



Yom Ha'atzmaut 2019 / 5779

UJIA Educational Resource Pack

Welcome to a pack of fun activities to celebrate Yom Ha'atzmaut, Israel's Independence Day. These games have been designed to use within schools, youth clubs, chedarim or anywhere that young people gather and want to celebrate Israel's birthday.

We also include a pack of Israeli Ice Breaker Games to help get your group or class into the party mood.

We hope you enjoy the pack. If you would like additional materials in the future please contact the Programme Department at the UJIA, where we will be happy to assist in bringing Israel to your educational setting.

UJIA exists to help create strong British Jews with a lifelong commitment to Israel. We hope this takes you one step further on this journey.

Wishing you all a Chag Ha'atzmaut Sameach.

Happy 71st Birthday Israel.



Contents:

Israeli Food Bingo:	3
Israeli Trivia Blockbusters:	4
Israeli Music:	7
Israeli Escape Room:	9
Israeli Ice Breaking Games:	14

See Resources for separate materials required for the activities.

Yom Ha'atzmaut 2019 / 5779

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Israeli Food Bingo:

Learning Objective:

- To learn about Israeli food culture
- To gain an appreciation and sense of connection with Israel through food

Target:

Primary KS1 & 2

Children from 5 – 11 years of age



Time allowed: Approximately 20 minutes.

Advance Preparation: Print and cut out the Bingo Cards & Caller cards ahead of time. Cut additional paper squares or tokens that can be used to cover bingo spaces.

How to Play: The bingo cards will have pictures of Israeli food in the squares and caller cards will have the name of the food, what it's made of and a picture. Call out information as needed and necessary to help the children cover their spaces. Play until they fill a whole row or until the whole board is filled! It is not necessary to always call out the name of the food, but you can use the information to call out details that may help the player guess the food, thereby increasing their knowledge.

Note: There are 13 possible foods that can be called and there are 24 boards or maximum players. It is possible that two participants could reach bingo at the same time - in that case, whoever can remember the most names of foods on their board can be the winner!

Yom Ha'atzmaut 2019 / 5779

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Israeli Trivia Blockbusters:

Learning Objective:

- To learn trivia facts about Israel and share them with your team
- To celebrate Israel's diversity through key facts

Target:

Upper KS2 and KS3

Children from 9 – 13 years of age, choose questions applicable to your teams age group

Time allowed: Approximately 20 minutes.



Advance Preparation: Print out colour coded beehive 'blockbuster' grid on A3 paper. This can also be adapted to be a human size floor game using team members as tokens for each hexagon if space and team sizes allow

Choose the set of Trivia Questions that best suit the abilities of your group. If you have been engaging in a particular topic of Israel education, you can also use this format to create your own questions.

How to play:

The aim of the game is to create a sequence of 5 cells in the beehive. A cell is won for a team by answering a question correctly. A sequence may not be of the same colour, but all cells must link by at least one border line. Other teams can block a team from making progress and completing their sequence by choosing to answer a question that blocks their path.

The game:

- The Quizmaster will divide the group into two teams.
- Each team will have a turn to try to answer a question, if the answer is wrong the question will go to the other team.
- On the first round a team will choose a colour and number question that they are playing for, e.g. Yellow 1 or Green 3. Should they get the question correct that cell becomes the first in their sequence.
- If the team answers incorrectly the cell remains open and the next team can try to answer, or the first team can attempt it again in their following turn.
- Teams can choose to answer a question that is not in their sequence, but that helps to block their opposing team.
- The winners will be the team that successfully makes their sequence.

Trivia Questions:

Targeted for Key Stage 3 or 11-13 year olds.

Questions –

Colour Code Question	Question	Answer
Purple 1	What year was the State of Israel established?	1948
Purple 2	What symbol is on the Israeli flag?	Star of David
Purple 3	What is Israel's second largest city?	Tel Aviv
Purple 4	Who was Israel's first Prime Minister?	David Ben-Gurion
Purple 5	How old is Israel at Yom Ha'atzmaut 2019?	71 years old
Yellow 1	IDF is an abbreviation for what?	Israel Defence Forces
Yellow 2	Who won the Eurovision Song Contest in 2018 and what was the song?	Neta Barzilai with Toy
Yellow 3	What is the name of the Israeli national anthem?	Hatikvah
Yellow 4	What is the name of the first war in Israel?	The War of Independence
Yellow 5	True or False – The glue on Israeli stamps is Kosher	True
Green 1	Which countries or people have a border with Israel?	Jordan, Syria, Egypt, Palestinian Occupied Territories and Lebanon
Green 2	What is the capital city of Israel?	Jerusalem
Green 3	How many times has Israel won the Eurovision?	4 times
Green 4	What is the main ingredient in Falafel?	Chickpeas
Green 5	To the nearest million, how many people live in Israel?	9 Million
Blue 1	What colours are on the Israeli flag?	Blue and white
Blue 2	What is the name of the Israeli currency?	Shekel
Blue 3	What is the lowest place in the world?	The Dead Sea
Blue 4	How old do you have to be to vote in elections in Israel?	18 years old
Blue 5	Who is the current Prime Minister of Israel?	Benjamin Netanyahu

Trivia Questions:

Targeted for Key Stage 2 or 8 - 11-year olds.

Questions

Colour Code Question	Question	Answer
Purple 1	What are the colours on the Israeli flag?	Blue and white
Purple 2	What is the main ingredient in Falafel?	Chickpeas
Purple 3	True or False, the glue on Israeli stamps is kosher?	True
Purple 4	What is the capital of Israel?	Jerusalem
Purple 5	IDF is an abbreviation for what?	Israel Defence Forces
Yellow 1	How many people live in Israel?	9 million
Yellow 2	What is the symbol on the Israeli flag?	Star of David
Yellow 3	Who won the Eurovision Song Contest in 2018 and what was the song?	Neta Barzilai with Toy
Yellow 4	How old is Israel on Yom Ha'atzmaut 2019?	71
Yellow 5	What is the Israeli national Anthem called?	Hatikvah
Green 1	Who was the first prime minister of Israel?	David Ben-Gurion
Green 2	What year was Israel's independence?	1948
Green 3	Say 5 words in Hebrew?	
Green 4	What does Le'hitra'ot mean?	Goodbye, see you soon
Green 5	What is Israel's desert called?	Negev
Blue 1	What is the remaining wall of the Temple in Jerusalem called?	Ha'kotel or the Western Wall
Blue 2	Name 5 places in Israel?	
Blue 3	What is the name of the Israeli National Airline?	El-Al
Blue 4	Name a King of Israel from the Bible	
Blue 5	The Torah uses two foods to describe Israel the Promised Land. What are they?	Milk and Honey.

Yom Ha'atzmaut 2019 / 5779

UJIA Educational Resource Pack

Israeli Music:

Learning Objective:

- To learn about Israeli popular music
- To celebrate Israel's diversity through different music genres

Target:

Upper KS2 and KS3
Children from aged 9 – 13

Time allowed: Approximately 50 minutes.



Required Equipment:

- smart phone or internet access with speakers
- White board or flip chart
- Pen and paper for note taking

How to play:

General explanation	Explain to the group that just like the show Britain's Got Talent, they are going to judge the talent and the quality of the songs. Do not tell the group that we are listening to Israeli music at this point, this will be revealed later in the activity.	Allow 2 minutes
Opening – What is Israeli music?	Play the children songs in different styles in Hebrew and English. Ask them to write on notepaper which country they think the song originates from. (don't play the full song) At the end of the 6 songs, tell them that all of the songs are from Israel	Allow 8 minutes
Learning about Israeli music styles	After hearing all the songs explain to the group about different styles or genres of music that have been an influence on Israel. These include Mizrahi, Arabic, American, Brazilian, Indian, Greek. Discuss with the group if they have heard about any other musical influences that have also influenced British music.	Allow 5 minutes
What influences Israeli music?	We have learnt that Israeli music is everywhere and influenced from a variety of other styles. Play the second collection of songs. The group now act as judges and discuss which influence has created that particular song, e.g Arabic, Mizrahi, American or even Brazilian.	Allow 10 minutes
Video- Evolution of Israeli music	Show the video that demonstrates the evolution of Israeli music through the decades. Ask the group what their favourite decade is. Hold a vote to determine what the favourite decade of Israeli music is.	Allow 15 minutes
Just dance	Israeli just dance – final opportunity to join an Israeli dance party	Allow 7 minutes

Music Links

Opening – What is Israeli Music

Track 1	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j_oajsiBiQA	These beautiful words by Idan Raichel
Track 2	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CeMtEa5QhcA	A Paris by Riff Cohen
Track 3	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IBPIKHF29Zk	One Day by Asaf Avidan
Track 4	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2ak1qNITZuU	Full Trunk by Let's Go
Track 5	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sCK4NwFx1V4	Above the Palm Trees by Dudu Tassa
Track 6	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kCfvv3RsGw4	Nevermind by Dennis Lloyd

What influences Israeli music?

Track 1	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kmW2yAYhMmM	Depths by Idan Raichel
Track 2	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y_OLsIE3bX8	Tudo Boom by Stasis and Ben-El
Track 3	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XO4uzmThWKQ	Self-Fulfillment by Arik Berman
Track 4	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r3tYkdaHLD8	Children Are a Joy by Habreira Ha'tivit
Track 5	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vxNH_hQ3400	Shula by Atraf Band
Track 6	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WLMmX17D2uw	Two Crazy People by Omer Adam
Track 7	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y0KxZz5k-RE	Imagine by Shlomo Artzi
Track 8	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QGErHQi1tuc	Lola by Dudu Tassa
Track 9	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ovfet4GP9y0	Song for Mum by Alon Eder and his Band
Track 10	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z1SNZHG7sR0	Sun by Ha'dag Nahash and Shai Tzabari
Track 11	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XzRhI9HCJV0	Save Me Every Day by Ishai Ribo

The Evolution of Israeli Music

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JMr6in62RM4>

Israeli Just Dance

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5AWAe3hD9WA>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WPXKHBBgXb8>

Yom Ha'atzmaut 2019 / 5779

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Israeli Escape Room:

Learning Objective:

- To learn key facts about Israel through problem solving skills
- To practice team building skills and collaboration
- To celebrate Israel

Target:

KS3

Children from aged 11 – 13

Time allowed: Approximately 50 minutes.

Required Equipment:

- 2 Boxes with padlocks (Used in Mission 1 and 4)
- Crate or basket for the food (used in Mission 3)
- A can of chickpeas (Mission 3)
- Loaf of bread (Mission 3)
- Pack of crisps (Mission 3)
- A banana (Mission 3)
- Cut up puzzle pieces for Mission 4

Advance Preparation: This activity recreates an escape room. It can be done in a classroom or closed room and the room should be themed where possible. Prepare each of the missions using the equipment list in advance. Some equipment can be improvised, for example a picture of a banana and not a real one.

How to play:

There are 5 missions to complete and they need to be completed in the correct order in order to 'escape the room'.

Mission 1

When was Israel established?

1948 – This is the combination for the padlock to open the box.

Mission 2

Inside the box will be the following question and a list of food.

Which food will lead you to the next mission?

Chocolate

Hamburger

Fish and chips



Pasta
Pizza
Steak

Falafel
Cake

Rice
Egg

The answer is Falafel as the only Israeli food in the list.

Mission 3



In a basket place four types of food, a tin or packet of Chickpeas, a Banana, a packet of crisps and a loaf of bread.

On each of the pieces of food attach a code which when cracked will give you a question that can be answered for the next clue.

The chickpeas as the main ingredient in Falafel is the food that should have the correct code on it. Note full versions of the alphabet keys can be found as separate documents in the Resource Pack.

Clues to be used if necessary:

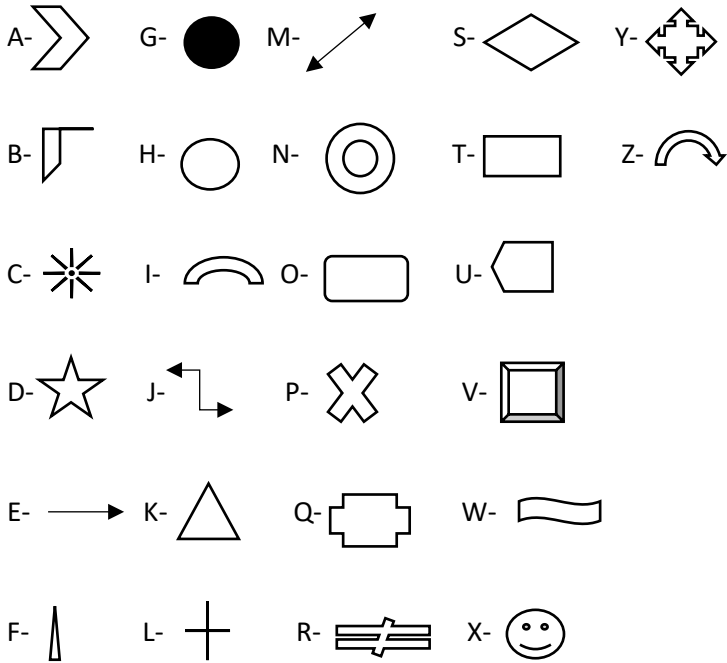
1. The question has 7 words (3, 4, 5, 3, 6, 3, 10)
2. We're not toying with you
3. 18/5/19 Tel Aviv
4. Hadassah HaMalkah of Pop

Place the following alphabet key on the chickpeas- (this is the correct code):

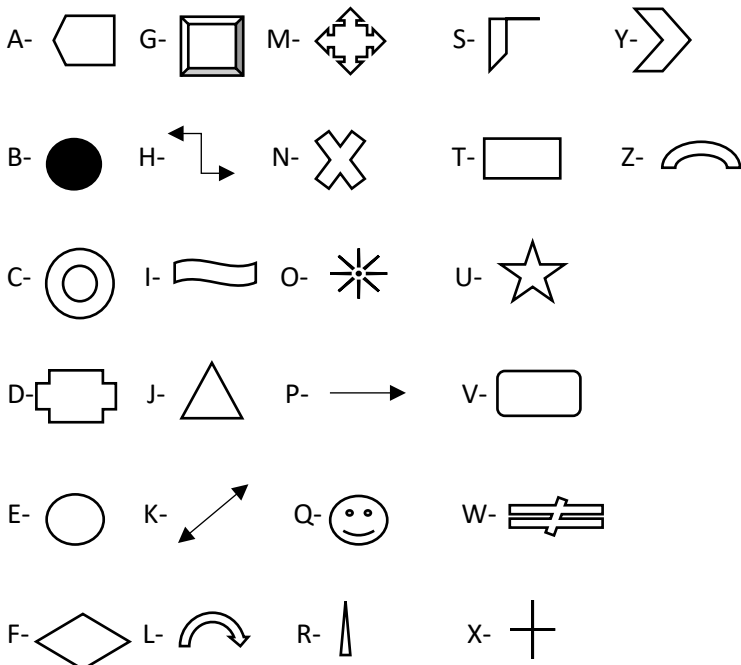
A-	G-	M-	S-	Y-
B-	H-	N-	T-	Z-
C-	I-	O-	U-	
D-	J-	P-	V-	
E-	K-	Q-	W-	
F-	L-	R-	X-	



Place the following alphabet key on the Banana (not the right one):



Place the following alphabet key on the packet of Crisps (not the right one):





Place the following alphabet key on the bread (not the right one):



A-	G-	M-	S-	Y-
B-	H-	N-	T-	Z-
C-	I-	O-	U-	
D-	J-	P-	V-	
E-	K-	Q-	W-	
F-	L-	R-	X-	

The question code is:

?

The Solution

How many times has Israel won Eurovision?

The Answer

4

This number will help you complete the sequence that will let you into the second box

The padlock code is set to 5 _ 38. Insert the 4 from your answer to open the box and start Mission 4



Mission 4

This is a jigsaw puzzle mission to create the Israeli flag. The Escape Room leader will need to have prepared the puzzle in advance and placed it into the box.



Inside the box that you will have opened using the key from Mission 3, you will find puzzle pieces. As a team work to reassemble them into the Israeli flag.

Mission 5

Jeopardy round to complete. Jeopardy is a game that gives you clues to work out the answer and then you need to work out what the original question was. For example, if the answer is Israel, the question might be 'What is the national homeland of the Jewish people'. It is for the question that you receive the points.

Use the following clues to work out the answer and then the question. You may need to use the internet to help you with this.

1. What letter is the first letter to describe something that is grouped together? (U for united)
2. This letter's sound can be created by two letters in English but doesn't exist in Ivrit without the addition of an apostrophe. What is it? (It can be created by a G and J, but the answer we want is just J)
3. The first letter of this word can be used to name two countries that achieved independence a year apart. (I for India in 1947 and Israel in 1948)
4. This letter is the beginning of things. (A)

Answer:

What is the Biggest and Leading Israel Charity in the UK? UJIA



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Israeli Ice Breaking Games:

Wah! **וואה**

The group stands in a circle. The aim of the game is to transfer the “energy” to someone else in the circle and while doing so call out “wah!” The one who gets the energy raises his hands calling “wah!” while the 2 people next to him also pointing their hands toward him call “wah!”, then he needs to pass the energy to someone else

Alternative versions:

Birthdays - If someone in the group has their birthday, when they receive the ‘wah’ energy, they have to run around the room giving everyone a high five while others sing a *niggun* or (Jewish melody)

Shawarma- the chanich who gets the energy, spins themselves around and the players to either side of them wave their hands up and down towards him like he is a hot shawarma.

Vikings- the chanich who gets the energy needs to move his hands like he’s paddling. His “neighbours” do the same.

Blow wind blow - “haru’ach Noshevet”

הרוח נושבת

Select one player to start off in the middle.

They must begin by calling out **הרוח נושבת**

The rest of the group must respond by repeating: **מה הרוח נושבת**



Then the middle player calls out a conditional statement like "everyone with red hair" or "everyone not wearing shoes". All the players that fit into that category must get up and switch chairs with another player. This allows a chance for the middle player to steal a chair also. Once everyone has finished switching as quickly as possible, there will be one player left stuck in the middle. Then the process repeats!

This or that

“ze’ O ze’ “ זֶה אוֹ זֶה

This is a great game to practice new Ivrit words.

The leader will call out words from different categories. The chanichim need to choose which of these categories the word falls into.

For example, is it a place or a disease, is it a vegetable or an animal?

Ask the chanichim to stand in a line opposite the Madrich. When a chanich chooses correctly they can take one step forward. The first child that gets to the Madrich is the winner!

See Resource materials for different example categories

Two Truths and A Lie

“Emet Ve Sheker” אֱמֶת וְשִׁקְרָה

Each person must make three statements about themselves, one of which isn't true.

For example:

- I have two brothers,
- I was born in Australia,
- I have a motorcycle.



This works best when you give the group some time to think of their statements.

Once one person makes their statements, the rest of the group must guess, or vote on, which statement is the lie. You could play as a team, or individually. It could work well to get each group member to write down their own answers and see who gets the most correct

Alternative Versions:

A) Statements that are true and false about Israel.

For example:

- Israel is roughly the size of Wales—true
- Israel has the world’s highest mountain range—false
- Tel Aviv has the world’s third largest number of Sushi restaurants - true
- Falafel is made of minced chicken - false

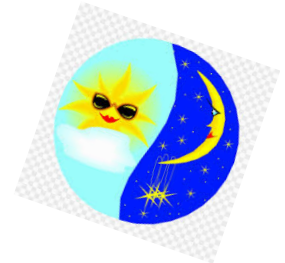
Dag Maluach דג מלוח

This game is played to similar rules as 'What's the time Mr Wolf'

The Madrich lines the chanichim in a straight line towards the front of the room. They turn their back on the group standing at the front and call out the following:

דג מלוח, שולש, שתיים, אחד

While the Madrich is calling out the chanichim have to try to creep towards them. The Madrich then turns around quickly to try to find people moving, the players have to freeze. Multiple rounds of the game continue until someone reaches the front where the Madrich is. If anyone is caught moving, then they are out of the game. The winner is the person who gets to the front.



This game is great for teaching new opposites in Ivrit. Each time you play a round you teach a new opposite with a corresponding movement. Before the Madrich turns around, they teach the new opposite words. Then when they turn around, they shout one of the words and the players have to act out the correct action. If they get it wrong, they're out and if they get it right they can continue playing the game. When all the words have been taught, then you can call our any word.

See Resource Materials for list of Opposites

Hummus

חמום



Hummus is a dip made from cooked, mashed chickpeas or other beans, blended with tahini, olive oil, lemon juice, salt and garlic. Hummus is a common part of everyday meals in Israel. It is made from ingredients that, following Kashrut (Jewish dietary laws), can be combined with both meat and dairy meals.

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Shakshuka

שקשוקה



Shakshuka is a dish of eggs poached in a sauce of tomatoes, chili peppers, and onions, commonly spiced with cumin, paprika, and cayenne pepper. It was brought to Israel by Tunisian Jews as part of the mass Jewish exodus from Arab and Muslim lands.

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Sabich

סביח



Sabich consists of pita stuffed with fried eggplant and hard-boiled eggs. Sabich was brought to Israel by Iraqi Jews who moved in the 1940s and 1950s. On the Sabbath, when no cooking is allowed, Iraqi Jews ate a cold meal of precooked fried eggplant, boiled potatoes and hard-boiled eggs. In Israel, these ingredients were stuffed in a pita and sold as fast food.

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Shawarma

שווארמה



Shawarma is meat that is cut in thin slices and stacked in a cone-like shape on a vertical rotisserie. Thin slices are shaved off the cooked surface as it continuously rotates. In Israel, most shawarma is made with dark meat turkey and is commonly served with tahini sauce because serving yogurt sauce with meat wouldn't be kosher.

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Bamba

במבה



Bamba is made from peanut butter-flavoured puffed maize. It resembles Cheese Doodles or Cheetos but with a peanut butter flavour instead. Bamba makes up 25% of the Israeli snack market and its popularity is credited with reducing the amount of peanut allergies in Israel.

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Krembo

קרמבו



Krembo is a chocolate-coated marshmallow treat that is popular in Israel, especially in the winter as an alternative to ice-cream. It consists of a round biscuit base, topped with fluffy marshmallow creme & coated in a layer of chocolate.

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Falafel

פלאפל



Falafel is a deep-fried ball made from ground chickpeas. Falafel is widely considered to be the national dish of the country. It was eaten by Mizrahi Jews in their countries of origin & later adopted by early Jewish immigrants to Israel. Since it is entirely plant based, it is pareve and gained acceptance with Jews because it could be eaten with meat or dairy meals.

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Israeli Salad

סלט ישראלי



Israeli salad is a chopped salad of finely diced tomato, onion, cucumber, and peppers. It has been described as the "most well-known national dish of Israel" and is a standard accompaniment to most Israeli meals.

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Soup Croutons/Shkedei

Marak

שקדי מרק



Shkedei Marak are crisp mini croutons added to soup. They look like small yellow squares and are made from flour and palm oil. As a parve product, they can be used in either meat or cream soups. They are based on the homemade crispy-fried squares of dough traditionally served with chicken soup by Ashkenazi Jews.

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Tahini

טחינה



Tahini is a condiment made from toasted ground hulled sesame. It is served by itself (as a dip) or as a major ingredient in hummus, baba ganoush, and halva. In Israel, tahini is a staple foodstuff that was introduced by Mizrahi Jews.

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Ptitim

פתיתים



Ptitim is a type of toasted pasta shaped like rice grains, little balls, or multiple other shapes developed in Israel in the 1950s when rice was scarce. Outside Israel, it is typically marketed as Israeli couscous.

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Bourekas

בורקס



Bourekas are baked filled pastries made of a thin flaky dough. In Israel, *bourekas* became popular as Sephardic Jewish immigrants who settled there cooked the cuisine of their native countries. The most popular fillings are salty cheese and mashed potato.

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Bissili

ביסלי



Bissli is a crunchy snack that is made with fried pasta. The most popular flavours are "Grill" and "Barbecue". Other flavours include onion, smoky, pizza, falafel, taco, hamburger, Za'atar, Olive and Shawarma.



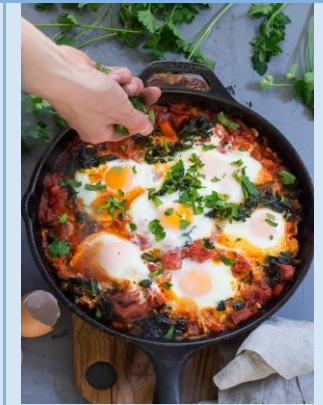
Israeli Food Bingo!

בינגו – אוכל ישראלי!



Israeli Food Bingo!

בינגו – אוכל ישראלי!





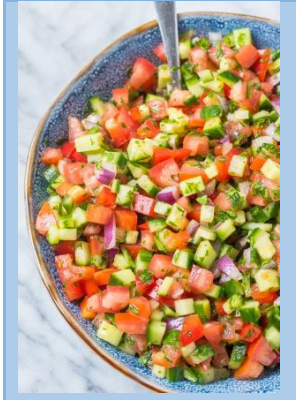
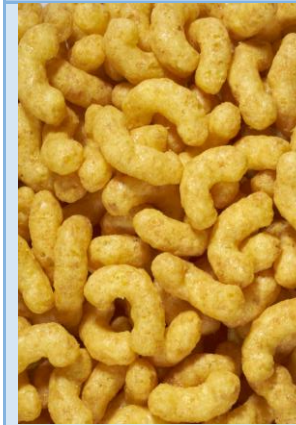
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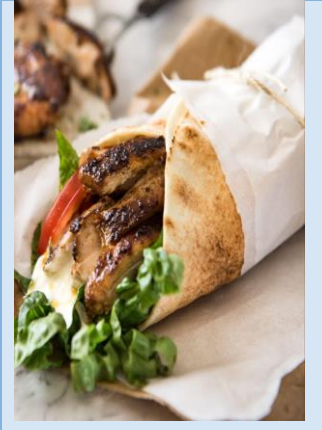
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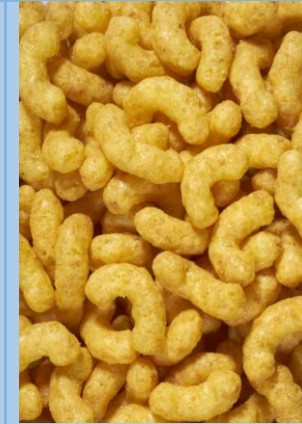
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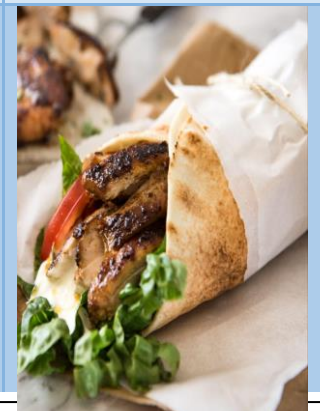
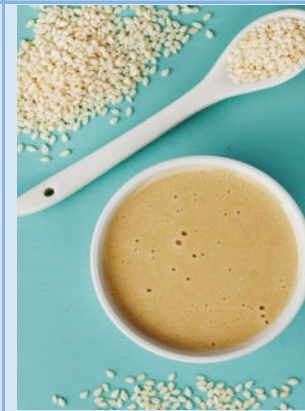
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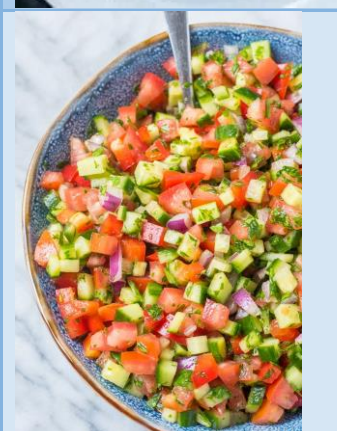
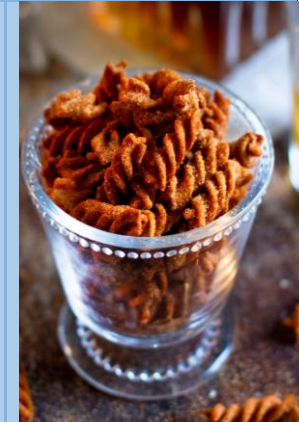
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Israeli Food Bingo!

בינגו – אוכל ישראלי!





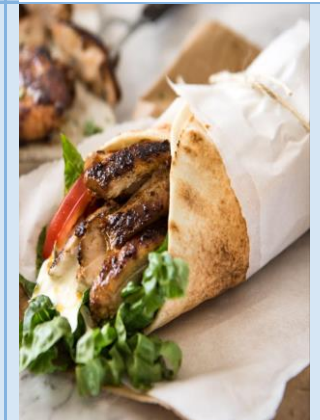
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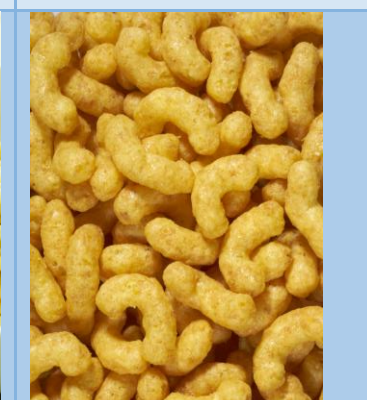
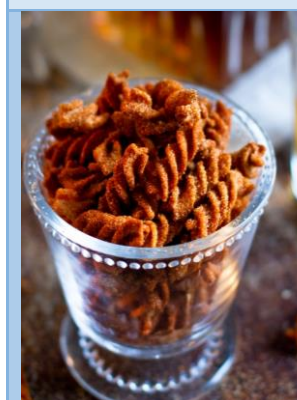
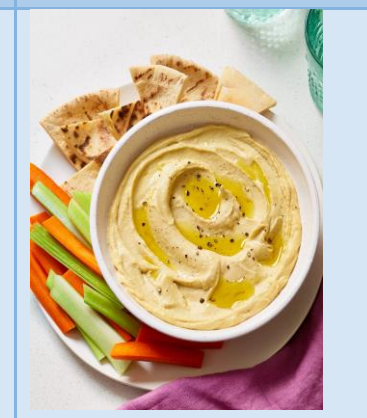
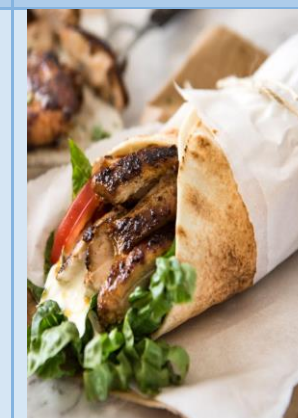
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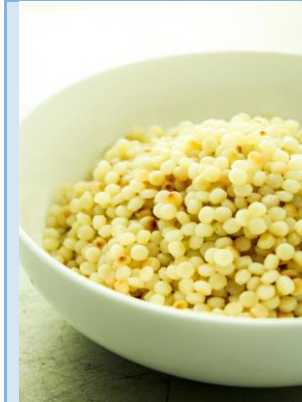
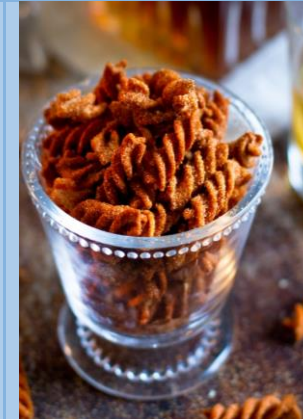




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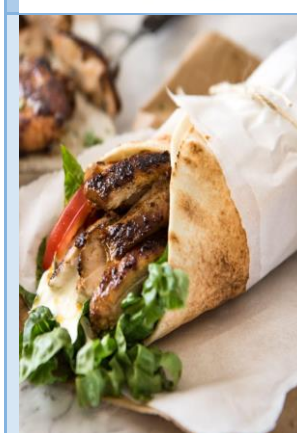
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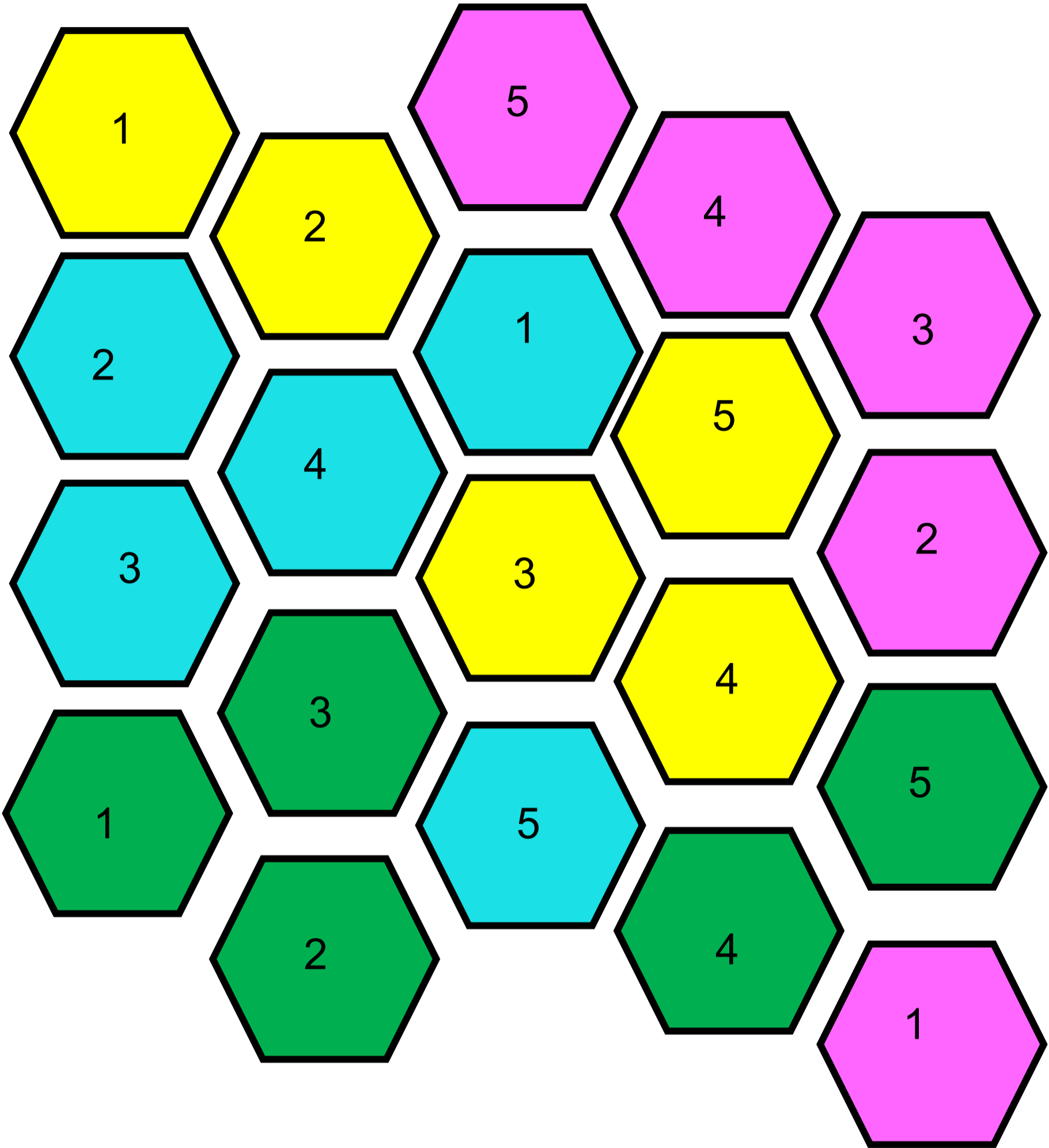


Israeli Food Bingo!

בינגו – אוכל ישראלי!



Israel Trivia Game Board



Mission 1 Clue

When was Israel
established?

Answer : 1948

Which food will lead you to the next mission?

Chocolate

Hamburger

Fish and chips

Pasta

Falafel

Rice

Pizza

Cake

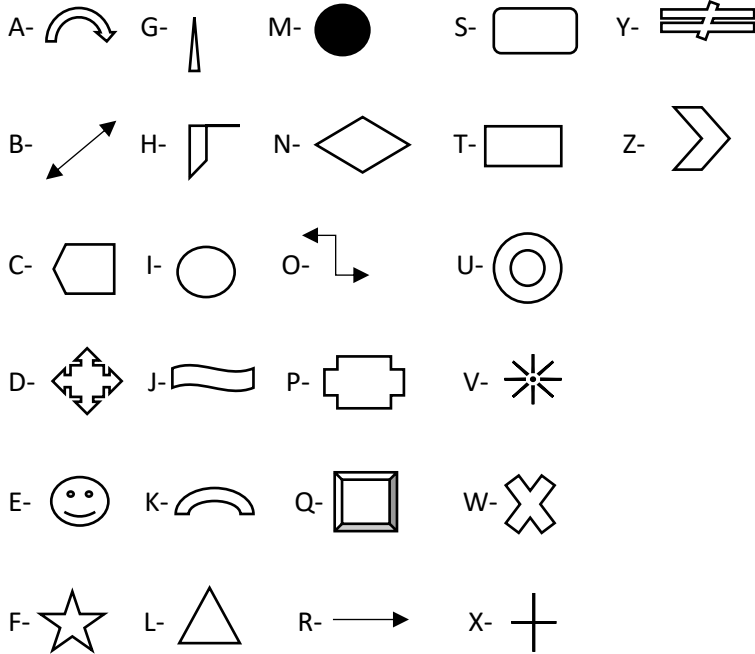
Egg

Steak

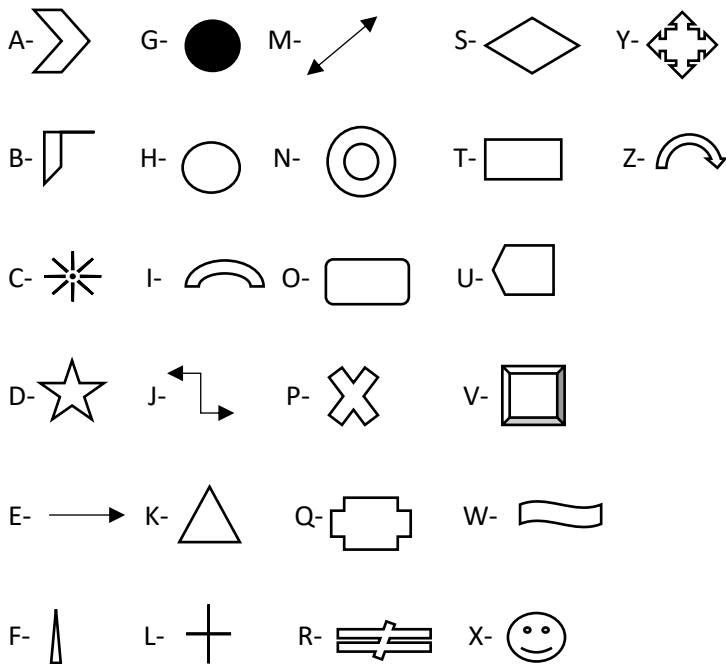
Mission 3

Use these alphabet keys to help you discover the question and answer to the next clue.

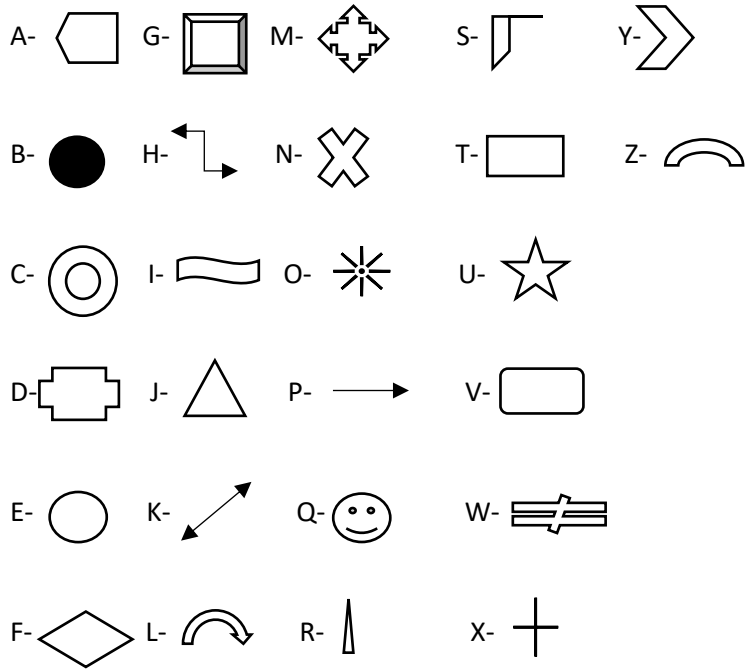
Place on the chickpeas



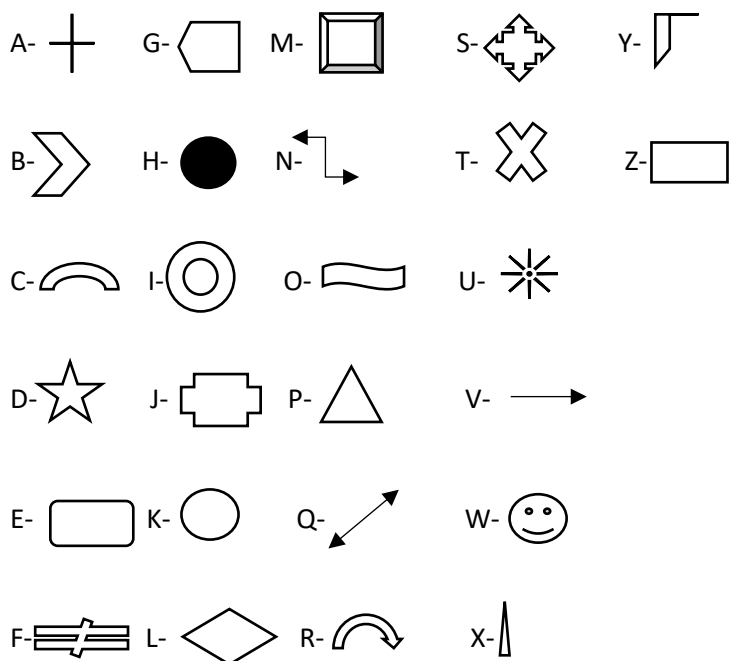
Place on the Banana



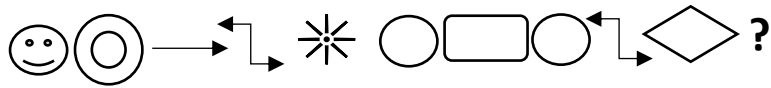
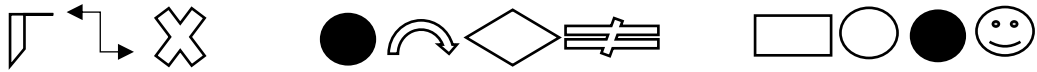
Place on the Crisps



Place on the bread



Use the correct code to discover the question and then work out the answer. B'Hatzlacha that's Ivrit for Good Luck!





Ice Breaking Games Pack



Wah!

וואה

The group stands in a circle. The aim of the game is to transfer the “energy” to someone else in the circle and while doing so call out “wah!” The one who gets the energy raises his hands calling “wah!” while the 2 people next to him also pointing their hands toward him call “wah!”, then he needs to pass the energy to someone else .



Alternative versions:

Birthdays - If someone in the group has their birthday, when they receive the ‘wah’ energy, they have to run around the room giving everyone a high five while others sing a *niggun* or (Jewish melody)

Shawarma- the chanich who gets the energy, spins themselves around and the players to either side of them wave their hands up and down towards him like he is a hot shawarma.

Vikings- the chanich who gets the energy needs to move his hands like he’s paddling. His “neighbours” do the same.

Blow wind blow

“haru’ach Noshevet”

הרום נושבת



Select one player to start off in the middle.

They must begin by calling out **הרום נושבת**

The rest of the group must respond by repeating : **מה הרום נושבת**

Then the middle player calls out a conditional statement like "everyone with red hair" or "everyone not wearing shoes". All the players that fit into that category must get up and switch chairs with another player. This allows a chance for the middle player to steal a chair also. Once everyone has finished switching as quickly as possible, there will be one player left stuck in the middle. Then the process repeats!

This or that

“ze’ O ze’ “

זָה אוּ זֶה

This is a great game to practice new Ivrit words.

The leader will call out words from different categories. The chanichim need to chose which of these categories the word falls into.

For example is it a place or a disease, is it a vegetable or an animal?

Ask the chanichim to stand in a line opposite the Madrich. When a chanich chooses correctly they can take one step forward. The first child that gets to the Madrich is the winner!

Places

Afula – עפולה

Kiriat gat – קרית גת

Amirim – אמירים

Jaffa – יפו

Ashdod - אשדוד

Mount Hermon - הר החרמון

Hadera - חדרה



Diseases

Daleket re'ot – pneumonia דלקת ראות

Ademet – rubella אדמת

Tzinoon – cold צנון

Sak-e-ret – diabetes סכרת

Shapahat – flu שפעת

Ke'ev beten – stomach ache כאבי בטן

Daleket Shekadim - tonsillitis—דלקת שקדים

Animals

Kelev – Dog כלב

Tarnegolet – chicken תרנגולת

Sus – horse סוס

Tamnun – octopus תמנון

Ne'mia – mongoose נמיה

Zvoov – fly זבוב

Vegetables

Batata – sweet potato בטטה

Afuna – pea אפונה

Hassa- lettuce חסה

Dalorit – butternut squash דלורית

Gezer- carrot גזר

Kruvit – cauliflower כרובית



Two Truths and A Tale

“ Emet Ve Sheker”

אמת ושקר

Each person must make three statements about themselves, one of which isn't true.

For example:

- I have two brothers,
- I was born in Australia,
- I have a motorcycle.



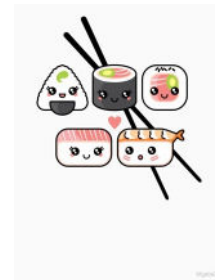
This works best when you give the group some time to think of their statements. Once one person makes their statements, the rest of the group must guess, or vote on, which statement is the lie. You could play as a team, or individually. It could work well to get each group member to write down their own answers and see who gets the most correct

Alternative Versions:

A) Statements that are true and false about Israel.

For example:

- Israel is roughly the size of Wales—true
- Israel has the worlds highest mountain range—false
- Tel Aviv has the worlds third largest number of Sushi restaurants - true
- Falafel is made of minced chicken - false



דג מלוח

Dag Maluach



This game is played to similar rules as 'What's the time Mr Wolf'

The Madrich lines the chanichim in a straight line towards the front of the room. They turn their back on the group standing at the front and call out the following :

אחת, שתיים, שלוש, דג מלוח

While the Madrich is calling out the chanichim have to try to creep towards them. The Madrich then turns around quickly to try to find people moving, the players have to freeze. Multiple rounds of the game continue until someone reaches the front where the Madrich is. If anyone is caught moving, then they are out of the game. The winner is the person who gets to the front.

This game is great for teaching new opposites in Ivrit. Each time you play a round you teach a new opposite with a corresponding movement. Before the Madrich turns around, they teach the new opposite words. Then when they turn around they shout one of the words and the players have to act out the correct action. If they get it wrong they're out and if they get it right they can continue playing the game. When all the words have been taught, then you can call our any word.

Opposites : נגוד



Day	יום	<i>Yom</i>
Night	לילה	<i>Layla</i>
Yes	כן	<i>Ken</i>
No	לא	<i>Lo</i>
Left	שמאלה	<i>Smolla</i>
Right	ימין	<i>Yamin</i>
Up	למעלה	<i>Lamala</i>
Down	מטה	<i>Mata</i>
Open	פתוח	<i>Patu'ach</i>
Close	סגור	<i>Segol</i>

