



STUDY GUIDE 5781

Yahadus Book 4

להשם הארץ ומלואה

Name:

School:

A PROJECT OF:





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להשם הארץ ומלואה

Name: _____

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לע"נ הרב יצחק בן הרב אליעזר צבי זאב ע"ה צירקינד

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MRS. SARA (CHARLOTTE) ROHR

לע"נ הרב אליעזר בן הרב מרדכי ע"ה וונגר



INTERNATIONAL SEFER HAMITZVOS

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CHIDON
OVERVIEW

Welcome to the Chidon

Dear Chayol,

Welcome to the international Chidon Sefer Hamitzvos 5781!

Being part of the Chidon is a big commitment. You will need a strong drive and lots of self-discipline. The fact that you have signed up for this journey shows how much you care for Hashem's Torah and how determined you are to gain a better understanding of His mitzvos.

Earning a spot as a Chidon Mitzva Maven, a Chidon contestant, a Chidon Trophy Contestant, or a School Representative at the grand Chidon event takes hard work, diligence, and an attitude of **אֶגְעֵתִי וּמְצָאתִי תִאֲמִין**—I will try hard and I will succeed!

When you learn with an inner Chayus, you will feel the deep pleasure and satisfaction that comes from toiling in Torah.

The tremendous amount of knowledge you will acquire through this program will be a lifelong reward that no one can ever take away.

This will, bez"H, leave you with a lasting geshmak in learning Rambam and in learning in general, and will hasten the coming of Moshiach and the time when we will be able to actually fulfill all 613 Mitzvos of the Torah! May it be immediately, now!

We are proud of your commitment and wish you much Hatzlocha in this endeavor!

Tzivos Hashem Headquarters

Dear Parents,

Chidon is a big commitment. Over the next few months, your child will need to devote much of their free time to studying.

Parental support is the most powerful factor in a child's motivation and success.

Passion is contagious. Parents who are passionate about learning the Mitzvos, and who display a personal interest in their children's learning, will find that their chayus rubs off on their children and infuses them with the lasting passion and personal interest for learning the Mitzvos.

The best way to express your support is by being personally involved in your child's learning and progress.

If your time is limited, we suggest that you at least go through the units with your child the first time they learn them. Arrange for your child to review with a friend or other family members. This way you can be sure that your child properly understands the information.

The following list is a description of what a Chidon trainer should ideally look like. If you're not able to take on this job to its maximum, do the best you can:

- Be passionate about the **Mitzvos** (not just the Chidon program)
- Be passionate that your child knows the Mitzvos
- Fully understand what your child is required to know
- Guide your children on how to learn
- Personally learn with your children and know the book thoroughly. If you can't learn with them, at least listen to what your child is learning and ask them questions
- Show interest in your child's questions on the material
- Ask your Chidon coordinator any questions your child may have
- Make sure your child is keeping up with the study schedule.
- Constantly motivating them and praising them for the amazing job they are doing

Your child can do it with our help! We wish you much continued nachas from your children. These children will be the ones that when moshiach comes will teach us how to keep the 613 Mitzvos. IYH we will have the zechus to watch them lead klal Yisroel out of golus very soon!

Tzivos Hashem Headquarters



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This Chidon Learning Guide

This guide gives you a clear understanding of what you need to succeed. Make sure to read it cover to cover! Here's what's inside:

- A history of Chidon
- Changes to the Yahadus textbooks
- What you're responsible to know
- Replacement sections for the book
- Study helpers: key terms, spreadsheet, and practice questions

MyShliach Classes

Every year MyShliach offers online classes covering Chidon material for shluchim's children in remote areas. These online classes make it possible for them to join in the International Chidon Sefer Hamitzvos competition. This year, MyShliach is opening up these classes to every Chayol.

REGISTRATION

To register for the online classes, please ask your parents to visit <https://www.thechidon.com/resources/online-classes/>

Once your parents have entered your information, scheduling and teacher information will be made available to your parents.

SCHEDULE

The classes take place weekly at 7:30- 8:30 PM EST for the girls and 8:00- 9:00 PM EST for the boys, accommodating time zones across the USA. Each grade's class takes place on a different day.

MATERIAL

Two units are covered during each class. The classes are scheduled to ensure that you finish the material required before the date of each test.

STUDYING

The class is intended to teach you the essence of each unit. In order for you to master the material, you also need to review units on your own during the week, as well as study additional details that may have been missed out during the class. Every class is recorded, and recordings will be shared with you after registering.

The History of the Chidon

LIMUD HARAMBAM

In 1984 (תשד"מ), the Rebbe instituted the takona of limud harambam—that every man, woman, and child learn Rambam daily. Three cycles were established: learn three perakim a day over the course of one year, learn one perek a day over the course of three years, or learn the Mitzvos in Sefer Hamitzvos, which correspond to the three-perakim cycle. Through these cycles, a person would learn all 613 Mitzvos—כָּל הַתּוֹרָה כְּגֵלָה.

INTERNATIONAL CHIDON

In 1995 (תשנ"ה) a group of principals joined with Tzivos Hashem to start the Chidon. The goal of the Chidon is to give every Chayol the tools and motivation they need to fulfill the Rebbe's Takona, by encouraging them to learn Sefer Hamitzvos in depth.

As the Chidon expanded and more schools joined, the program began following the Living Lessons Yahadus curriculum, sponsored in loving memory of Mrs. Sara Rohr, Aleha Hashalom.

The curriculum divides the 613 Mitzvos into five books, with children in grades four through eight learning one book per year.

Below is a chart that outlines which mitzvos each grade will be learning over the year, and which Yahadus book they will be using to study. At the end of five years, you will have covered all 613 Mitzvos in depth.

GRADE	YAHADUS BOOK	MITZVOS
4	1	1-86
5	2	87-231
6	3	232-376
7	4	377-498
8	5	499-613



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Master the Mitzvos

Join the thousands of chayolim around the world who are participating in Tzivos Hashem's *Sefer Hamitzvos* learning campaign.

613

- קנין, משפטים, שופטים, מitzvos 499-613
8th grade
- עבודה (ב), קרבנות, טהרה, נזיקין, מitzvos 377-498
7th grade
- עבודה (א), זרעים, מitzvos 232-376
6th grade
- זמנים, נשים, קדושה, הפלאה, מitzvos 87-231
5th grade
- מדע, אהבה, מitzvos 1-86
4th grade

BY THE NUMBERS

5
7
7
4



104

contestants



45

finalists



18

bases

5
7
7
5



487

contestants



229

finalists



39

bases

5
7
7
6



1,189

contestants



634

finalists



46

bases

5
7
7
7



2,082

contestants



1,054

finalists



60

bases

5
7
7
8



2,731

contestants



1,676

finalists



74

bases

5
7
7
9



3,631

contestants



2,048

finalists



91

bases

5
7
8
0



5,007

contestants



3,305

finalists



162

bases

Registration

DATES:

Registration opens Tuesday, Yud Tes Elul (September 8th).

Registration closes on Thursday, 13 Tishrei (October 1).

Once registration closes, no new applications will be accepted.

HOW TO REGISTER:

The only way to register is through the Tzivos Hashem parent account.

Ask your parents to log in to their parent account and register you.

If your parents do not remember their username and password they can click “forgot password” and enter their email address and they will receive an email with their password.

If your parents do not have an account, they can create one by going to tzivoshashem.com/mobile and clicking “Create Account.”

For further support, contact your school’s Chidon Coordinator, or email Chidon@tzivoshashem.org

JOINING A CHIDON BASE:

If your school is a Chidon base, you can only join the Chidon through your school.

If your school does not offer the Chidon program, you can register through Anash Kinder (or MyShliach, for shluchim).

If you would like to join through Anash Kinder, you need to first be approved by Chidon headquarters. Your case will be carefully considered.

ORDERING BOOKS

What you need:

Grade 7: Book 4

List price: \$55

Chidon price \$45 (plus shipping)

theChidon.com or **Chidon@tzivoshashem.org** to order

PARENT'S LOGIN

Remember me
LOGIN
[Forgot user/password?](#) [Create account](#)



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Qualifying for Chidon

There are 4 ways you can qualify for the Chidon.

- Chidon Mitzvah Maven
- Chidon Contestant
- Chidon Trophy Contestant
- Chidon School Representative

THE TESTS

Test	Date	7th Grade
1	Monday, 22 Cheshvan (November 9)	Units 157-168
2	Tuesday, 22 Kislev (December 8)	Units 169-182
3	Thursday, 1 Shevat (January 14)	Units 183-195
4	Monday, 3 Adar (February 15)	Units 196-208

EACH OF THE FOUR TESTS WILL HAVE 3 PARTS:

- Part One: Chidon Mitzvah Maven
- Part Two: Chidon Contestant
- Part Three: Chidon Trophy Contestant

Part One: Chidon Mitzvah Maven

The Chidon Mitzvah Maven test is only on the Mitzvah Boxes.
 The test is a straight forward exam on the information. It tests you on how well you remember the information you've learned.
 If you score at least a 70% average on part one of all four tests, you may be eligible to participate in your school Mitzvah Maven trip, depending on your school's attendance policy.
 You do not need to pass part two or three to be eligible for the Mitzvah Maven Trip.

Part Two: Chidon Contestant

The Chidon Contestant tests measure how well you know the mitzvah boxes and the details.
 The test is a thorough exam that tests you on how well you remember the information you've learned.
 Depending on your school's attendance policy. If you score at least a 70% average on part one of all four tests, you may be eligible to participate in

your regional or the international Chidon shabbaton depending on what is possible this year.

You do not need to pass part one or part three to be eligible as a Chidon contestant.

During the Chidon Shabbaton, Chidon contestants will take the Chidon final. Chayolim who score at least 70% on the Chidon final will be awarded the Chidon plaque.

Chayolim who score at least 80% on the Chidon final will be awarded the Chidon stage plaque.

Chayolim who score at least 90% on the Chidon final will be awarded the Chidon medal and the Chidon stage plaque.

Part Three: Chidon Trophy Contestant

The Chidon Trophy Contestants are tested to see how well you understand all the information.

Some questions will “scramble” different details, challenging you to remember them correctly, even when they’re in a different context.

You will also be challenged to connect ideas from different units or sections within the same unit and apply your understanding of concepts by answering questions about new situations that aren’t directly discussed in the book.

If you score at least an 80% average on part three of all four tests, you may be eligible to be a trophy contestant, depending on your school’s policy.

All trophy contestants will take the “Trophy Final” during the Chidon Shabbaton to compete for the gold, silver, and bronze trophies.

The climax of the Chidon event is when the Trophy Final winners are announced.

The Chayolim who earn the 3rd highest marks within each grade on the “Trophy Final” are awarded the Chidon Bronze Trophy.

The Chayolim who receive the 2nd highest mark in each grade are awarded the Chidon Silver Trophies.

The Chayolim with the highest mark will be awarded the Chidon Gold Trophy.

SCHOOL REPRESENTATIVE

Each year 400 Chayolim (200 boys and 200 girls) get to represent their schools on stage at the Grand Chidon Event.

Each school may be eligible for one School Representative in each grade.

To qualify as your School Grade Representative you must score at least a 85% average on part two and three on all four tests.

In addition you must have the highest score in your grade within your school.

We will combine your scores from part two and three of all four tests (eight scores in total). If you score the highest in your grade, at your school, you will be eligible to be your School’s Grade Representative on stage.

In the case that two Chayolim in your grade tie, we will then take a look at



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the tie breaker question (on the 4th test) to determine your school's grade representative. In the case that even the tie breaker questions are a tie, a raffle will be made to determine your School's Grade Representative.

In the case that there are not enough spots on stage, they will go to the School Grade Representatives that have the highest marks in the world.

In the case that there are extra spaces on stage, schools that have over 30 Chayolim who qualify as Chidon contestants will get an extra spot on stage.

If after those spots have been given there are still spots remaining, then the Chayolim in your grade with the highest averages in the world will be given a spot on stage.

KOL HATORAH KULA HONOR ROLL

Reserved for Chayolim who qualified for the Chidon in 4th - 7th grade. In 8th grade these Chayolim are eligible to join the Kol Hatorah Kula program.

To qualify as a Kol Hatorah Kula Chayol they need to qualify as a Chidon Contestant in 8th grade. Then having truly mastered כל התורה כולה, knowing all 613 Mitzvos, these Chayolim will have achieved the ultimate Chidon dream.

Each of these Chayolim get called up on stage at the Grand Chidon Event to be honored in front of a crowd of thousands, plus tens of thousands of online viewers. Their incredible accomplishment will IY"H inspire many more Chayolim to follow in their footsteps.

KOL HATORAH KULA REPRESENTATIVE

In addition to this special honor of being called onto the stage, these Chayolim in the Kol Hatorah Kula program can also qualify as a Kol Hatorah Kula Representative and participate in the Kol Hatorah Kula round in the game show.

What to Learn

We have prepared a booklet with all the information you need to know from books 1-4. (For Book 5 you are responsible for the regular Chidon requirements.)

Kol Hatorah Kula Test Schedule

- Your first test will be on Thursday, 3 Kislev (November 19). You will be tested on the Mitzvah boxes of Books 1
- Your second test will be on Monday, 6 Teves (December 21). You will be tested on the Mitzvah boxes of Book 2.
- Your third test will be on Tuesday, 13 Shevat (January 26). You will be tested on the Mitzvah boxes of Book 3
- Your fourth test will be on Thursday, 6 Adar (February 26). You will be tested on the Mitzvah boxes of Book 4

How to qualify?

To earn a spot as a Kol Hatorah Kula representative, you need to:

- Qualify as an 8th Grade Contestant (eligible to attend the Chidon Shabbaton 5781) which means you received a 70% on part two of the four tests on Book 5.
- Receive a 70% average on the four additional Kol Hatorah Kula tests.

Gameshow

At the Gameshow you will be asked questions on all 613 Mitzvos as part of the Rapid Response Round.

The MC will say the Mitzvah and “Who?/Where?/When?/Punishment?” and you will answer.

You can opt in for the challenge on the Makor Questions on book 4 and 5.

There will be two types of Makor Questions:

- The MC will say the Makor and you will have to answer what the Mitzvah is.
- The MC will say the Mitzvah and you will have to answer what the Misor is.

Chances are High!

Your chance to be a Kol Hatorah Kula representative is very high! As long as you qualify you will get a place on stage.

Kol Hatorah Kula Trophy

At the Chidon Shabbaton, in addition to taking the final on Book 5, which will determine your eligibility on earning a Plaque/Medal, you will also take the Kol Hatorah Kula Trophy Final, which will determine who will win the Kol Hatorah Kula Trophy. There will be a Gold, Silver, and Bronze Trophy awarded to the top three Kol Hatorah Kula Representatives.

You can take the regular Trophy Test for 8th grade in addition to the Kol Hatorah Kula test. However Chidon HQ recommends that you do not try for both tracks but choose one to focus on. We highly recommend that you put your effort into the Kol Hatorah Kula as the chances of getting a Kol Hatorah Trophy are much higher.

Which Representative are you aiming to be?

While you can compete for two trophies, you can only have one spot on stage. If you qualify as both, Chidon HQ will determine which type of Representative you will be.

Please note that teams need to have equal amounts of Contestants. In the event that there are not an equal number of students per team, the top even amount of Chayolim will qualify.



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Chidon Shabbaton

Plan A: Our hope for this year's Shabbaton is to be in Yerushalayim with Moshiach.

Plan B: In case, Chas Vesholom, we are still in Golus our hope is that we will be able to make an International Chidon Shabbaton as we have in the past. The Shabbaton is an incredible four-day program packed with amazing trips, delicious meals, fun activities, and exciting competitions. Chayolim go to the Ohel, Daven in 770, and participate in inspiring Farbrengens. The Shabbaton culminates with the Grand Chidon Event on Sunday.

Dates:

- Girls' Shabbaton: Thursday, Chof Adar (March 4) – Sunday, Chof Gimmel Adar (March 7)
- Boys' Shabbaton: Thursday, Chof Zayin Adar (March 11) – Sunday, Aleph Nissan (March 14)

Registration Deadline

Shabbaton Registration opens on **Monday, 12 Shevat (January 25)**.

Registration and payment information must be submitted before **Tuesday, 27 Shevat (February 9) at 11:59 p.m.**

We apologize in advance, there will be no exceptions.

Plan C: In the case that, Chas Vesholom, we will not be able to make an International Chidon Shabbaton, our next best option would be to make Regional Chidon Shabbatons. There would be one in Australia, South Africa, England, Toronto, California, Florida, and New York.

Plan D: In the case that, Chas Vesholom, the Chidon Regional Shabbatons will not be an option, there will be a selection of Grand Prizes that you will be able to choose from.

What Do I Need To Know

CHIDON MITZVAH MAVEN ARE RESPONSIBLE TO KNOW:

1. Mitzvah numbers **X** 2. Mitzvah Name **✓** 4. The makor(source) **X**

3. Translation of the mitzvah **✓**

5. Synopsis of the mitzvah **✓**

6. To whom it applies **✓** 7. Where it applies **✓** 8. When it applies **✓** 9. Punishments **✓**

שלא יעלה במחשבה
שיש שם אלוה זולתי ה'
Not to Think That There is a god Other Than Hashem

לא יהיה לך אלהים אחרים על פני:
(שמות כ. ב.)
You shall have no other gods before Me.

Do not believe that there is any
god

ALL PEOPLE ALL PLACES ALL TIMES NO PUNISHMENT



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CHIDON CONTESTANTS AND TROPHY CONTESTANTS RESPONSIBLE TO KNOW:

You Are Responsible to Know:	You Are Not Responsible to Know:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For each mitzvah (see Figure 1 below): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitzvah names Translation of mitzvah name—the words directly beneath the name in Hebrew Synopsis of the mitzvah—the words directly above the icons To whom it applies Where it applies When it applies Punishments Details Relevant terms in Hebrew Changes to the book, inside this Chidon study guide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unit cover pages Introduction to the mitzvos (the words above the mitzvah boxes) Mitzvah numbers The makor (source) Mitzvah messages Selected halachos Extend your knowledge All sidebars, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Did you know? Stories Biographies Pearls of wisdom Our sages say History Discovery What else comes from this? Live the mitzvah

MITZVAH NUMBERS

You are not responsible to know the Mitzvah numbers.

MITZVAH NAMES

You are required to be familiar with the names of the Mitzvos in Hebrew. You do not need to know the names of Mitzvos by heart, but you do need to be able to recognize them, as all tests and quizzes will refer to the names of the Mitzvos in Hebrew. Mitzvah names will not be translated.

If two or more Mitzvos are grouped together in one Mitzvah box, you are required to know the Hebrew name of each individual Mitzvah. Even if the Mitzvah name is not listed in the Yahadus book. See the study guide book changes where the Mitzvah names have been added.

TRANSLATION OF MITZVAH NAMES

You are required to know the English translation of the Mitzvah names—the words directly beneath the name in Hebrew.

If two or more mitzvos are grouped together in one Mitzvah box, you are required to know the translation of each individual Mitzvah, even if the Mitzvah name is not listed in the Yahadus book. See the study guide book changes where the Mitzvah names have been added.

THE MOKOR (SOURCE)

You are required to be familiar with the Pesukim in Hebrew. You have to be able to recognize them and identify which Mitzvos come from them. There will be questions on the test that will refer to a Mitzvah using its Posuk instead of its name, as well as questions that will require you to correctly match the Posuk of a Mitzvah with its name (example: What Mitzva do we learn from the source “שְׁנַיִם לַיּוֹם עוֹלָה תִמְיֵד”?).

You are not required to know Pesukim by heart.

As you go through your book, you’ll notice some words of each Posuk are bold, while others are not. You are only responsible for knowing the words that are in bold type.

Make sure you know which Posuk, or part of the Posuk, is the source for which Mitzvah.

This can be challenging, because one Posuk may be the source of many Mitzvos. (See the Yahadus Book Corrections in this Guide, where the correct Posuk is filled in for Mitzvos that the Book isn’t clear about.)

SYNOPSIS OF THE MITZVAH

You are required to know the synopsis of the mitzvah—the words directly above the icons.

ICONS

You are required to know the icons for each Mitzvah. The icons are the circles at the bottom or the side of the Mitzvah boxes, with the information regarding whom, where, and when the Mitzvah applies, as well as the applicable punishment for transgressing the Mitzvah.

You need to be very familiar with the icons as there will be many questions asking about these details.

You need to train yourself to identify the icons of each Mitzvah individually, and not just as part of a unit.

DETAILS

You are required to know all the details of each unit, except for those sections listed in the Book Changes section of this study guide.

Pay special attention to which details apply to which mitzvah, because mitzvos are grouped together in units, and it can be hard to identify which details are for which mitzvah. (As you’re studying, try asking yourself questions about the “who, what, when, where, and how?”)

SELECTED HALACHOS; WHAT ELSE COMES FROM THIS MITZVAH?

Even though you are not responsible for these sections, it is strongly recommended that you learn them, as they contain many practical halachos that give a better understanding of the Mitzvah.

RELEVANT TERMS

You must know all Hebrew terms and concepts that appear in the sections of



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the book that you are responsible for.

To help with translations, Chidon Headquarters has put together a glossary of Hebrew terms for each book, found in this Chidon Learning Guide. However, **the glossary does not list all the words that you are responsible for knowing.** It is your responsibility to make sure you know and understand all Hebrew terms and concepts—including those not listed in the glossary.

CHARTS AND SPREADSHEETS

Memorize the charts in the books and the filled out spreadsheets and have someone test you on that material.

Tips for memorizing the spreadsheet and charts:

Color code the Mitzvos. Suggestion: Mitzvas Asei in Green, Mitzvas Lo Sa'aseh in Red, and Mitzvah DiRabanan in Purple.

Color code those icons that don't appear frequently, for easy identification and memorization (Note: this will not be helpful for books that have many alternating icons.)

Memorize by category. Example: all mitzvos that apply to beis din. Tip if you know the amounts it will help you not miss any.

Have someone test you on the Mitzvos and icons out of order (We suggest that you be tested on different icons for each Mitzvah, not all the icons of one Mitzvah at a time. Example: to whom does Mitzvas Ahavas Hashem apply? Where does Mitzvas Ahavas Hager apply? The same applies for the charts in the book, have someone test you on the different parts of the chart out of order.

How To Study To Be A Chidon Contestant

Note: What follows applies to all students who are aiming to become Chidon contestant, trophy contestant or school representative.

SCHEDULE: KEEP UP WITH THE SCHEDULE.

Based on the schedule we have provided. In the first rounds of learning, you will be learning approximately one unit per day. If a unit is bigger or more challenging we have given you some extra time. When the unit is shorter or easier we allocated less time. Once you are in the 'review' stage, you will be reviewing approximately three - Five units per day. This schedule is for every day of the week.

You can always go ahead of the schedule but do your best to never fall behind.

We highly recommend that you:

- Join a learning group or get a study partner. This can be a friend, an older sibling, a parent, grandparent or counselor.
- Allocate one hour each day to learn.
- Have fixed times when you will learn each day.

- Log your learning when entering your daily missions on your parents account.

LEARNING PREPARATIONS

Before you start a unit, look into your study guide.

Book Changes:

If there are book changes in that unit, write them directly into your book in the proper place.

Idea: If it's a long change, print the page from the study guide PDF (found online), and cut out the change and paste into the book.

Not responsible:

If there is a section of the details that you are not responsible to know, note it in the book by that section.

Replacement pages:

If there are replacement pages, staple replacement pages by the Unit it replaces.

There are three general steps to studying:

1. Reading the information to become familiar with it on a basic level.
2. Learning the information to comprehend and thoroughly understand it.
3. Reviewing the information to remember it well.

Reading the information to become familiar with it on a basic level.

- Read through the entire unit inside – saying each word out loud.
- Start from the beginning, including the Mitzvah Boxes and read through all the details you are responsible to know.
- Fill out the icons on the accompanying spreadsheet.
- This is the time to ask for the meaning of any word or term you do not understand.

(Some people prefer to read all the units for the test first, before moving on to the learning stage; others prefer to read one unit and immediately move on to the learning stage for that unit).

Learning the information to comprehend and thoroughly understand it.

After the reading stage, read the unit, paragraph by paragraph. There are many details that can be packed into a single paragraph, or even a single sentence. By learning one paragraph at a time we can ensure that we do not miss out on any details.

- Say each word of the paragraph out loud.
- Cover it with your hand and say it in your own words. Don't summarize - say every detail. Make sure you breakdown the paragraph or sentence, and say each detail individually.
- Stop by words that show Comparisons, Connections, and Differences. Say these things in full, not just the words it says in the book. Example: In



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book 4 unit 205, it states that all the Melachos that would disqualify a cow from being used for a Parah Adumah would disqualify a calf from being used for an Eglah Arufah. It is not enough to just say those words. You should say those words and then add: A Parah Adumah and Eglah Arufah both have X, Y, and Z.

- Say the number and the things in short. Only after listing them, say them in detail.
 - Example: In book 2 unit 80, it lists eight kinds of injuries that make an animal a Treifah. Say them as follows: 1) Drussah 2) Nekuvah 3) Chaseirah etc. Then explain: 1) Drussah is 2) Nekuvah is 3) Chaseirah isetc.
 - Note: there are times that items or rules are listed but without numbering them or even mentioning the amount. It's a good idea to count them, and learn them as if it was written with the number.
- Remove your hand from the paragraph, and skim the text with your eyes to see if you missed anything.
 - The better way to do the learning stage is to have someone else hold the book and listen as you say the paragraph in your own words, informing you afterwards of what you might have missed. Note: This is a very good way to do group learning. One student should read the paragraph, another should say it over in his/her own words, and a third student should say what details the second student missed. Bez"H this will train all of you in the group to focus on the details, and will give you all a sense of what good studying means.

After going through each paragraph, go over the whole unit inside again, in one sitting.

This is the time to ask if you don't understand what you are learning. Do not move on if you do not understand something. If you have trouble remembering a certain section, you can either sit on it until you know it well or you can mark down that section and get back to it in the review stage.

Reviewing the information to remember it well.

1. **Memorize. Memorize. Memorize.** Memorizing is the foundation of studying for Chidon once you have made sure to read and understand everything. Success in Chidon depends on memorization. Make sure you memorize constantly, and you have someone to drill and test you. These two aspects are crucial to success in Chidon.
2. **Put emphasis on those parts that you have difficulty remembering.** Some ideas to help remember difficult details:
 - Highlight those details in the book
 - Write them on a post-it note and stick by that section in the book
 - Write your own notes of that section of the unit
 - Write those details into questions and answers to help you remember them

- Turn those Q&As into flashcards or games

Knowing the context of the information is crucial. Remember that the details you are reviewing are part of a bigger picture, and are not just isolated facts. Example: In book 1 unit 38, it lists ten rules that must be followed when Tefillin are made, which were taught to Moshe Rabbeinu at Har Sinai and passed down to us through the Torah Sheba'al Peh. One of these rules is that the Tefillin straps must be black. When memorizing this rule, make sure you memorize it as one of the ten rules mentioned above; not merely as an isolated fact, that the Tefillin straps must be black.

Tips to Making Questions Easier

Some chayolim have a hard time comprehending a question because they are unfamiliar with the style of the question.

- Correct/Incorrect questions: you may know the correct information, but may have a hard time understanding how to respond to the statement (after all, it's not worded as a question). In such a case, Change a correct/incorrect statement into a yes/no question.
- For example:
Correct or Incorrect: A person who says that there is no G-D is called a min.
Yes or No: If a person says that there is no G-D, is he called a min?
 This may help be able to answer correctly.

Follow these tips when you use the practice questions and , will help the following tips on how to rephrase or breakdown questions to make them easier to comprehend.

Multiple choice questions:

- Read the question with each option individually as a separate correct/incorrect statement.
- Examples:
 - A person who says that there is no G-D:
 - a) Is called a min
 - b) Loses his portion in Olam Haba
 - c) Both of the above

You may know the correct information, but may get confused because each option is a different detail. In such a case, read the question with each option separately, and the child should write by each option if it is correct. As follows:

Option A: A person who says that there is no G-D is called a min. (Correct)

Option B: A person who says that there is no G-D loses his portion in Olam Haba. (Correct)

Option C: Both of the above (Correct)



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So the correct answer is option C [A person who says that there is no G-D is called a min and loses his portion in Olam Haba.]

Questions that compare or contrast different details:

Create a chart on paper with a column for each detail being compared/contrasted and a row for each option in the question. Fill out the chart one column at a time, and then compare the results of the two columns by each row. For example:

Both the Mitzvah של אלוהים שיש שם אלוהים זולתי ה' and the Mitzvah שלא יעלה במחשבה שיש שם אלוהים זולתי ה' are:

- a) מצוה שבמחשבה שיש שם אלוהים זולתי ה'
- b) לא שאין בו מעשה
- c) Both of the above

Create a chart on paper, as follows:

	Mitzvah לידע שיש שם אלוהים זולתי ה'	Mitzvah שלא יעלה במחשבה שיש שם אלוהים זולתי ה'	Both Mitzvos
A. Is a מצוה שבמחשבה שיש שם אלוהים זולתי ה'?	Yes	Yes	Yes
B. Is a לא שאין בו מעשה?	No	Yes	No
C. Both of the above	No	Yes	No

Following the chart, it becomes apparent that the correct answer is A.

Tips To Taking Your Test

At your test there will be proctors to monitor, and provide limited help.

- **They can not explain Hebrew words and terms.**
- If there hebrew words with no nekudos, proctors can read them to you.
- If you ask the proctor a question, they can read the question to you and sometimes that helps as you may have just missed a word or didn't pay attention to the words. But they can **not explain information in the questions. The reason for this** is a simple answer to a question can, at times, give away the answer.
- If you still have a question, the proctor will remind you to put the **best possible answer** down on the answer sheet, and elaborate in the comments sheet (which is on the last page of the test). For example, if you asks, "Is a

hat considered a garment?" The proctor will tell you, "Write your best answer on the answer sheet, write an asterisk next to the answer, and write in the comments: If a "hat" is a garment, then I would choose answer X. If a "hat" is not a garment, then I would choose answer Y."

The comments sheet.

Since the chayolim work very hard, and people think and understand things differently, we feel it unfair that a Chayol who knows the information should lose points because s/he understood the question differently than intended. Therefore, you feel the need to explain yourself (or that there were no correct answers for a question, or that more than one answer was correct), you can use the comments sheet to explain.

When writing a comment, you should train yourself to write an asterisk next to your answer on the answer sheet, so as to alert the one marking that there is a comment for that question.

Self-Evaluation

This self-evaluation sheet will show you how well you prepared for the Chidon test. It will also help you see what you can improve when you study for the next Test and the final.

Please circle Yes / No

Let's review how well you did and see which area(s) you can improve for next time.

How well did you study?

- Chidon Contestants Did you study 3-4 hours weekly for 5 weeks? (A total of 15-20 hours) **Yes / No**
- Chidon Trophy Contestants Did you study 6-7 hours weekly for 5 weeks? (A total of 30 -35 hours) **Yes / No**

How long did you spend learning?

- Average time per week: _____
- Total Time for this Test _____
- Did you log the time you spent in the study guide calendar or on your parents account ? **Yes / No**
- Did you learn the information by reading out loud? **Yes / No**
- How many times did you learn each unit? _____
- Did you ask questions when you didn't understand something? **Yes / No**
- Did you memorize constantly? **Yes / No**



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Did you know what to study?

- Did you read the study guide? **Yes / No**
- Do you know the study requirements for your grade? **Yes / No**
- Did you read the book changes and make sure to study the updated version? **Yes / No**
- Did you make sure to know all the Hebrew terms? **Yes / No**
- Did you fill out the spreadsheet in your study guide? **Yes / No**
- Did you review the spreadsheet? **Yes / No**

Did you feel up to taking the Test when you did?

- Did you get enough sleep the night before? **Yes / No**
- Were you feeling well? **Yes / No**
- Were you too nervous to eat that morning? **Yes / No**

How is it for you to take tests in general? Please circle one:

- Very easy
- Easy
- Medium
- Difficult
- Very Difficult

Where do you see yourself getting to? Please circle one:

- Getting the Chidon Mitzvah Maven badge
- Getting the Chidon Contestant Certificate
- Getting the Chidon Contestant Plaque
- Getting the Chidon Contestant Medal
- Getting the Chidon Trophy Contestant Trophy
 - Bronze
 - Silver
 - Gold

How To Study To Be a Chidon Trophy Contestant

Preparing to become a trophy contestant

Those who are aiming to become a trophy contestant and or a school representative.

The questions that will be asked on part three of the qualifying tests, and on the Trophy Final at the Chidon and on stage are “thinking” questions, and require you to analyze and apply the information you’ve learned to new situations that aren’t directly discussed in the book. This may be different from what you are used to, so it is important that you prepare properly.

Many questions will involve information about multiple mitzvos or even multiple units. To prepare, it is strongly recommended that you train yourself to see similarities in Mitzvos and Halachos, and make lists grouping similar mitzvos or halachos together (for example: which mitzvos have the punishment of malkus, apply only in Eretz Yisroel, are about avoda zora, etc.). Also, try to find situations where a person fulfills (or transgresses) more than one Mitzvah.

In general, this includes three types of questions.

Each book has different examples. Please include only those that are relevant.

1. Questions on multiple Mitzvos or halachos

Examples:

- How many Mitzvos has one fulfilled (or transgressed) for doing such-and-such an action?
- For which of the following would one not receive malkus?

2. Multiple-choice questions

All of the possible answers listed are from different units throughout the Yahadus book. You’ll have to think about each answer and decide which one applies to the question being asked. Try it out, and see if you can get the right answer!

Below the question, you’ll see a list of units that explains where each possible answer came from. Use this as a tool when you’re checking your answer.

Examples:

One who sells weapons to a known robber is עובר on:

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a) שלא לגזול | c) שלא להכשיל תם בדרך |
| b) שלא להרוג נפש | d) שלא ליקח כופר להציל ממות הרוצח |

In this case, option A is from unit 198, option B is from unit 202, option C is from unit 207, and option D is from unit 202.

3. Questions that require you to apply multiple halachos you’ve learned, to determine the correct answer.

Example:

Correct or Incorrect: The קרבן תמיד של בין הערביים was usually offered on the מזבח at nine-and-a-half hours past sunrise.

In this case you have to combine two separate pieces of information to come to the answer.

- The first is that the קרבן תמיד של בין הערביים was usually shechted at eight-and-a-half hours past sunrise
- The second is that both the morning and afternoon תמידים were offered on



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the מִזְבֵּחַ an hour after being shechted

By combining these two pieces of information, it becomes clear that the קָרְבַּן של בֵּינָה הָעֶרְבָּיִם was usually offered on the מִזְבֵּחַ at nine-and-a-half hours past sunrise.

Pointers Based On The Above

Pointers based on the above:

Read and make sure you know the Chidon overview in the study guide

Make sure you fully understand the study requirements and what you personally need to do to succeed

You will need to use a lot of your free time for studying

Set a significant amount of time every day to learn. We recommend a total of at least 3-4 hours a week, making sure to spread your studying across the week and not do it all in one day.

Read and make sure you know all the book changes that are in the study guide

Read the book out loud

Focus on the details in the book

Ask any questions you have on the information right away, ensuring that you understand the material

Make sure you are familiar with all Hebrew names and terms mentioned throughout the sections you are required to know (even if those words are not listed in the glossary found in the study guide)

Review each unit numerous times

Look for people to constantly test you (beyond what is in the practice questions). The more you get drilled on the information, and from multiple angles, the more you will remember.

Make sure you fill out, learn, and review the Mitzvah spreadsheet very well

Look for ways to help you study and remember the information

Don't hesitate to ask for any help you may need

My Chidon Study Schedule

In the following calendar we have made a study schedule for you to follow.

Always feel free to go ahead of the schedule, but do your best not to fall behind in your schedule.

Write in the calendar the units you have learned today. Use a black pen if you are on time or ahead of schedule. Use a red pen if you are behind.

TRACK YOUR PROGRESS.

On your Tzivos Hashem missions, you will see a place to enter what Units you learned and how much time you spent learning each day.

This will help you keep update and help Headquarters get a better idea of how long Chayolim are learning for each test.



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אלול תש"פ							AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 2020	
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SHABBOS		
					א 21	ב 22		
ג 23	ד 24	ה 25	ו 26	ז 27	ח 28	ט 29		
י 30	יא 31	יב 1	יג 2	יד 3	טו 4	טז 5		
יז 6	יח 7	יט 8	כ 9	כא 10	כב 11	כג 12		
כד 13	כה 14	כו 15	כז 16	כח 17	כט 18			



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תשרי תשפ"א							SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 2020
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SHABBOS	
						א 19	
						ב 20	
						ג 21	
						ד 22 Unit 157	
						ה 23 Unit 158	
						ו 24 Unit 159	
						ז 25	
						ח 26 Unit 160	
						ט 27	
						י 28	
						יא 29 Unit 160	
						יב 30 Unit 161	
						יג 1 Units 162	
						יד 2	
						טו 3	
						טז 4	
						יז 5	
						יח 6	
						יט 7	
						כ 8	
						כא 9	
						כב 10	
						כג 11	
						כד 12 Unit 163	
						כה 13 Unit 163	
						כו 14 Unit 163	
						כז 15 Unit 164	
						כח 16	
						כט 17 Unit 165	
						ל 18 Unit 165	

חשוון תשפ"א							OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 2020
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SHABBOS	
						א 19 Unit 165	
						ב 20 Units 166-167	
						ג 21 Unit 168	
						ד 22 Units 166-167	
						ה 23 Unit 168	
						ו 24 Unit 168	
						ז 25 Unit 168	
						ח 26 Units 157-159	
						ט 27 Unit 160	
						י 28 Units 161-162	
						יא 29 Units 163-164	
						יב 30 Units 163-164	
						יג 30 Unit 164	
						יד 1 Unit 165	
						טו 2 Units 166-167	
						טז 3 Units 166-167	
						יז 4 Unit 168	
						יח 5 Unit 168	
						יט 6 Units 157-168	
						כ 7 Units 157-168	
						כא 8 Units 157-168	
						כב 9 Test #1 Unit 169	
						כג 10 Unit 169	
						כד 11 Unit 170	
						כה 12 Unit 170	
						כו 13 Unit 170	
						כז 14 Unit 170	
						כח 15 Unit 171	
						כט 16 Unit 172	

כסלו תשפ"א NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 2020						
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SHABBOS
		א 17 Unit 172	ב 18 Unit 173	ג 19 Unit 173	ד 20	ה 21 Unit 174
		ו	ז	ח	ט	י
י 22 Unit 175	יא 23 Unit 176	יב 24 Unit 177	יג 25 Unit 178	יד 26 Unit 179	טו 27 Unit 179	טז 28 Unit 180
יז 29 Unit 180	יח 30 Unit 181	יט 1 Unit 182	כ 2 Unit 182	כא 3 Units 169-170	כב 4 Units 171-173	כג 5 Units 174-177
כד 6 Unit 178-180	כה 7 Units 181-182	כו 8 Test #2 Unit 183	כז 9 Unit 183	כח 10	כט 11	ל 12
לא 13	לב 14	לג 15				



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טבת תשפ"א DECEMBER 2020-JANUARY 2021						
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SHABBOS
			א 16	ב 17	ג 18	ד 19
			ה	ו	ז	ח
ה 20 Unit 183	ו 21 Unit 184	ז 22 Unit 185	ח 23 Unit 186	ט 24 Unit 186	י 25	יא 26 Unit 187
יב 27 Unit 187	יג 28 Unit 188-189	יד 29 Unit 190	טו 30 Unit 191	טז 31 Unit 192	יז 1	יח 2 Unit 193
יט 3 Unit 193	כ 4 Unit 193	כא 5 Unit 194	כב 6 Unit 194	כג 7 Unit 195	כד 8 Unit 195	כה 9 Units 183-185
כו 10 Units 186-187	כז 11 Units 188-191	כח 12 Units 192-193	כט 13 Units 194-195			



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שבט תשפ"א							JANUARY-FEBRUARY 2021
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SHABBOS	
				א 14 Test #3 Unit 196	ב 15 Unit 196	ג 16 Unit 196	
ד 17 Unit 197	ה 18 Unit 198	ו 19 Unit 198	ז 20 Unit 199	ח 21 Unit 200	ט 22	י 23 Unit 200	
יא 24 Unit 201	יב 25 Unit 201	יג 26 Unit 202	יד 27 Unit 203	טו 28 Unit 203	טז 29	יז 31 Unit 203	
יח 31 Unit 204	יט 1 Unit 205	כ 2 Unit 205	כא 3 Units 206-207	כב 4 Unit 208	כג 5	כד 6 Unit 208	
כה 7 Unit 196	כו 8 Unit 197-199	כז 9 Units 200-201	כח 10 Units 202-203	כט 11 Units 204-206	ל 12		

אדר תשפ"א							FEBRUARY-MARCH 2021
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SHABBOS	
						א 13 Units 207-208	
ב 14	ג 15 Test #4	ד 16	ה 17	ו 18	ז 19	ח 20	
ט 21	י 22	יא 23	יב 24	יג 25	יד 26	טו 27	
טז 28	יז 1	יח 2	יט 3	כ 4	כא 5	כב 6	
כג 7	כד 8	כה 9	כו 10	כז 11	כח 12	כט 13	

ניסן תשפ"א							MARCH-APRIL 2021
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SHABBOS	
א 14	ב 15	ג 16	ד 17	ה 18	ו 19	ז 20	
ח 21	ט 22	י 23	יא 24	יב 25	יג 26	יד 27	
טו 28	טז 29	יז 30	יח 31	יט 1	כ 2	כא 3	
כב 4	כג 5	כד 6	כה 7	כו 8	כז 9	כח 10	
כט 11	ל 12						



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★ LEARNING SCHEDULE ★

THE ALEF-BEIS OF CHIDON

Did you ever stop to think about how studying for the Chidon is like learning the Alef-Beis?

ALEF-BEIS



Learn each letter on its own.

Circle every zayin.

CHIDON TEST QUESTIONS

Remember mitzva basics.

Is the Beis Din allowed to punish on Shabbos?



Emphasize letters that look the same.

Is this a reish or a daled?

Analyze similarities in mitzvos.

Which of the following materials are shaatnez?

- Wool and cotton
- Camel's wool and linen
- Sheep's wool and linen



Compare different letters.

What is the difference between a vov and a zayin?

Compare and contrast mitzvos.

What is the difference between kilayim of the ground and of trees?



Understand the different pieces that make up words.

The word "vayomer" is made from three parts: "and," "he," and "said."

Apply different information to new concepts.

Correct or incorrect: the afternoon korban tamid was usually offered on the Mizbeach nine and a half hours after sunrise.

TO FIND THE ANSWER, APPLY TWO PIECES OF INFO:

1. The afternoon korban tamid was usually shechted eight and a half hours into the day.
2. Both temidin were offered one hour after being shechted.

Study

SECRETS

Silver medalists share their best techniques for Chidon learning



4th Grade



Devora Leah Alperowics

Anash Kinder,
New York

5th Grade



Chaya Mushka Brook

Beis Chaya Mushka,
California

6th Grade



Chaya Mushka Altein

Beis Chaya Mushka,
Toronto

7th Grade



Batya Hadad

Beis Rivkah,
Crown Heights

8th Grade



Mushka Heidingsfeld

Beis Rebbe,
California



Rivky Munitz

Ohr Temimim,
New York

Soldier to Soldier

Tips from fellow chayolim

Take time to read the stories in the sidebars. Those breaks can help you keep going. **Mendy Steiner**

Study one unit at a time. Don't go on to the next one until you feel like you've mastered the first. **Sholom Dovber Shur**

Remember that the point is to learn Rambam and know all the mitzvos, not to pass a test! **Yosef Yitzchok Volfman**

Better to do each unit a few times than to learn everything once and not know anything well. **Yehoshua Slavin**

I read the material many times, followed the online classes, and did all the practice quizzes.

Devora Leah Alperowics

I created songs for each mitzva, its source, and to whom, what, or when it applies.

Mushka Heidingsfeld

Before I went to sleep I reviewed what I learned that day in my mind.

Yosef Yitzchok Volfman

I focused on one concept at a time and kept on reviewing.

Mendy Rubinstein

I went through each section at least five times.

Tzvi Levitin

I asked people to test me with challenging questions on the material I studied.

Batya Hadad

My friends and I used flashcards to test ourselves.

Rivky Munitz

Smart Study Habits

Learn the best techniques

NOW
I focus on the present and think about what I have to do now, not what I still have left to study.
Chaya Mushka Brook

Seeing how much knowledge I'm gaining gives me more energy to work hard.
Chaya Mushka Altein

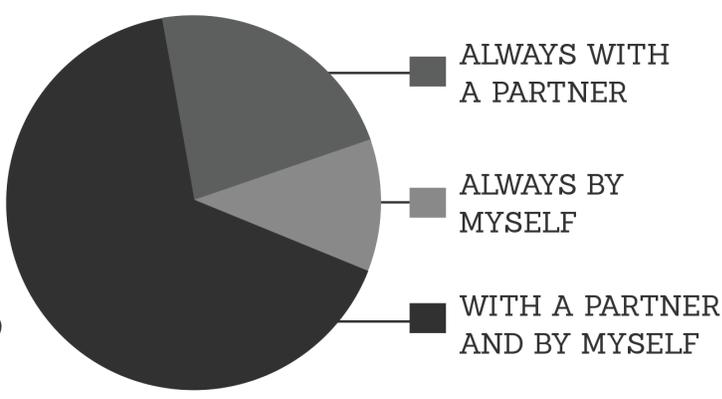
I imagine myself having fun at the Chidon shabbaton or winning a medal.
Mushka Heidingsfeld



On Target
What motivates you to succeed?



Who Did You Study With?



Expert Advice

Wisdom from Mechanchim

Set aside a designated time and place to review every day. When units are complicated, ask an adult to help explain them to you. Finally, remind yourself how proud you're making the Rebbe.

Mrs. Chana Esther Altein, parent
Beis Chaya Mushka, Toronto

Record yourself retelling the information so that when you need a break from reading, you can listen instead. And it's best to let some time pass before testing yourself. That way you can see how much information you truly remember.

Mrs. Esther Wilhelm,
Chidon Coordinator
Beis Rivkah,
Crown Heights

The purpose of the Chidon is to fulfill the Rebbe's takona of learning Rambam. Ultimately, the information that you learn is more valuable than a medal.

Rabbi Yossi Rosenblum, Principal
Yeshiva School of Pittsburgh

Never give up! There have been boys in my class who felt like they didn't want to continue after they saw their first test marks. When they realized they still had a chance of winning (because it's the final average that matters), they were able to work hard enough to participate in the Shabbaton—and even win medals!

Rabbi Mendy Wilshanski, Teacher
MyShliach & Oholei Torah, Crown Heights



4th Grade

Mendy Steiner
Cheder Chabad,
Toronto

5th Grade

Sholom Dovber Shur
Yeshiva Schools
of Pittsburgh

6th Grade

Yosef Yitzchok Volfman
MyShliach,
Michigan

7th Grade

Tzvi Levitin
Cheder Menachem,
Pennsylvania

8th Grade

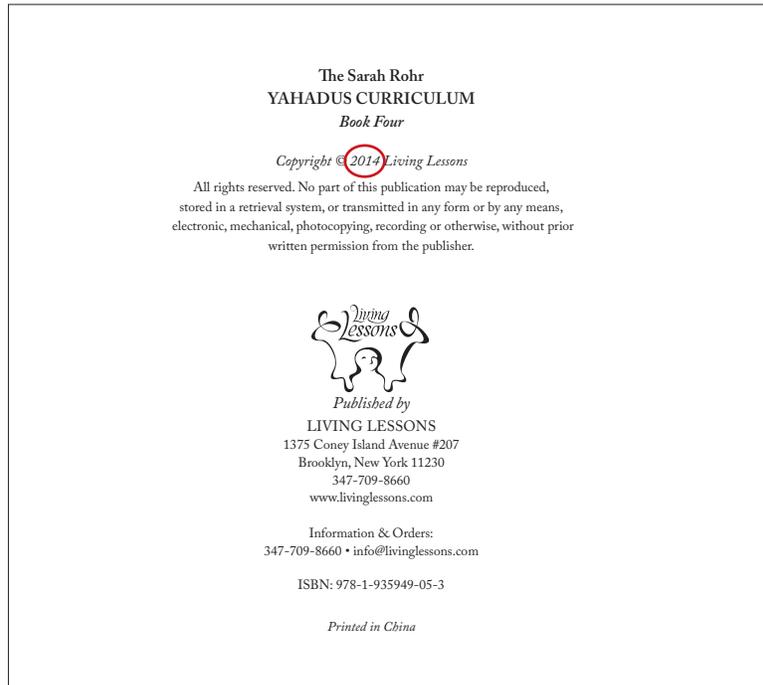
Mendy Rubinstein
Lubavitch Educational
Center, Florida

Yehoshua Slavin
Cheder Chabad,
Toronto

Book Changes

Keep in mind that you are responsible for all changes, removed sections, and replacement pages for each Yahadus Unit in your book: names of Hebrew mitzvos, pesukim, icons, mitzvah text boxes, details sections, clarifications, etc. Noting the changes in your book may help you keep track of them.

Before reading on, find this page in the beginning of your book. Note the print year as circled below.



Remember the print year of your book as you go through the coming pages. The chart will show you which corrections apply to your copy of the book.

Throughout The Book

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2014 2017	General	One-year old lambs and goats	Clarification	Whenever the book says "one-year old" regarding a lamb or goat it means a lamb or goat that is less than a year old.

Yahadus Unit 157

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2014	12	Mitzvah 377	Icons	Kohanim

Yahadus Unit 159

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2014	27	Third paragraph of details	"Standing on the ramp"	"There"

Yahadus Unit 160

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2014 2017	37-38	Chart on page 37, row about Shavuos; and page 38 section titled "שתי הלחם - Two Loaves"	Clarification	<p>On Shavuos there are two sets of animals brought in addition to the Korban Tomid:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The animals offered as the Korban Musaf. 2. Animals offered along with the Shte Halechem (which are in addition to the Musaf). <p>The chart on page 37 only lists the animals offered as part of the Musaf; not the ones offered along with the Shte Halechem (which are detailed in the last paragraph of details on page 38).</p>
2014 2017	38	Second paragraph on the page	First sentence	"Along with each Korban Olah of the Korban Musaf, a certain measure..."

Yahadus Unit 163

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2014 2017	61	Mitzvah 393	Missing Hebrew Name	שְׁלֵא לֶאֱכֹל פִּיגוּל
2014 2017	61	Mitzvah 394	Missing Hebrew Name	שְׁלֵא לֶאֱכֹל נוֹתֵר
2014 2017	61	Mitzvah 395	Missing Hebrew Name	שְׁלֵא לֶאֱכֹל בְּשֵׁר קִדָּשִׁים שְׁנוּטְמָא
2014	61	Mitzvah 395	Punishment icons	Malkus
2014 2017	62	Mitzvah 396	Missing Hebrew Name	מִצְוֹת שְׁרִיפֵת בְּשֵׁר קִדָּשִׁים שְׁנוּטְמָא
2014 2017	62	Mitzvah 397	Missing Hebrew Name	מִצְוֹת שְׁרִיפֵת נוֹתֵר הַקִּדָּשִׁים
2014 2017	63	Section of Details titled "Not to Eat Any Unfit Korban"	Clarification	<p>The mitzvah not to eat an unfit korban (mitzvah 392) includes not to eat an animal in which a mum was made and was later shechted.</p> <p>The book only speaks about a korban that became passul after it was shechted, as that is when most pessulim occur.</p>

Yahadus Unit 165

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2014 2017	76 - 82	From section titled "First Segment" until "The Celebration"	Pages Removed	Follow replacement pages

Unit 165 Replacement Pages • Pages 76-82

The entire Yom Kippur avodah was done by the Kohen Gadol

SEGMENT #1

1) The Kohen Gadol toiveled in the mikvah.

2) He put on the golden garments.

3) He washed his hands and feet from a golden pitcher.

4) He performed the daily morning avodah, which was usually performed by regular Kohanim. This included:

- Offering the Korban Tamid with its Minchah and Nesech.
- Cleaning and lighting the Menorah.
- Offering the Ketores on the Mizbeiach Hazahav.
- Reciting Birchas Kohanim.

5) He offered part of the Korban Musaf for Yom Kippur (the rest was offered in Segment #3). At this point he offered:

- One bull as an Olah.
- Seven sheep as an Olah.

6) He washed his hands and feet from a golden pitcher.

SEGMENT #2

1) The Kohen Gadol toiveled in the mikvah.

2) He put on the white garments.

3) He washed his hands and feet from a golden pitcher.

4) The Kohen Gadol's Bull and the first Viduy:

On this day the Kohen Gadol would offer a bull as a Korban Chatas to atone for: his aveiros, those of his family, and those of his fellow Kohanim.

- The bull was standing inside the Azarah, between the entrance of the Azarah and the Mizbeiach.
- He placed his hands firmly on the bull's head and recited Viduy #1 asking for forgiveness for him and his family

5) The lottery:

He made a lottery between two goats that were set aside for Yom Kippur.

- One goat was for Azazel—to be thrown off a cliff in the desert
- The other goat was for Hashem—to be offered as a korban.
- After making the lottery, he tied a red string on the head of the goat that was “picked” for Azazel and a red string around the neck of the goat that was “picked” for Hashem

6) Viduy #2:

- He went back to his bull
- He placed his hands firmly on the bull's head and recited Viduy #2 asking for forgiveness for him, his family and his fellow Kohanim
- He then Shechted the bull, collected its blood in a holy vessel, and handed the vessel to another Kohen to hold it until he would need it again
- Meanwhile, this Kohen stirred the blood so that it wouldn't congeal

7) Offering the Ketores:

- The Kohen Gadol took a coal shovel and removed some burning coals from the Mizbeiach Hachitzoin. He then placed the filled shovel on the floor.
- He took a double handful of Ketores and put it into the Kaf (the spoon for offering the Ketores).
- Carrying the shovel in his right hand, and the Kaf in his left hand, he walked through the Heichal and entered the Kodesh Hakadashim.
- He put the shovel down between the poles of the Aron.
- (In the second Beis Hamikdash, since there was no Aron, it was placed on the Even Hashesiyah.)
- He cupped his hands, and with his thumb, pushed the Ketores from the Kaf into his palms.
- He then poured the Ketores over the coals that were in the shovel.
- After the entire room was filled with smoke, he walked backwards slowly, with his face to the Aron, and left the Kodesh Hakadashim.
- Back in the Heichal, he recited a short tefillah

8) Sprinkling the blood:

All the sprinklings were performed by the Kohen Gadol dipping his finger into the blood before each sprinkling; he was not allowed to do two sprinklings from the same finger-dip.

- He took the vessel that contained the blood of the bull from the one who was stirring it, went back into the Kodesh Hakadashim, and sprinkled from it eight times between the poles of the Aron.
- He left the Kodesh Hakadashim and put the vessel down onto a golden base in the Heichal.
- He then went into the Azarah and shechted the goat that had been 'picked' for Hashem. He collected its blood in another vessel and brought that vessel into the Kodesh Hakadashim.
- He sprinkled from this blood eight times between the poles of the Aron.
- He left the Kodesh Hakadashim and put the vessel down onto a golden base in the Heichal.
- He picked up the first vessel (which contained the blood of the bull), sprinkled some of the blood onto the Paroches eight times, and put the vessel down.
- He lifted the vessel which contained the goat's blood and sprinkled the Paroches eight times with the blood.
- Next, he mixed the two bloods together well.
- He then sprinkled from this mixture onto the four corners of the Mizbeiach Hazahav.
- He moved aside the coals and ashes that were on the Mizbeach Hazahav to reveal its golden surface.
- He then sprinkled from the mixture onto the surface seven times.
- He left the Heichal and poured the rest of the blood onto the base of the Mizbeiach Hachitzon.

9) Viduy #3 and sending the goat to Azazel:

- He went to the goat that was “picked” for Azazel.
- He placed his hands firmly on the goat’s head and recited Viduy #3 asking for forgiveness for him, his family and for all of B’nei Yisrael.
- The goat was then sent to the desert by a Kohen who was prepared for this task. This Kohen is called an Ish Iti.
- (On the way, there were stations prepared where he was able to stop.)
- The Ish Iti walked with the goat until he reached the cliff. Once there, a flag was waved, passing along a signal that the goat had reached the cliff. This signal was passed along a chain of people until the message reached Yerushalayim.
- He divided the red string that was on the goat’s head in half and tied one half to a rock and the other between the goat’s horns.
- He then pushed the goat backwards, causing it to roll over the cliff and die.
- He then returned to the station closest to the cliff and stayed there until nightfall.

10) Burning the bull and goat:

- After sending off the goat with the Ish Iti, the Kohen Gadol returned to the bull and goat that he had previously shechted and whose blood he had sprinkled inside the Beis Hamikdash.
- He cut up the bull and goat and sent people to take the pieces to burn them outside the city.
- After sending off the pieces to be burnt and before he would read the Torah, the Kohen Gadol had to wait in the Azarah until he received the message that the goat for Azazel had reached the cliff.

11) Reading the Torah:

Once the message arrived that the goat for Azazel reached the cliff, the Kohen Gadol was allowed to go to the Ezras Nashim, in order to read from the Torah to all the people gathered there.

- He read two portions that speak about Yom Kippur: the first was from the Parshah of Acharei Mois and the second was the section of Parshas Emor beginning with the words: אַךְ בַּעֲשׂוֹר - “but on the tenth [day].
- He then rolled the Sefer Torah closed.
- He held the Sefer Torah to his chest, declaring, “More than what I have read for you is written here.”
- He recited the pessukim beginning with וּבַעֲשׂוֹר (from Parshas Pinchas) by heart.
- Afterwards he recited seven Brachos, asking Hashem for many things. Included was a plea to accept the service of the Kohanim and to save and protect B’nei Yisrael.

12) The Kohen Gadol washed his hands and feet from a golden pitcher.

SEGMENT #3

1) The Kohen Gadol toiveled in the mikvah.

2) He put on the golden garments.

3) He washed his hands and feet from a golden pitcher.

4) He offered another goat for a korban. (This goat was part of the Korban Musaf for Yom Kippur).

5) He offered a ram for a korban—on his own behalf.

6) He offered a ram for a korban—on behalf of B’nei Yisrael. (This ram was part of the Korban Musaf for Yom Kippur).

7) He offered up the fats and organs of both his bull, and the goat that was “picked” for Hashem.
8) He offered the afternoon Korban Tamid.
9) He washed his hands and feet from a golden pitcher.
SEGMENT #4
1) The Kohen Gadol toiveled in the mikvah.
2) He put on the white garments.
3) He washed his hands and feet from a golden pitcher.
4) He entered the Kodesh Hakadashim.
5) He removed the Kaf and the shovel (with the Ketores and coal).
6) He washed his hands and feet from a golden pitcher.
SEGMENT #5
1) The Kohen Gadol toiveled in the mikvah.
2) He put on the golden garments.
3) He washed his hands and feet from a golden pitcher.
4) He offered the daily afternoon Ketores on the Mizbeiach Hazahav.
5) He cleaned and lit the lamps of the Menorah.
6) He washed his hands and feet from a golden pitcher.

Yahadus Unit 166

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2014 2017	88	Mitzvah 400	Missing Hebrew name	שְׁלֵא לַעֲבוֹד בְּקִדְשִׁים
2014 2017	88	Mitzvah 400	Clarifying which passuk corresponds to this mitzvah	לֹא תַעֲבֹד בְּכֹכֵר שׁוֹנֵךְ
2014 2017	88	Mitzvah 401	Missing Hebrew name	שְׁלֵא לְגַזֵּז אֶת הַקִּדְשִׁים
2014 2017	88	Mitzvah 401	Clarifying which pasuk corresponds to this mitzvah	וְלֹא תִגַּז בְּכוֹר צֹאנֶךָ

2014 2017	90-92	"קדשי מזבח" section until "Shearing or Working with Hekdesh Animals" section	Pages removed	Not responsible for the information
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Yahadus Unit 167

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2014	99	Mitzvah 404	Hebrew name	שְׁלֵא נִשְׁחַט שֶׁהַפֶּסַח בְּאֶרְבֵּעַ עֶשְׂרֵי בְּנִיטָן בְּעוֹד שְׁהָחֵמְךָ בְּרִשׁוֹתֶיךָ
2014	99	Mitzvah 404	Translation of Hebrew name—the words directly beneath the Hebrew name	Not to slaughter the lamb for the Korban Pesach while there is still chametz in our property
2014 2017	102	Paragraph titled "When the Fourteenth of Nissan occurs on Shabbos"	Last sentence "Only then would they go home to eat."	"Only then would they go home to roast and eat their korban. "

Yahadus Unit 168

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2014	109	Mitzvah 407	Synopsis of the mitzvah—the words directly above the icons	Eat the meat of the <i>Korban Pesach</i> , according to all the halachos mentioned in the Torah , on the night of the fifteenth of <i>Nissan</i>
2014	110	Mitzvah 409	passuk	וְאֵל תֹּאכְלוּ מִמֶּנּוּ נֶא וְבִשְׁל מְבִשֵׁל בְּמִים (The first letter "Vov" is removed.)
2014 2017	110	Mitzvah 410	Clarifying which passuk corresponds to which mitzvah	לֹא תוֹצִיא מִן הַבַּיִת מִן הַבֶּשֶׂר חוּצָה
2014 2017	110	Mitzvah 411	Clarifying which passuk corresponds to which mitzvah	וְעֶצֶם לֹא תִשְׂבְּרוּ בּוֹ
2014	111	Mitzvos 413-414	Punishment icons	Makas mardus
2014	112	Mitzvos 416-418	Punishment icons	No punishment
2014	113	First paragraph of Details, Second sentence	Words added	This mitzvah includes the mitzvah to eat it roasted, in one house, and with matzah and maror. However, unlike the other conditions, if it was eaten without matzah and maror one has still fulfilled the mitzvah of eating the <i>Korban Pesach</i>.
2014 2017	116	Section titled "When it Was Eaten"	Second paragraph	One is allowed to eat the <i>Korban Chagigah</i> until shkiah of the 15th of Nissan. If any meat is left over, it is burned on the morning of the 16th.

Yahadus Unit 170

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2014 2017	133	First paragraph on the page	Second sentence	If one did not offer the <i>Chagigah</i> at that time, he still has the next six days (or seven on <i>Sukkos</i>) to offer it. After those seven (or eight) days, he may no longer offer the <i>korban</i> .

Yahadus Unit 171

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2014	141	Details	Section titled "The Time of Hakhel"	<p>The Torah tells us that this mitzvah should be performed on <i>Sukkos</i> and it should be בָּבֹא כָּל יִשְׂרָאֵל—when all the Jews come to the <i>Beis Hamikdash</i>. From these words we learn that the gathering should take place in the beginning of <i>Sukkos</i>, which is when people travel to Yerushalayim for <i>aliya l'regel</i>.</p> <p>The <i>Chachamim</i> decreed that the gathering take place on the second day of <i>Sukkos</i>, which in Eretz Yisrael was the first day of <i>Chol Hamoed</i>, so that there should not be a need to be <i>mechalel Yom Tov</i> for the gathering.</p>

Yahadus Unit 172

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2014	149	Mitzvah 427	Synopsis of the mitzvah—the words directly above the icons	A <i>Kohen</i> may not eat an unblemished <i>bechor</i> outside of Yerushalayim; a <i>zar</i> may not eat from it at all.
2014	149	Mitzvah 427	Icons	All people; All times
2014 2017	151	Title "Selling the <i>Bechor</i> "	First paragraph	Nowadays, the <i>Kohen</i> is allowed to sell a <i>bechor</i> to anyone, because it may be eaten by anyone once it develops a <i>mum</i>.

Yahadus Unit 173

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2014 2017	159	"Animal Requirements" section	Section removed	Not responsible for the information

Yahadus Unit 174

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2014 2017	165	Section of Details titled: "When a <i>Korban Chatas</i> is Offered"	First paragraph is rewritten	There are forty-eight <i>aveiros</i> for which a person is punished with <i>kares</i> if they are transgressed intentionally (b' <i>meizid</i>). Of these, there are forty-three <i>aveiros</i> for which a person would be obligated to offer a <i>Korban Chatas</i> if they are transgressed <i>unintentionally</i> (b'<i>shogeg</i>).

Unit 182 Replacement Pages • Pages 228-232

CHOOSING THE PARAH ADUMAH

<p>There are many requirements for the cow to meet before it could be chosen as the Parah Adumah. Some of the requirements are:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It had to be completely red. Even two black or white hairs growing from the same hair follicle would disqualify it. • It could not have a mum (blemish). • It had to be older than a calf, but young enough that its hair had not begun to darken. • The ideal age was about 3 to 4 years old. • It could not have done any kind of work. • A yoke could never have been placed on its neck (even if it was not made to work with it on).
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After meeting all the requirements, it was bought with the money from the Beis Hamikdash's treasury.

It was then brought to the Beis Hamikdash for the avodah of the Parah Adumah.

PREPARING FOR THE AVODAH (OF THE PARA ADUMAH)

<p>Any Kohen qualified to do the avodah. It did not need to be performed by the Kohen Gadol.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the Kohanim involved in the avodah had to be purified in the mikvah before beginning the avodah. • All the Keilim involved in the avodah had to be purified in the mikvah before beginning the avodah. • The Kohen doing the main work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must take strong precautions not to become tamei. • Seven days before the burning of the Parah Adumah, he was separated from his family and fellow Kohanim. • For those seven days, he slept in a room in the Beis Hamikdash called: The בֵּית הַאֲבֵן/The Stone House. Since stone does not become tamei, everything in this room was made of stone. • On each of these seven days, except for the fourth day, he was sprinkled with the ashes from the previous Paros Adumos
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THE AVODA

<p>Shechting the korban: This had to be done during the day.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Kohen brought the cow to Har Hamishchah. (He walked there on a special ramp that was designed in a way that any tumah underneath it would not pass through and make the Kohen tamei.) • On Har Hamichshah, a bonfire was built using very flammable woods. • The cow was tied with a reed and placed on top of the wood, with its head facing towards the Beis Hamikdash. • The Kohen stood facing the same direction. • The Kohen shechted the cow with his right hand and collected the blood with his left hand. (A non-Kohen was permitted to do the actual shechitah.) • With his right finger, the Kohen sprinkled the blood in the direction of the Kodesh Hakadashim seven times, dipping his finger into the blood before each sprinkling.
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<p>Burning the cow: This had to be done during the day.</p>	<p>The Kohen:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lit the fire. • Waited until he saw that the fire became strong. • Then he made a bundle out of cedarwood and hyssop, and tied them with wool which was dyed red. • Once the majority of the cow was on fire, and before it became ashes, he threw this bundle into the cow's stomach.
<p>The Ashes: The ashes were divided into 3 portions:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portion #1 went to the Kohanim to use whenever they needed to be purified. • Portion #2 was kept on Har Hamishchah for the rest of B'nei Yisrael to use when they needed to become purified • Portion #3 was set aside and kept in the Cheil (in the Beis Hamikdash) and not used.
<p>All the people (including their clothing) and the Keilim involved in the avodah, from the shechitah through the gathering of the ashes, became tamei. This did not include those who arranged the bonfire, lit the fire, divided the ashes and put them away (they did not become tamei).</p>	
<p>SPRINKLING THE MEI CHATAS</p>	
<p>When a person or keili needed to be purified from Tumas Meis, the ashes were mixed with water to make a mixture called Mei Chatas. The Mei Chatas was then sprinkled on the person or keili.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sprinkling had to be done by day. • It could be performed by any male Jew who could do it with the kavanah to purify the person or keili, even by a child under bar mitzvah. • It had to be done with the kavanah to purify the person or keili. • This person would dip 3 stalks of hyssop into the water. • He would then shake the water off, onto the tamei person or keili. • Just one drop of water was enough to make a person/keili tahor. • The sprinkling had to be done on the 3rd and 7th day after the person/keili became tamei. • (On the 7th day after the sprinkling, the person immersed in the mikvah and became completely tahor that evening.) • Anyone who came into contact with the Mei Chatas, besides one who touches it for the purpose of sprinkling, became tamei – including their clothing. • (They would have to go to the mikvah and wait until evening to be able to enter the Beis Hamikdash, and eat kodshim.) • The part of the mixture that was already used to purify someone would no longer cause others to become tamei. (E.g. if it later dripped or splashed onto another person.)

Yahadus Unit 183

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2014 2017	239	Mitzvah 446: mitzvah translation	Not to shave the hair around his nesek	Not to shave the hair around the nesek
2014 2017	241	Paragraph titled: "Size and Appearance"	Words changed	"For the baheres to be considered tzara'as, it had to be at least the size of a gris (large square bean) . The size of this area is described as the space where 6 x 6 hairs can grow (approximately ¾ inch x ¾ inch). When someone had more than one spot on his skin, the spots would be considered tzara'as if they were at least the size of a gris when combined."

2014 2017	243	First paragraph on the page, second sentence	Words removed	"If someone's hair fell out from either his head or beard, leaving a bald spot that was at least the size of a square gris (approximately 2 cm. X 2 cm.) , this spot is called <i>nesek</i> ."
2014 2017	243	Last paragraph	Words added	A <i>Kohen</i> who was blind in even one eye or had poor eyesight was qualified to declare, if told to do so by a <i>Chacham</i> , but not to inspect for <i>tzara'as</i> on his own .

Yahadus Unit 184

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2014	250	Mitzvah 448	Icon	All people
2014	251	Details	"The Conduct of a Metzora"	<p>First and second bullets: The words "This is called פְּרִיעָה" at the end of the first bullet were moved to the end of the second bullet. Because "פְּרִיעָה" refers to growing the hair long, not to wearing the garment over the head.</p> <p>Eighth bullet, second sentence: "However, she did not need to tear her clothes (<i>perimah</i>), leave her hair to grow long (<i>periyah</i>), or cover her hair, unless she was married..."</p> <p>Last bullet: A <i>metzora</i> <i>musgar</i>... did not have to grow his hair long or tear his clothes...</p>

Yahadus Unit 185

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2014 2017	256	Unit information	Most information removed	You only need to know the information in the Mitzvah box; not the details

Yahadus Unit 187

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2014 2017	274-275	Information	Pages removed	Follow replacement pages

Unit 187 Replacement Pages • Pages 274-275

This sheet starts from pg. 274 in the book. Make sure to first read the details on pg. 273.

The First Stage

The Kohen:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fills the earthenware container with the water. He then shechts ONE bird over the container of water, and squeezes out the blood until it is visible inside the water
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A hole is dug in the earth and the shected bird is buried in the presence of the *metzora*.

Then, the Kohen:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ties together the תְּרֵי אֶפְסָדִים and the אֶזְרָא into a bundle, using the שְׁנֵי תוֹלְעוֹת. • He takes the bundle together with the SECOND bird (in the same hand), and, holding the wing tips and tail close to the bundle, he dips them all into the water mixture. • Holding the bundle with the bird, he sprinkles the water mixture onto the back of the metzora's hand seven times. • He then sends off the bird outside the city walls.
After the above purification process:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Kohen shaves all the metzora's hair. • The metzora toivels in the mikvah. • The metzora's clothes are toiveled in the mikvah.
At this point, the metzora:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May enter the city. • Is still an Av Hatuma. • Transfers his tuma only through touch. • Does not transfer his tumah by entering a house or by sitting or lying on something.
The Metzora must wait 7 days before going to the second stage.	
The Second Stage	
This stage is done on the seventh day after stage #1.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Kohen shaves all the metzora's hair. • The metzora toivels in the mikvah. • The metzora's clothes are toiveled in the mikvah. 	
At this point, the metzora:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No longer makes others tamei through touch. • Is like all other יוֹם קִבּוּלֵי יוֹם—people who toiveled in the mikvah, and would become tahor after nightfall. (However, even after nightfall, he would still be a Mechusar Kapparah)
The Third Stage (korbanos)	
This takes place on the 8th day after stage #1, the day after the metzora toiveled for the second time.	
On this day the metzora has to offer 3 korbanos:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A male lamb, as an Asham. 2. A male lamb, as an Olah. 3. A female lamb, as a Chatas. 4. All the above lambs have to be less than a year old 	
After the Asham and Chatas are offered, he is completely tahor and allowed to eat kodshim and enter the Beis Hamikdash.	

Yahadus Unit 188

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2014 2017	280-281	Unit information	Most information removed	You only need to know the information in the Mitzvah boxes; not the details
2014	280	Mitzvah 453	Icon	All times
2014 2017	281	Mitzvah 454	Missing Hebrew name	מִצְוַת עֲנִין טוֹמְאֵת יוֹלָדָת
2014 2017	281	Mitzvah 455	Missing Hebrew name	מִצְוַת עֲנִין טוֹמְאֵת נְדָה שְׁטֵמְאָה וּמִטְמָאָה
2014 2017	281	Mitzvah 456	Missing Hebrew name	מִצְוַת עֲנִין טוֹמְאֵת זָבָה שְׁטֵמְאָה וּמִטְמָאָה

Yahadus Unit 189

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2014 2017	288-289	Unit information	Most information removed	You only need to know the information in the Mitzvah boxes; not the details

Yahadus Unit 191

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2014	306	Section of Details titled: "Non-Moving Vessels"	Third sentence	"...and it can hold at least forty se'ah of liquid (approximately 120 gallons/450 liters), it is assumed..."

Yahadus Unit 192

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2014	311	Section of Details titled: "The Size of the Mikvah"	Second sentence	"... this area requires forty se'ah of water (approximately 120 gallons/450 liters) to fill it. The following sentence "There are various opinions...." is deleted.
2014 2017	312-313	From section titled: "Qualifications for a Person to Tovel" until end of unit	Pages removed	Follow replacement pages

Unit 192 Replacement page • Pages 312-313

From section titled "Qualifications for a Person to Tovel" until end of unit

Qualifications for a Person to Tovel

In order for one to be qualified to tovel they must follow these guidelines:

1. No Chatzitzah – Separation

A chatzitzah is anything that will separate between the person's body and the water when toveling, such as dirt. For the tevilah to be kosher, there must be nothing separating between a person's body and the water.

2. Chafifah – Washing and Combing

In order to ensure that they do not tovel with a chatzitzah, people must prepare themselves by washing, checking their body, and combing their hair, to make sure that nothing will be separating between their body and the water.

Toveling

When toveling to remove tumah, a person says the brachah: "אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ עַל הַטְּבִילָה" -Who sanctified us with His mitzvos and commanded us regarding immersion."

The person's entire body, including every last strand of hair, must be submerged in the water. The entire body must be immersed at once, not one part at a time.

One must tovel with the kavanah that the immersion is for the purpose of purification, and not for other reasons, such as cooling off in the water. There are differing opinions on whether toveling with the wrong intentions invalidates the tevilah.

Yahadus Unit 193

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2014	320	Mitzvah 462	Icon	All places
2014 2017	321	Mitzvah 463	Synopsis of the mitzvah—the words directly above the icons	A Beis Din of ordained judges should judge...", the words "of ordained judges" were removed.
2014	321	Mitzvah 463	Icons	All places; All times
2014	321	Mitzvah 464	Icons	All places; When the Sanhedrin presides from the Lishkas Hagazis

Yahadus Unit 194

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2014	330	Mitzvos 465-466	Icons	Beis Din
2014 2017	332	Section of Details titled: "Toldos of Bor", Paragraph that begins "Similarly, if someone..."	Second sentence: "If the items cause damage in the street..."	"However, if the items were blown off the roof by an uncommonly strong wind, and they cause damage in the street immediately after they fall on the ground, the owner is not responsible..."

Yahadus Unit 195

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2014	339	Mitzvah 468	Icons	Beis din; All places; All times
2014 2017	342	Section titled: "Moving Someone Else's Boundary Marker"	Second paragraph	"Although moving another person's boundary marker is stealing or robbing —depending on whether he did it secretly or brazenly —the Torah states it as a separate mitzvah to show us that this mitzvah is unique to Eretz Yisrael. Outside Eretz Yisrael, a person who moves a boundary marker is over the aveirah of stealing or robbing ; however, one who moves a boundary marker in Eretz Yisrael is over two lavin: one for stealing or robbing and one for moving the boundary marker."

Yahadus Unit 196

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2014 2017	349	Mitzvah 472: Mitzvah translation	Not to own scales or weights that are not correct , even if you will not buy or sell with them	Not to own scales or weights that are inaccurate , even if you will not buy or sell with them

Yahadus Unit 201

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2014	388	Mitzvah 481	Hebrew name	דִּין חֹבֵל בְּחֵבְרוֹ
2014	388	Mitzvah 481	Icons	Beis Din; All places; All times

Yahadus Unit 202

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2014	396	Mitzvah 483	Icon	When the Sanhedrin presides from the Lishkas Hagazis
2014	396 and 398	Mitzvah 483 icons and section of Details titled: "Not Accepting Money from the Murderer"	Clarification	Although this mitzvah applies to all people, nevertheless, it most commonly applies to Beis Din (or the rulers of the land) because they are the ones who have the ability to save a murderer from the death penalty. Additionally, the book specifically mentions the go'el hadam because this mitzvah applies even if the go'el hadam wants to pardon the murderer, and the go'el hadam tells the judges that s/he forgives the murderer and the judges can accept the ransom.

Yahadus Unit 203

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2014	404	Mitzvah 485	Icon	When most Jews are in Eretz Yisrael
2014	405	Mitzvah 486	Icons	Beis Din; When the Sanhedrin presides from the Lishkas Hagazis
2014	405	Mitzvah 487	Icon	When the Sanhedrin presides from the Lishkas Hagazis

Yahadus Unit 205

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2014	424	Mitzva 491	Icon	When the Sanhedrin presides from the Lishkas Hagazis
2014	425	Mitzva 492	"Where" icon	Eretz Yisrael and Eiver Hayarden

Yahadus Unit 206

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2014 2017	434	Details	Paragraph beginning with the words "The mitzva also applies to a pit..."	Paragraph removed
2014 2017	434	Details	Title "Removing a Safety Hazard"	"A person is also forbidden to leave anything on his property that is unstable and may fall onto someone, causing injury or death. This also applies to a pit in the ground that is on one's property. The owner of the property is obligated to make a fence around it, if there is a possibility that someone may fall in. The same goes for any safety hazard; one is obligated to fix it, fence it, or remove it."



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Glossary of Hebrew Terms

Disclaimer: This glossary includes many, but not all, of the terms you will be expected to know for the Chidon exams. Make sure you know and understand all Hebrew terms that appear in the book, in the sections you are required to know, including those not listed in this glossary.

Test #	Term	Explanation
1	אֶבֶן הַשֵּׁתִי-הַ	The stone in the Kodesh Hakadashim
1	אֵימורים	Certain fats and limbs of a korban that were burned on the Mizbeiach
1	אֵין לוקין עָלָיו	Malkus is not given for it
2 1 3	אִיסור	A prohibition, or something forbidden
2	אִיפָה	A dry measurement (new print: pg. 471; old print: pg. 501)
1	אִישׁ עֵתִי	A man designated for that specific time
1	אִישִׁי	My master
1 2 3	אָמָה/אָמוֹת	A measurement spanning the length of a grown person's forearm, from elbow to middle finger (new print: pg. 473; old print: pg. 567)
3	אָסוּר בְּהִנָּאָה	Forbidden to derive benefit in any way
1	אֵשׁ תָּמִיד	Constant fire
1 2	(בְּ)מִזִּיד	Intentionally, knowing that it is an aveirah
1 2	(בְּ)שׁוּגָג	While not aware of the aveirah, or not aware of its punishment
1 2	בְּדֻקַּת הַבַּיִת	Upkeep of the Beis Hamikdash
1 2	בְּהֵמוֹת	Domesticated animals
3	בְּיַד שָׁמַיִם	By the hands of heaven (Hashem)
1	בֵּימָה	Wooden platform
1 3	בֵּית דִּין	Jewish court
2 3	בֵּית דִּין הַגָּדוֹל	The highest court of seventy-one judges, also referred to as the Sanhedrin
3	בֵּית דִּין סְמוּכִין	A Jewish court whose judges have received smicha from earlier Chachamim in an unbroken chain since Moshe Rabbeinu
3	בֵּית מִדְרָשׁ	House of study, where people learn Torah
1	בְּכוֹר/בְּכוֹרוֹת	Firstborn male(s)
2 1	בַּעַל מוּם	A blemished animal (or person)
3	גּוֹנֵב נַפְשׁוֹת	Kidnapping
1	גֵּר/גֵּרִים	A non-Jew or non-Jews who became Jewish
2	גְּרִיס/גְּרִיסִים	A measurement (new print: pg. 474; old print: pg. 505)
1	דִּשּׁוּן הַמִּזְבֵּיחַ	Clearing the Mizbeiach (of ashes)

Test #	Term	Explanation
2	הַכֶּשֶׁר	Preparing
3	הַפֶּקֶר	Something that has no owner
1 2	הַקֹּדֶשׁ	The holy property of the Beis Hamikdash
1 2	הַר הַבַּיִת	The area of the Beis Hamikdash surrounding the Azarah (also refers to the mountain on which the Beis Hamikdash was built)
3	הַרְג	Cutting off the head, one of the four death penalties carried out by Beis Din (old print: pgs. 471-472)
1	יְדוּי	A tefillah in which we confess our aveiros
2	זָר	A person who is not a Kohen
1	זְרִיקָה	Sprinkling the blood of the korbanos on the Mizbeich
1	חֲבוּרָה/חֲבוּרוֹת	Group(s)
1	חֲגִיגָה/חֲגִיגוֹת	A Korban Shlomim brought on Yom Tov (on page 116, it refers to the "Chagigas Arba'ah Asar")
1 2	חֹמֶשׁ	One-fifth of the new total (which is one-quarter of what was started off with; for example, for 100, twenty-five [which is one-quarter of 100] is added, but now the total is 125, which makes the original twenty-five that was given a fifth of the new total of 125)
3	חוּץ לְאֶרֶץ	Outside of Eretz Yisrael
3	חַיִּב	Obligated
1 2	חֵיל (cheil)	The area between the Soreg and Azarah (an area ten amos wide, immediately outside the Azarah)
1 2	חֵילֵב (cheilev)	Fat that is forbidden to be eaten
3	חֲנָק	Strangulation, one of the four death penalties carried out by Beis Din (old print: pgs. 471-473)
1	חֲצוֹת	Midday or midnight (new print: pgs. 463, 465; old print: pgs. 493, 495)
2 1 3	טָבֹול יוֹם (tevu'at yom)	One who was impure, then completed his purification process and immersed in a mikvah, and is now waiting until nightfall to become completely pure.
1 2	טְבִילָה	Immersion
1 2	טָהוֹר	Pure
2	טְהוּרָה	Purification process
1 2 3	טוֹבֵל (tovel)	To immerse in a pool of water
1 2	טוֹמְאוֹת/טוֹמְאָה	Impurity/impurities
2 1	טָמֵא	Impure
3	טַעֲיִנָּה	Reloading a burden
1 3	טַפְח/טַפְחִים	A measurement that is the width of a clenched fist (new print: pg. 473; old print: pg. 503)



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Test #	Term	Explanation
3	יַיִן זָרָה	Wine that was poured for avodah zarah
2	כְּוֹנֵה	Intent
3	כּוֹפֵר	A redeeming fine
1 2	כִּזִּית	A measurement the size of an olive (new print: pg. 470; old print: pg. 500)
1	כִּיּוֹר	The vessel with which Kohanim washed their hands and feet
2 3	כֵּלִי/כֵּלִים	Vessel(s)
1	כֶּף	Spoon for offering the ketores
3	כֶּפֶל	Double the value
2	כִּפּוּרָה	Atonement
1 2	כִּרְת	A punishment where a person's neshamah and body are "cut off" from both this world and Olam Haba (old print: pg. 473)
1	כְּתָה/כְּתוֹת	Group(s)
1 3	לֹא הִנִּיתָ לַעֲשֵׂה	An aveirah connected to a mitzvas asei (old print: pg. 475)
1 3	לֹא שָׂאִין בּוֹ מַעֲשֵׂה	An aveirah that has no physical action involved (for example, hating another Jew in one's heart; old print: pg. 475)
3	לֹא שָׂנִיתָ לְהִשְׁבוֹן	An aveirah where the object can be returned
3	לֹא/לְאוֹיִן	Aveirah/aveiros
1	לְבוֹנָה	Frankincense (a good-smelling resin from which oil is extracted)
2 3	לוֹג	A liquid measurement (new print: pg. 471; old print: pg. 500)
1 2 3	(מ)דְּרָבָן	From the Chachamim (refers to decrees or mitzvos that are subject to specific rules)
3	מוֹעֵד	Forewarned
1 2	מוֹם	Blemish
1	מוֹסָפִין	Korbanos offered on special days (in addition to the Korban Tamid, which was brought every day)
1 2	מִזְבֵּיחַ הַחִיצוֹן	The outer Mizbeiach (in the Azarah)
1 2	מִזְבֵּיחַ הַפְּנִימִי	The inner Mizbeiach (in the Heichal)
1	מַחְצִית הַשֶּׁקֶל	Currency equivalent to one-half of a shekel hakodesh (new print: pg. 476, old print: pg. 507)
1	מִיל/מִילִין	A measurement of distance (new print: pg. 473; old print: pg. 503)
3	מִיתַת בֵּית דִּין	Death by Beis Din
1 2	מַכַּת מְרֻדוֹת	Whipping, given as a punishment by Beis Din as they see fit (old print: pg. 476)
2 3	מְלָאכוֹת	Actions that fall under the category of "work"
1 2 3	מַלְקוֹת	Whipping, given as a punishment for doing certain aveiros (old print: pg. 474-476)

Test #	Term	Explanation
1 2 3	מִן הַתּוֹרָה / מִדְּאוּרֵייתָא	From the Torah
1 2	מִנְחָה/מִנְחוֹת	Offering(s) of flour and oil
1	מָעָה	A type of currency, which was measured by weight (new print: pg. 476; old print: pg. 507)
1	מַעֲרָכָה	Arrangement of wood on the Mizbeich
1	מַעֲרָכָה גְּדוּלָה	The large ma'aracha, where all the korbanos were burned
1	מַעֲרָכָה שְׁלִישִׁית	The third ma'aracha, which was set up in order to fulfill the mitzvah to have a fire burning constantly on the Mizbeich
1	מַעֲרָכָה שְׁנִי'ה שֶׁל קֵטֹרֶת	The second ma'aracha, from where coals were taken to burn the daily ketores
1	מַעֲשֵׂר / מַעֲשֵׂרוֹת	One-tenth(s)
2	מִקְבֵּל טוֹמְאָה	Able to become tamei
1	מְשֻׁמֵּד	A Jew who changes his religion
3	מְשׁוּרָה	A liquid measurement (one thirty-third of a lug)
2	מֵת	1. Dead body
2	נֶגַע	Blemish
1	נֶדָר	Promise
1	נוֹתֵר	Kodshim that remained overnight, past the time when they were supposed to be eaten
1 2	נֶסֶךְ/נֶסְכִּים	Wine offering(s); can also refer to both the wine and Minchah offerings
1 2	סָאָה	A dry measurement (new print: pg. 471; old print: pg. 501)
1	סֵגֵן כֹּהֵן גָּדוֹל	Deputy (second to the) Kohen Gadol
3	סְמִיכָה	1) Leaning hands on a korban before it is shechted 2) An unbroken chain of rabbinic ordination (performed by a rabbi leaning his hands on someone to make the second person a rabbi), going all the way back to Moshe Rabbeinu
2 3	סִנְהֶדְרִין	The highest court of seventy-one judges, also referred to as Beis Din Hagadol
1	עֲבוּדָה/עֲבוֹדוֹת	1) Service(s) (of Hashem) 2) Work(s)
3	עוֹבֵר	To violate, as in a mitzvah
1	עוֹמֵר	1) A dry measurement (new print: pg. 471; old print: pg. 501) 2) A korban made with an omer of new barley (see "Chadash" above), offered on the second day of Pesach
1	עֲזָזָל	A rocky cliff
1	עֹלֵי-הַלְּבָבִים / עוֹלֵה רֶגֶל	Going/to go up to the Beis Hamikdash for the shalosh regalim (Pesach, Shavuos, and Sukkos)
1	עָרֵל	A Jewish male who did not have a bris
1 2	עֶשְׂרוֹן	A dry measurement (same as omer—see above)



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Test #	Term	Explanation
1	פְּטוּר	Exempt
1	פְּיגוּל	A type of disqualification of korbanos—made by having in mind to do any of the main steps of the avodah at the wrong time
1	פְּסוּל	Disqualified (for use in doing a mitzvah)
1	פְּסִכְתָּר	The large container used to remove the accumulated ashes from the Mizbeiach
3	פְּרוּטָה	The smallest currency of coin in the days of the Chachamim (new print: pg. 476; old print: pg. 507)
1 2	פְּרוֹכֵת	The curtain separating the Kodesh Hakadashim from the rest of the Beis Hamikdash
3	פְּרִיקָה	Unloading a burden
2	פְּרָס	A measurement—the size of three-quarters of an egg (see “k’dei achilas pros”—new print: pg. 475; old print: pg. 506)
3	פְּרָסָה	A measurement of distance, approximately two-and-a-half miles (new print: pg. 473; old print: pg. 504)
1 2	קְדוּשָׁה	Holiness
1	קְדָשֵׁי בֵּדֶק הַבַּיִת	Holy things used for the maintenance of the Beis Hamikdash
1	קְדָשֵׁי מִזְבֵּיחַ	Holy things of the Mizbeiach (offered on the Mizbeiach)
1	קְדָשֵׁי קְדָשִׁים	Korbanos with the highest level of holiness
1 2	קְדָשִׁים	Holy things of the Beis Hamikdash (generally refers to korbanos)
1	קְדָשִׁים קְלִים	Korbanos that have a lower level of holiness
3	קֶנֶס	A fine
1	רֹאשׁ בֵּית אָב	Head of that day’s group of Kohanim
2	רְבִיעִית	A liquid measurement (one-quarter of a lug, new print: pg. 470; old print: pg. 500)
1 3	שִׁבְעַת מִצְוֹת בְּנֵי נֹחַ	The seven mitzvos that all people are required to keep
3	שְׁגָגָה קְרוֹבָה לְדָדוֹן	A mistake that is close to intentional (Ex: a person who killed unintentionally, yet the killing was a result of his deliberate actions)
1	שְׁחוּטֵי חוּץ	Shechting an animal, that was meant to be a korban, outside of the Beis Hamikdash
1	שְׁלֹשׁ רְגָלִים (sholosh regalim)	Pesach, Shavuos, and Sukkos
2	שֵׁם הַמְּפֹרָשׁ	Hashem’s special name, consisting of four letters (ק-ו-י-ק)
1	שְׁפוּפֶרֶת הַנּוֹד	The opening of a drinking pouch
1	שְׁקִיעָה	Sunset (new print: pg. 464; old print: pg. 558)

Test #	Term	Explanation
1 3	שְׁתֵּי הַלֶּחֶם	The two special loaves of chometz bread offered in the Beis Hamikdash on Shavuos
1	תּוֹרָה שְׁבַעַל פֶּה	The Oral Torah
1 3	תּוֹשָׁב	Resident (a ger toshav was a non-Jew who accepted upon himself the seven mitzvos that apply to all people, as well as paying taxes to the Jews)
1 3	תְּחִנּוּן	The tefillah in which we confess our aveiros
1	תָּם	1) An unblemished animal (literally: complete) 2) An animal that damaged others in a way that is unusual for that animal (literally: simple)
1	תַּנָּא	A rabbi from the Mishna
1	תְּפוּחַ	The dome-shaped pile of ashes in the center of the mizbei'ach (literally translated as "apple" because the shape of the pile was similar to the shape of an apple)
1	תְּרוּמַת הַדָּשָׁן	Raising the ashes from the Mizbe'ach every morning



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Mitzvos Spreadsheet

The information for this chart is found in the mitzvah boxes at the beginning of every unit. The chart has eight columns going from left-to-right.

- Units (filled in)
- Hebrew name of each mitzvah
- Translations for all the mitzvos (filled in)
- The source passuk
- To whom the mitzvah applies
- Where the mitzvah applies
- When the mitzvah applies
- Punishment given for violating the mitzvah (leave empty for some mitzvos, such as mitzvos aseil)

NOTE:

When filling out the chart, be sure to look at the Yahadus Book corrections—and for those units that have corrections, fill in the corrected information and not what it says in the book!

STUDY TIP:

Write the names of mitzvos aseil in green, mitzvos lo sa'aseh in red, and mitzvos derabanan in purple.

Unit	Mitzvah	Mitzvah Translation	Source	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
157 קרבן תמיד		The mitzvah of offering the Korban Tamid Daily					
158 מערכה		The mitzvah of lighting a fire on the Mizbeiach every day					
		Not to extinguish the fire of the Mizbeiach					
159 תרות הדשא		The mitzvah of removing ashes					

Unit	Mitzva	Mitzva Translation	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
160 מוֹקֵף		Offer a Korban Musaf every Shabbos				
		Offer a Korbān Musaf every Rosh Chodesh				
		Offer a Korbān Musaf every day of Pesach				
		Offer a Korbān Musaf on the day of Shavuos				
		Offer two loaves of leavened bread from the new crop, as a Minchah on Shavuos				
		Offer a Korbān Musaf on Rosh Hashanah				
		Offer a Korbān Musaf on Yom Kippur				
161 קֹרְבַן הָעֹמֶר		Offer a Korbān Musaf every day of Sukkos				
		Offer a Korbān Musaf on Shemini Atzeres				
162 סְפִירַת הָעֹמֶר		Offer the Korbān Omer on the second day of Pesach				
		The mizvah of counting the Omer				

Unit	Mitzva	Mitzva Translation	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
163 אכלת קדשים שנספלו		Not to eat unfit <small>kodshim</small>				
		Do not eat <small>pigul</small>				
		Do not eat <small>nosar</small>				
		Do not eat <small>kodshim that became tamei</small>				
164 שלא יאכל טמא מן הקדשים		Burn <small>kodshim that are tamei</small>				
		Burn <small>nosar</small>				
165 עבודת יום כפור		A <small>tamei</small> person should not eat of <small>kodshim</small>				
		The mitzvah of the <small>avodah of Yom Kippur</small>				
166 מעילה		Do not use something that was set aside as <small>hekdesh</small>				
		Do not shear any wool from an animal that was set aside as <small>hekdesh</small>				
		The mitzvah of adding a <small>chomesh</small> to what was eaten or enjoyed from <small>hekdesh</small>				

Unit	Mitzva	Mitzva Translation	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
167 שְׁחִיטַת קֹרְבַן פֶּסַח		The mitzvah of shechting the <small>Korban Pesach</small>				
		Not to shecht the lamb for the <small>Korban Pesach</small> while there is still chametz in our property				
		Not to allow the <small>emurim</small> of the <small>Korban Pesach</small> to become <small>passul</small> by being left overnight				
		The mitzvah of offering the <small>Pesach Sheini</small> on the fourteenth of Iyar				

Unit	Mitzva	Mitzva Translation	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
168 אֲכִילַת קֶרֶבַח פֶּסַח (continued on next page)		The mitzvah of eating the meat of the ^{Korban Pesach}				
		The mitzvah of eating the [Korban] ^{Pesach Sheini} with matzah and maror				
		Do not eat the ^{Korban Pesach} if it is only partly roasted, or if it is cooked in water				
		Do not take the meat of the ^{Korban Pesach} out of your group				
		Do not break a bone from the ^{Korban Pesach}				
		Do not break a bone from the ^{Korban Pesach} Sheini				
		Do not allow a Jew who serves idols to eat from the ^{Korban Pesach}				
		Do not allow a non-Jew who is a temporary resident or a hired hand to eat from the ^{Korban Pesach}				
		Do not eat the ^{Korban Pesach} if you did not have a bris				
		Do not leave over the meat of the ^{Korban Pesach} until the morning				
168 אֲכִילַת קֶרֶבַח פֶּסַח		Do not leave over any of the meat of the ^{Korban Pesach} Sheini until the morning				
		Do not leave over the meat of the ^{Korban Chagigah} of the fourteenth of Nissan until the third morning after it was offered				

Unit	Mitzva	Mitzva Translation	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
169 עֲלִיָּה לְרֵגֶל		The mitzvah of being seen at the Beis Hamikdash on the Shalosh Regalim				
		Not to go up to the Beis Hamikdash for the Shalosh Regalim without a korban				
170 שְׂמֵחֵת הַהֶגֶץ		The mitzvah of celebrating on the Shalosh Regalim				
		The mitzvah of rejoicing during the Shalosh Regalim				
171 הַקֹּהֵל		Not to abandon the Levi'im, by withholding their gifts during the Shalosh Regalim				
		The mitzvah of Hakhel after the seventh year				
172 בְּכוֹרוֹת		The mitzvah of sanctifying a firstborn				
		Not to redeem a kosher firstborn animal				
		Not to eat an unblemished firstborn animal outside of Yerushalayim				
173 מַעֲשֵׂר בְּהֵמָה		The mitzvah of separating ma'aser from all kosher animals each year				
		Not to sell the ma'aser behemah - rather it should be eaten in Yerushalayim				
174 קֹרְבַן חֲטָאת		The laws of a set Chatas				

Unit	Mitzva	Mitzva Translation	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
175 אָשָׁם תַּלְוִי		The mitzvah of Korban Asham Taluy (offer a korban if there is a doubt whether or not you have done an aveirah)				
176 אָשָׁם וָדָאִי		The mitzvah of Korban Asham Vaday (Offer a Korban Asham Vaday if you transgress any one of five specific aveiros)				
177 קֹרְבַן עֹלָה וְיִזְדִּי		The mitzvah of Korban Oleh V'yored (Offer a korban for doing certain aveiros, according to how much you can afford)				
178 הַעֲלֵם דָּבָר שֶׁל אִיבוֹר		The mitzvah of offering the korban on behalf of the Sanhedrin, if they made a mistake in their judgment				
179 קִחוּסְרֵי נִפְתָּה		The mitzvah for a woman who has given birth to offer a korban				
		The mitzvah for a metzora to offer a korban when he or she is healed				
		The mitzvah for a zav to offer a korban after he is purified				
		The mitzvah for a zavah to offer a korban after she is purified				

Unit	Mitzva	Mitzva Translation	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
180 תְּמַנְיָה		Not to exchange animals that were designated as <i>korbanos</i>				
		The mitzvah that both animals are holy if one does exchange an animal from <i>hekadesh</i> for another animal				
		Not to change the type of <i>korban</i> that was originally intended				
181 טוּמְאֵת מֵת		The mitzvah of the impurity of the dead				
		The mitzvah of the red cow				
182 פְּרָה אֲדוּמָה		The mitzvah of the sprinkling waters				
		The mitzvah of the impurity of <i>tzara'as</i>				
		Not to shave the hair around the <i>nesek</i>				
183 אֲרָעוֹת		Not to remove signs of <i>tzara'as</i>				
		The <i>metzora's</i> (and all impure people's) conduct of ripping clothing and growing hair				
184 הַתְּהִיָּוֹת הַמִּצְוָה						

Unit	Mitzva	Mitzva Translation	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
185 צָרַעַת בְּגָדִים For this unit: Do NOT need to know details in book, only what's on this chart		The mitzvah of tzara'as on clothing				
186 צָרַעַת בָּתִּים		The mitzvah of the impurity of homes that have tzara'as				
187 טְהוֹרַת הַמְּצוֹרָה		The mitzvah of purification from tzara'as appearing on skin, clothing, or houses				
188 טוּמְאָת מַשְׁכָּב וּמוֹשָׁב		The mitzvah of shaving the metzora on the seventh day				
		The mitzvah of a zav being tamei and making others tamei				
		Follow the tumah laws of a yoledes, who is tamei and makes others tamei				
For this unit: Do NOT need to know details in book, only what's on this chart		Follow the tumah laws of a nidah, who is tamei and makes others tamei				
		Follow the tumah laws of a zavah, who is tamei and makes others tamei				

Unit	Mitzva	Mitzva Translation	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
189 שְׂאֵר אֲבוֹת הַטּוֹקָאוֹת For this unit: Do NOT need to know details in book, only what's on this chart		The mitzvah of tumas neveilah				
		The mitzvah of tumas shmonah sheratzim				
		The mitzvah of tumas shichvas zarah, which is tamei and brings tumah				
190 טָמֵא אוֹכְלֵי		The mitzvah of tumah of food				
191 כְּלִים	There are no Mitzvos in this unit					
192 מִקְוֹאוֹת		The mitzvah of immersing in a mikvah to be purified				
		The mitzvah of Beis Din judging cases of damages caused by an animal				
193 בְּהֵמָה שְׂחֻזִיקָה		The mitzvah of Beis Din judging cases of damages cause by hever – the grazing of animals				
		Not eating a shor haniskal (an ox or any other animal that was sentenced to be stoned because of damages it caused)				
194 נִקְטָי בּוֹר וְהִמְעֵר		The mitzvah of Beis Din judging cases concerning damages caused by a pit				
		The mitzvah of Beis Din judging cases concerning damages caused by a fire				

Unit	Mitzva	Mitzva Translation	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
195 גְּנֵבָה		Not to steal anything (of monetary value)				
		The mitzva of Beis Din judging a thief with payment or death	(Two pesukim)			
		Not to move someone's boundary marker				
196 מִשְׁקוּלוֹת		The mitzva of ensuring the accuracy of scales, weights, and measuring implements				
		Not to deceive with measures in any form				
197 גֹּנֵב נַפְשׁוֹת		Not to own scales or weights that are not correct, even if you will not buy or sell with them				
		Not to kidnap a Jewish person				
198 גְזֵלָה		Not to withhold money that is owed to someone				
		Not to rob				
		The mitzva of returning money or an object obtained by robbery				
199 לֹא תַחְמֹד		Not to desire anything that belongs to your fellow Jew				
		Not to covet				

Unit	Mitzva	Mitzva Translation	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
200 הַשְׁבֹּת אֲבִידָה		The mitzva of returning a lost object				
		Not to hide your eyes from [pretend not to see] a lost object				
201 חֹבֶל וְקוֹיָק		The mitzva of fines for injuring someone	(Two pesukim)			
		Not to kill a person				
202 רְצִיחָה		Not to accept ransom to save the murderer from being killed				
		Not to kill a murderer before he is judged				
203 עִיר תְּקוּלָּה		The mitzva of setting up six cities of refuge				
		The mitzva of Beis Din sending someone who killed by accident to a city of refuge, and the accidental killer going there				
204 הַצִּלַּת נַפְשוֹת		Not to accept money from a person who killed by accident in order to save him from exile				
		The mitzva of saving a victim from his attacker				
		Not to have pity on the life of the attacker				
		Not to stand by and allow your fellow Jew to die, when you are able to save him/her				

Unit	Mitzva	Mitzva Translation	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
205 עֲלֵה עֲרוּפָה		The mitzva of eglah arufah (kill a young calf if a person is found killed outside the city, and his killer is not known)				
		Not to work the land where the calf was slaughtered				
206 מַעֲקֵה		The mitzva of making a fence				
		Do not leave an obstacle in the way				
207 לִפְנֵי עֵוֵר		Not to cause a simple person (one who is blind in a certain way) to stumble (lose out) by giving bad advice				
		The mitzva of unloading burdens				
208 פִּירוּק וְטַעֲוֹן מִשָּׂא		The mitzva of helping a Jew reload his animal				
		Not to abandon one's fellow's animal that is crouched under its load				

Practice Questions

These practice questions will give you **an idea** of the types of questions that will be on the Chidon tests. The actual questions will be different than the ones here. In order for this practice to be helpful, the questions must be answered **without** looking inside the book!

SUGGESTED STUDY TIPS

1. Learn four or five units at a time.
2. Review those units until you feel you know the information well.
3. Read the questions for all the corresponding units with your book closed, and write down your answers.
4. Mark yourself using the answer key.
5. If you get any questions wrong, try to figure out why. Look carefully at the wording of the question to see if you missed a crucial word. If you still can't figure out why, check the book.
6. Repeat all steps for the next set of units as you learn them.

Hatzlachah rabbah!

Unit 157

1. How many animals are offered daily for a קרבן תמיד?

- | | |
|--------|----------|
| a) One | c) Three |
| b) Two | d) Four |

2. What is the type and age of animal used for the קרבן תמיד?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a) A sheep in its first year | c) A goat in its first year |
| b) A sheep in its second year | d) A goat in its second year |

3. What is offered along with the קרבן תמיד?

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| a) Flour and oil | c) Flour, oil, and wine |
| b) Flour and wine | d) Nothing else is offered |

4. For how many days is the קרבן תמיד set aside before being slaughtered?

- | | |
|--------|----------|
| a) One | c) Three |
| b) Two | d) Four |

5. On which day of the year is another קרבן offered after the afternoon קרבן תמיד?

- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| a) ערב יום כיפור | c) ערב פסח |
| b) יום כיפור | d) Never |



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6. Which is not true about the קרבן תמיד?

- a) It is a עולה קרבן
- b) It is paid for with the מחצית השקל
- c) In the morning it is slaughtered in the northwest, and in the afternoon in the northeast
- d) In the morning it is slaughtered in the northeast, and in the afternoon in the northwest

7. What is the earliest time, beginning in the afternoon, that the קרבן תמיד is able to be slaughtered?

- a) Six hours after sunrise
- b) Six-and-a-half hours after sunrise
- c) Seven-and-a-half hours after sunrise
- d) Eight-and-a-half hours after sunrise

Unit 158

1. If someone puts out the fire of the big מערכה on the מזבח, they violate:

- a) One עשה
- b) One לא תעשה
- c) Two לא תעשה
- d) One עשה and one לא תעשה

2. Every day, how many כהנים put logs on the big מערכה, and how many logs are put there?

- a) Two כהנים and three logs
- b) Three כהנים and three logs
- c) Three כהנים and four logs
- d) Four כהנים and four logs

3. How many מערכות are on the מזבח?

- a) One
- b) Two
- c) Three

Unit 159

1. To where are the ashes of תרומת הדשן and דישון המזבח taken?

- a) Both are placed next to the מזבח
- b) Both are taken outside the city
- c) The ashes of תרומת הדשן are taken outside the city, and the ashes of דישון המזבח are put next to the מזבח
- d) The ashes of תרומת הדשן are put next to the מזבח, and the ashes of דישון המזבח are taken outside the city

Unit 160

1. Which day has the greatest number of animals offered as a קרבן מוסף?
 - a) שבועות
 - b) יום כיפור
 - c) First day of סוכות
 - d) שמיני עצרת
2. Which day has the fewest animals offered as a קרבן מוסף?
 - a) שבת
 - b) ראש חודש
 - c) ראש השנה
 - d) יום כיפור
3. Which animal has the most flour, oil, and wine?
 - a) A ram
 - b) A young bull
 - c) A sheep
 - d) A goat
4. On שבועות, how many animals (aside from the קרבן מוסף) are offered with the שתי הלחם?
 - a) Ten
 - b) Eleven
 - c) Twelve
 - d) Thirteen
5. What is done with the שתי הלחם?
 - a) They are burned on the מזבח
 - b) The כהן גדול eats both of them
 - c) The כהן גדול eats one and the rest of the כהנים eat the other
 - d) The rest of the כהנים eat both
6. Which is true about the שתי הלחם?
 - a) They are חמץ
 - b) They are made of wheat
 - c) They are waved around by a כהן before they are eaten
 - d) All of the above

Unit 161

1. The קרבן עומר is always offered on:
 - a) ערב פסח
 - b) The first day of פסח
 - c) The second day of פסח
 - d) The first Sunday of פסח
2. The קרבן עומר comes from which crop?
 - a) Wheat
 - b) Barley
 - c) Oats
 - d) All grains are acceptable



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3. People who don't follow תורה שבעל פה say that the קרבן עומר should always be offered on:

- a) Sunday
- b) שבת
- c) The first day of פסח—regardless of the day of the week
- d) The second day of פסח—regardless of the day of the week

4. When is the קרבן עומר reaped and offered?

- a) Both are done during the day
- b) Both are done during the night
- c) It is reaped during the day and offered during the night
- d) It is reaped during the night and offered during the day

5. Which קרבן is offered along with the קרבן עומר?

- a) חטאת
- b) שלמים
- c) עולה
- d) אשם

Unit 162

1. How many days do we count the עומר?

- a) Forty-eight
- b) Forty-nine
- c) Fifty
- d) Fifty-one

2. If one does not understand Hebrew, should one nevertheless count the עומר in Hebrew, or in the language one understands?

- a) Count in Hebrew
- b) Count in the language one understands
- c) Pick one way—it doesn't make a difference
- d) One should count in both languages

Unit 163

1. If a person, while offering a קרבן, has the intention to eat it after the permissible time, the קרבן is called:

- a) נותר
- b) טמא
- c) פסול
- d) פיגול

2. Which is not burned in the עזרה?

- a) קדשים קלים that became פסול
- b) Meat of קדשי קדשים that became פסול
- c) קדשים קלים from the meat of נותר
- d) All of the above



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6. Which of the following is done in gold garments?

- a) The morning קטורת
- b) The day כיפור קטורת
- c) Confessing, while his hands are placed on the goat for עזאזל
- d) Removing the shovel from the קודש הקדשים

Unit 166

1. If someone uses הקדש for their personal use, what is the law?

- a) They pay back the value of the item
- b) They pay the value of the item, plus 20%
- c) They pay the value of the item, plus 25%
- d) They receive כרת

Unit 167

1. Who is obligated to bring the פסח ראשון, קרבן פסח, and who is obligated to bring the קרבן פסח שני?

- a) Only men are obligated—for both
- b) Men and women are obligated—for both
- c) פסח ראשון; פסח שני only men for
- d) Only men for פסח ראשון; men and women for פסח שני

2. If a כהן leaves the fat of the קרבן פסח overnight, what is his punishment?

- a) מלקות
- b) כרת
- c) מכת מרדות
- d) No punishment

3. If a person in a group offering the קרבן פסח has חמץ in his possession, what happens?

- a) The person receives מלקות, but the קרבן is accepted
- b) The person receives מלקות and the קרבן is not accepted
- c) The person receives no punishment and the קרבן is accepted
- d) The person receives no punishment, but the קרבן is not accepted

4. Which of the following is not true about the קרבן פסח?

- a) It must be less than a year old
- b) It must be a bull
- c) It must be male
- d) It must be a lamb or a goat

5. How many groups bring the קרבן פסח on ערב פסח?

- a) One
- b) Two
- c) Three
- d) Four

6. A קרבן פסח may not be offered for:

- a) One person only
- b) Someone who didn't have a ברית מילה
- c) Someone who can only eat a כזית of the meat
- d) All of the above

7. Who may not offer the פסח ראשון if he didn't bring the פסח שני?

- a) Someone who purposely didn't bring the ראשון
- b) Someone who wasn't able to bring the ראשון because he lived too far away from ירושלים
- c) Both of the above
- d) Both may offer the פסח שני

8. One who doesn't bring either פסח קרבן receives:

- a) מכת מרדות
- b) כרת
- c) מלקות
- d) No punishment—he just hasn't fulfilled the מצוה

Unit 168

1. It is forbidden to eat the קרבן פסח partly roasted, raw, or cooked. Which one of these is only an עשה and not a לא תעשה?

- a) Partly roasted
- b) Raw
- c) Cooked
- d) All of the above are both an עשה and a לא תעשה

2. How must the קרבן פסח be roasted?

- a) In a metal pot
- b) In a stone pot
- c) On a grill
- d) Over an open fire

3. Who may eat the קרבן פסח?

- a) A Jew who has an uncircumcised slave
- b) A Jew who serves idols
- c) A Jew who doesn't keep שבת
- d) A non-Jew who keeps the שבע מצוות בני נח

4. Until what time may the meat of the קרבן חגיגה—of the fourteenth of ניסן—be eaten?

- a) Midnight of the סדר
- b) The morning of the fifteenth of ניסן (first day of פסח)
- c) ניסן of the fifteenth of שקיעה
- d) None of the above

5. Which does not apply to the פסח שני?

- a) Eating it with מרור and מצה
- b) Eating it roasted
- c) Not possessing חמץ
- d) All of the above apply



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Unit 169

1. What is the punishment for one who comes to the בית המקדש on יום טוב and doesn't bring an עולת ראייה?
 - a) No punishment
 - b) מלקות
 - c) מכת מרדות
 - d) כרת
2. When is the latest that a person may offer his עולת ראייה for שבועות?
 - a) On the day of שבועות itself
 - b) On the day after שבועות
 - c) Up to six days after שבועות
 - d) Up to seven days after שבועות

Unit 170

1. Which of the following are women obligated in?
 - a) עולת ראייה
 - b) קרבן חגיגה
 - c) שלמי שמחה
 - d) All of these

Unit 171

1. When is the הקהל of מצוה performed?
 - a) During the שמיטה year on the first day of סוכות
 - b) During the שמיטה year on the second day of סוכות
 - c) During the year after שמיטה on the first day of סוכות
 - d) During the year after שמיטה on the second day of סוכות
2. Who doesn't have to come to the הקהל?
 - a) Women
 - b) Uncircumcised men
 - c) Children
 - d) They all have to come
3. Who reads the תורה at the הקהל?
 - a) The king
 - b) The כהן גדול
 - c) The head of the סנהדרין
 - d) A נביא
4. Which חומש is read from at the הקהל?
 - a) שמות
 - b) ויקרא
 - c) במדבר
 - d) דברים

Unit 172

1. The מצוה of sanctifying a firstborn animal applies:

- a) Only in the times of the בית המקדש
- b) Only if the animal doesn't have a blemish
- c) Only to sheep and goats
- d) None of the above

2. If a בכור has a permanent blemish, what is the law?

- a) The owner doesn't have to give it to the כהן
- b) The owner must give it to the כהן, but the כהן can give him some of the meat
- c) The owner must give it to the כהן, and the כהן may not give him any of the meat
- d) The owner must redeem it and give the money to the כהן

3. Nowadays, how does an owner avoid having an unblemished בכור?

- a) As soon as it's born, it's made to have a blemish
- b) Part of the mother is sold to a non-Jew before she gives birth
- c) The בכור is sold to a non-Jew
- d) None of the above

Unit 173

1. How is the מצוה of מעשר בהמה done?

- a) The owner separates ten out of one hundred animals at a time and proclaims them מעשר
- b) The animals come out of the pen one-by-one, and every tenth one is proclaimed מעשר
- c) The owner makes a lottery to determine which animals will be מעשר
- d) Any of the above methods are acceptable

Unit 174

1. How many עבירות are there for which one offers a קרבן חטאת for (if one violates them unintentionally)?

- a) Thirty-six
- b) Forty-three
- c) Fifty
- d) Eighty



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2. In which of the following scenarios would one who writes on שבת not bring a קרבן חטאת?
- a) The person knew it was שבת but didn't know it's forbidden to write on שבת
 - b) The person knew it's forbidden to write on שבת but forgot it was שבת
 - c) The person knew it was שבת and that it's forbidden to write on שבת, but didn't know it carries the punishment of כרת
 - d) In all of the above, the person would bring a קרבן חטאת
3. A regular person who brings a קרבן חטאת offers:
- a) A female sheep or goat
 - b) A male sheep or goat
 - c) A bull
 - d) Any of the above
4. A king who brings a קרבן חטאת offers:
- a) A female goat
 - b) A male goat
 - c) A male sheep or goat
 - d) A female sheep or goat
5. An anointed כהן גדול who forgot that it was שבת and wrote offers:
- a) A sheep
 - b) A goat
 - c) A bull
 - d) No קרבן
6. Any type of person who unintentionally served idols offers:
- a) A male sheep or goat
 - b) A female sheep or goat
 - c) A male goat
 - d) A female goat
7. If a person did part of a forbidden action by mistake and part of it on purpose (such as carrying on שבת):
- a) They do not offer a קרבן חטאת
 - b) They offer a קרבן חטאת
 - c) They receive מלקות
 - d) They get כרת
8. If one never knew that it is forbidden to write on שבת and only found out that it is forbidden after doing it many times:
- a) The person must offer a קרבן חטאת for each time he wrote on שבת
 - b) The person is exempt from a offering a קרבן חטאת
 - c) The person offers only one קרבן חטאת for all the times he wrote on שבת
 - d) Option B, because this is an example of קַתְעִסְקָ

Unit 175

1. If, after bringing an אשם תלוי, one finds out that one definitely committed the עבירה, what is the law?

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) The person must offer another אשם תלוי | c) The person must offer an אשם ודאי |
| b) The person must offer a קרבן חטאת | d) The person does not have to bring any קרבן |

Unit 176

1. For how many עבירות is an אשם ודאי brought?

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| a) Three | c) Five |
| b) Four | d) Six |

2. In which case is an אשם ודאי offered—even though the עבירה was done intentionally?

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| a) Living as married with a שפחה חרופה | c) A נזיר who became טמא |
| b) Swearing falsely about a theft | d) All of the above |

Unit 177

1. A rich מצורע brings three sheep as קרבנות. What does a poor מצורע bring?

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| a) Two sheep and one bird | c) Three birds |
| b) One sheep and two birds | d) A sinner's מנחה |

2. For how many situations is a קרבן עולה ויורד offered?

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| a) Three | c) Five |
| b) Four | d) Six |

3. A wealthy woman who gave birth offers a sheep and a dove. If she is poor, she offers:

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| a) Two doves | d) There is no difference between a wealthy and poor woman in this situation |
| b) One dove | |
| c) One sheep | |



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Unit 178



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1. In order to bring a פר העלם דבר של ציבור, the סנהדרין must permit:

- a) An איסור that is punishable with the death penalty from בית דין
- b) An איסור that is punishable with כרת
- c) An איסור that is punishable with מלקות
- d) None of the above

2. Which case does not require a פר העלם דבר של ציבור?

- a) The סנהדרין issued a mistaken ruling and most people followed it
- b) The סנהדרין issued a mistaken ruling and some people followed it
- c) An anointed כהן גדול issued a mistaken ruling and followed it
- d) The סנהדרין mistakenly ruled that although carrying is not allowed on שבת, throwing is allowed, and most people followed it

3. Who offers the פר העלם דבר של ציבור?

- a) The סנהדרין
- b) Each שבט offers one
- c) Each שבט plus the סנהדרין offer one
- d) Every person who sinned offers one

4. Where was the blood of the פר העלם דבר של ציבור sprinkled?

- a) On the פרוכת
- b) On the corners of the Mizbeiach Hazahav
- c) On the corners of the Mizbeiach Hachitzon
- d) A and B

Unit 179

1. How many types of people must offer a קרבן as the last part of their purification process?

- a) Three
- b) Four
- c) Five
- d) Six

2. When does a woman who gave birth offer her קרבן?

- a) On the forty-first day after giving birth to a boy, and on the eighty-first day after giving birth to a girl
- b) On the forty-first day after giving birth to a girl, and on the eighty-first day after giving birth to a boy
- c) Always on the forty-first day after giving birth
- d) Always on the eighty-first day after giving birth

3. What may **קרבנות** מחוסרי כפרה **not do until they offer their required**?

- a) Eat **קדשים**
- b) Eat **תרומה**
- c) Enter the **בית המקדש**
- d) A and C

Unit 180

1. When one designates an animal as a **קרבן**, under which circumstances may he exchange it for another one?

- a) If the second animal is better
- b) Even if the second animal is equal
- c) Even if the second animal is worse
- d) One may never exchange an animal designated as a **קרבן**

2. If one does make an exchange, and both animals belong to him alone, what is the law?

- a) He receives **מלקות** and both animals are holy
- b) He receives **מלקות** and only the original animal is holy (the exchange didn't work)
- c) He receives **מלקות** and only the new animal is holy (the exchange worked)
- d) He doesn't receive **מלקות** and only the original animal is holy (the exchange didn't work)

3. What is not subject to the laws of **תמורה**?

- a) **מנחה**
- b) **קדשי בדיק הבית**
- c) Birds
- d) All of the above

4. If one exchanges one animal for ten others, what is the law?

- a) He receives ten sets of **מלקות** and only one of the ten animals becomes **הקדש**
- b) He receives ten sets of **מלקות** and all ten animals become **הקדש**
- c) He receives one set of **מלקות** and only one of the ten animals becomes **הקדש**
- d) He receives one set of **מלקות** and all ten animals become **הקדש**

Unit 181

1. Who cannot become **טמא טומאת מת**?

- a) Women
- b) Children
- c) Animals
- d) None of the above

2. If someone moves a stretcher upon which a **מת** is lying, what is the law?

- a) He is not **טמא**
- b) He becomes **טמא** because of **מוגע**
- c) He becomes **טמא** because of **אהל**
- d) He becomes **טמא** because of **היקסט**



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3. Leaning directly over a מת with nothing in between is an example of:
- a) טומאת מוגע
 - b) טומאת משא
 - c) טומאת אהל
 - d) טומאת היסט
4. If a person is on top of the roof of an אהל and a מת is underneath, what is the law?
- a) He is not טמא
 - b) He is טמא because of מוגע
 - c) He is טמא because of משא
 - d) He is טמא because of אהל
5. What is the law regarding the dead body of a non-Jew?
- a) It is not טמא at all
 - b) It transfers טומאה through מוגע and אהל, but not through משא
 - c) It transfers טומאה through מוגע, משא, and אהל
 - d) It transfers טומאה only through מוגע
6. If a person became טמא מת, his level of טומאה is:
- a) אב הטומאה
 - b) ראשון לטומאה
 - c) שני לטומאה
 - d) שלישי לטומאה
7. What is the lowest level of טומאה that תרומה and קדשים can become?
- a) תרומה can become שלישי and קדשים can become רביעי
 - b) תרומה can become שלישי and קדשים can become רביעי
 - c) Both can only become שלישי
 - d) Both can become רביעי
8. Aside for one exception, liquid that became טמא is always a:
- a) אב הטומאה
 - b) ראשון
 - c) שני
 - d) שלישי

Unit 182

1. On who is the מצוה to prepare the פרה אדומה?
- a) Every Jew as an individual
 - b) The Jewish people as a group
 - c) The כהנים
 - d) The סנהדרין
2. The ashes and water mixture purifies whom?
- a) A person who is טמא מת
 - b) A person who is טמא with any type of טומאה
 - c) The כהנים, before they serve in בית המקדש
 - d) All of the above

3. What is the ideal age for the פרה אדומה?

- a) Under one year old
- b) One to two years old
- c) Two to three years old
- d) Three to four years old

4. Which of the following statements is not true about the פרה אדומה?

- a) If a yoke was put on its neck but it didn't do work, it is still a פרה אדומה kosher
- b) If it has one black hair, it is still a פרה אדומה kosher
- c) Both of the above

5. Who may do the עבודה of the פרה אדומה?

- a) Only the כהן גדול
- b) לויים or כהנים
- c) Only כהנים
- d) Even a ישראל

6. On how many of the days beforehand do we sprinkle the ashes of earlier פרות אדומות on the כהן preparing to do the main part of the עבודה of the פרה אדומה?

- a) Two
- b) Four
- c) Six
- d) Seven

7. How many times does the כהן doing the main part of the עבודה of the פרה אדומה sprinkle the blood of the פרה אדומה?

- a) One
- b) Three
- c) Five
- d) Seven

8. How many different types of things are thrown into the stomach of the cow when it was on fire?

- a) One
- b) Two
- c) Three
- d) Four

9. Into how many portions are the ashes divided?

- a) Two
- b) Three
- c) Four
- d) Five

10. Who does not become טמא from being involved with the פרה אדומה?

- a) The one who shechts it
- b) The one who burns it
- c) Those who gather the ashes
- d) Those who light the wood for the bonfire

11. Who may sprinkle the פרה אדומה ashes and water on the טמא person?

- a) Men or women over Bar-Mitzvah/ Bas-Mitzvah
- b) Men over Bar Mitzvah
- c) Only כהנים
- d) Even boys under Bar Mitzvah



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12. How is the sprinkling done?

- a) The sprinkler dips a finger into the water and sprinkles
- b) The sprinkler moves the bowl of water and causes the water to come out
- c) The sprinkler takes three hyssop branches, dips them into the water, and sprinkles
- d) Any of the above methods are acceptable

13. On which days after becoming טמא does the person have to be sprinkled?

- a) The third and seventh days
- b) The second and sixth days
- c) The third and sixth days
- d) The third and eighth days

Unit 183

1. Why don't we follow the laws of צרעת nowadays?

- a) Because we don't have the בית המקדש
- b) Because we're all טמא anyways
- c) Because the כהנים aren't trained to check for צרעת
- d) None of the above

2. How many מצוות לא תעשה are there regarding removing things involving צרעת?

- a) One
- b) Two
- c) Three
- d) Four

3. What color does a spot on the skin have to be in order for a person to have to show it to the כהן?

- a) White
- b) Reddish
- c) Black
- d) A or B

4. How many signs can make a person with a baheres טמא?

- a) One
- b) Two
- c) Three
- d) Four

5. When will the כהן seclude the person for a week?

- a) If he sees two white hairs inside the בהרת
- b) If he sees healthy skin inside the בהרת
- c) If he sees only a בהרת
- d) None of the above

6. At the end of the first week of seclusion, how many signs can make the person טמא?

- a) One
- b) Two
- c) Three
- d) Four

7. If the בהרת is unchanged after the first week, what does the כהן do?

- a) He secludes the person for a second week
- b) He declares the person טמא
- c) He declares the person טהור
- d) It's up to the כהן

8. If the בהרת is unchanged by the end of the second week, what happens?

- a) The person is טמא
- b) The person is טהור
- c) The person is secluded for a third week
- d) The person is secluded until the בהרת disappears

9. צרעת on the hair or beard is called:

- a) בהרת
- b) מחיה
- c) נתק
- d) None of the above

10. How many signs can make a person with צרעת of the hair or beard טמא?

- a) One
- b) Two
- c) Three
- d) Four

11. If a person has two black hairs inside the bald spot, what is the law?

- a) He is טמא immediately
- b) He is secluded for a week
- c) He is secluded for two weeks
- d) He is טהור

12. If the bald spot is unchanged by the end of one week, what happens?

- a) He is טמא
- b) He is טהור
- c) The area around the bald spot is shaved, leaving a border of hair around the bald spot, and the person is secluded for another week
- d) The person is secluded for another week but no shaving is done

13. The maximum amount of time a person can be secluded for a bald spot is:

- a) One week
- b) Two weeks
- c) Three weeks
- d) Four weeks

Unit 184

1. What did a woman with צרעת not have to do?

- a) Leave the city
- b) Tear her clothes
- c) Warn people that she is טמא
- d) All of the above



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2. How does a person with צרעת make things טמא?

- a) By sitting on them
- b) By lifting them
- c) By staying under the same roof as them
- d) All of the above

Unit 186

1. Which of the following types of house can become טמא with צרעת?

- a) A round house
- b) A house that was colored
- c) A house in ירושלים
- d) None of the above

2. Which color on a house does not make it טמא?

- a) Red
- b) Green
- c) White
- d) All of the above are signs of צרעת

3. What is the maximum amount of time to decide if a house has צרעת or not?

- a) One week
- b) Two weeks
- c) Three weeks
- d) There is no maximum time

4. If the צרעת has spread by the end of the first week of being locked up, what is the law?

- a) The stones with צרעת are not removed, and the house is locked up for a second week
- b) The stones with צרעת are removed together with the earth around them and are replaced with other stones, and the house is locked up for a second week
- c) The house is demolished
- d) The house is טהור

5. If, after removing the stones with צרעת and replacing them with new stones at the end of the first week, the צרעת does not return to the new stones at the end of the second week, what is the law?

- a) The house is locked up again
- b) The stones are replaced one more time
- c) The house is demolished
- d) The house becomes טהור through the purification process

6. If the צרעת is unchanged by the end of the first week, what happens?

- a) The stones are not removed, and the house is locked up for a second week
- b) The stones are removed and replaced, and the house is locked up for a second week
- c) The house is demolished
- d) The house is טהור

7. If the stones didn't have to be removed at the end of the first week, and the צרעת has spread by the end of the second week, what happens?

- a) The stones are not removed, and the house is locked up for a third week
- b) The stones are removed and replaced, and the house is locked up for a third week
- c) The house is demolished
- d) The house is טהור

8. If the stones didn't have to be removed at the end of the first week, and the צרעת is unchanged at the end of the second week, what happens?

- a) The stones are not removed, and the house is locked up for a third week
- b) The stones are removed and replaced, and the house is locked up for a third week
- c) The house is טהור
- d) The house is demolished

9. If the stones had to be removed and replaced at the end of the first week, and by the end of the second week the צרעת has returned to the new stones, what is the law?

- a) The stones are not removed, and the house is locked up for a third week
- b) The stones are removed and replaced, and the house is locked up for a third week
- c) The house is demolished
- d) The house is טהור

10. If the stones had to be removed and replaced at the end of the second week, and by the end of the third week the צרעת has returned to the new stones, what is the law?

- a) The house is טהור
- b) The house becomes טהור through the purification process
- c) The house is demolished
- d) The house is locked up until the צרעת disappears

11. The stones that were removed from a צרעת house or the stones of a destroyed צרעת house:

- a) May be used
- b) Are burned
- c) Once they are removed or the house demolished, they are טהור
- d) Are taken outside the city

Unit 187

1. How many מצוות are there in this unit involving the purification of the מצורע?

- a) One
- b) Two
- c) Three
- d) Four



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2. **How many things are used in the first stage of purification?**
 - a) Three
 - b) Four
 - c) Five
 - d) Six

3. **What is done with the birds used to purify the מצורע?**
 - a) Both are shechted and buried
 - b) Both are sent away
 - c) One is shechted and buried, and the other is sent away
 - d) One is shechted and eaten, and the other is sent away

4. **After the first stage of the purification process is done, how long does the מצורע have to wait before entering the city's walls?**
 - a) One week
 - b) Two weeks
 - c) Until nightfall of that day
 - d) He may enter immediately on that day

5. **After the first stage of the purification process is done, how long does the מצורע have to wait before he does not make people טמא at all—even through touch?**
 - a) One week
 - b) Two weeks
 - c) Until nightfall of that day
 - d) Immediately on that day

6. **After the first stage of the purification process is done, how long does the מצורע have to wait before he becomes completely טהור?**
 - a) Seven days
 - b) Eight days
 - c) Two weeks
 - d) Thirty days

Unit 190

1. **Based on the decrees of the חכמים, to which things can both טמא foods and liquids transmit טומאה?**
 - a) Other foods and liquids
 - b) Foods, liquids, and a person's body
 - c) Foods, liquids, and a person's hands
 - d) Foods, liquids, and כלים

2. **What is הכשר?**
 - a) The food was purified from non-kosher ingredients
 - b) The food was certified by a kashrus agency
 - c) The food was made suitable for people to eat
 - d) The food was "prepared" to become טמא

- 3. In which of the following cases is the food not טמא מקבל טומאה?**
- a) If, after being made wet, it is dried off
 b) If it becomes wet against the owner's wishes
 c) If it falls into a river and is taken out
 d) If any of the above happen, the food can become טמא
- 4. In general, how many conditions are required to enable food to become טמא?**
- a) One
 b) Two
 c) Three
 d) Four
- 5. What is the smallest amount of food or liquid that can become טמא?**
- a) No minimum amount
 b) A כזית
 c) A revi"is
 d) The size of a shelled egg
- 6. If one eats half a pras (three-quarters of an egg) of טמא food, or drinks a revi'is of טמא liquid, what is the law?**
- a) He remains completely טהור
 b) He becomes disqualified from eating terumah or kodshim
 c) He receives מלקות
 d) He receives מכת מרדות
- 7. Can one purify foods or liquids that have become טמא by immersing them in the מקוה?**
- a) Yes
 b) No
 c) Foods yes, but not liquids
 d) Foods and most liquids no, but water yes

Unit 191

- 1. טמא, סן התורה, how many types of vessels can become טמא?**
- a) Four
 b) Five
 c) Six
 d) Seven
- 2. טמא, סן התורה, which type of vessel doesn't need a receptacle in order to become טמא?**
- a) Wood
 b) Earthenware
 c) Metal
 d) Bone

Unit 192

- 1. What type of pool of water can be used for purification?**
- a) A natural wellspring
 b) A pool that was filled by rainfall
 c) A pool that was filled by tap water, whose original source is rainwater
 d) A and B



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2. What is the minimum size for a מקוה and מעין?

- a) Both require forty se'ah
- b) Both are valid as long as they cover the person or vessel being immersed
- c) מקוה—forty se'ah; and מעין—enough to cover what's being immersed
- d) מעין—forty se'ah; and מקוה—enough to cover what's being immersed

3. If מיים שאובים was put directly into a מקוה, in which case would the מקוה remain kosher?

- a) If forty se'ah of valid water was put in first, and the מיים שאובים were added to the forty se'ah
- b) If more than half of the water in the מקוה is valid, and the מיים שאובים were added to the valid water
- c) If the מיים שאובים is put in before the valid water
- d) None of the above

4. How many things can render a מקוה invalid?

- a) One
- b) Two
- c) Three
- d) Four

Unit 193

1. When is it forbidden to eat the meat of a שור הנסקל?

- a) Once it has been sentenced to death by בית דין
- b) Only after it has been killed
- c) Only if it killed a total of three or more people
- d) Only if it was not shechted properly

2. Which is true of a sheep that kills two people?

- a) It must be stoned
- b) Its owner must pay כופר
- c) Both of the above
- d) None of the above

3. When is one פטור after his animal injures another animal?

- a) For a normal act, if it happened on the owner's property and the victim had permission to be there
- b) For an abnormal act, if it happened on the owner's property and the victim had permission to be there
- c) For a normal act that happened on public property
- d) For an abnormal act that happened on public property

4. An animal rubbing its body against a wall is:

- a) A normal act
- b) An abnormal act
- c) In the same category as goring
- d) B and C

5. When is one פטור from paying for damages?

- a) If he can prove to the Beis Din that he guarded his animal to the best of his ability
- b) If the animal ate something it did not enjoy
- c) If the animal inflicted damage on the victim's property
- d) All of the above

Unit 194

1. Correct or incorrect:

In order for a person to be חייב for any damages caused by his בור, the בור must be at least ten טפחים deep.

2. When is one חייב for a rock left on the roof that was blown off and caused damage?

- a) If it was placed on the roof in a way that it can easily be blown off by the wind, and then it blew off, landed on someone causing injury
- b) If it was blown off by a an uncommonly strong wind and damaged something right after it fell on the ground
- c) If it was blown off by an ordinary wind and damaged something a while after it landed
- d) All of the above
- e) A and C

3. One who lights a fire in his friend's field, and the fire burns his friend's wheat, is חייב:

- a) Even if he left a large distance between the fire and the wheat
- b) For **ALL** items that are טמון
- c) Both of the above
- d) None of the above

4. Correct or incorrect:

One who lights a fire is never חייב for טמון.

Unit 195

1. When is one פטור from כפול?

- a) If he stole wool and turns it into a suit
- b) If he stole a שטר
- c) Both of the above
- d) Both of the above, and if two עדים testify that he stole



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2. **One who steals an ox and sells it, but does not shecht it, is חייב:**
- a) The worth of the ox
 - b) כפל
 - c) Four times
 - d) Five times
3. **Which is true for someone who does not have the means to pay the קנס?**
- a) He is sold as a slave
 - b) He is פטור for whatever he can't pay
 - c) He owes whatever he can't pay
 - d) A and C
4. **Correct or incorrect:**
One who moves another's boundary marker in ארץ ישראל receives מלקות.
5. **Which of the following is permitted?**
- a) Stealing from a child
 - b) Stealing from a non-Jew
 - c) Moving another's boundary marker outside ארץ ישראל
 - d) None of the above
6. **Correct or incorrect:**
Only a male גבגב is sold as a slave.

Unit 196

1. **Correct or incorrect:**
It is permitted to keep in one's possession certain inaccurate weights.
2. **Which material should not be used for weights?**
- a) Lead
 - b) Stone
 - c) Marble
 - d) A and B
3. **Correct or incorrect:**
One may not cut down a weight to make it accurate.
4. **What is the punishment for selling with inaccurate weights?**
- a) מלקות
 - b) No מלקות, because it is a לא שאין בו מעשה
 - c) No מלקות, because it is a לא שניתן להשבון
 - d) None of the above
5. **A קשורה is:**
- a) One twenty-third of a הין
 - b) One thirty-third of a הין
 - c) One thirty-third of a לוג
 - d) One forty-third of a לוג

6. Correct or incorrect:

A storekeeper should clean the balance of his scales after each time he uses the weights.

Unit 197

1. What is the punishment for גונב נפשות?

- a) מלקות
- b) סקילה
- c) כרת
- d) חנק

2. What number of the עשרת הדברות is לא תגנוב?

- a) Third
- b) Sixth
- c) Seventh
- d) Eighth

3. Correct or incorrect:

The עבירה of kidnapping includes not to kidnap a one-day-old girl.

4. How many conditions must be met for a kidnapper to be חייב?

- a) One
- b) Three
- c) Four
- d) Five

5. Correct or incorrect:

One does not transgress לא תגנוב if he does not sell the kidnapped person as a slave.

Unit 198

1. What is the difference between stealing something worth more or less than a פרוטה?

- a) If one is חייב מלקות
- b) If one did the עבירה of גזילה
- c) If one did an עבירה מדרבנן
- d) There is no difference

2. In which of the following cases does the גולן get מלקות?

- a) If he changes the object that he stole
- b) If the stolen object gets lost
- c) Both of the above
- d) None of the above

3. In which of the following cases does the גולן have to pay כפל?

- a) If the victim dies
- b) If the stolen object gets lost
- c) Both of the above
- d) None of the above



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4. Correct or incorrect:

The חכמים say that if a גזלן comes to return a stolen item, we should not accept it from him.

5. Correct or incorrect:

Not paying a worker is considered עושק.

6. What is תקנת השבים?

- a) A גזלן has a מצוה to return the stolen object
- b) A גזלן must pay the value of the stolen object if it gets lost
- c) A גזלן does not pay back the heirs of the victim
- d) A גזלן can pay back the value of a stolen beam that he built into his house instead of returning the beam

Unit 199

1. One who desires something that a friend owns and puts pressure on him to sell it, but does not get it in the end, is עובר:

- a) One עשה and one לא תעשה
- b) One לא תעשה
- c) Two לא תעשה
- d) Nothing

2. What is לא תחמוד?

- a) Desiring another's belongings
- b) Desiring another's belongings and thinking about ways to obtain it
- c) There's a מחלוקת if it's A or B
- d) None of the above

3. Which of the following is it מותר to be jealous of?

- a) A house
- b) An animal
- c) A field
- d) None of the above

4. One who desires something that a friend owns, and the friend gives it to him for free, is עובר:

- a) One עשה and one לא תעשה
- b) One לא תעשה
- c) Two לא תעשה
- d) Nothing

5. Correct or incorrect:

There is no מלקות for both לא תחמוד and לא תתאוה.

Unit 200

1. Where was the **אבן הטוען**?

- a) In the **בית המקדש**
- b) Just outside the **בית המקדש**
- c) In the center of **ירושלים**
- d) On the outskirts of **ירושלים**

2. Why may one keep a lost item without **סימונים**?

- a) Because the finder has no way of determining who the owner is
- b) Because people make **סימונים** on items that they care about
- c) Because the owner will give up on ever getting it back
- d) A and B

3. When may one keep a lost item?

- a) If there was **יאוש שלא מדעת**
- b) If you saw the owner intentionally dropping an object in a public area
- c) Both of the above
- d) None of the above

4. When does one have to return a lost item?

- a) If it looks like it was intentionally left there and it has an identifying **סימן**
- b) If it looks like it was intentionally left there and it does not have an identifying **סימן**
- c) If it was torn away from the owner by a wild animal
- d) A and C
- e) None of the above

5. In the times of the **בית המקדש**, when was a lost item announced?

- a) The first **יום טוב** after it was found and for three days after **יום טוב** was over
- b) Three **ימים טובים** after it was found and for three days after the last **יום טוב** was over
- c) Three **ימים טובים** after it was found and for seven days after the last **יום טוב** was over
- d) Three **ימים טובים** after it was found and once again on the seventh day after the last **יום טוב** was over

6. Correct or incorrect:

There is no punishment for turning a blind eye to a lost object.

Unit 201

1. When assessing how much must be paid, when is there a difference if there was a loss of limb?

- a) **נזק**
- b) **צער**
- c) **נשבת**
- d) **בשבת**



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2. Which is the most embarrassing?

- a) A lowly person getting hit by a respectable person
- b) A lowly person getting hit by a regular person
- c) A regular person getting hit by a regular person
- d) A respectable person getting hit by a lowly person

3. Correct or incorrect:

שבת and ריפוי are each paid in one lump sum, right after the damage happens

4. According to what do we evaluate the person's value as a slave?

- a) נזק
- b) ריפוי
- c) שבת
- d) בשת

5. Correct or Incorrect:

One who injures another person is responsible to pay the five types of damages only if the victim is an adult.

6. When is one פטור for damaging another's property?

- a) If the damage was done unintentionally and in the damager's domain
- b) If the damage was done unintentionally and in the victim's domain
- c) If the damage was done intentionally and in the damager's domain
- d) B and C

7. Does one have to pay for היזק שאינו ניכר?

- a) Yes, מדאורייתא
- b) No, מדאורייתא; yes, מדרבנן
- c) No, מדאורייתא, but מדרבנן the person has to pay for half the damage
- d) No

8. Which is true of one who informs on a Jew, causing him financial loss?

- a) He will not receive a portion in עולם הבא
- b) He receives מלקות
- c) He should be put in חרם
- d) He is חייב מיתה בידי שמים

Unit 202

1. What is the punishment for killing a murderer before he was judged by בית דין?

- a) מלקות
- b) סקילה
- c) הרג
- d) חנק
- e) מיתה בידי שמים

2. A woman:

- a) Is not considered a גואל הדם
- b) Who is killed does not cause the murderer to be חייב מיתה
- c) Who murders in not חייב מיתה
- d) May not give money to be pardoned for execution
- e) A and C

3. Correct or incorrect:

The גואל הדם has a מצוה to kill the murderer only after he is found guilty in בית דין.

4. Correct or incorrect:

If the גואל הדם does not want to kill the murderer, he does not have to.

5. Who is not punished by בית דין, rather is punished by the Heavenly Court?

- a) One who hired someone to kill another person
- b) One who killed a murderer before his trial
- c) Both of the above
- d) None of the above

6. Who is חייב מיתה?

- a) One who kills a baby
- b) One who intended to kill but accidentally kills שמועון
- c) One who indirectly causes a death
- d) A and B

Unit 203

1. It is forbidden for the גואל הדם to kill the accidental murderer:

- a) In any of the cities where the עיר מקלט live
- b) Within 3,000 אמות of an עיר מקלט
- c) Within 2,000 אמות of an עיר מקלט
- d) A and C

2. When does an accidental murderer not go to גלות?

- a) If the death was a likely result of his actions
- b) If the death was an unlikely result of his actions but not highly unlikely
- c) If the death was a highly unlikely result of his actions
- d) A and C



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3. Which of the following is considered an unlikely result of the murderer's actions, yet not highly unlikely?

- a) Accidentally killing one's enemy
- b) Throwing a rock into a garbage dump and killing a person sleeping there
- c) Throwing a rock off a roof and into a dumpster, killing somebody that he did not see was about to walk by
- d) Throwing a rock into a busy street in the middle of the day

4. When can an accidental murderer return home?

- a) After the כהן גדול who was serving at the time of the murder dies
- b) After the כהן גדול who was serving at the time of the murder dies, and the new כהן גדול begins to serve
- c) After the כהן גדול who was serving when judgment was passed dies
- d) Only after the כהן גדול who was serving when judgment was passed dies, and the new כהן גדול begins to serve

5. The roads to any עיר מקלט had to:

- a) Have a bridge built over any rivers
- b) Have a bridge built over any hills
- c) Both of the above
- d) Both of the above, and be thirty-six אמות wide

6. In total, how many cities would protect a killer from the גואל הדם?

- a) Thirty-six
- b) Forty-two
- c) Forty-eight
- d) Fifty-four

7. Correct or incorrect:

A murderer may leave an עיר מקלט to testify in order to save someone's life.

8. Correct or incorrect:

The מצוות of an עיר מקלט only apply in ארץ ישראל.

Unit 204

1. When is one exempt from שלא לעמוד על דם רעים?

- a) If there is doubt about the success of his attempt
- b) If it requires effort
- c) Both of the above
- d) None of the above

2. **One who is able to save someone else's life from a רודף and does not do so has transgressed:**

- a) One עשה and two תעשה לא
- b) Two עשה and one תעשה לא
- c) Two עשה and two תעשה לא
- d) Three תעשה לא

3. **applies:** שלא לעמוד על דם רעים

- a) Everywhere
- b) Only to men
- c) Both of the above
- d) Option C, and it is not punishable with מלקות

4. **Correct or incorrect:**

One must do anything to save a נרדף, except for killing the רודף.

Unit 205

1. **Who sets aside the animal for ערופה?**

- a) Five judges from the סנהדרין הגדול
- b) Seven judges from the סנהדרין הגדול
- c) Five judges from the בית דין of the closest city
- d) The בית דין of the closest city

2. **What is used for the ערופה?**

- a) A calf
- b) A sheep
- c) A bull
- d) A goat

3. **Correct or incorrect:**

Transporting clothing on the ערופה disqualifies it.

4. **Where is the corpse of the ערופה buried?**

- a) In the nearest city
- b) In the nearest city with a בית דין of twenty-three judges
- c) In the bigger of the two nearest cities with a בית דין of twenty-three judges
- d) Where it was found

5. **The valley where the ערופה is beheaded:**

- a) Cannot ever have been plowed
- b) Cannot be plowed, even until today
- c) Both of the above
- d) Option C, and it should have a stream with a strong current running through it

6. **The ערופה does not apply:** of מצוה

- a) If there is one witness who saw the killer
- b) Outside ארץ ישראל and עבר הירדן
- c) If the corpse was found inside a city
- d) All of the above



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7. After the procedure, the עגלה ערופה is:

- a) Burnt
- b) אסור בהנאה
- c) Left to roam
- d) A and B

Unit 206

1. How big must a house be to require a מעקה?

- a) Four טפחים by four טפחים
- b) Ten טפחים by ten טפחים
- c) Four אמות by four אמות
- d) Ten אמות by ten אמות

2. How tall does a מעקה have to be?

- a) Four טפחים
- b) Ten טפחים
- c) Four אמות
- d) Ten אמות

3. How strong must a מעקה be?

- a) Strong enough not to collapse when someone leans on it
- b) Strong enough not to collapse under an uncommonly strong wind
- c) As strong as possible
- d) As long as it's the right height, it's good enough

4. What does not need a מעקה?

- a) A flat roof
- b) A barn
- c) Both of the above
- d) Option C, and a roof that has no doorway leading to it

5. Correct or incorrect:

A ברכה is recited when erecting a מעקה.

Unit 207

1. Which of the following is included in לפני עור?

- a) Helping someone to do an עבירה
- b) Causing someone to do an עבירה
- c) Giving bad advice
- d) All of the above
- e) B and C

2. Which of the following is included in לפני עור?

- a) Giving an עבודה זרה to a גוי
- b) Giving מן החי to a גוי
- c) Selling מן החי to a גוי
- d) All of the above
- e) A and B

3. Correct or incorrect:

One only receives a punishment for לפני עור when there is a המקדש.

Unit 208

1. One who helps unload an animal but does not help reload it is עובר on:

- a) One עשה
- b) One לא תעשה
- c) One עשה and one לא תעשה
- d) Two עשה and one לא תעשה

2. Put a פ if it applies to פריקה and a ט if it applies to טעינה. It is possible for one question to have two answers.

- a) __ May charge money for helping
- b) __ Help load the animal
- c) __ Applies to all animals
- d) __ עזב תעזב עמו
- e) __ No מלקות if transgressed
- f) __ One who is elderly is exempt
- g) __ May accept money for helping

3. When is a passerby exempt from helping unload or loading a burden?

- a) If the owner is not around
- b) If the owner is sick
- c) If the passerby is 265 אמות away
- d) None of the above

4. Correct or incorrect:

One must accompany the animal a פרסה after helping reload it.

5. Correct or incorrect:

One who helps reload an animal and spends time accompanying it can demand payment for the reloading and the time spent accompanying the animal.



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✧ ANSWER KEY ✧

Answer Key

Unit 157

1. B
2. A
3. C
4. D
5. C
6. D
7. B

Unit 158

1. B
2. C
3. C

Unit 159

1. D

Unit 160

1. C
2. A
3. B
4. D
5. C
6. D

Unit 161

1. C
2. B
3. A
4. D
5. C

Unit 162

1. B
2. B

Unit 163

1. D

2. C

Unit 164

1. B
2. A

Unit 165

1. B
2. C
3. C

4. D

5. D

6. A

Unit 166

1. C

Unit 167

1. C
2. D
3. A
4. B
5. C
6. B
7. D
8. B

Unit 168

1. B
2. D
3. C
4. C
5. C

Unit 169

1. A
2. C

Unit 170

1. C

Unit 171

1. D
2. D
3. A
4. D

Unit 172

1. D
2. B
3. B

Unit 173

1. B

Unit 174

1. B
2. D
3. A
4. B
5. D
6. D
7. A
8. C

Unit 175

1. B

Unit 176

2. C
3. D

Unit 177

1. B
2. D
3. A

Unit 178

- 1. B
- 2. B
- 3. B
- 4. D

Unit 179

- 1. B
- 2. A
- 3. D

Unit 180

- 1. D
- 2. A
- 3. D
- 4. B

Unit 181

- 1. C
- 2. D
- 3. C
- 4. A
- 5. B
- 6. A
- 7. B
- 8. B

Unit 182

- 1. B
- 2. A
- 3. D
- 4. A
- 5. C
- 6. C
- 7. D
- 8. C
- 9. B
- 10. D
- 11. D

- 12. C
- 13. A

Unit 183

- 1. C
- 2. B
- 3. D
- 4. C
- 5. C
- 6. C
- 7. A
- 8. B
- 9. C
- 10. B
- 11. D
- 12. C
- 13. B

Unit 184

- 1. B
- 2. D

Unit 186

- 1. B
- 2. C
- 3. C
- 4. B
- 5. D
- 6. A
- 7. B
- 8. B
- 9. C
- 10. C
- 11. D

Unit 187

- 1. B
- 2. D
- 3. C

- 4. D
- 5. A
- 6. B

Unit 190

- 1. C
- 2. D
- 3. B
- 4. C
- 5. A
- 6. B
- 7. D

Unit 191

- 1. D
- 2. C

Unit 192

- 1. D
- 2. C
- 3. A
- 4. C

Unit 193

- 1. A
- 2. A
- 3. C
- 4. A
- 5. A

Unit 194

- 1. Incorrect
- 2. E
- 3. A
- 4. Incorrect

Unit 195

- 1. B
- 2. D
- 3. C



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★ ANSWER KEY ★



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✧ ANSWER KEY ✧

- 4. Incorrect
- 5. D
- 6. Correct

Unit 196

- 1. Correct
- 2. A
- 3. Incorrect
- 4. C
- 5. C
- 6. Correct

Unit 197

- 1. D
- 2. D
- 3. Correct
- 4. C
- 5. Incorrect

Unit 198

- 1. B
- 2. D
- 3. D
- 4. Incorrect
- 5. Correct
- 6. D

Unit 199

- 1. B
- 2. D
- 3. D
- 4. C
- 5. Correct

Unit 200

- 1. D
- 2. C
- 3. D
- 4. E
- 5. D

- 6. Correct

Unit 201

- 1. C
- 2. D
- 3. Correct
- 4. A
- 5. Incorrect
- 6. A
- 7. B
- 8. A

Unit 202

- 1. C
- 2. D
- 3. Correct
- 4. Correct
- 5. A
- 6. A

Unit 203

- 1. D
- 2. D
- 3. C
- 4. C
- 5. C
- 6. C
- 7. Incorrect
- 8. Correct

Unit 204

- 1. D
- 2. A
- 3. A
- 4. Incorrect

Unit 205

- 1. D
- 2. A
- 3. Correct

- 4. D
- 5. D
- 6. D
- 7. B

Unit 206

- 1. C
- 2. B
- 3. A
- 4. B
- 5. Correct

Unit 207

- 1. D
- 2. D
- 3. Incorrect

Unit 208

- 1. C
- 2. A. ו
B. ו
C. ו and ו
D. ו
E. ו and ו
F. ו and ו
G. ו
- 3. D
- 4. Correct
- 5. Correct