a. 1-8

(1) מָה אָמַרְתָּ  
(2) אֶשְׁכַּב  
(3) נָבֹאָה וַעֲרָב  
(4) מַה יִכְתֹּ  
(5) מִי יִשְׁמֹר אֵת מִצְוָתִי  
(6) אֶזֶף רֵאָשָׁת הַבְּיִשְׁדָּה  
(7) נִבְרָת אַרְגִיהוּ  
(8) לַמְּזוֹז תַּבֶּר אַתְוָהָ  

b. 1-10: translate and parse verbs. NOTE: Do not parse וַהֲיוֹ ו/or וְהָיָה.

(1) The battle is/was severe (heavy).1  
(2) The vessels were filled (with) blood. [a] מלא Qal pft 3cp  
(3) The warrior prevailed over him. [a] יָכֹל Qal pft 3ms  
(4) We were afraid (with) great fear. [a] יָרָא Qal pft 1cp  
(5) The stone is/was too heavy for the elder.2  
(6) The inhabitants of the cities were afraid. [a] יָרָא Qal pft 3cp  
(7) I was afraid because the temple was filled (with) / was full3 (of) the glory of Yhwh. [a] יָרָא Qal pft 1cs; [b] מלא Qal pft 3ms  
(8) Because the work will be heavy, and you will remember this word. [a] בָּדָכ Qal impf 3fs; [b] זָכַר Qal wcp 2mp  
(9) Didn’t God say, “I will cut/make a covenant with my people”? [a] אמר Qal pft 3ms; [b] חָרַת Qal impf 1cs  
(10) The men were greatly afraid4, because they did not overcome5 their enemies. [a] אמר Qal pft 3cp; [b] יָכֹל Qal pft 3cp

1There is no verb to parse, since כְּבֵדָה is a fs adjective.
2There is no verb to parse, since כְּבֵדָה is a fs adjective. It is possible, theoretically, for the sentence to read, “The stone is/was heavier than the elder.” However, to compare the weights of a stone and an elder seems odd. As well, this appears to be what I called the “elative” use of min, reflected in the last example of min on Ross p. 83, section 9.3. Thus, you should render it: “[noun-1] is too [adjective] for [noun-2].”
3If you take מלא to be the ms adjective instead of the perfect 3ms form, then there is no verb to parse.
4This is an example of what grammarians call a “cognate accusative.” Literally, the text says “they were afraid, a great fear.” The noun, יִרְאָה, cannot be the direct object since the main verb, יָרָא, is stative rather than active. The noun is being used as an “adverbial accusative,” so it could be rendered “they were afraid with a great fear,” which is then better rendered “they were greatly afraid.”
5The verb יָכֹל means “to be able,” but when followed by ל, it means “to overcome (someone/thing).”