final forms and state which base letter each belongs to.

Answer: Kaf, Mem, Nun, Pe, Tsadi are final forms of the five base letters of the same names; they are positional variants, not additional letters.

Reason: The alphabet has 22 base letters; final forms occur at word-final position in the writing context being taught.

Check: Check that each final form is paired with its base letter and that the total is described as 22 base letters plus five final forms.

Task 3

Explain why the Shin/Sin dot is not a decorative stroke and where it belongs.

Answer: For the selected upright printed form as the viewer sees it, the Shin dot belongs above the right side and the Sin dot above the left side, as required by the intended reading. It is a distinguishing diacritic, not a base stroke or decoration; show it separately from the base form.

Reason: The dot changes which letter is represented, so its position is functional.

Check: Use the rubric to confirm the dot is shown separately, labeled as distinguishing, and placed on the correct side per the chart.

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Original tasks 4 / complete keys

Task 4

Design a one-letter practice row for a letter of your choice, including numbered base strokes, a tracing form, and a blank space. Use the rubric to check dot placement and stroke count.

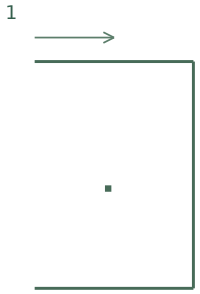
Answer: Multiple valid layouts are acceptable if the base letter follows the chart's convention, diacritics are separate and correctly placed, and the tracing and blank rows match the numbered example.

Reason: Artwork and layout have multiple valid outcomes; accuracy is judged by convention, stroke count, and correct diacritic placement.

Check: Apply the rubric: base shape matches convention, stroke count is consistent, diacritics are separate and correctly placed, and the blank row is free of guides.

Task 1 / model

Selected Bet convention: 1 continuous base stroke; a dagesh is a separate diacritic.



With separate dagesh



Base form without dot

Follow the top bar rightward, continue down the right side, then left along the bottom bar. The connected three segments form ONE selected base pen path. The separate central dagesh is not numbered as a base stroke.

Base stroke count = 1. Alternative documented letter styles are judged by the source rubric.

Pair each final form with its base letter.

ך	Base letter / name:	Kaf	כ
ם	Base letter / name:	Mem	מ
ן	Base letter / name:	Nun	נ
ף	Base letter / name:	Pe	פ
ץ	Base letter / name:	Tsadi	צ

Distinguishing dot placement in the upright printed form

שׁ

Shin / dot above right

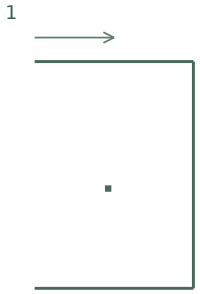
שׂ

Sin / dot above left

The dot distinguishes Shin/Sin and is not a numbered base stroke or decoration. Use the intended reading and the separate dot position; do not add both dots to one base form.

Task 4 / model

Selected Bet convention: 1 continuous base stroke; a dagesh is a separate diacritic.



With separate dagesh



Base form without dot

Follow the top bar rightward, continue down the right side, then left along the bottom bar. The connected three segments form ONE selected base pen path. The separate central dagesh is not numbered as a base stroke.

Base stroke count = 1. Alternative documented letter styles are judged by the source rubric.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] The chart shows 22 base Hebrew letters plus five final forms labeled as positional variants.
- [ ] Each base letter has a numbered stroke sequence that constructs only the base form.
- [ ] Diacritics such as dagesh and the Shin/Sin dot are shown separately and labeled as non-base marks.
- [ ] The tracing row and blank row match the numbered example in stroke count and shape.
- [ ] One stroke convention is stated and applied consistently across the chart.
- [ ] Any margin or printer guidance tells readers to measure their own equipment and marks examples as hypothetical.

Reflection: What did you check, what did you change, and what will you try next?