b. 1-10: translate and parse verbs. NOTE: Do not parse רנים and/or דיכה.

1) Capture them and take them to the city. [a] דלק Qal impv 2mp; [b] לכה Qal wcp 2mp
2) Let us send him home (to the house), so that he may lie down there. [a] שלח Qal coh 1cp; [b] בחש Qal impf 3ms + conj י.
3) Keep half (of) the flock and sell for me the other half. [a] שמך Qal impv 2ms; [b] מכבר Qal wcp 2ms
4) You shall not rest on that day. [a] שבת Qal impf 2ms¹
5) Do not rest today. [a] שבת Qal juss 2ms²
6) Keep the commandments of Yhwh and rejoice in His blessing. [a] שמך Qal impv 2ms; [b] שמח Qal impv 2ms + conj י.
7) May Yhwh redeem us, that we may rejoice over the great salvation of Yhwh. [a] לאלג Qal juss³ 3ms; [b] שמח Qal coh 1cp + conj י.
8) Write these words in the book of the Law. [a] כתב Qal impv⁴ 2ms
9) Gather the people that I may make a covenant with them. [a] לקב Qal impv 2mp; [b] כתוב Qal coh 1cs + conj י.
10) May Yhwh pour out his anger upon those who walk in the evil way. [a] שפך Qal juss 3ms; [b] הלק_step Qal ptc mp + art. וי.

¹Keep in mind that this is not, strictly speaking, an imperative in form, although functionally this imperfect verb has the force of a command. Remember paragr. 20.6 on p. 152: the imperative verbal form is not negated; you have to use either the jussive or the imperfect forms with the negative adverb.
²Even though in form this verb could be either imperfect or jussive; however, since it is preceded by אל, you must parse as jussive.
³Remember, from class I mentioned that generally, prefixed forms in 1st position in the sentence (i.e., it’s the first word of the clause with no waw preceding it) are modal, and so should be understood as jussive when the form is ambiguous.
⁴This is that alternative imperative 2ms form that Ross mentioned on p. 150. Don’t let the qames-he ending fool you; this is 2ms, not 3fs!!