

חנוך למדן כפר המקומות  
INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

\*INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP\*

613



5782

# Study Guide 5782

YAHADUS BOOK 1

חנוך למדן כפר המקומות

Name:

School:

A PROJECT OF:



SPONSORED BY

Mr. George Rohr in loving memory of Mrs. Sara (Charlotte) Rohr

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בס"ד



# Study Guide 5782

## YAHADUS BOOK 1

להשם הארץ ומלאה

Name:

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## Study Guide

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## Welcome to the Chidon

Dear Chayol,

Welcome to the international Chidon Sefer Hamitzvos 5782!

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.

Passing any of the 4 tracks takes hard work, diligence, and an attitude of *בגעתי ומצאתי תאמין* – 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 the 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.

When Moshiach comes, these children will be the ones that 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



## *Study Guide*

### CHIDON OVERVIEW



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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:

- What you're responsible to know
- Tips on how to learn for the test & final for each track
- Changes to the Yahadus textbooks
- Replacement sections for the book
- Study helpers:
  - Key terms
  - Spreadsheet
  - 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. MyShliach opens up these classes to every Chayol.

### SCHEDULE

The classes take place weekly at around 7:30 - 9:00 PM EST accommodating time zones across the USA. The class itself is about an hour. 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.

### REGISTRATION

To register for the online classes, please ask your parents to visit [www.thechidon.com/resources/online-classes](http://www.thechidon.com/resources/online-classes). Once your parents have entered your information, scheduling and teacher information will be made available to your parents.

# *The History of the Chidon*

## LIMUD HARAMBAM

In 1984 (נ"ד), 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 – **כל התורה כולה**.

## INTERNATIONAL CHIDON

In 1995 (ה'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.

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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# Qualifying for Chidon

## THE TESTS & FINAL

Please note: There is not much time to review the whole book for the final so make sure you know the information really well by your test so it will be much easier to review for the final.

Test	Date	4 <sup>th</sup> Grade
1	Wednesday, <b>21 Cheshvan</b> (October 27)	Units 1 - 18
2	Wednesday, <b>20 Kislev</b> (November 24)*	Units 19 - 27
3	Thursday, <b>4 Shevat</b> (January 6)	Units 28 - 34
4	Monday, <b>13 Adar 1</b> (February 14)	Units 35 - 45
Final	Wednesday, <b>6 Adar 2</b> (March 9)	Units 1 - 45

\*Please note the updated test 2 date.

# The Tracks

THERE ARE 4 TRACKS THAT YOU CAN QUALIFY ON FOR THE CHIDON.

**1. יסוד YESOD**

**2. ידיעה YEDIAH**

**3. הבנה HAVONAH**

**4. עיון IYUN**

WHAT YOUR TRACK NEEDS TO LEARN SO YOU CAN PROPERLY PREPARE FOR THE 4 TESTS & FINAL, PLEASE SEE THE CHART BELOW.



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	1 Yesod	2 Yediah	3 Havonah	4 Iyun
<b>Knowledge Goals</b> (Varies per grade)	<b>Mitzvah Boxes</b> 86 Mitzvah	<b>Mitzvah Boxes &amp; Details Sections</b> 86 Mitzvah Boxes 45 Detail Sections		
<b>Learning Requirements</b>	Knowing the information in the Mitzvah Boxes	Knowing the information in the Mitzvah Boxes and the Details sections.	Understanding the information in the Mitzvah Boxes and the Details sections.	Applying the information to other information from any unit and to situations not mentioned in the book.
<b>Test Questions Style</b>	Straight forward questions on the Mitzvah Boxes.	Straight forward questions on the Mitzvah Boxes and the Details sections.	Higher thinking questions on the Mitzvah Boxes and the Details sections.	Very challenging analytical questions and brain teasers on the Mitzvah Boxes and Details sections.



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Summary of what all tracks are & are not required to know from the Yehadus Book.

You are required to know	You are not required to know
<p><b>All 4 Tracks -</b> <b>The Mitzvah Boxes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Mitzvah <b>names</b></li><li>• <b>Translation</b> of mitzvah names—the words directly beneath the name in Hebrew</li><li>• <b>Synopsis</b> of the mitzvah—the words directly above the icons</li><li>• The <b>Icons</b> - The circles around each Mitzvah Box<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>To whom it applies</b></li><li>• <b>Where it applies</b></li><li>• <b>When it applies</b></li><li>• <b>Punishments</b></li></ul></li><li>• Relevant <b>terms</b> in Hebrew</li><li>• <b>Changes</b> to the book, inside this Study Guide</li></ul> <p><b>Addition for Yediah, Havonah &amp; Iyun tracks-</b> <b>The Details:</b></p> <p>All of the <b>details</b> in the Details section</p>	<p><b>All 4 Tracks -</b> <b>The Mitzvah Boxes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Mitzvah <b>numbers</b></li><li>• The <b>makor</b> (source)</li></ul> <p>• Mitzvah <b>messages</b></p> <p>• <b>Selected halachos</b></p> <p>• <b>Extend</b> your knowledge</p> <p>• All <b>sidebars</b>, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Did you know?</b></li><li>• <b>Stories</b></li><li>• <b>Biographies</b></li><li>• <b>Pearls of wisdom</b></li><li>• Our sages say</li><li>• History</li><li>• Discovery</li></ul> <p>• <b>What else</b> comes from this?</p> <p>• <b>Live</b> the mitzvah</p>

# All Tracks Explained

IN THE FOLLOWING PAGES, WE WILL OUTLINE THE IN DETAILED DIFFERENCE BETWEEN EACH TRACK.

- What you need to know ?
- How much time it will take to learn?
- How to study?
- How you will be tested?



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### MITZVAH NAMES

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

This also applies if two or more Mitzvos are grouped together in one Mitzvah box.



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Some Mitzvos don't have the Hebrew name in the Yehadus 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.

This also applies if two or more Mitzvos are grouped together in one Mitzvah box.

Some Mitzvos don't have the translation in the Yehadus Book, see the Study Guide book changes where the translations have been added.

#### ICONS

You need to be very familiar with the icons (The circles at the bottom or side of the Mitzvah Boxes) as there will be many questions which ask on the icons.

You need to train yourself to identify the icons of each Mitzvah individually.

(As you're studying, try asking yourself questions about the who, where, when and punishment.)

## *Addition For Yediah, Havorah & Iyun Tracks - The Details*

You are required to know all the information in the details section of each unit.

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.

#### RELEVANT TERMS IN HEBREW

You must know all Hebrew terms and concepts that appear in the sections of the book that you are responsible for. To help with translations, we have put together a glossary of Hebrew terms in your book, found in this Study Guide on page 24.

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.

#### 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.

# How Much Time is Needed to Learn

## SCHEDULE: KEEP UP WITH THE SCHEDULE

On page 26 in this Study Guide you will see a schedule of which units to learn each day.

The way the schedule is set up is that you learn all the units at least twice - for the first time we gave more time and for the second time we gave less time. In both rounds, the units have been split based on how hard the unit is - more time given for a harder unit and less for an easier unit. The more times you Chazur, the better you will do on your test.

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

The amount of time needed to study for the each of the 4 tests & final based on your track

	<b>1 Yesod</b>	<b>2 Yediah</b>	<b>3 Havonah</b>	<b>4 Iyun</b>
<b>Daily Study Time</b>	15 minutes	30 minutes	45 minutes	60 minutes
<b>Total Study Time per Test/Final (Over a period of 30 days)</b>	7.5 hours	15 hours	22.5 hours	30 hours
<b>Total Learning Hours in 5782 (Over a period of 150 days)</b>	37.5 hours	75 hours	112.5 hours	150 hours

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.
- Have fixed times when you will learn each day.

Keep track of your limmud by logging your learning each day when entering your missions on your parents account.

## How to study

### BEFORE YOU START A UNIT, LOOK INTO THIS STUDY GUIDE SO YOU ARE AWARE OF:

1. Book Changes: If there are any changes in that unit, write them directly into your book in the correct place. Idea: If it's a long change, print the



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page from the study guide PDF (from TheChidon.com), cut out the change and paste into the book.

2. 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.

## *How to study to be a Yesod Finalist*

### LEARNING THE MITZVAH BOXES SO YOU KNOW THEM ON A BASIC LEVEL.

Go through all the Mitzvah Boxes – saying each word out loud.

Fill out the icons on the accompanying spreadsheets below on page 51.

This is the time to ask for the meaning of any word or term you do not understand.

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

### CHARTS AND SPREADSHEETS

On page 53 you will find a spreadsheet with all the Mitzvos in your book. As you learn, memorize the charts and spreadsheets in the book. Color code the Mitzvos to help memorize the charts and spreadsheets.

Suggestion:

- Mitzvas Asei - Green.
- Mitzvas Lo Sa'a seh - Red.
- Mitzvah D'Rabanan - Purple.
- Color code those icons that don't appear frequently, for easy identification and memorization.

## *How to study to be a Yediah Finalist*

### LEARNING THE MITZVAH BOXES & THE DETAILS SECTION SO YOU KNOW THEM ON A BASIC LEVEL.

Go through all the Mitzvah Boxes and each unit's details section – saying each word out loud.

Fill out the icons on the accompanying spreadsheets below on page add page number per book

This is the time to ask for the meaning of any word or term you do not understand.

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

# How to study to be a Havonah Finalist

LEARNING THE INFORMATION TO COMPREHEND AND THOROUGHLY UNDERSTAND IT.

- After learning as described above for the Yesod & Yediah tracks, read each unit's details section, 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.
- 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 else hold the book and listen as you say the paragraph in your own words, informing you afterwards of what you might have missed.
- Have someone test you on the Mitzvos and icons out of order.  
*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 charts out of order.
- 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.
- If you are doing this yourself, cover it with your hand and say it in your own words. Don't summarize - say every detail. Make sure you break down the paragraph or sentence, and say each detail individually.
- When done, remove your hand from the paragraph, and skim the text with your eyes to see if you missed anything.
- 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 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 is .....etc.



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- 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.
- After going through each paragraph, go over the whole unit inside again, in one sitting to really make sure that you got it.
- 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.

## *How to study to be an Iyun Finalist*

### REVIEWING THE INFORMATION TO REMEMBER IT WELL SO YOU CAN APPLY IT IN OTHER PLACES

The questions that will be asked on the Iyun track 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:

- Make sure that you first properly prepared for the Yesod, Yediah & Havonah tracks.
- 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.).
- Try to find situations where a person fulfills (or transgresses) more than one Mitzvah.
- Remember that the details you are reviewing are part of a bigger picture, and are not just isolated facts.
- Train yourself to memorize, by having someone to drill and test you.

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. Some ideas to help Memorize & remember difficult details:

- Highlight those details in the book.
- Write them on the post-it note that we provided and stick it in 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.

In general, this includes three types of questions.

1. Questions on multiple Mitzvos or halachos

Examples:

- a. How many Mitzvos has one fulfilled (or transgressed) for doing such-and-such an action?
  - b. 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:*

The תְּחִזָּה of מַצּוֹת

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A) Is to give up one's life and not worship idols | C) Is a מַצּוֹת that must actually be felt in the physical heart |
| B) Is a מַצּוֹת שֶׁבְּמַחְטֵף בָּהָר              | D) All of the above  |

In this case, option A is from unit 4, option B is from unit 1, and option C is from unit 2

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

*Example:*

Correct or incorrect: The laws of making an image of the sun are stricter than the laws of making an image of a person.

In this case you have to combine two separate Halachos to come to the answer.

- The first Halacha is that one may not make an image of the sun in three or even in two dimensions
- The second Halacha is that one may not make an image of a person in three dimensions, but one may make an image of a person in two dimensions

By combining the two Halachos, it becomes clear that the laws of making an image of the sun are stricter than the laws of making an image of a person.

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



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## The Four Tests

Amount of Correct Answers per Test Required to Pass & the Rewards				
	1 Yesod	2 Yediah	3 Havonah	4 Iyun
<b>Amount of Questions Per Test</b>	<b>10</b> 10 Yesod questions	<b>20</b> 10 Yesod questions 10 Yediah questions	<b>40</b> 10 Yesod questions 10 Yediah questions 20 Havonah questions	<b>50</b> 10 Yesod questions 10 Yediah questions 20 Havonah questions 10 Iyun questions
<b>Passing Average Between the 4 Tests</b>		70%		90%
<b>Amount of Correct Answers Required to Pass Per Test</b>	7	14	28	45
<b>Reward</b>	Chidon Sweater & Gifts. Unlock the ability to take the Yesod final	Chidon Sweater, Gifts & 75 Prize Credits. Unlock the ability to take the Yediah final	Chidon Sweater, Gifts, 75 Prize Credits & 100 regional trip. Unlock the ability to take the Havonah final	Chidon Sweater, Gifts, 75 Prize Credits & 100 regional trip. Unlock the ability to take the Iyun final

# The Final

Get a passing average on all 4 tests and you become a Chidon Finalist, eligible to take your track's Chidon Final. The final is divided with the same 4 tracks as the 4 tests. Please see details in the chart below.

Amount of questions on the final, how to pass & the Award				
	1 Yesod	2 Yediah	3 Havonah	4 Iyun
<b>Amount of Questions</b>	<b>20</b> <i>20 Yesod questions</i>	<b>40</b> <i>20 Yesod questions 20 Yediah questions</i>	<b>60</b> <i>20 Yesod questions 20 Yediah questions 20 Havonah questions</i>	<b>80</b> <i>20 Yesod questions 20 Yediah questions 20 Havonah questions 20 Iyun questions</i>
<b>Passing Mark</b>	60%	70%	80%	90%
<b>Amount of Correct Answers Required to Pass</b>	12	28	48	72
<b>Award</b>	Certificate <i>Your name is listed in the intro of the Game Show</i>	Plaque <i>Your name is listed in the intro of the Game Show</i>	Plaque & Stage Recognition <i>Your picture is displayed on the screen and your name is announced in the Award ceremony</i>	Medal, Plaque & Stage Recognition <i>Your picture is displayed on the screen and your name is announced in the Award ceremony</i>

## Tips for taking your tests & Final

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/



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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?

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 and answer them correctly.

2. **Multiple choice questions:** 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.

Example:

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

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)

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.]

3. **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.

Example:

שלא יעלה במחשבה and the Mitzvah לידע שיש שם אלוקה זולתי ה' are:

- a. מצוה שבמחשבה
- b. לאו שאין בו מעשה
- c. Both of the above

Create a chart on paper, as follows:

## Test & Final Rules

### TEST & FINAL RULES

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

**They can not explain Hebrew words and terms.**

- If there are Hebrew words with no Nekudos, proctors can read them to you.

- If you ask the proctors 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 that at times a simple thing they say, can give away the answer.
- If you still have a question, the proctors 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 it asks, "Is a hat considered a garment?" The proctors 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, if 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.

## 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 your free time for daily study
- Use the calendar provided to split up your learning properly
- 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



## *Study Guide*

### CHIDON OVERVIEW



## Study Guide

### CHIDON OVERVIEW

# 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.

Term	Explanation
<b>אבלים</b>	Mourners
<b>איסור</b>	A Yediahhibition, or something forbidden
<b>אמה/אמות</b>	A measurement spanning the length of a grown person's forearm, from elbow to middle finger (pg. 411)
<b>אסור בנהנאה</b>	Something that we are not allowed to get any benefit from
<b>ארון</b>	The box used to carry and bury a person who passed away
<b>אשירה</b>	Trees that are worshipped for avodah zarah
<b>בטיטול תורה</b>	Wasted time that could be used to learn Torah
<b>בין השמשות</b>	The time between sunset and nightfall (pg. 402)
<b>בית דין</b>	Jewish court
<b>בתי מדרש</b>	Houses of study, where people learn Torah
<b>בודילין</b>	A measurement the length of a thumb's width
<b>גר/גרים</b>	People who converted to Yiddishkeit
<b>גריס</b>	A measurement about the size of a bean (old print pg. 413; new print pg. 412)
<b>דוכן</b>	Platform, used by Kohanim in shul and in the courtyard of the Beis Hamikdash
<b>(מ)דרבנן</b>	From the chachomim, referring to decrees or mitzvos; subject to specific rules
<b>זריזים</b> <b>מקדים</b> <b>למצוות</b>	Those who are eager to do mitzvos as soon as possible
<b>חייב</b>	Obligated
<b>חנק</b>	Strangulation; one of the four death penalties carried out by Beis Din (pgs. 381-383)
<b>טה/or/טהרה</b>	Pure/purity
<b>טמא/טומאה</b>	Impure/impurity
<b>טפח</b>	A measurement the width of a clenched fist (pg. 411)
<b>טרייך</b>	Not kosher to eat
<b>כוונה</b>	Intention
<b>כרת</b>	A punishment where a person's neshamah and body are "cut off" from both this world and Olam Haba (pg. 383)



## Study Guide

### GLOSSARY

<b>לאו שאין בו מעשה</b>	An aveirah that has no physical action involved (for example, hating another Jew in one's heart)
<b>לשםה</b>	For its own sake (ex. a mitzvah done without anticipation of reward, rather just to fulfill Hashem's command)
<b>מוהל</b>	One who performs a bris mila
<b>מחיל ששבת</b>	One who desecrates Shabbos, by violating one of its laws
<b>מידות/מידה</b>	Measure(s); character trait(s)
<b>מייל</b>	A measurement of distance (pg. 411)
<b>מין</b>	Non-believer
<b>מכת מרדות</b>	Whipping punishment, given by Beis Din as they see fit (pg. 386)
<b>מלקאות</b>	Whipping punishment, given for transgressing mitzvos from the Torah (pgs. 384-6)
<b>מנין</b>	A congregation of ten men
<b>מצוות (מצוות תמידיות)</b>	A mitzvah (or mitzvos) that must be kept constantly
<b>מצוות שבתת</b>	A mitzvah done only in the mind, without an action
<b>מצוות עשה שהזמן גראם</b>	A positive mitzvah that has to be done at a specific time
<b>משל</b>	A story used to represent a concept (an allegory)
<b>נבואה/נבואות</b>	Yediahphecy/Yediahphecies
<b>נוסח</b>	Version of text in a siddur
<b>משמעות</b>	The deeper meaning of a mashal
<b>סנהדרין</b>	The highest court, with seventy-one judges
<b>סעודה שלישית</b>	The third meal on Shabbos
<b>סקירה</b>	Death by stoning; one of the four death penalties carried out by Beis Din (pg. 381-2)
<b>פוסקים</b>	Rabbinic authorities
<b>פסול</b>	Disqualified for use
<b>קדושה</b>	Holiness
<b>רביעית</b>	A liquid measurement (pg. 408)
<b>רבנן</b>	Chachamim
<b>שבע מצוות בני נח</b>	The seven mitzvos that all people are required to keep
<b>שבעה</b>	The seven days of mourning after a close relative passes away
<b>שם המקופר</b>	Hashem's special name, composed of four letters (ק-ב-נ-ה)
<b>שנוד</b>	When a Jew is forced to convert to another religion
<b>תוקחת</b>	Rebuke
<b>תכלת</b>	A color, generally thought to be a shade of blue or turquoise
<b>תעשה ולא מן העשי</b>	Something that is created actively, not as an indirect result



## Study Guide

### LEARNING SCHEDULE

# 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 Chayelim are learning for each test.

תשבי תשפ"ב							SEPTEMBER 2021		
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SHABBOS			
29 כב	30 כג	31 כג	1 כה	2 כה	3 כה	4 כה	NITZAVIM		
			⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚			
5 כה	6 ז	7 ג	8 ג	9 ט	10 ט	11 ט	VAYELECH		
⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	UNIT 1		
1 ז	12 ט	13 ה	14 ה	15 י	16 י	17 י	18 י		
UNITS 2-3		UNIT 4		UNIT 4		HA'AZINU			
⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	
ז 19 ט	20 ט	21 ט	22 ט	23 ט	24 ט	25 ט	UNIT 5		
UNIT 6		EREV SUKKOS		SUKKOS		SUKKOS		SUKKOS	
⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚			
כ 26 כא	27 כב	28 כג	29 כה	30 כה	1 כה	2 כה			
SUKKOS	HOSHANA RABBAH	SHEMINI ATZERES	SIMCHAS TORAH						
⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚			

תשרי - חשוון תשפ"ב							אוקטובר - נובמבר תשפ"ב OCTOBER - NOVEMBER 2021						
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SHABBOS							
כָה 26	כָא 27	כְבָ 28	כְגָ 29	כְלָ 30	כָה 1	כָנָ 2							
						BEREISHIS							
						UNIT 7-8							
							וֹקֵן	וֹקֵן	וֹקֵן	וֹקֵן	וֹקֵן	וֹקֵן	וֹקֵן
כָז 3	כָחַ 4	כְטָ 5	לָ 6	אָ 7	זָ 8	זָ 9							
UNITS 9-10	UNIT 11	UNIT 11	ROSH CHODESH CHESHVAN UNITS 12-14	ROSH CHODESH CHESHVAN UNITS 12-14		NOACH							
וּ 10	נָ 11	יָ 12	צָ 13	נָ 14	וּ 15	וּ 16							
UNIT 15	UNIT 16	UNIT 17	UNIT 18	UNITS 1-3		LECH-LECHA							
וּ 17	בָּ 18	יָ 19	תִּ 20	וּ 21	וּ 22	וּ 23							
UNITS 7-10	UNITS 11-13	UNITS 14-16	UNITS 17-18	UNITS 1-3		VAYEIRA							
וּ 24	בָּ 25	כָּ 26	כָה 27	כְבָ 28	כָה 29	כָל 30							
UNITS 7-10	UNITS 11-13	UNITS 14-18	UNIT 19	UNIT 19		UNIT 20							
וּ 31	כָה 1	כָל 2	כָה 3	כָל 4	וּ 5	זָ 6							
UNIT 20													



## Study Guide

### LEARNING SCHEDULE

חשוון - כסלו תשפ"ב							נובמבר - דצמבר תשפ"ב NOVEMBER - DECEMBER 2021						
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SHABBOS							
כָה 31	כָנָ 1	כְבָ 2	כְגָ 3	כְלָ 4	אָ 5	זָ 6							
	UNIT 21	UNIT 21	UNIT 22	UNIT 22		ROSH CHODESH KISLEV							
						TOLDOS							
זָ 7	תָ 8	נָ 9	יָ 10	צָ 11	נָ 12	וּ 13							
UNIT 23	UNITS 24-25	UNITS 24-25	UNITS 26	UNIT 27		VAYEITZEI							
וּ 14	בָּ 15	בָּ 16	בָּ 17	תִּ 18	וּ 19	וּ 20							
UNIT 27	UNITS 19-21	UNITS 19-21	UNITS 22-25	UNITS 22-25		VAYISHLACH							
						UNITS 26-27							
תִּ 21	בָּ 22	בָּ 23	בָּ 24	כָה 25	כְבָ 26	כָנָ 27							
UNITS 26-27	UNITS 19-27	YUD-TES KISLEV	CHOF KISLEV TEST 2	UNIT 28		VAYEISHEV							
		UNITS 19-27	UNIT 28			UNIT 28							
כָל 28	כָה 29	כָנָ 30	כְבָ 1	כְגָ 2	כְלָ 3	לָ 4							
UNIT 28	CHANUKAH	CHANUKAH											



## Study Guide

### LEARNING SCHEDULE

כסלו - שבוע תשפ"ב							DECEMBER 2021
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SHABBOS	
כט 28	כט 29	כט 30	כט 1	כט 2	כט 3	כט 4	ל CHANUKAH ROSH CHODESH TEVES MIKEITZ
			CHANUKAH	CHANUKAH	CHANUKAH		CHANUKAH
			⌚	⌚	⌚		⌚
ז 5	ז 6	ז 7	ז 8	ז 9	ז 10	ז 11	
CHANUKAH ROSH CHODESH TEVES	CHANUKAH	UNIT 29	UNIT 30	UNIT 30		VAYIGASH	UNIT 30
⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚
נ 12	נ 13	נ 14	נ 15	נ 16	נ 17	נ 18	
UNIT 30	UNIT 31	ASARAH B'TEVES	UNIT 31	UNIT 31	UNIT 32	VAYECHI	UNIT 33
⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚
ט 19	ט 20	ט 21	ט 22	ט 23	ט 24	ט 25	
UNIT 33	UNIT 34	UNIT 28	UNITS 29-30	UNITS 29-30		SHEMOS	UNITS 29-30
⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚
כט 26	כט 27	כט 28	כט 29	כט 30	כט 31	כט 31	
UNITS 31-32	UNITS 33-34	UNITS 33-34	UNIT 28	UNITS 29-30			
⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚

שבת - שבוע תשפ"ב							JANUARY 2022
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SHABBOS	
כט 26	כט 27	כט 28	כט 29	כט 30	כט 31	כט 1	
						נ	VA'EIRA UNITS 29-30
							⌚
ט 2	ז 3	ז 4	ז 5	ז 6	ז 7	ז 8	
UNITS 29-30	ROSH CHODESH SHEVAT UNITS 31-32	UNITS 33-34	UNITS 33-34	TEST 3 UNIT 35		B'OH UNIT 35	
⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚
ט 9	נ 10	נ 11	נ 12	נ 13	נ 14	נ 15	
UNIT 36	UNIT 36	UNIT 36	UNIT 37	UNIT 37		BESHALACH UNIT 38	
⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚
ט 16	ט 17	ט 18	ט 19	ט 20	ט 21	ט 22	
UNIT 38	TU B'SHEVAT UNIT 39	UNIT 40	UNITS 41-42	UNITS 41-42		YISRO UNITS 41-42	
⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚
כט 23	כט 24	כט 25	כט 26	כט 27	כט 28	כט 29	
UNIT 43	UNIT 43	UNIT 44	UNIT 44	UNIT 45		UNIT 45	
⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚
כט 30	כט 31	ל 1	ז 2	ז 3	ז 4	ט 5	
UNIT 35-38	UNIT 35-38						
⌚	⌚						⌚

שבט - אדר א' תשפ"ב							FEBRUARY 2022	
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SHABBOS		
כח 30	כט 31	ל 1	ז 2	ז 3	ז 4	ת 5		
		ROSH CHODESH ADAR 1 UNITS 35-38	ROSH CHODESH ADAR 1 UNITS 39-40	UNITS 41-45		TERUMAH UNITS 41-45		
ו 6	ו 1	ז 7	ז 8	ז 9	ז 10	ז 11	ז 12	
UNITS 43-45	UNITS 35-39	UNITS 35-39	UNITS 40-45	UNITS 40-45		TETZAVEH UNITS 35-45		
ו 13	ז 14	ז 15	ז 16	ז 17	ז 18	ז 19		
י' ב'	TEST 4 UNITS 35-45	PURIM KATAN UNITS 40-45	SHUSHAN PURIM KATAN UNITS 4-6	UNITS 7-10	UNITS 11-12		KI SISA UNITS 13-15	
ו 20	כ 21	כ 22	כ 23	כ 24	כ 25	כ 26		
ע' י'	UNITS 13-15	UNITS 19-20	UNITS 21-23	UNITS 21-23	UNITS 24-25		VAYAKHEL SHEKALIM UNITS 26-27	
ו 27	כט 28	כט 1	כט 2	ל 3	ז 4	ז 5		
ע' ז'	UNITS 28-29	UNIT 30						



*Study Guide*

אדר א' - אדר ב' תשפ"ב							MARCH 2022	
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SHABBOS		
כט 27	כט 28	כט 1	כט 2	ל 3	ז 4	ז 5		
				ROSH CHODESH ADAR 2	ROSH CHODESH ADAR 2		PEKUDEI UNITS 37-38	
ו 6	ו 7	ז 8	ז 9	ז 10	ז 11	ז 12		
ע' ז'	UNITS 39-40	UNITS 41-43	UNITS 44-45		FINAL		VAYIKRA ZACHOR	
ו 13	ז 14	ז 15	ז 16	ז 17	ז 18	ז 19		
י' ב'		TA'ANIS ESTHER		PURIM	SHUSHAN PURIM		TZAV	
ו 20	ז 21	ז 22	ז 23	ז 24	ז 25	ז 26		
ע' ז'							SHMINI PARAH	
כט 27	כט 28	כט 29	כט 30	כט 31	כט 1	כט 2		
ו 28	ו 29	ו 30	ו 31	ז 1				

# *Book Changes*

Keep in mind that you are responsible for all changes and clarifications for each Yahadus Unit in your book. 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.

**NOTE:** If you are using the **2018** edition of book 1, you only need to look at the changes for units: **17, 18, 24, 27, and 30.**

If you are using the **2021** edition of book 1, you only need to look at the replacement pages which includes units:

**18, 24, 27, and 30.**

## Yahadus Unit1

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	<b>Page</b>	<b>What</b>	<b>Detail Changed</b>	<b>Changed To</b>
2011 2016	14	Title: "Basis For All Mitzvos"	Section was rewritten	<p>We are commanded to believe that Hashem is the G-d Who creates and rules the world. We are also commanded to not believe that there is any other god besides Him.</p> <p>Every mitzvah in the Torah comes from the mitzvah of believing in Hashem. How is this so?</p> <p>If you believe that Hashem is the G-d over the world, then you must follow His rules and keep His commandments. Part of the mitzvah of emunah is believing that Hashem is in charge of the world, and we have to keep all of His laws—the mitzvos.</p> <p><b>ל'יחדו:</b></p> <p>There is also a mitzvah to believe that there is only one G-d. This does not only mean that there are no gods other than Hashem; it also means that Hashem Himself is One and does not have different parts.</p>
2011	14	Title: "What Makes These Mitzvos Different"; point #2	מצווה תמידיות 2. These mitzvos must be done at <b>all times</b>	מצווה תמידיות 2. These mitzvos must be done at <b>every moment</b>
2011	14	Title: "An Aveirah Without a Punishment?"; first paragraph, last sentence	This kind of aveirah is not punishable by Beis Din.	This kind of aveirah is <b>generally</b> not punishable by Beis Din.
2011	14	Title: "An Aveirah Without a Punishment?"; Second paragraph	However, one who says that there is no Hashem or that there is something else besides Hashem is considered a min (a non-believer) and <b>they lose their</b> portion in Olam Haba.	However, one who says that there is no Hashem or that there is something else besides Hashem is considered a min (a non-believer) and <b>loses his</b> portion in Olam Haba.)
2011 2016	14	Title: "Non-Jews"	Non-Jews are also <b>required to fulfill the mitzvah of not</b> believing in any other god.	Non-Jews are also <b>forbidden from</b> believing in any other god.

## Yahadus Unit 2

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	<b>Page</b>	<b>What</b>	<b>Detail Changed</b>	<b>Changed To</b>
2011	20	Mitzvah 4, translation of the mitzvah	Loving Hashem	<b>The Mitzvah of Loving Hashem</b>
2011	22	First paragraph on the page, second sentence	If Hashem gives you pain of happiness, you must love Him <b>anyways.</b>	<b>Whether He</b> gives you pain of happiness, you must love Him.
2011	22	Second paragraph, last sentence	When that happens, it can be very difficult to feel love towards Hashem <b>and it takes a special extra effort to love Him.</b>	When that happens, it can be very difficult to feel love towards Him, <b>and you must make a special extra effort to do so.</b>

## Yahadus Unit 4

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	<b>Page</b>	<b>What</b>	<b>Detail Changed</b>	<b>Changed To</b>
2011	39	First paragraph in Details, sentence 4	For example, if a very sick person needed to be mechalel Shabbos in order to go to the hospital or to get medicine, <b>it is allowed.</b>	For example, if a very sick person needed to be mechalel Shabbos in order to go to the hospital or to get medicine, <b>he should do so.</b>
2011	40	First paragraph, second sentence	Since <b>they are forcing you</b> to do an aveirah only because <b>they</b> want to...	Since <b>you are being forced</b> to do an aveirah only because <b>that person</b> wants to...
2011 2016	40	Second paragraph	If there are less than ten people present, <b>you are allowed to</b> do the aveirah to save your life.	If there are less than ten people present, <b>you must</b> do the aveirah to save your life.

## Yahadus Yahadus Unit 5

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	<b>Page</b>	<b>What</b>	<b>Detail Changed</b>	<b>Changed To</b>
2011	48	Last sentence on the page	You may only destroy a part of a shul if you are <b>fixing it.</b>	You may only destroy a part of a shul if you are <b>doing so in order to fix it.</b>

## Yahadus Unit 6

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	<b>Page</b>	<b>What</b>	<b>Detail Changed</b>	<b>Changed To</b>
2011	56	Title: "How a Navi Receives Nevuah,"	A navi does not receive his message from Hashem with words <b>like</b> a regular conversation, rather in the form of a vision. The vision might come to him <b>whenever</b> he is in a deep sleep.	A navi does not receive his message from Hashem with words <b>in</b> a regular conversation, rather in the form of a vision. The vision might come to him <b>when</b> he is in a deep sleep.
2011	56	Title: "How a Navi Receives Nevuah" second paragraph, sentence 5	<b>This did not just mean that malachim were coming and going, but...</b>	<b>This was not just about malachim coming and going...</b>
2011 2016	57	Title: "How do We Know that the Person is a True Navi?"	Section was rewritten	<p>When a person says that he received a <i>nevuah</i> from Hashem, we will only believe him if he knows the secrets of the Torah, can control his <i>yetzer hara</i>, is not involved with regular activities, and has perfect <i>middos</i>. He must also have one of the following:</p> <p>He performs a miracle.</p> <p>He predicts the future more than once, and all of his positive predictions come true.</p> <p>A person who we already know as a true <i>navi</i> says that this man is a true <i>navi</i>.</p>

## Yahadus Unit 7

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	<b>Page</b>	<b>What</b>	<b>Detail Changed</b>	<b>Changed To</b>
2011	62	Mitzvah 11, translation of the mitzvah	<b>Copying</b> the good and fair ways of Hashem	<b>To copy</b> the good and fair ways of Hashem
2011	62	Mitzvah 11, synopsis of the mitzvah	Do actions specifically to act like Hashem	Copy the actions and middos of Hashem
2011	64	First paragraph (titled "Rachum - Merciful"), second sentence	Most people may <b>only</b> forgive someone who hurt them once, or <b>even</b> twice...	Most people may forgive someone who hurt them once, or <b>perhaps</b> twice...
2011	64	Third paragraph (titled "Erech Apayim - Slow to Anger"), last sentence	<b>They</b> were supposed to be destroyed...	<b>The people there</b> were supposed to be destroyed...

## Yahadus Unit 9

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	<b>Page</b>	<b>What</b>	<b>Detail Changed</b>	<b>Changed To</b>
2011	77	Details, third paragraph	If a chassan and kallah don't have enough money to pay for their wedding, it is a mitzvah to help them <b>so that they can have a beautiful wedding.</b>	If a chassan and kallah don't have enough money to pay for their wedding, it is a mitzvah to help them <b>and ensure that the wedding will be beautiful.</b>
2011	78	Third paragraph, "Preparing and Burying Someone Who Died"	It is a special mitzvah to help prepare and bury a person, <b>and to walk with the aron</b> on the way to the burial.	It is a special mitzvah to help prepare and bury a person, <b>and to accompany the deceased</b> on the way to the burial.

## Yahadus Unit 11

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	<b>Page</b>	<b>What</b>	<b>Detail Changed</b>	<b>Changed To</b>
2011	93	Third paragraph, "What If It Is Ignored?"	If you are telling the person about something bad that <b>was done</b> to you, and <b>they are</b> angry and ignoring you, you should stop rebuking.	If you are telling the person about something bad that <b>he did</b> to you, and <b>he is</b> angry and ignoring you, you should stop rebuking.
2011	93	Fourth paragraph, "If You Know They Won't Listen"	If you know that a person will never listen when <b>they are</b> told about their mistake, there are many ways that you can respond.	If you know that a person will never listen when <b>he is</b> told about <b>his</b> mistake, there are many ways that you can respond.

## Yahadus Unit 12

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	<b>Page</b>	<b>What</b>	<b>Detail Changed</b>	<b>Changed To</b>
2011	100	Second paragraph, "Showing Kindness"	You must be very careful to treat <b>a widow or an orphan</b> with sensitivity and kindness.	You must be very careful to treat <b>widows and orphans</b> with sensitivity and kindness.
2011	100	Third paragraph, "Poor Little Rich Kid"	Even the <b>widow or the orphan</b> of a king...	Even the <b>widows or orphans</b> of a king...
2011	100	Last paragraph, "Poor No More", last sentence	Once the orphans can take care of themselves, or are married and will be taken care of, this mitzvah does not apply.	Once the orphans can take care of themselves, or are married and will be taken care of, this mitzvah does not apply <b>(although, of course, we must always treat everyone nicely).</b>

## Yahadus Unit 15

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	<b>Page</b>	<b>What</b>	<b>Detail Changed</b>	<b>Changed To</b>
2011	121	Details, second paragraph, "To Whom are We Obligated to Teach Torah?"	A father has a mitzvah to <b>first</b> teach Torah to his son. After that, <b>a man</b> has a mitzvah to teach his grandson.	A father has a mitzvah to teach Torah to his son <b>first</b> . After that, <b>he</b> has a mitzvah to teach his grandson.

## Yahadus Unit 16

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	<b>Page</b>	<b>What</b>	<b>Detail Changed</b>	<b>Changed To</b>
2011	129	Second paragraph in section titled: "Stand Up"	To show respect, you must stand up for <b>all Talmidei Chachamim</b> , when he passes <b>you within a distance of four amos</b> .	To show respect, you must stand up for <b>a Talmid Chacham</b> when he passes <b>within four amos of you</b> .
2011	129	Section titled: "Spiritual Parent," second sentence	<b>The reason for this is that while</b> your parents...	<b>Although</b> your parents...
2011	129	Section titled: "At the Right Place at the Right Time," second paragraph	Chazal also teach us that <b>their</b> laws are similar...	Chazal also teach us that <b>the laws "stand up" and "respect"</b> are similar...

## Yahadus Unit 17

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	<b>Page</b>	<b>What</b>	<b>Detail Changed</b>	<b>Changed To</b>
2011 <b>2016 2018</b>	136	Paragraph under the words "Don't Go Too Far!"	Clarification	This paragraph is talking about the second Mitzvah in this unit (Mitzvah 25).
2011 <b>2016</b>	136	Don't Go Too Far	Additional sentence added to the end of the paragraph	In fact, it is one of the six <i>mitzvos temidiyos</i> -constant mitzvos-that must be fulfilled at every moment.

## Yahadus Unit 18

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	<b>Page</b>	<b>What</b>	<b>Detail Changed</b>	<b>Changed To</b>
2011 <b>2016 2018</b>	143	Details Section	Page removed	Follow replacement page

## Unit 18 Replacement Page • Pages 143

### **Not "Blessing" Hashem**

It is forbidden to "bless" Hashem. Since "blessing" Hashem is so severe, we don't even use the real word, and instead we say "bless" to mean the opposite.

### **When Skilah is Used**

Not everyone who "blesses" Hashem is punished with skilah. It is only used if someone "blessed" the Name *p-1-p-* or the Name *אֱלֹהִים* using one of the seven names of Hashem that may not be erased. For example, if he said may Elokim "bless" one of the two above mentioned names.

There must be two valid witnesses who saw and heard him do the aveirah, and a warning must first be given.

If there are not two valid witnesses or a valid warning, he is punished with kares.

### **Other Names of Hashem**

If someone blesses any of the other names of Hashem with two valid witnesses and a warning, he is punished with malkus. If there are not two valid witnesses or a valid warning, he is punished with kares.

## Yahadus Unit 19

Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2011	149 Mitzvah 28, Name of the mitzvah	שלא לעבד עבודת זרה	שלא להשתחוחות לעבודה זרה
2011	149 Mitzvah 28, translation of the mitzvah	Not <b>serving</b> idols	Not <b>bowing down to</b> idols
2011	150 Details, second paragraph	If someone would serve an idol... the person <b>would not be</b> punished with skilah or kares, but it is still forbidden.	If someone would serve an idol...the person <b>is not</b> punished with skilah or kares, but it is still forbidden.
2011	150-151 Sentence begins on page 150; edit begins on the top of page 151	(Anyone who does this terrible act does two aveiros:) <b>the aveirah of</b> serving idols <b>and the aveirah of</b> giving up a child to Molech. The punishment for <b>this aveirah</b> is only given if the parent does each of these four things <b>which</b> are learned from the passuk <b>telling</b> us the mitzvah:	(Anyone who does this terrible act does two aveiros:) serving idols and giving up a child to Molech. The punishment for <b>these aveiros</b> is only given if the father does each of these four things <b>that</b> are learned from the passuk <b>that tells</b> us the mitzvah:
2011	151 Paragraph titled: "The Punishment", last sentence	If someone does these aveiros by <b>accident</b> ....	If someone does these aveiros by <b>mistake</b> ...
2011	151 Paragraph titled: "Accepting Another Power"	If <b>you</b> do any action that shows that <b>you</b> think something other than Hashem created or controls the world, <b>you are doing the first aveirah of believing in an avodah zarah</b> . Even a silly action like picking up a brick and saying "this is my god" would be considered doing this aveirah.	If <b>one were to</b> do any action that shows that <b>he</b> thinks something other than Hashem created or controls the world, <b>he would transgress the first law of this unit</b> . Even a silly action like picking up a brick and saying "this is my god" would be considered doing this aveirah.

## Yahadus Unit 20

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	<b>Page</b>	<b>What</b>	<b>Detail Changed</b>	<b>Changed To</b>
2011 2016	159	2011: Second paragraph, second sentence; 2016: First paragraph, second sentence	Since you can see things on earth (people, animals, plants, objects) in three dimensions, there is only an aveirah to create a three-dimensional image of them, like a statue.	Since <b>people are seen</b> in three dimensions, there is only an aveirah to create a three-dimensional image of them, like a statue.
2011	159	Paragraph titled: "Human Images," last sentence	The Torah is therefore teaching us that it is forbidden to copy the image <b>which</b> Hashem used to reveal Himself to the nevi'im, which was the form of a man.	The Torah is therefore teaching us that it is forbidden to copy the image <b>that</b> Hashem used to reveal Himself to the nevi'im, which was <b>in</b> the form of a man.

## Yahadus Unit 21

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	<b>Page</b>	<b>What</b>	<b>Detail Changed</b>	<b>Changed To</b>
2011	165	Mitzvah 34, "Who" icon	Beis Din Hagadol	Men
2011	165	Mitzvah 34, "Where" icon	Beis Din in Lishkas Hagazis	Eretz Yisrael
2011	165	Mitzvah 34, "When" icon	All Times	When the Sanhedrin presides from the Lishkas Hagazis
2011	165	Mitzvah 35, Synopsis of the mitzvah	Do not rebuild a city <b>where there used to be</b> an Ir Hanidachas	Do not rebuild a city <b>that was once</b> an Ir Hanidachas
2011	167	Paragraph titled: "What is an Ir Hanidachas?" condition number 4	4. Both of the madichim <b>come</b> from the city that they influenced.	4. Both of the madichim <b>must be</b> from the city that they influenced.
2011	167	Last sentence on the page	If they don't do teshuvah, then the Great Sanhedrin commands all of B'nei Yisrael to <b>break into the city</b> .	If they don't do teshuvah, then the Great Sanhedrin commands all of B'nei Yisrael to <b>go to war against the city and conquer it</b> .
2011	168	Top of page, number 3	3. Once <b>they break in...</b>	3. Once <b>B'nei Yisrael conquers the city....</b>
2011	168	Top of page, number 4	4. If the small courts see that only some of the people worshipped avodah zarah, not most of them, the people who served avodah zarah are stoned, but the rest of the city is not harmed.	4. If the small courts see that only some of the people worshipped avodah zarah, <b>but</b> not most of them, the people who served avodah zarah are stoned, but the rest of the city is not harmed.

## Yahadus Unit 22

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	<b>Page</b>	<b>What</b>	<b>Detail Changed</b>	<b>Changed To</b>
2011	175	Mitzvos 38-42, "Who" icon	The Musas	All People
2011 2016	176	"Even Like No one Else," last sentence	2012: A madiach is someone who tries to influence a large number of people, while a meis is someone who influences even one single person.  2016: A madiach is someone who tries to influence a large number of people, while a meis is someone who influences as few as one single person.	A madiach is someone who tries to influence a large number of people, while a meis is someone who <b>tries to influence as few as one single person.</b>
2011	176	Paragraph titled: "The Trap"	Normally, the Torah <b>has</b> a lot of mercy <b>in a court case for</b> a person who did an aveirah, and always tries to find the person innocent.	Normally, the Torah <b>shows</b> a lot of mercy <b>toward</b> a person who did an aveirah, and, <b>when he is judged in Beis Din</b> , always tries to find the person innocent.

## Yahadus Unit 23

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	<b>Page</b>	<b>What</b>	<b>Detail Changed</b>	<b>Changed To</b>
2011	183	Mitzvah 46, "When" icon	Beis Din	When the Sanhedrin presides from the Lishkas Hagazis
2011 2016	184	"False Navi of Hashem," last sentence	A false <i>navi</i> is someone who either tries to change something in the Torah by explaining it in an incorrect way, by adding or taking away a mitzvah from the Torah, <b>or by saying that the mitzvos of the Torah were only applicable for a time and no longer apply.</b>	A false <i>navi</i> is someone who either tries to change something in the Torah by explaining it in an incorrect way, by adding or taking away a mitzvah from the Torah, <b>or by saying that the mitzvos of the Torah were only applicable for a time and no longer apply.</b>
2011 2016	184	"Navi of Avodah Zarah"	Rewritten	A person who claims to have received messages "from" an avodah zarah is even more dangerous than a false navi of Hashem! These messages can bring a person away from Torah even faster than a false <i>navi</i> . This " <i>navi</i> " must be killed before he can convince anyone to leave the Torah.
2011 2016	185	"Don't Even Think About It"	Rewritten	Not only are you not allowed to listen to a " <i>navi</i> " of avodah zarah, you aren't allowed to even think about listening to him. You cannot say to yourself, "If he Yediahves that he can perform a nes, then I will listen to him." You're also not allowed to ask him to perform a nes for you. Even if he performs a miracle, you are still not allowed to pay any attention to him. The same applies to a false navi of Hashem.

## Yahadus Unit 24

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	<b>Page</b>	<b>What</b>	<b>Detail Changed</b>	<b>Changed To</b>
2011	191	Details Section	Page removed	Follow replacement page
<b>2016</b>				
<b>2018</b>				

### Unit 24 Replacement Page • Pages 191

#### **Not Swearing in the Name of Avodah Zarah**

When a person makes a Yediahmise or swears about something, he is not allowed to use the name of an *avodah zarah*. He is not allowed to do so even if he himself doesn't believe in the *avodah zarah*, and he just wants non-Jews to believe that he is serious.

#### **Business Sense**

Not only is a Jew **himself** not allowed to Yediahmise or swear in the name of an *avodah zarah*, he is also not allowed to make a **non-Jew** Yediahmise or swear in the name of an *avodah zarah*. Therefore, a Jew cannot start a business with a non-Jew who believes in an *avodah zarah*, because the non-Jew might be forced to swear if you have an argument about the business, and he will swear in the name of his *avodah zarah*.

Nowadays, most non-Jews do not serve *avodah zarah*, and you are allowed to do business with them.

## Yahadus Unit 25

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	<b>Page</b>	<b>What</b>	<b>Detail Changed</b>	<b>Changed To</b>
2011	198	Last sentence on the page	Bricks, which are man-made of clay, mud, <b>etc.</b> are not included in this issur...	Bricks, which are man-made of clay, mud, <b>or similar materials</b> are not included in this issur...

### Yahadus Unit 27

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	<b>Page</b>	<b>What</b>	<b>Detail Changed</b>	<b>Changed To</b>
2011	212-213	Details Section	Pages removed	Follow replacement page
<b>2016</b>				
<b>2018</b>				

## Unit 27 Replacement Page • Pages 212-213

### Not Benefiting From Avodah Zarah

Idols and any items used to worship idols are אסור בָּבְנֵאָה - we are not allowed to have any benefit from them. This includes anything that was used to prepare the avodah zarah, any jewelry or decorations that were put on the avodah zarah, or even a piece of a present that was given to the avodah zarah.

### Can We Ever Benefit From Avodah Zarah?

We are allowed to benefit from an avodah zarah if the person who made the avodah zarah doesn't believe in it anymore and cancels it. As Yediahof that this person doesn't believe in the idol anymore, the person must smash or break the avodah zarah. Some say that if the person just says that he wants to smash or break the idol, that is enough to cancel it, and we are allowed to benefit from the avodah zarah and its objects. However, only non-Jews can cancel an avodah zarah.

If the idol was made or owned by a Jew, it remains אסור בָּבְנֵאָה forever and must be disposed of.

### The Jewelry of an Avodah Zarah

The first mitzvah that forbids benefiting from avodah zarah already prevents us from having benefit from the jewelry of the avodah zarah.

Why does the Torah say a separate mitzvah to teach us that we are not allowed to benefit from the jewelry of avodah zarah?

The second mitzvah teaches us about a different kind of avodah zarah that is not a statue or object that someone made. Sometimes, people served the mountains, trees, plants, animals, or other natural objects on earth as a god. They would not do anything to the object itself, but they would add decorations or jewelry to whatever they were serving to show how special it was to them. They have no power to make those natural things assur in this way, so you are allowed to benefit from the things themselves (e.g. to use rocks from the mountains), but you cannot benefit from the jewelry and decorations that were added to them.

If an action was done to the item, it does become assur like a regular avodah zarah. For example, if an egg was set up in order to be served as an avodah zarah, the egg itself would become assur.

## Yahadus Unit 28

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2011	221	Point Number 2	Paragraph was rewritten	2. Do not Let an Idol Worshipper Live in Eretz Yisrael.  You are not allowed to sell a house in Eretz Yisrael to a non-Jew who serves avodah zarah. Miderabanan, you are not allowed to rent houses to them to live in, because they might bring idols inside Jewish Yediahperty, but you are allowed to rent it to them for storing objects. You are also not allowed to rent a field in Eretz Yisrael to a non-Jew who serves avodah zarah.
2011	222	Top of the page, last sentence	But, if they accept the Sheva Mitzvos B'nei Noach, they are allowed to live in Eretz Yisrael.	But, if they accept the Sheva Mitzvos B'nei Noach, they are allowed to remain.

## Yahadus Unit 30

	<b>Page</b>	<b>What</b>	<b>Detail Changed</b>	<b>Changed To</b>
2011	234-	Details Section	Pages removed	Follow replacement pages
<u>2016</u>	236			
<u>2018</u>				

### **Unit 30 Replacement Page • Pages 234-236**

**מְנַחֵשׁ**

A Menachesh is someone who does something or avoids doing something because of a "sign". For example, someone who says, "I will only do \_\_\_\_\_ if I see three blackbirds in one hour." Or someone who decides not go to somewhere, because his walking stick fell from his hand, which he thinks means that his trip will not be successful.

It is forbidden to be a Menachesh. If a person actually does something because of a "sign," he is punished with malkus.

**מְנוֹנֶן**

A me'onen looks at the stars and predicts which days are going to be good and when certain actions will be successful.

It is forbidden to be a me'onen. If a person actually does something because of such a prediction, he is punished with malkus.

We are not allowed to study how to read the stars and understand their messages.

Included in the category of me'onen, is someone who does tricks through fast hand movements; such as turning a rope into a real snake, or throwing a ring into the air and then taking it out of someone's mouth. Someone who does this would receive malkus.

**ובָּשָׂר**

Ov magic is done to bring up spirits from the dead to answer questions.

One way to perform Ov magic is to take a human skull, burn spices, and say certain words. Then, the person who is asking hears a voice coming from his armpit, answering any question.

Besides the mitzvah that forbids doing Ov magic, there is another mitzvah that forbids asking advice from an Ov magician. If a person asks an Ov magician for advice, and follows the advice, the person is punished with malkus. However, if the person only asked, but did not follow the advice, he is punished with makas mardus. He does not get regular malkus, because he did not do an action.

## Unit 30 Replacement Page • Pages 234-236

### ידוני

For Yidoni magic, the magician puts the bone of a bird in his mouth, burns spices, and does certain actions, until he falls into a trance. Then, he starts telling the future.

Besides the mitzvah that forbids **doing** Yidoni magic, there is another mitzvah that forbids **asking** advice from an Yidoni magician. If a person asks an Yidoni magician for advice, and follows the advice, the person is punished with malkus. However, if the person only asked, but did not follow the advice, he is punished with makas mardus. He does **not** get regular malkus, because he did not do an action.

### קוזם

A kosem does certain actions to go into a trance. Then he starts telling the future or giving advice about what a person should do or be careful about.

It is forbidden to ask a kosem for advice. The punishment for **being** a kosem is malkus, whereas the punishment for **asking** is makas mardus.

### מכשף

A mechashef is a magician who does witchcraft. There are two types of witchcraft:

1. Causing actual changes to something. For example, using witchcraft to harvest a field of cucumbers and then pile the cucumbers up.
2. Using witchcraft to change what people see, hear, touch, smell, or taste. For example, instead of actually harvesting the cucumbers, the mechashef would make the people imagine that the cucumbers were harvested, when there was really nothing there.

The first type of mechashef is punished with skilah. The second type of mechashef is punished with makas mardus, and not regular malkus, because he didn't actually **do** anything.

### חוור

A chover speaks gibberish words because he believes that these words will help stop a person from getting hurt by another person or by a snake, or that the gibberish words will take away the pain from a bite.

A chover receives malkus if he does an action while chanting, such as holding something or making hand movements. Otherwise, he only receives makas mardus. Also, a person who visits a chover to be cured or helped by the chover's "magic spells," is punished with makas mardus.

### דורש אל המתים

A person who is doresh el hameisim (seeks to communicate with the dead) does specific actions to convince a dead person to come to him in a dream and answer his questions.

## Yahadus Unit 31

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	<b>Page</b>	<b>What</b>	<b>Detail Changed</b>	<b>Changed To</b>
2011	242	Mitzvah 68, translation of the mitzvah	Do not shave the hair on the side of <b>a</b> head.	Do not shave the hair on the side of <b>the</b> head.
2011	242	Mitzvos 68-69, "Who" icon	Males	Men
2011	243	Second paragraph on the page, second sentence	From this we learn that two people <b>did</b> the aveirah. The barber <b>did</b> the aveirah of cutting the peiyos off a man, and the man <b>did an</b> aveirah for having his peiyos removed.	From this we learn that two people <b>would be doing</b> the aveirah. The barber <b>would be doing</b> the aveirah of cutting the peiyos off a man, and the man <b>would be doing the</b> aveirah of having his peiyos removed.
2011	243	Fourth paragraph, last sentence	Some say it is allowed, some say it is forbidden <b>from the</b> <b>Chachamim</b> , and some say it is forbidden <b>from the Torah</b> .	Some say it is allowed, some say it is forbidden <b>miderabanan</b> , and some say it is forbidden <b>min Hatorah</b> .
2011	243	Paragraph titled: "Which Parts of the Beard," second sentence	There are many opinions exactly where these five corners are....	There are many opinions <b>as to</b> exactly where these five corners are....
2011	243	Last paragraph on the page, second sentence	However, the person who is being shaved would only <b>get</b> malkus if he <b>turns</b> his head or <b>helps</b> the barber in some way.	However, the person who is being shaved would only <b>receive</b> malkus if he <b>turned</b> his head or <b>helped</b> the barber in some way.

## Yahadus Unit 32

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	<b>Page</b>	<b>What</b>	<b>Detail Changed</b>	<b>Changed To</b>
2011	249	Details, second bullet	A woman may not <b>shave her</b> <b>head like a man</b> .	A woman may not <b>cut her hair short as men</b> <b>do</b> .
2011	249	Details, last bullet, last sentence	Apart from not looking like a woman, another reason for this is to avoid copying the way of non-Jews.	Apart from not looking like a woman, another reason for this <b>Yediahhition</b> is to avoid copying the way of non-Jews.
2011	249	Last paragraph on the page, which continues to the next page (250)	Paragraph was rewritten	A person who wears the clothing of the opposite gender would be constantly doing this aveirah and would receive malkus for each time that he or she is warned by witnesses and chooses to continue wearing the clothing regardless. If a man removes the hair of his body, he receives makas mardus.

## Yahadus Unit 33

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	<b>Page</b>	<b>What</b>	<b>Detail Changed</b>	<b>Changed To</b>
2011	256	Second paragraph on the page (after the numbers)	You are only oveir this aveirah if both steps were done, <b>in any order.</b>	You are only oveir this aveirah if both steps were done, <b>regardless of which one was done first.</b>
2011	256	Third paragraph, second sentence	Therefore, <b>you would not be punished for</b> hand stamps, paint, fake tattoos, or writing with a pen on your hand ( <b>like</b> to remember a phone number).	Therefore, hand stamps, paint, fake tattoos, or writing with a pen on your hand ( <b>in order</b> to remember a phone number, <b>for example</b> ) <b>are all permissible.</b>
2011	256	Paragraph titled: "The Punishment"	Paragraph was rewritten	If one person is tattooed by another, the tattooist receives malkus, while the one being tattooed only receives malkus if he actively helped the tattooist.
2011	256	Paragraph titled: "Making a Wound"	You are not allowed to hurt any part of your body <b>for</b> sadness, or as an act of avodah zarah.	You are not allowed to hurt any part of your body <b>out of</b> sadness, or as an act of avodah zarah.
2011	256	Section titled: "Making a Wound," second paragraph	If you cut your skin <b>from sadness, with your nails or with a tool,</b> you get malkus.	If you cut your skin <b>with your nails or with a tool because you are sad,</b> you get malkus.
2011	256	Section titled: "Making a Wound," third paragraph	If it <b>was</b> for avodah zarah, then you <b>would</b> get malkus only if you cut yourself with a tool, because that is how <b>the avodah zarah is served.</b>	If it <b>is</b> for avodah zarah, then you get malkus only if you cut yourself with a tool, because that is how <b>it was done for the avodah zarah.</b>
2011	256	Last paragraph on the page	You <b>would get</b> this aveirah if you <b>would</b> make..	You <b>transgress</b> this aveirah if you make...

## Yahadus Unit 35

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	<b>Page</b>	<b>What</b>	<b>Detail Changed</b>	<b>Changed To</b>
2011	271	Last paragraph on the page	Ezra Hosofer and his Beis Din set <b>three</b> brachos to say before and after Krias Shema.	Ezra Hosofer and his Beis Din set <b>seven</b> brachos to say before and after Krias Shema.
2011	272	First paragraph, second sentence	You have not done the mitzvah if you did not say the words <b>with concentration</b> and focus.	You have not done the mitzvah if you did not <b>at least</b> say the words <b>of the first passuk with attentiveness</b> and focus.
2011	272	Title of second paragraph	What is the Right <b>Time</b> and Place?	What is the Right <b>Manner</b> and Place?

## Yahadus Unit 36

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	<b>Page</b>	<b>What</b>	<b>Detail Changed</b>	<b>Changed To</b>
2011	279	Details, first paragraph, second sentence.	However, after the first Beis Hamikdash was destroyed <b>and</b> the Jews were spread out <b>to</b> the other nations, <b>they</b> started speaking new languages and forgot <b>the pure Hebrew that</b> used to be the only language of the Jews.	However, after the first Beis Hamikdash was destroyed, the Jews were spread out <b>among</b> the other nations. <b>They</b> started speaking new languages and forgot <b>Lashon Kodesh, which</b> used to be the only language of the Jews.
2011	279	Details, second paragraph, second sentence	...which became the <b>davening for all people for all time. This is the main part of tefillah today. The rest of the siddur was not yet created.</b>	...which became the <b>basis for the davening of all Jews, even though the rest of the siddur had not yet been created. This is the main part of our tefillah today.</b>
2011	280	Top of the page	(Because) of this, a nineteenth brachah was added to the Shemonah Esrei - the brachah of <b>ולמלשיניהם</b> , which <b>begged</b> Hashem to get rid of those people who hurt the Jews.	(Because) of this <b>Yediahblem</b> , a nineteenth brachah was added to the Shemonah Esrei - the brachah of <b>ולמלשיניהם</b> , which <b>asks</b> Hashem to get rid of those people who hurt the Jews.
2011	280	Third paragraph, last sentence	On Shabbos and Yom Tov, we daven an extra tefillah called Mussaf, because <b>an extra</b> Korban Mussaf was brought.	On Shabbos, Yom Tov, <b>and Rosh Chodesh</b> , we daven an extra tefillah called Mussaf, because a Korban Mussaf was brought <b>on those days.</b>
2011	281	Section titled: "4. Go to the restroom," second sentence	You should also empty everything in your mouth before davening.	Additionally, your mouth should be empty before davening.
2011 2016	281	Section titled: "5. Think the right thoughts"	Sentence added in between the second and third sentences	This also includes not holding anything—like something valuable—that might distract you during davening. (You should daven in a way...)
2011	282	Section titled: "1. Stand," second sentence	Otherwise, if you davened Shemonah Esrei <b>is</b> a non-standing position, you must repeat it. Also, you should not walk around <b>while davening Shemonah Esrei unless</b> in a rare situation...	Otherwise, if you davened Shemonah Esrei <b>in</b> a non-standing position, you must repeat it. Also, you should not walk around <b>except</b> in a rare situation...
2011	282	Section titled: "3. Stand in the right way," the title name	Stand <b>in the right way</b>	Stand <b>correctly</b>
2011	282	Section titled: "4. Be apYediahpriately dressed"	Entire paragraph was rewritten	You must be Yediahperly covered and wear respectable clothes

2011	282	Section titled: "5. Be in a place that helps you daven"	Paragraph was rewritten	The best place to do so is in a shul. You should have a permanent seat, with space around it so that you will not be distracted. You should not daven on a raised surface, so that you don't look haughty before Hashem, nor should you daven in an open place, like a field.
2011	282	Section titled: "6. Yediahounce the words Yediahperly and in a respectful tone," title name	Yediahounce the words...	Yediahounce <b>all</b> the words...
2011	282	Section titled: "6. Yediahounce all the words...," first sentence	You must be careful not to <b>say the words</b> too loud...	You must be careful not to <b>be</b> too loud...
2011	282	Section titled: "7. Bow five times"	Paragraph was rewritten	You must bow down at five different times during Shemonah Esrei. You should make sure that it doesn't look like the bowing is a hard job, therefore you should bow quickly and straighten up slowly.
2011	283	Third sentence on the page	Although one is still obligated to daven even if there is no minyan, one should <b>try to always</b> daven with a minyan.	Although one is still obligated to daven even if there is no minyan, one should <b>always try to</b> daven with a minyan.

### Yahadus Unit 37

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	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2011	290	Mitzvah 78, "Who" icon picture	Picture of all people	Picture of Kohanim hands
2011	291	Second paragraph	Paragraph was rewritten	The Kohanim performed this mitzvah in the Beis Hamikdash every day. Even today, when we have no Beis Hamikdash, the minhag in most communities in Eretz Yisrael is to perform Birkas Kohanim every day, while communities outside Eretz Yisrael only do so on Yom Tov.  There are some differences in the way Birkas Kohanim is done today from the way it was done in the Beis Hamikdash, as explained below.
2011	291	Title: "Outside Eretz Yisrael"	Outside Eretz Yisrael	The Yediahcess Today
2011	291	Last sentence on the page	The Kohanim turn their faces to the aron...	The Kohanim <b>again</b> turn their faces to the aron...
2011	292	Second paragraph, last sentence	This is called the "ברכה המשולשת" - the threefold brachah.	This last sentence is omitted in the new print.

2011	292	Paragraph titled: "In the Beis Hamikdash," third bullet	<b>The Kohen Gadol wouldn't lift his hands above his head (out of respect for the tzitz on his head).</b>	<b>The Kohanim would lift their hands above their heads. However, the Kohen Gadol would not do so because he wasn't allowed to lift his hands higher than the tzitz.</b>
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### Yahadus Unit 38

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	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2011	298	Mitzvah 79, "Who" icon	Males	Men
2011	298	Mitzvah 80, "Who" icon	Males	Men
2011	300	Second paragraph	The box of the tefillin, <b>where the parchment is put</b> is called the <b>בַּיִת הַ</b> - "house".	The box of the tefillin <b>that contains the parchment</b> is called the <b>בַּיִת הַ</b> - "house."
2011 2016	300	Number 6	After being wrapped in the <b>cloth</b> , the scrolls should be tied with hair from a kosher animal.	After being wrapped in the <b>parchment</b> , the scrolls should be tied with hair from a kosher animal.
	300	Number 10	The straps of the shel rosh <b>should</b> be knotted.... And the straps of the shel yad <b>should</b> be knotted....	The straps of the shel rosh <b>must</b> be knotted.... And the straps of the shel yad <b>must</b> be knotted....
2011	301	Second paragraph	The tefillin shel rosh is put on the edge of the head, by the hairline, <b>just</b> between the eyes.	The tefillin shel rosh is put on the edge of the head, by the hairline, <b>above the area</b> between the eyes.
2011	301	Third paragraph, fourth sentence	This is because tefillin are considered "signs" of our loyalty to Hashem, and Shabbos and Yom Tov are also considered "signs" <b>of our loyalty to Hashem</b> , so the extra "sign" of tefillin is not needed.	This is because tefillin are considered "signs" of our loyalty to Hashem, and Shabbos and Yom Tov are also considered "signs." <b>Therefore</b> , the extra "sign" of tefillin is not needed.
2011	301	Last paragraph	Some <b>men</b> only make a brachah on the tefillin shel rosh if they <b>interrupted</b> after the brachah on the tefillin shel yad.	Some <b>people</b> only make a brachah on the tefillin shel rosh if they <b>made an interruption</b> after the brachah on the tefillin shel yad.

## Yahadus Unit 39

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	<b>Page</b>	<b>What</b>	<b>Detail Changed</b>	<b>Changed To</b>
2011	307	First paragraph, second sentence	The parchment is similar to the one that is used to make a Sefer Torah, and many of the rules of writing the mezuzah are the same <b>as the rules of writing a Sefer Torah.</b>	The parchment is similar to the one that is used to make a Sefer Torah, and many of the rules of writing the mezuzah are the same <b>for both.</b>
2011	307	Last paragraph	The mezuzah is attached to the side of the door which is on the right when <b>you walk into</b> the room.	The mezuzah is attached to the side of the door that is on <b>your</b> right when <b>entering</b> the room.

## Yahadus Unit 40

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	<b>Page</b>	<b>What</b>	<b>Detail Changed</b>	<b>Changed To</b>
2011	315	First paragraph, last sentence	If <b>he</b> buys the Sefer Torah...	If <b>someone</b> buys the Sefer Torah...
2011	315	Second paragraph, fifth sentence	The sofer needs to use special parchment <b>on which to write, and it must come</b> from the skin of a kosher animal.	The sofer needs to use special parchment from the skin of a kosher animal.
2011	315-316	Last sentence on page 315	Once the parchment is prepared, lines (called sirtut) have to be etched <b>on to the parchment. The writing then goes on these lines. Finally, the sofer must use a special ink for the writing.</b>	Once the parchment is prepared, lines (called sirtut) have to be etched <b>into it. The sofer then writes on these lines, using a special kind of ink.</b>
2011	316	Paragraph titled: "The People's Sefer Torah"	Before there were any printed sefarim, everyone would have to <b>write their</b> own Sefer Torah...	Before there were any printed sefarim, everyone would have to <b>have his</b> own Sefer Torah...

## Yahadus Unit 41

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	<b>Page</b>	<b>What</b>	<b>Detail Changed</b>	<b>Changed To</b>
2011	325	Details, first paragraph, last sentence	You would only have to wear tzitzis if the clothing is at least one amah by one amah <b>big.</b>	You would only have to wear tzitzis if the clothing is at least one amah by one amah.
2011	325	Last sentence on the page	When a special, rare dye called techeles is available, the shamesh string is dyed with <b>techeles...</b>	When a special, rare dye called techeles is available, the shamesh string is dyed with <b>that...</b>
2011 2016	326	Second paragraph, last sentence	These numbers add up to 39, which is the gematria of תְּנַח 'ה.	These numbers add up to 39, which is the gematria of תְּנַח ה-א-ה-א.
2011	326	Paragraph titled: "Wearing Tzitzis"	The mitzvah of tzitzis only applies during the day when you can see the tzitzis and <b>they will remind you about</b> Hashem's mitzvos.	The mitzvah of tzitzis only applies during the day, when you can see the tzitzis <b>and be reminded of</b> Hashem's mitzvos.

## Yahadus Unit 42

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	<b>Page</b>	<b>What</b>	<b>Detail Changed</b>	<b>Changed To</b>
2011	333	Paragraph titled: "The Brachos," brachah number 1	We thank Hashem for giving us and all of His creations <b>what they need</b> to live...	We thank Hashem for giving us and all of His creations <b>what is needed</b> to live...
2011	333	Paragraph titled: "The Brachos," number 3, last sentence	On the Yamim Noraim, Shalosh Regalim and Rosh Chodesh, "Ya'aleh v'yavo" is added.	On Yom Tov, Chol Hamoed, and Rosh Chodesh, "Ya'aleh v'yavo" is added.
2011	333	Paragraph titled: "The Brachos," number 4	We thank Hashem for His goodness, and we also thank our hosts <b>for the meal and our parents.</b>	We thank Hashem for His goodness, and we also thank our hosts <b>(and our parents) for the meal.</b>
2011 2016 2018	333	Last paragraph, second sentence	<b>2011:</b> At a wedding and during sheva brachos, seven brachos are added after bentsching. <b>2016/2018:</b> At a wedding, and during sheva brachos, these seven additional brachos are added after bentsching.	At a wedding, and during sheva brachos, <b>seven additional brachos</b> are added after bentsching.
2011	334	Last sentence	....and many people have a minhag for everyone there to drink from the <b>wine.</b>	....and many people have a minhag for everyone there to drink from the <b>kos.</b>

## Yahadus Unit 43

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	<b>Page</b>	<b>What</b>	<b>Detail Changed</b>	<b>Changed To</b>
2011	342	Second paragraph, number 1, second sentence	This brachah is <b>made on beautiful smelling grasses</b> , or flowers that grow out of the ground, <b>such as ground roses</b> .	This brachah is <b>said for grasses that smell good</b> or flowers that grow out of the ground, <b>for example, many kinds of roses</b> .
2011	342	Second paragraph, number 2, second sentence	This brachah is <b>made on beautiful smelling trees</b> or other hard plants (like rosemary) and <b>on</b> flowers that grow on a <b>tree</b> .	This brachah is <b>said for trees that have a pleasant smell</b> or other hard plants (like rosemary), and <b>for</b> flowers that grow on a <b>tree</b> .
2011	342	Second paragraph, number 3, second sentence	This brachah is made <b>on</b> anything that is <b>not</b> tree nor grass	This brachah is said <b>for</b> anything that is <b>neither</b> tree nor grass

## Yahadus Unit 45

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	<b>Page</b>	<b>What</b>	<b>Detail Changed</b>	<b>Changed To</b>
2011	359	Paragraph titled: "When is Milah Done?" second sentence	Sentence was rewritten	For example, if a baby is born on the tenth day of the month, that day is counted as day one, the eleventh day would be day two, until day eight, which would be the seventeenth day of the month.
2011	361	Second sentence on the page	The mitzvah of bris milah is one of the only two mitzvos asei <b>which does</b> have a punishment if you don't do it.	The mitzvah of bris milah is one of the only two mitzvos asei <b>that</b> have a punishment <b>of kares</b> if you don't do it.

# 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.

1. Units (filled in)
2. Hebrew name of each mitzvah
3. Translations for all the mitzvos (filled in)
4. To whom the mitzvah applies
5. Where the mitzvah applies
6. When the mitzvah applies
7. Punishment given for violating the mitzvah (leave empty for some mitzvos, such as mitzvos asei)

## 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 asei in green, mitzvos lo sa'aseh in red, and mitzvos d'rabbonon in purple.

Unit	Mitzva	Mitzva Translation	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
1 הַמִּתְבָּרֵךְ		Knowing that there is a G-d				
		Not thinking that there is a god other than Hashem				
2 הַתְּהִלָּמֵד		Knowing the oneness of Hashem				
		Loving Hashem				
3 הַתְּאִירֵךְ		Fearing Hashem				

Unit	Mitzvah	Mitzva Translation	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
<b>4</b> <b>ה קדושה</b>		Making the name of Hashem holy				
<b>5</b> <b>שלא לאבד דבריהם סנקרא שמו עלייהם</b>		Not disgracing the name of Hashem				
<b>6</b> <b>אגותם נבאים</b>		Not destroying something that represents Hashem				
<b>7</b> <b>תליכה בדרכיו</b>		Listening to a navi who speaks in the name of Hashem				
<b>8</b>		Not testing a navi				
<b>9</b> <b>ddbriyahn hem chachmi torah</b>		Copying the good and fair ways of Hashem				
<b>10</b> <b>אהבת הגר</b>		Connecting to Talmidei Chachamim				
<b>11</b> <b>תמכה</b>		Loving every Jew				
		Showing love to a ger				
		Not hating another Jew				
		Rebuking a Jew who is not behaving Yediahperly				
		Not embarrassing another Jew				

Unit	Mitzva	Mitzva Translation	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
<b>12</b> שלא לענו יתnom ואלטינה לשון הרע		Not causing any suffering to a widow or an orphan				
<b>13</b> לשון הרע		Not spreading lashon hara				
<b>14</b> כינור חטירה		Not taking revenge Not holding a grudge				
<b>15</b> תלמוד תורה		Learning and teaching Torah				
<b>16</b> כבוד כבודים חכמים		Respecting Talmidei Chachamim				
<b>17</b> שלא לפנות אחר דברם אסותיהם		Not thinking about, looking at, or talking about avodahh zarah Not following what your eyes and heart want				
<b>18</b> ברכת השם		Not "blessing" Hashem				
<b>19</b> שלא כעובד עובדיה זרה		Not serving an avodah zarah in the way that it is usually done Not bowing down to idols Not giving our children to the molech				

Unit	Mitzvah	Mitzva Translation	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
<b>20</b> אֲשֶׁר־תַּעֲשֶׂה אֲשֶׁר־תְּבִרֵךְ	Not having anyone make an idol for you					
	Not making an idol for yourself or for someone else					
	Not making any forms, even if only as a decoration					
	Not influencing Jews to follow avodah zarah					
<b>21</b> עֲשֵׂה תְּבִרֵךְ	Burning an Ir Hanidachas and everything inside of it					
	Not rebuilding a city where there was an Ir Hanidachas					
	Do not gain anything from the money of an Ir Hanidachas					
	Not to persuade any Jew to worship idols					
	The musas may not love the meisus					
	The musas may not stop hating the meisus					
<b>22</b> חֲנִינָה	The musas may not rescue the meisus from death					
	The musas may not defend the meisus					
	The musas may not hold back any evidence against the meisus					

Unit	Mitzvah	Mitzvah Translation	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
<b>23</b> בְּאֵשֶׁךְ		Not saying a nevua in the name of avodah zarah				
		Not listening to someone who says nevuos in the name of avodah zarah				
		Not saying a false nevua				
<b>24</b> שְׁלָא לִשְׁבַּע בְּגֹבְדָה זָרָה		Not being scared to kill a false navi, and not fearing him				
		Not swearing in the name of avodah zarah				
<b>25</b> שְׁלָא לִבְרוֹדֵה בְּרוֹחַ וְנִזְמָת		Not setting up a stone pillar to serve Hashem				
		Not bowing to Hashem on a stone floor				
		Not planting a tree in the שָׂמֵחַ בֵּית הַמִּקְדָּשׁ				
<b>26</b> אֲבֹוד עֲבוֹדָה זָרָה		Destroying avodah zarah and anything used in its service				
		Not benefitting from avodah zarah or something used in its service				
<b>27</b> שְׁלָא לִיהְנוֹת מִשְׁבֹּזָה זָרָה		Not benefitting from the ornaments of avodah zarah				

Unit	Mitzvah	Mitzva Translation	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
<b>28</b> הַקְרָבָה לִשְׂנָצֵי עֲבוֹדָה זָרָה		Not making a treaty with non-Jews who serve avodah zarah				
<b>29</b> תֶּלֶיכָה בְּחִקּוֹת הָרָם		Not being gracious to people who serve avodah zarah				
		Not allowing someone who serves avodah zarah to live in Eretz Yisrael				
<b>30</b> תְּרוּמָה לִתְרֻמָּה						
		Do not do anything because of a sign				
			Do not use astrology to make decisions			
				Do not do Ov magic		
					Do not do Yidoni magic	
					Do not do anything to see what will happen in the present or future	
						Do not change anything through witchcraft
						Do not say incantations while doing an action
						Do not ask an Ov for advice
						Do not ask a Yidoni for advice
						Do not do actions in order to talk with a dead person

Unit	Mitzva	Mitzva Translation	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
<b>31</b> לֹא תַלְוֵה		Do not shave the hair on the side of the head				
		Do not destroy any of the five parts of the beard				
<b>32</b> לֹא תִּבְשֶׂש		A woman must not wear what a man wears				
		A man must not wear what a woman wears				
<b>33</b> גָּזָרָה קְרָנָה		Not tattooing your skin				
		Not cutting yourself like those who serve avodah zarah				
<b>34</b> תְּשׁוּבָה		Not making a bald spot on your head to mourn				
		Confessing and regretting your aveiros before Hashem, and deciding not to do them again				
<b>35</b> תְּאִירָה קְרָנָה שְׁמָעָה		Saying Shema in the morning and evening				
<b>36</b> תְּפִלָּה		Davening to Hashem				

Unit	Mitzvah	Mitzva Translation	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
<b>37</b> ברכת כהנים		The Kohanim blessing B'nei Yisrael every day				
<b>38</b> תפילין		Tefillin of the head				
<b>39</b> זהב		Tefillin of the hand				
<b>40</b> ספר תורה		The Mitzvah of mezuzah				
<b>41</b> מציצית		Each Jewish man must write a Sefer Torah				
<b>42</b> ברכת המן		The king must write a second Sefer Torah for himself				
<b>43</b> ברכות		The mitzvah of tzitzis				
<b>44</b> טיעת ידים		Saying Birkas Hamazon (Blessing Hashem after eating bread)				
<b>45</b> טילה		The mitzvah to bless Hashem				
		Washing your hands				
		The mitzvah of bris milah				

# 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 1

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### 1. Match the translation of the mitzvah to its Hebrew name.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a) To know the oneness of Hashem                         | d) <i>ליידע שיש שם אלוקה</i>           |
| b) To know that there is a G-d                           | e) <i>שלא יעלה במחשבה שיש שם אלוקה</i> |
| c) Not to think that there is a G-d<br>other than Hashem | f) <i>זולתי ד'</i><br><i>לייחדו</i>    |

### 2. Correct or incorrect:

The Hebrew phrase *לייחדו* מוצאה is not done with an action.

### 3. Who is forbidden from believing in any other god?

- |                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
| a) Men and women | c) Both of the above |
| b) Non-Jews      |                      |

### 4. One who says that there is no Hashem:

- |                                   |                      |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| a) Loses his portion in Olam Haba | c) Both of the above |
| b) Is considered a min            | d) None of the above |

### 5. **לֹא שָׁאֵן בּוֹ מְעַשָּׂה**:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a) Is an aveirah that is generally<br>not punishable by Beis Din | c) Is an aveirah that causes one to<br>lose their portion in Olam Haba |
| b) Is an aveirah that has no action                              | d) A and B   |



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### PRACTICE QUESTIONS



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- 6. Which statement is correct?**
- a) The mitzvah of believing in Hashem is the basis for all mitzvos
  - b) The mitzvah of believing in Hashem is a **מצוֹה שְׁבָמַחֲשָׁבָה**
  - c) The mitzvah of believing in Hashem is one of the mitzvos temidiyos
  - d) All of the above
- 7. Correct or incorrect:**
- Part of the mitzvah to believe in Hashem is to believe that Hashem is in charge of the world, and that we have to keep all His mitzvos.
- 8. Which mitzvah is a **לְאוֹ שָׁאֵן בּוֹ מִעֵשָׂה**?**
- ליידע שיש שם אלוקה (a) **לייחדו**
  - שאלא יעלה במחשבה שיש שם אלוקה (b) **זולתי ד'**
  - c) All of the above
  - d) All of the above
- 9. What do the words "שבע מצוות בני נח" refer to?**
- a) The seven sons of Noach
  - b) The seven commandments given to Noach to have sons
  - c) The seven commandments that all people are required to keep
  - d) The seven times Noach's sons are mentioned in the Torah
- 10. One who believes in Hashem's existence, and that He is the only G-d, is **מצווה מקיים** (fulfills) how many **מצוות**?**
- a) One עשה
  - b) Two עשה
  - c) Two and one עשה לא תעשה
  - d) Two and two עשה לא תעשה

## UNIT 2

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- 1. Which of the following options is incorrect? The mitzvah to love Hashem must be fulfilled:**
- a) At all times
  - b) Only when you're happy
  - c) Even when things don't seem good
  - d) By all people
- 2. From which word or words in the passuk do we learn that we must love Hashem, no matter what is going on in our personal lives?**
- a) **ובכל לבך**—with all your heart
  - b) **ובכל נפשך**—and with all your soul
  - c) **ובכל מאדך**—and with all your abilities
  - d) All of the above

**3. Which of the following statements is correct.**

- a) All that Hashem does is for the good
- b) You shall love Hashem with all your measures
- c) Sometimes people are in pain in order to help them get rid of their aveiros and become closer to Hashem
- d) All of the above are correct



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## UNIT 3

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**1. The mitzvah to fear Hashem:**

- a) Only prevents a person from doing עבירות (Transgressions)
- b) Is a mitzvah that only applies under certain circumstances
- c) Includes that even positive mitzvos should be done with fear and respect
- d) B and C

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

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## UNIT 4

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**1. Which of the following is not one of the three עבירות?**

- a) גילוי עריות (Nudity)
- b) עבודה זרה (Idolatry)
- c) שפיכת דמים (Murder)
- d) Working on שבת (Shabbat)

**2. Correct or incorrect:**

One who acts in a way that brings shame to Hashem's name, חס ושלום, has transgressed one נזוצה עשה and one לא תעשה עשה.

**1. The rule of יחרג ואל יעבור applies:**

- a) For the three עבירות (Transgressions)
- b) If one is being forced to do any עבירה, just to go against Hashem, in public
- c) For any עבירה, under any circumstance
- d) A and B

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## UNIT 5

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**3. Which of the following may be erased?**

- a) The letters "י" and "ה" of Hashem's name
- b) The letters written before the name of Hashem
- c) The letters written after the name of Hashem
- d) B and C



## Study Guide

### PRACTICE QUESTIONS

4. Is one of the names of Hashem that cannot be erased?
  - a) Yes
  - b) No
  - c) According to some opinions
5. What is the punishment for destroying part of a shul in order to fix it?
  - a) מליקות (Malikot)
  - b) קרת (Karet)
  - c) Both of the above
  - d) None of the above
6. Correct or Incorrect

The question asks if not to destroy a shul is included in the category of not to abdicate from things that are mentioned above them in the Torah.

## UNIT 6

1. To become a נביה one must:
  - a) Be in constant control of his הרע
  - b) Fast
  - c) Know the secrets of the Torah
  - d) A and C
2. What is the punishment for testing a נביה?
  - a) מליקות (Malikot)
  - b) מיתה בידי שפדים (Death at the hands of the wicked)
  - c) There is no punishment
3. How does a נביה receive his message from Hashem?
  - a) With words
  - b) In the form of a vision
  - c) Both of the above

## UNIT 7

1. What do we see from the story of Yona and Ninveh?
  - a) That Hashem is רחום
  - b) That Hashem is חנון
  - c) That Hashem is ארך אפים
  - d) That Hashem is רב חסד
2. What do we see from the fact that Hashem tips the scale of our actions to the good side, when we have an equal amount of mitzvos and aveiros?
  - a) That Hashem is רחום
  - b) That Hashem is חנון
  - c) That Hashem is ארך אפים
  - d) That Hashem is רב חסד

## UNIT 8

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### 1. Correct or incorrect:

Eating together with תלמידי חכמים is one of the ways we can connect to them.

### 2. To whom does the mitzvah of החברה והדביקה apply?

- a) Men
- b) Women
- c) Both of the above



*Study Guide*

## UNIT 9

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### 1. How can one do כלה?

- a) By helping the chassan and kallah pay for the wedding
- b) By davening for the chassan and kallah
- c) By visiting the chassan and kallah
- d) B and C

### 2. How can one do ביקר חולים?

- a) By helping to pay the sick person's bills
- b) By davening for the sick person
- c) By visiting the sick person
- d) B and C

### 1. How many specific מצאות are included in מצות ישראל?

- a) 3
- b) 4
- c) 5
- d) 6

## UNIT 10

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### 3. When showing love to a גור, how many mitzvos are fulfilled?

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

### 4. Which of the following is included in אהבת הגר?

- a) Not reminding a גור of his past
- b) Not making fun of a גור
- c) Both of the above

### 5. Correct or incorrect:

One who speaks badly about a Jew in front of a גור has transgressed the mitzvah of אהבת הגר.

## PRACTICE QUESTIONS



## Study Guide

### PRACTICE QUESTIONS

## UNIT 11

#### 1. When rebuking somebody, you should:

- a) Make sure that you do not do the same עבירה that you are rebuking the person for
- b) Tell the person exactly what was done wrong
- c) Make sure the person knows you are rebuking him, not to be mean, but in order to help him do teshuvah
- d) All of the above

#### 2. When should you rebuke someone, even if you are being ignored?

- a) If you are telling the person about something bad that he did to you, and he is angry and ignoring you
- b) If the person is doing an aveirah that is stated clearly in the Torah, and he is doing it in private
- c) Both of the above
- d) None of the above

#### 3. One who embarrasses another person:

- a) Receives מליקות
- b) Is chayav מיתה בידיו שפויים
- c) Has no portion in Olam Haba

#### 4. Yes or No?

Is there ever a time that one who sees another person doing an aveirah should not rebuke the person at all?

## UNIT 12

#### 1. Who needs to be treated with special sensitivity?

- a) An orphan who is married and can take care of himself
- b) A rich orphan
- c) Both of the above

#### 2. Correct or Incorrect

One who is שלא לענות יתום ואלמנה of מצוה on the עזקה is punished with מליקות.

#### 3. Shla la-unot yatom v'almenah includes:

- a) Not hurting them through speech
- b) Taking care of everything they need, even more than you would do for yourself
- c) Making sure they have a home to live in
- d) All of the above

## UNIT 13

1. Hinting to someone that you know something bad about another person is:

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| רכילות (a)       | מציא שם רע (d) |
| לשון הרע (b)     | MITTED (e)     |
| אבק לשון הרע (c) |                |

2. Which of the following is **לשון הרע**?

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Saying something bad about another person, to hurt them (a)                                | Both of the above (c)  |
| Saying something bad about another person when the person will never find out about it (b) | Option C, and saying something good about another person, to hurt them (d) |

3. Correct or incorrect:

It is permitted to share true negative information about someone to an employer if it relates to hiring that person.



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PRACTICE QUESTIONS

## UNIT 14

1. **שלא לנטר ראותך** has transgressed:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| When he treats <b>וְיַעֲשֵׂה</b> in the same negative way in which <b>ראותך</b> treated him (a)                | When <b>וְיַעֲשֵׂה</b> treated him in a positive way and he treats <b>וְיַעֲשֵׂה</b> in a positive way (c)   |
| When he treats <b>וְיַעֲשֵׂה</b> in a negative way, even though <b>ראותך</b> treated him in a positive way (b) | When he treats <b>וְיַעֲשֵׂה</b> in a positive way, despite the negative way in which <b>ראותך</b> treated him, and he says "I am being nice to you even though you were mean to me" (d) |

2. **שלא לנתק ראותך** has transgressed:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| When he treats <b>וְיַעֲשֵׂה</b> in the same negative way in which <b>ראותך</b> treated him (a)                | When <b>וְיַעֲשֵׂה</b> treated him in a positive way and he treats <b>וְיַעֲשֵׂה</b> in a positive way (c)  |
| When he treats <b>וְיַעֲשֵׂה</b> in a negative way, even though <b>ראותך</b> treated him in a positive way (b) | When he treats <b>וְיַעֲשֵׂה</b> in a positive way despite the negative way in which <b>ראותך</b> treated him, and he says "I am being nice to you even though you were mean to me" (d) |

3. Correct or incorrect:

One who bears a grudge against a non-Jew has not violated the **לא לנטר**.



## Study Guide

### PRACTICE QUESTIONS

- 
- 1. To whom must one teach Torah?**
- a) Only his son
  - b) Only his grandson
  - c) Everyone he possibly can
  - d) None of the above
- 2. Who is exempt from learning Torah?**
- a) One who is extremely rich
  - b) One who is extremely poor
  - c) One who is crippled
  - d) Nobody
- 3. One who learns Mishnah and Gemarah has learned how many parts of what he should learn every day?**
- a) 1
  - b) 2
  - c) 3
- 4. What is compared to planting grain but not harvesting it?**
- a) Learning אחד שחרית ופרק אחד ערבית
  - b) Not learning אחד שחרית ופרק אחד ערבית
  - c) Learning and not reviewing
  - d) Learning without making the brachos beforehand

**5. Correct or incorrect:**

The first brachah said before learning תורה is thanking Hashem for choosing us to be the lucky nation to receive the תורה.

## UNIT 16

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- 1. Correct or incorrect:**  
Giving respect is not limited to one's teachers.
- 2. When must you stand for a תלמיד חכם?**
- a) From when you can see the תלמיד חכם, until he is no longer in sight
  - b) From when you can see the תלמיד חכם, until he passes four אמות of you
  - c) From when the תלמיד חכם passes within four אמות of you, until he passes
  - d) From when you can see the תלמיד חכם, until he passes four אמות of you
- 3. Yes or No?**  
Do you have to stand up for a תלמיד חכם if you are at work?

## UNIT 17

### 1. Correct or incorrect:

שלא לתרור אחר מוחשבת הלב of מצוה because it is a מעשה וראית העינים לאו שאין בו

### 2. What is the punishment for thinking about avodah zarah?

- a) סקיללה
- b) מלכות
- c) מפטת מרדחות
- d) No punishment

### 3. Correct or incorrect:

It is forbidden to think thoughts that question the truthfulness of Torah.



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PRACTICE QUESTIONS

## UNIT 18

### 1. Which of the following is punished with סקיללה?

- a) A person who uses one of the seven names of Hashem that may not be erased to "bless" the name י-ה-ה-
- b) A person who uses one of the seven names of Hashem that may not be erased to "bless" the name א-ד-נ-י
- c) Both of the above
- d) A person who uses one of the seven names of Hashem that may not be erased to "bless" any of the names of Hashem that may not be erased

## UNIT 19

### 1. Which of the following is forbidden?

- a) Picking up a brick and saying, "This is my G-d"
- b) Dancing in front of an idol that is usually worshipped by offering sacrifices
- c) Both of the above

### 2. One receives סקיללה for:

- a) Dancing in front of an idol that is usually worshipped by dancing in front of it
- b) Burning a garment as a present to an idol
- c) Both of the above
- d) Option C, and one who worships מולך

### 3. One receives חטא for:

- a) Serving avodah zarah (on purpose) without witnesses
- b) Serving avodah zarah (on purpose) without being warned
- c) Both of the above



## Study Guide

### PRACTICE QUESTIONS

4. The punishment for worshipping תולך is only given if:
- a) The child was passed through the fire headfirst
  - b) The father sacrifices all of his children
  - c) Both of the above
  - d) The child is given to the priest before being passed through the fire

## UNIT 20

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1. How would Hashem reveal himself to the נביאים?
- a) In the form of a מלאך
  - b) In the form of a man
  - c) In the form of the sun
  - d) We do not know
2. How many עותר לאיין is one if he makes an idol for a non-Jew?
- a) 0
  - b) 1
  - c) 2
  - d) 3
3. How many עותר לאיין is one if he makes an image of the sun for decoration?
- a) 0
  - b) 1
  - c) 2
  - d) 3
4. How many עותר לאיין is one if he makes an image of the sun as an idol for himself?
- a) 0
  - b) 1
  - c) 2
  - d) 3
5. What is forbidden to create in three dimensions?
- a) The sun
  - b) The moon
  - c) A person
  - d) All of the above
  - e) A and B

## UNIT 21

---

1. What punishment does a מדיה receive?
- a) סקיליה
  - b) חנק
  - c) Death by sword
2. What punishment is given to the members of an עיר הנדחת who served עבודת זורה?
- a) סקיליה
  - b) חנק
  - c) Death by sword
3. The rule שלא להדייח בני ישראל אחר עבודת זורה of לאו applies:
- a) Only in ארץ ישראל
  - b) Only in הארץ
  - c) Only in a city that can become an עיר הנדחת
  - d) Everywhere

4. In a city where only some of the people served זרה, but not most of them, the people who served זרה are punished with:
- a) סקיללה
  - b) חנק
  - c) Death by sword
5. In order for a city to become an מדיין, the city must:
- a) Convince at least 100 people from the city
  - b) Convince most of the city
  - c) Convince most of the שבט
  - d) A and B
  - e) A and C
6. In order for a city to become an מדיין, the city must:
- a) Be from the same שבט as the people they influenced
  - b) Be from the same city as the people they influenced
  - c) Not include themselves when convincing the people
  - d) A and B
7. What would happen to the people of an עיר הנדחת who did not serve זרה (this question is NOT referring to the wives and children of the idol worshippers)?
- a) They were killed with the rest of the city
  - b) Their belongings were burned with the rest of the city
  - c) Both of the above
  - d) None of the above



## Study Guide

### PRACTICE QUESTIONS

## UNIT 22

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### 1. Correct or incorrect:

A מסית and a מדייח are only punished if they actually convinced people to serve זרה.

### 2. In order to punish a מסית:

- a) He does not have to be warned
- b) One may ask him to do the עבירה again in front of more people
- c) One may ask him to do the עבירה again with witnesses hiding nearby
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above

### 3. What is the punishment for a מסית?

- a) סקיללה
- b) חנק
- c) Death by sword

### 4. Correct or incorrect:

A מסית who holds back evidence that Yedahves the guilt of the לאי, has transgressed a לאי.



## Study Guide

### PRACTICE QUESTIONS

#### 5. Correct or incorrect:

מְלָקֶת מִסְיָה who gives evidence in support of the receives.

#### 6. How many is the musas if he loves a misyah?

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) 2
- d) 3
- e) 5

## UNIT 23

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#### 1. The mitzvah of appies: שלא לשמע ממתנה בשם עבודה זרה

- a) Always, everywhere
- b) Only to Beis Din
- c) To everybody, but only in ארץ ישראל
- d) Always, but only in ארץ ישראל

#### 2. One may not say a נבואה in the name of עבודה זרה:

- a) To serve זרה
- b) To do any עבודה
- c) To do a mitzvah
- d) All of the above

#### 3. What is the punishment for a false נביא of Hashem?

- a) סקיליה
- b) חטא
- c) Death by sword

#### 4. What is the punishment for a "נבי" of עבודה זרה?

- a) סקיליה
- b) חטא
- c) Death by sword

## UNIT 24

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#### 1. Correct or incorrect:

You may make a Yediahmise to a non-Jew in the name of an that עבודה זרה you do not believe in.

#### 2. Correct or incorrect:

It is forbidden to make a non-Jew swear in the name of an avodah zarah.

#### 3. What is the punishment for swearing in the name of עבודה זרה?

- a) סקיליה
- b) חטא
- c) מלכות
- d) None of the above

## UNIT 25

### 1. Which of the following Mitzvos applies everywhere?

- שלא להקם מזבחה (a) שלא לפסעת אילן במקדש (c)  
שלא נשתחווה על אבן משכית אפיקו (b) All of the above  
לשם (d)

### 2. Correct or incorrect:

It is permitted to plant a tree in the place of **עזה** to make the place look nice.

### 3. Which of the following is forbidden?

- a) Building a **מזבחה** to serve Hashem (c) Bowing one's head and knees  
b) Bowing down to Hashem on a while standing on a stone floor  
man-made brick floor (d) All of the above

### 4. Correct or incorrect:

Bowing down on an **אבן משכית** was often done to serve  **עבודה זרה**.



## Study Guide

### PRACTICE QUESTIONS

## UNIT 26

### 1. When is there an obligation to search for **עבודה זרה** in order to destroy it?

- a) Everywhere, always (a) In Israel, when there is a Jewish government  
a) **ארץ ישראל**, always (a) Everywhere, when there is a Jewish government in Israel  
ארץ ישראל

### 2. Correct or incorrect:

A building in which **עבודה זרה** is served must be destroyed

### 3. Which of the following must be destroyed by burning?

- a) Idols of stone (c) Idols of wood  
b) Idols of silver (d) All of the above

## UNIT 27

### 1. When is it permitted to benefit from the **עבודה זרה** of a Jew?

- a) If he said that he does not believe in it anymore (c) Never  
b) If he plans on breaking it (d) A and B

### 2. Which of the following is **מותר בהנאה**?

- a) Jewelry that was used to decorate an **עוזה זרה** mountain (c) An egg that was set up in order to be served as an **עבודה זרה**  
b) An **עוזה זרה** mountain (d) A and B



## Study Guide

### PRACTICE QUESTIONS

- 1. Which of the following is permitted to be rented, in ארץ ישראל, to a non-Jew who serves עבודה זרה (even miderabanan)?**  
a) A house to be used for storing objects      c) A field  
b) A house to live in                                  d) None of the above
  
- 2. If you know a non-Jew who serves עבודה זרה, you may:**  
a) Sell him land in ארץ ישראל      d) All of the above  
b) Compliment him                                    e) None of the above  
c) Give him a present
  
- 3. Which of the following is not included in the law of "לא תחנמם לאו"?**  
a) Do not like them (לן)      c) Do not let them rest in Eretz Yisrael ('חני')  
b) Do not pray for them (תחנה)      d) Do not give them a free gift (חנם)
  
- 4. In order to make a peace treaty with a nation that serves עבודה זרה, the people must:**  
a) Accept to convert and keep the מצוות 613      b) Only accept to stop serving עבודה זרה  
b) Accept to keep the שבע מצוות בני נח

**5. Correct or incorrect:**

One of the conditions that the people of a nation serving עבודה זרה must accept, if they want to make a peace treaty with us, is that nobody from their nation will be in a position of authority.

**6. Correct or incorrect:**

ארץ ישראל may wear שבע מצוות בני נח may live in our country.

## UNIT 29

**1. What does לא ללכת בחוקות הגויים include:**

- a) Not going to a non-Jewish judge      c) Not cutting one's hair in a non-Jewish style
- b) Not following non-Jewish laws

**2. Correct or incorrect:**

לא ללכת בחוקות in the winter is included in the laws of the gentiles.



## Study Guide

### PRACTICE QUESTIONS

#### 3. Which of the following is permitted?

- a) Building a shul in the same design as a non-Jewish courthouse
- c) Both of the above
- b) Building a business in the same design as a non-Jewish business
- d) Option C, and building a house in the same design as a non-Jewish house of worship

#### 4. What is the punishment for transgressing שלא לילכת בחוקות הגויים?

- a) No punishment
- c) פְּרַת (Frat)
- b) מלכות (Malkot)
- d) מִפְּתָמָת מִרְדָּת (Mitpat Mirdat)

## UNIT 30

#### 1. One of the ways of performing אוב is by taking the skull of a(n):

- a) Human
- c) Bird
- b) Animal
- d) Any of the above

#### 2. Correct or incorrect:

One who asks the advice of a ידועני magician, but does not follow what they say, does not receive a punishment.

#### 3. Falling into a trance is part of:

- a) ידועני
- c) Both of the above
- b) קוסם
- d) Option C, and דורש אל המתים (Dorsh Al hametim)

#### 4. ידועני:

- a) Is done with the bone of a bird
- c) Both of the above
- b) Is when one gets answers from a dead person
- d) None of the above

#### 5. What is the punishment for someone who does an action because of a "sign?"

- a) סקילה (Skikila)
- c) מִפְּתָמָת מִרְדָּת (Mitpat Mirdat)
- b) מלכות (Malkot)
- d) No punishment

#### 6. By each of the following, write the name of the type of person who does that particular thing:

- \_\_\_\_\_ Speaking gibberish words to stop a person from getting hurt
- \_\_\_\_\_ Changing what people smell
- \_\_\_\_\_ Telling the future
- \_\_\_\_\_ Predicting which days are good based on the stars
- \_\_\_\_\_ Doing tricks through fast hand movements
- \_\_\_\_\_ Burning spices



## Study Guide

### PRACTICE QUESTIONS

#### 7. Which of the following is חייב מלכות?

- a) Certain types of מכשף c) מעון A
- b) A who does not do an action d) All of the above

#### 8. Correct or incorrect:

One who asks a קוסם for advice is punished with בפט מרדות.

## UNIT 31

#### 1. A woman may:

- a) Cut her own peyos c) Cut the peyos of a boy
- b) Cut the peyos of a man d) A and C

#### 2. Who is חייב מלכות for shaving a (man's) beard?

- a) The barber and the one receiving the haircut c) The barber, and also the one receiving the haircut, if he helps the barber in some way
- b) Only the one receiving the haircut

#### 3. Correct or incorrect:

One who gets his peyos cut off without actively doing anything has transgressed שלא להקיף פאתי הראש.

#### 4. Regarding what are there different opinions?

- a) How many corners of the beard may not be destroyed c) If shaving the beard with a razor is אסור מזורייתא
- b) Exactly where the corners of the beard are d) B and C

## UNIT 32

#### 1. A man who uses a razor to remove the hair from his body in those countries where only women do so:

- a) Is חייב מלכות c) Has transgressed an עבירה but is not punished
- b) Is בפט מרדות d) Has not transgressed an עבירה

#### 2. Men are not allowed to grow their hair long:

- a) Because it makes them look like women c) Both of the above
- b) To avoid copying the ways of non-Jews d) Option C, but it is only forbidden in the countries where only women do so



## Study Guide

### PRACTICE QUESTIONS

#### 3. A woman may not:

- a) Carry a weapon
- b) Pluck out white hairs
- c) Both of the above
- d) Option C, and cut her hair short, as men do

## UNIT 33

---

#### 1. Which of the following applies to women?

- |                                 |                       |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| שלא נכתב בברונו כתובות קעקע     | שלא לעשות קרחה על מות |
| שלא להתגוזד כמו עובדי עבודה זרה | d) All of the above   |

#### 2. It is אסור to make a tattoo only if the tattoo is:

- |                        |              |
|------------------------|--------------|
| a) The size of a gris  | c) Permanent |
| b) A picture—not words | d) A and C   |

#### 3. One who cuts himself, making himself bleed, for עבודה זרה, is חייב מלכות if:

- |                              |                          |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) He did it by hand         | c) He did it with a tool |
| b) He did it with a chemical | d) All of the above      |

#### 4. Correct or incorrect:

One who, out of sadness, makes a tiny cut that bleeds is חייב מלכות.

#### 5. Who would a person get five sets of מלכות?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a) If he made five bald spots to mourn five different people, at five different times (a total of twenty-five bald spots), with one warning | b) If he made one bald spot to mourn five different people, with one warning            |
|   | c) if he made five bald spots to mourn one person, at the same time, with five warnings |

## UNIT 34

---

#### 1. Which of the following is NOT one of the steps of תשובה?

- |          |   |
|----------|---|
| a) חרטה  | c) קבלה   |
| b) ויזדי | d) Each one of the above options is one of the steps of תשובה |

#### 2. What is the real test of תשובה?

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a) If a person cries for his עבירה                       | c) If the chance to do that עבירה does come up again and he doesn't do it |
| b) If the chance to do that עבירה does not come up again | d) If a person gets punished in this world for that עבירה                 |



## Study Guide

### PRACTICE QUESTIONS

#### 3. Correct or incorrect:

One who hurt someone else must first ask forgiveness from that person before Hashem will accept his teshuba.

## UNIT 35

#### 1. Which of the following is not (clearly) spoken about in קריית שמע?

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| a) תפילה | c) ציצית |
| b) שבת   | d) מצוה  |

#### 2. Which parsha talks about יציאת מצרים?

- |               |                               |
|---------------|-------------------------------|
| a) The first  | c) The third                  |
| b) The second | d) It is not mentioned in שמע |

#### 3. Until when can the day שמע be recited?

- |                             |           |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| a) Three hours into the day | c) Midday |
| b) Four hours into the day  | d) Sunset |

#### 4. Women aren't obligated in any:

- |                          |                                 |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| מצוות עשה שאין הזמן גרמה | c) מצווה לא תעשה שאין הזמן גרמה |
| מצוות עשה שהזמן גרמה     | d) מצווה לא תעשה שהזמן גרמה     |

#### 5. How many brachos do we say before and after קריית שמע?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a) In the morning, one before and two after; in the evening, two before and two after | c) In the morning, two before and two after; in the evening, one before and two after |
| b) In the morning, two before and one after; in the evening, two before and two after | d) In the morning, two before and two after; in the evening, two before and one after |

## UNIT 36

#### 1. The ברכה of ולמשינים:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a) Was added by עזרא הסופר and the חכמים who were with him | c) Was added before Pesukei D'zimrah was added to the davening |
| b) Was added in the time of the גמרא                       | d) A and C   |

#### 2. Correct or incorrect:

We daven the same amount of תפילות on שבת as on ר.אש החושן.

- 3. One who did not daven שחרית before the fourth hour of the day, but it is still before midday:**
- a) Should daven שחרית then
  - b) Should daven מנחה twice, if it happened by accident
  - c) Should daven מנחה twice, even if it was on purpose
  - d) It's too late to make it up
- 4. Until what time should תומך be said?**
- a) Midday
  - b) A half hour after midday
  - c) The seventh hour of the day
  - d) The eighth hour of the day
- 5. If there is no water close by, up to how far does one have to walk to wash his hands before davening?**
- a) One מיל
  - b) Two מיל
  - c) Three מיל
  - d) Four מיל
- 6. One should not daven near:**
- a) Garbage
  - b) Something very dirty
  - c) Both of the above
  - d) Option C, and something that smells bad
- 7. Why do we daven with our feet together?**
- a) To show that we are giving ourselves over to Hashem
  - b) So we shouldn't get distracted
  - c) To look like the מלאכים
  - d) A and C

**8. Correct or incorrect:**

One should not daven on שטונה עשרה on a raised surface.

- 9. When does the rest amongst בון שכינה?**
- Aidan
- a) Always
  - b) Only when they are davening
  - c) Only when they are learning
  - d) Only when they are doing any mitzvah

## UNIT 37

---

- 1. Nowadays, during ברכת כהנים, the Kohen should:**
- a) Have his hands at shoulder height
  - b) Spread out his fingers
  - c) Both of the above
  - d) Option C, and have his left hand slightly higher than the right



## Study Guide

### PRACTICE QUESTIONS



## Study Guide

### PRACTICE QUESTIONS

2. **Outside of אֶרְצֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל, by which does the Cohenim say חָנָן during the repetition of חָנָן?**

- a) Every מנהה and שחרית
- b) Every שחרית, and מנהה of Rosh Chodesh
- c) Every מנהה, and שחרית of Yom Tov
- d) Every שחרית, and מנהה of fast days

3. **In the בֵּית הַמִּקְדָּשׁ, what would the people say after ברכת כהנים?**

- a) ברוך הוא וברוך שמו
- b) אמן
- c) They would repeat the ברכה
- d) A certain passuk

4. **Which of the following is not one of the requirements for ברכת כהנים?**

- a) מיום
- b) שניים
- c) עבירה
- d) All of the above are requirements for ברכת כהנים

5. **How many requirements are there for ברכת כהנים?**

- a) Five
- b) Six
- c) Seven
- d) Nine

6. **Correct or incorrect:**

ברכת כהנים רבעית of wine cannot give.

## UNIT 38

1. **Correct or incorrect:**

פרשות תפילה של ראש has four.

2. **A kosher animal must be used for:**

- a) גידים
- b) The hair that ties the scroll
- c) Both of the above
- d) Option C, and for the scrolls

3. **Which of the following does not have to be black?**

- a) The straps
- b) The boxes
- c) The ink
- d) None of the above

4. **What must be perfectly square?**

- a) The boxes
- b) The stitches
- c) Both of the above
- d) Option C, and the מעברתא

**5. The תפילין is tied on:**

- a) The right arm between the elbow and shoulder, facing inwards
- b) The right arm between the elbow and shoulder, facing outwards
- c) The left arm between the elbow and shoulder, facing inwards
- d) The left arm between the elbow and shoulder, facing outwards

**6. From when can the תפילין be worn?**

- a) Dawn
- b) When it is light enough to recognize a friend in the distance
- c) When it is light enough to recognize a friend up close
- d) Sunrise

**7. Correct or incorrect:**

ברוך... להניח תפיליןosi תפילין של יד on the ברכה.

## UNIT 39

---

**1. How many parshiyos are written in the מזוזה?**

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

**2. Correct or incorrect:**

ספר תורה must be written on one piece of parchment, like a ס. ספר תורה must be written on one piece of parchment, like a ס.

**3. Correct or incorrect:**

ספר תורה must be written כסדרן, as opposed to a ס. ספר תורה must be written כסדרן, as opposed to a ס.

**4. Which of the following are חייב to have a מזוזה?**

- a) A shul
- b) A closet four cubits by four אמות
- c) A barn
- d) All of the above

**5. The מזוזה is placed on a doorway:**

- a) On the right side of one exiting the room
- b) Before making the ברכה
- c) Only if there is some material attached to the doorposts
- d) A and B

**6. Correct or incorrect:**

מצוות מזוזה applies to all people.



*Study Guide*

PRACTICE QUESTIONS



## Study Guide

### PRACTICE QUESTIONS

## UNIT 40

---

- 1. One has fulfilled the mitzvah of writing a ספר תורה by:**
  - a) Hiring a סופר to write it
  - b) Buying a ספר תורה
  - c) Both of the above
  - d) None of the above
  
- 2. A פרשה סתומה:**
  - a) Starts in the beginning of a line
  - b) Starts in the middle of a line
  - c) Finishes in middle of a line, and the next parsha starts on the next line
  - d) Finishes in middle of a line, and the next parsha starts on the same line
  
- 1. What is sirtut?**
  - a) The ink used for writing a ספר תורה
  - b) The lines etched on the parchment
  - c) The handwriting a תורה is written in
  - d) The parchment a תורה is written on
  
- 2. Correct or incorrect:**

Today the mitzvah of writing a ספר תורה can be fulfilled by writing a גמרא.
  
- 3. A king must:**
  - a) Write two ספרי תורה
  - b) Have a ספר תורה with him at all times
  - c) Write a ספר תורה for his sons
  - d) A and B
  
- 4. The mitzvah to write a ספר תורה applies:**
  - a) At all times
  - b) In all places
  - c) Both of the above
  - d) Both of the above, and to all people

## UNIT 41

---

- 1. A בגד made of cotton is kosher if the ציצית are:**
  - a) Made of cotton
  - b) Made of wool
  - c) Both of the above
  - d) Option C, and are ten גודلين long
  
- 2. Which string was dyed with תכלת?**
  - a) The שнש
  - b) Any string except for the שנש
  - c) Any string
  - d) The שנש and another one

- ### 3. How many sets of חוליות are there?



4. Which part of preparing the **ציצית** must be done **לשם**?

- a) Spinning the threads
  - b) Twisting the threads
  - c) Dying the threads
  - d) All of the above

### 5. Correct or incorrect:

ציצית so ברכה when making the ציצית.

#### **6. Before putting on the ציצית, one should:**

- a) Check the strings to make sure they are not tangled
  - b) Check the strings to make sure they are not ripped
  - c) Both of the above
  - d) Option C, and separate the strings



# *Study Guide*

## PRACTICE QUESTIONS

UNIT 42

**1. Bread made from which of the following will necessitate bentching afterward?**

- a) Barley
  - b) Spelt
  - c) Both of the above
  - d) Option C, and oats

## 2. Correct or incorrect:

כזיתים one has to bentch if he ate at least two mandatory.

3. By each of the following, write which ברכה it is a part of (either נודה, בונח, ירושלים or היטוב והמתיב)?

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ Asking Hashem that we shouldn't need favors from other people
  - b) \_\_\_\_\_ Asking for משיח
  - c) \_\_\_\_\_ Thanking Hashem for the mitzvah of מילה
  - d) \_\_\_\_\_ Thanking Hashem for giving us what we need to live
  - e) \_\_\_\_\_ ועל הנסائم
  - f) \_\_\_\_\_ רצאה
  - g) \_\_\_\_\_ Asking Hashem that we always have enough food
  - h) \_\_\_\_\_ ארץ ישראל Praising
  - i) \_\_\_\_\_ Thanking our hosts for the meal
  - j) \_\_\_\_\_ Asking Hashem for the rebuilding of the בית המקדש
  - k) \_\_\_\_\_ Thanking Hashem for the mitzvah of learning תורה ויבוא
  - l) \_\_\_\_\_ עולה ויבוא



## Study Guide

### PRACTICE QUESTIONS

**1. Correct or incorrect:**

On a weekday, על נחרות בבל is said before bentching.

**2. What is considered to be the place where you ate?**

- a) The same room
- c) Both of the above
- b) If you can see where you ate
- d) Option C, and in the same house

**3. Correct or incorrect:**

It takes about sixty-two minutes to walk four קילומטר.

**4. When is Hashem's name added by זימון?**

- a) When there are three or more people bentching
- c) When there are ten people and all of them are bentching
- b) When there are ten people and most of them are bentching
- d) When there is a כוס

**5. Correct or incorrect:**

כוס של ברכה is an obligation on the men who bentched to drink from the cup.

## UNIT 43

**1. What is said when one smells flowers that grow out of the ground?**

- בורא מני בשמים (a)
- בורא עצי בשמים (c)
- בורא פרחי בשמים (b)
- בורא פרי בשמים (d)

**2. What is made when one smells sweet-smelling fruit?**

- בורא מני בשמים (a)
- בורא פרי בשמים (c)
- בורא עזבי בשמים (b)
- הנותן ריח טוב בפירות (d)

**3. Which must be said in front of a מנין?**

- הטוב והמטיב (a)
- שעשה לי נסים (c)
- הગמל לחייבים טובות (b)
- None of the above (d)

**4. Correct or incorrect:**

בנורא מעשה בראשית is recited when one sees lightning.

**5. When is a ברכה recited?**

- a) When one safely crosses an ocean
- d) Option C, and when one is freed from prison
- b) When one hears thunder
- c) Both of the above

**6. How many types of brachos are there?**

- a) 3
- c) 5
- b) 4
- d) 6

**1. Correct or incorrect:**

מדברנן זו מעין שלוש ברכה.

## UNIT 44

---

**1. Before eating bread, we wash our hands like the Kohanim would wash their hands before eating:**

- a) From the korbanos
- c) ביכורים
- b) The Challah הפנים
- d) תרומה

**2. Correct or incorrect:**

עובד לעשיותן.

**3. How many liquids are there, which, if used for dipping, would require one to wash?**

- a) Six
- c) Eight
- b) Seven
- d) Nine

**4. Which of the following is not one of the liquids which, if used for dipping, would require one to wash?**

- a) Blood
- c) Milk
- b) Fruit juice
- d) Honey

**5. Correct or incorrect:**

נו ברכה is recited when one washes for foods dipped in liquids.

**6. The used for *ונטילת ידיים ב kali*:**

- a) May not have a spout on the top
- c) Option C, and it must be able to hold a לוג of water
- b) May not have holes
- d) Both of the above



*Study Guide*

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

## UNIT 45



### Study Guide

#### PRACTICE QUESTIONS

##### 1. ברית A:

- a) Must be done during the day
- c) Both of the above
- b) Must be done by a Jew who has a ברית
- d) Option C, and it must cause blood to come out

##### 2. Correct or incorrect:

The eight days start from the day the baby is born.

##### 3. What is said after the ברכה on the wine?

- a) "...על המילה" (c) "...להכניסו בבריתו של אברהם אבינו"
- b) "אשר קדש ידיד מבטל" (d) "שם שנכנס לברית..."

##### 4. Where in bentching do we add extra סעודת תפילה of the?

- a) Before bentching
- c) In the third ברכה
- b) In the second ברכה
- d) In the fourth ברכה

##### 5. Correct or incorrect:

When becoming Jewish, every גור has הפטרת זם ברית done.

##### 6. What is the punishment for not having a?

- a) Nothing (c) פירת
- b) פלקיות (d) מיתה בידי שפויים

# Answer Key

UNIT 1	UNIT 6	UNIT 13
1) A - 3 B - 1 C - 2 2) Correct 3) C 4) C 5) D 6) D 7) C 8) B 9) C 10) C	1) D 2) B 3) B	1) C 2) D 3) Correct
UNIT 2	UNIT 7	UNIT 14
1) B 2) C 3) D	1) C 2) D	1) D 2) A 3) Correct
UNIT 3	UNIT 9	UNIT 15
1) C	1) A 2) D 3) C	1) C 2) D 3) B 4) C 5) Incorrect
UNIT 4	UNIT 10	UNIT 16
1) D 2) Correct 3) D	1) B 2) C 3) Incorrect	1) Correct 2) C 3) No
UNIT 5	UNIT 11	UNIT 17
1) B 2) A 3) D 4) Correct	1) D 2) B 3) C 4) Yes	1) Correct 2) D 3) Correct
UNIT 12	UNIT 18	UNIT 19
	1) B 2) Incorrect 3) D	1) C 2) D 3) C 4) D



## Study Guide

ANSWER KEY



## Study Guide

### ANSWER KEY

<b>UNIT 20</b>	<b>UNIT 25</b>	A. חובר B. מכשף C. ידעוני, קויסם D. מעונן E. מעונן F. אוב, ידעוני
1) B 2) B 3) B 4) D 5) D	1) A 2) Incorrect 3) A 4) Correct	
	<b>UNIT 26</b>	1) C 2) Correct
<b>UNIT 21</b>	<b>UNIT 27</b>	<b>UNIT 31</b>
1) A 2) C 3) D 4) A 5) B 6) D 7) B	1) C 2) Correct 3) C	1) A 2) C 3) Correct 4) B
<b>UNIT 22</b>	<b>UNIT 28</b>	<b>UNIT 32</b>
1) Incorrect 2) D 3) A 4) Correct 5) Incorrect 6) C	1) A 2) C 3) B 4) B 5) Correct 6) Correct	1) B 2) C 3) A
<b>UNIT 23</b>	<b>UNIT 29</b>	<b>UNIT 33</b>
1) A 2) D 3) B 4) B	1) C 2) Incorrect 3) C 4) B	1) D 2) C 3) C 4) Correct 5) C
<b>UNIT 24</b>	<b>UNIT 30</b>	<b>UNIT 34</b>
1) Incorrect 2) Correct 3) C	1) A 2) Incorrect 3) C 4) A 5) B 6)	1) D 2) C 3) Correct

**UNIT 35**

- 1) B  
2) C  
3) A  
4) B  
5) B

**UNIT 36**

- 1) C  
2) Correct  
3) A  
4) C  
5) A  
6) D  
7) C  
8) Correct  
9) A

**UNIT 37**

- 1) C  
2) D  
3) D  
4) D  
5) B  
6) Correct

**UNIT 38**

- 1) Incorrect  
2) D  
3) B  
4) C  
5) C  
6) B  
7) Correct

**UNIT 39**

- 1) B  
2) Incorrect  
3) Correct  
4) B  
5) C  
6) Correct

בונה ירושלים 1

- 4) Correct  
5) C  
6) Incorrect  
7) B  
8) Incorrect

**UNIT 43**

- 1) C  
2) D  
3) B  
4) Correct  
5) D  
6) B  
7) Correct

**UNIT 41**

- 1) C  
2) A  
3) B  
4) D  
5) Correct  
6) D

**UNIT 44**

- 1) D  
2) Correct  
3) B  
4) B  
5) Correct  
6) C

**UNIT 42**

- 1) D  
2) Incorrect  
3) a. בונה ירושלים  
b. הטוב והמטיב  
c. נודה  
d. הZN  
e. נודה  
f. בונה ירושלים  
g. הZN  
h. נודה  
i. הטוב והמטיב  
j. בונה ירושלים  
k. נודה

**UNIT 45**

- 1) D  
2) Correct  
3) B  
4) D  
5) Incorrect  
6) C

***Study Guide*****ANSWER KEY**