

בס"ד

Celebrating 10 Years!



Study Guide 5784

YAHADUS BOOK 1

להשם הארץ ומלואה

Name:

School:

A PROJECT OF:



SPONSORED BY

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

לעני הרב יצחק בן הרב אליעזר צבי זאב ע"ה
צריקיד

לעני הרב אליעזר בן
הרב מרדכי ע"ה וזונר

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Welcome to the Chidon

Dear Chayol,

Welcome to the International Chidon Sefer Hamitzvos 5784!

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 יִגְעָתִי וּמִצָּצֵאתִי תִּצְלֵחַ – 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,

Welcome to the International Chidon Sefer Hamitzvos 5784!

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 your 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



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This Chidon Study Guide

This guide gives you a clear understanding of what you need to succeed.

Make sure to read it cover to cover! Here's what's inside:

- What you're responsible to know
- Tips on how to learn for the 3 test & final for each track
- Changes to the Yahadus textbooks
- Replacement sections for the book
- Study helpers:
 - Key terms
 - Spreadsheet
 - Practice questions

The History of the Chidon

LIMUD HARAMBAM

In 1984 (תשד"מ), the Rebbe instituted the Takona of Limud Harambam—that every man, woman, and child learn Rambam daily. Three cycles were established: Learn three Perakim a day over the course of one year, learn one Perek a day over the course of three years, or learn the Mitzvos in Sefer Hamitzvos, which correspond to the three-Perakim cycle. Through these cycles, a person would learn all 613 Mitzvos – כָּל הַתּוֹרָה כּוּלָּהּ.

INTERNATIONAL CHIDON

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

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

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

Below is a chart that outlines which mitzvot 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 – כָּל הַתּוֹרָה כּוּלָּהּ.

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 3 TESTS & THE FINAL

Test	Date	4 th Grade
1	Wednesday, 16 Kislev (November 29)	Units 1 - 19
2	Monday, 27 Teves (January 8)	Units 20 - 30
3	Wednesday, 5 Adar I (February 14)	Units 31 - 45
Final	Thursday, 4 Adar II (March 14)	Units 1 - 45

Please note: There is not much time to review the whole book for the final, learn the information really well for the 3 tests so it will be much easier to review for the final.

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

All Tracks Explained

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

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

IN THE BELOW CHART YOU WILL SEE THE LEARNING DIFFERENCES FOR EACH OF THE 4 TRACKS.

	1 Yesod	2 Yediah	3 Havonah	4 Iyun
Knowledge Goals	Mitzvah Boxes 86 Mitzvah	Mitzvah Boxes & Details Sections 86 Mitzvah Boxes 45 Detail Sections		
Learning Requirements	Knowing the information in the Mitzvah Boxes	Knowing the information in the Mitzvah Boxes and the Details sections.	comprehend and thoroughly understand the Mitzvah Box and Details sections.	Applying the information to other information from any unit and to situations not mentioned in the book.
Test Questions Style	Straight forward questions	Straight forward questions	Higher thinking questions	Very challenging analytical questions and brain teasers.



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What do I need to know?

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

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

The Mitzvah Boxes



MITZVAH NAMES

You do not need to know the names of Mitzvos by heart, 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.

Some Mitzvos don't have the Hebrew name in the Yahadus Book, book changes later on in this Study Guide where the Mitzvah names have been added.



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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 Yahadus Book, see the book changes later on in this Study Guide 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, Havonah & 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 some units, making it 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 26.

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

The amount of time needed to study for the each of the 3 tests & final based on your track				
	1 Yesod	2 Yediah	3 Havonah	4 Iyun
Daily Study Time	10 Minutes	20 Minutes	30 Minutes	45 Minutes
Total Study Time per Test/Final (Over Approx 37 days)	6 Hours	12.25 Hours	18.5 Hours	27.75 Hours
Total Learning Hours This Year (Over 140 days)	23.25 Hours	46.5 Hours	70 Hours	105 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.



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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 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.

- Say each word out loud.
- Fill out the icons on the accompanying spreadsheets below on page 54.
- 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 of 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 Yediah Finalist

KNOWING THE INFORMATION IN THE MITZVAH BOXES AND THE DETAILS SECTIONS.

- Say each word out loud.
- Fill out the icons on the accompanying spreadsheets below on page 54.
- 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 of 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

LEARN THE MITZVAH BOXES & DETAILS SECTION 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.
- 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 isetc.

Note: there are times that items or rules are listed but without numbering them or even mentioning the amount. It's a good idea to count them, and learn them as if it was written with the number.

- 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.



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How to study to be an Iyun Finalist

REVIEW THE INFORMATION SO WELL THAT YOU CAN APPLY IT TO OTHER UNITS ON THE TEST

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:

- To make sure that you first properly prepare 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 a post-it note 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 **לִיחָדוּ** of **מִצְוָה**

- | | |
|---|---|
| A) Is to give up one's life and not worship idols | C) Is a מִצְוָה that must actually be felt in the physical heart |
| B) Is a מִצְוָה שְׂבִיחַ שְׂבִיחַ | 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

3. 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 Three Tests

In order to get a passing average for each track, each track is calculated independently without looking at what you got on other tracks. You only pass higher track/s if you pass the lower track/s as well.

Amount of questions for each of the 3 tests, how to pass & the Rewards				
	1 Yesod	2 Yediah	3 Havonah	4 Iyun
Amount of Questions for each of the 3 tests	10	10	20	10
Passing Average Between the 3 Tests	80%	80%	80%	80%
Amount of Correct Answers Required to get a passing average between the 3 tests	24/30	24/30	48/60	24/30
Reward	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 & trip. Unlock the ability to take the Havonah final	Chidon Sweater, Gifts, 75 Prize Credits & trip. Unlock the ability to take the Iyun final

The Final

Get a passing average on all 3 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 3 tests and is marked in the same way i.e. You need to pass previous track/s in order to pass higher. You can take the final up to the track passed on the 3 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
Amount of Questions	20	20	20	20
Passing Mark	80%	80%	80%	80%
Amount of Correct Answers Required to Pass	16/20	16/20	16/20	16/20
Award	Certificate	Plaque	Plaque & Medal	Plaque, Medal & Mini Trophy



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Tips for taking your tests & Final

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

1. **Correct/Incorrect questions:** You may know the correct information, but may have a hard time understanding how to respond to the statement (after all, it's not worded as a question). In such a case, Change a correct/incorrect statement into a yes/no question.

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:

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

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

Create a chart on paper, as follows:

	Mitzvah לידע שיש שם אלוקה	Mitzvah שלא יעלה במחשבה שיש שם אלוקה זולתי ה'	Both Mitzvos
A. Is a שבמחשבה מצוה	Yes	Yes	Yes
B. Is a לאו בו מעשה שאינן בו מעשה	No	Yes	No
C. Both of the above	No	Yes	No

Test & Final Rules

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

- **Proctors 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 down your **best possible answer** 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, Put a star 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 a star next to your answer on the answer sheet, so as to alert the one marking that there is a comment for that question.



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POINTERS BASED ON THE TEST AND FINAL RULES

- 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

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



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GLOSSARY

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
אֲבָלִים	Mourners
איסור	A prohibition, or something forbidden
אמה/אמות	A measurement spanning the length of a grown person's forearm, from elbow to middle finger (pg. 411)
אסור בהנאה	Something that we are not allowed to get any benefit from
אָרוֹן	The box used to carry and bury a person who passed away
אֲשִׁירָה	Trees that are worshipped for avodah zarah
בִּטּוּל תּוֹרָה	Wasted time that could be used to learn Torah
בֵּין הַשְּׁמָשׁוֹת	The time between sunset and nightfall (pg. 402)
בֵּית דִּין	Jewish court
בֵּתֵי מִדְרָשׁ	Houses of study, where people learn Torah
גּוֹדְלִין	A measurement the length of a thumb's width
גֵּר/גֵּרִים	People who converted to Yiddishkeit
גֵּרִיס	A measurement about the size of a bean (pg. 412)
דּוֹכָן	Platform, used by Kohanim in shul and in the courtyard of the Beis Hamikdash
(מ)דְּרָבֵּן	From the chachomim, referring to decrees or mitzvos; subject to specific rules
זְרִיזִים מְקַדְּמִין לְמַצּוֹת	Those who are eager to do mitzvos as soon as possible
חַיִּב	Obligated
חֲנָק	Strangulation; one of the four death penalties carried out by Beis Din (pgs. 381-383)
טָהוֹר/טְהָרָה	Pure/purity
טָמֵא/טוּמְאָה	Impure/impurity
טַפַּח	A measurement the width of a clenched fist (pg. 411)
טְרֵיף	Not kosher to eat
כוֹּוֹנָה	Intention
כָּרֵת	A punishment where a person's neshamah and body are "cut off" from both this world and Olam Haba (pg. 383)



Study Guide

GLOSSARY

לאו שאין בו מעשה	An aveirah that has no physical action involved (for example, hating another Jew in one's heart)
לשמה	For its own sake (ex. a mitzvah done without anticipation of reward, rather just to fulfill Hashem's command)
מוהל	One who performs a bris mila
מחלל שבת	One who desecrates Shabbos, by violating one of its laws
מידות/מידה	Measure(s); character trait(s)
מיל	A measurement of distance (pg. 411)
מין	Non-believer
מכת מרדות	Whipping punishment, given by Beis Din as they see fit (pg. 386)
מלקות	Whipping punishment, given for transgressing mitzvos from the Torah (pgs. 384-6)
מנין	A congregation of ten men
מצוה (מצוות) תמידית	A mitzvah (or mitzvos) that must be kept constantly
מצוה שבמחשבה	A mitzvah done only in the mind, without an action
מצות עשה שהזמן גרמא	A positive mitzvah that has to be done at a specific time
משל	A story used to represent a concept (an allegory)
נבואה/נבואות	Prophecy/Prophecies
נוסח	Version of text in a siddur
נמשל	The deeper meaning of a mashal
סנהדרין	The highest court, with seventy-one judges
סעודה שלישית	The third meal on Shabbos
סקילה	Death by stoning; one of the four death penalties carried out by Beis Din (pg. 381-2)
פוסקים	Rabbinic authorities
פסול	Disqualified for use
קדושה	Holiness
רביעית	A liquid measurement (pg. 408)
רבנן	Chachamim
שבע מצוות בני נח	The seven mitzvos that all people are required to keep
שבועה	The seven days of mourning after a close relative passes away
שם המפורש	Hashem's special name, composed of four letters (ק-ו-ק-י)
שמד	When a Jew is forced to convert to another religion
תוכחה	Rebuke
תכלת	A color, generally thought to be a shade of blue or turquoise
תעשה ולא מן העשוי	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 daily study schedule for you to follow.

The way the schedule is set up is that you learn all of the units three times. For the first round we gave 19 days, for the second we gave 11 days, and for the third 7 days. In all rounds, the units have been split based on how hard the unit is, more time is given for a harder unit and less for an easier one. The more times you Chazur, the better you will do.

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

Write in the calendar the units you have learned today.

Suggestion: Use a black pen if you are on schedule, a blue pen if you are ahead of schedule & a red one if you are behind.

TRACK YOUR PROGRESS.



On your Tzivos Hashem parent account, you will see a place to enter which units you learned and how many minutes you spent learning each day.

This will allow you to see your progress and help Headquarters get a better idea of how long Chayolim are learning & need to learn.

תשרי - חשון תשפ"ד							OCTOBER 2023
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SHABBOS	
טז 1 SUKKOS	יז 2 SUKKOS	יח 3 SUKKOS	יט 4 SUKKOS	כ 5 SUKKOS	כא 6 HOSHANA RABBAH	כב 7 SHMINI ATZERES	
⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	
כג 8 SIMCHAS TORAH	כד 9	כה 10	כו 11	כז 12	כח 13	כט 14 BERASHIS	
⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	
ל 15 ROSH CHODESH CHESHVAN	א 16 ROSH CHODESH CHESHVAN	ב 17 UNIT 1	ג 18 UNITS 1-2	ד 19 UNITS 3-4	ה 20	ו 21 NOACH UNIT 4	
⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	
ז 22 UNITS 5-6	ח 23 UNIT 6	ט 24 UNITS 7-8	י 25 UNITS 8-9	יא 26 UNIT 10	יב 27	יג 28 LECH LECHA UNIT 11	
⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	
יד 29 UNITS 11-12	טו 30 UNITS 12-13	טז 31 UNIT 13	יז 1	יח 2	יט 3	כ 4	
⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	



Study Guide

LEARNING SCHEDULE

חשון - כסלו תשפ"ד							NOVEMBER 2023
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SHABBOS	
י"ד 29	טו 30	טז 31	יז 1 UNIT 14	יח 2 UNIT 15	יט 3	כ 4 VAYEIRA UNITS 15-16	
⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	
כא 5 UNIT 17	כב 6 UNITS 18-19	כג 7 UNIT 19	כד 8 UNITS 1-2	כה 9 UNITS 3-4	כו 10	כז 11 CHAYEI SORAH UNITS 4-6	
⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	
כח 12 UNITS 6-8	כט 13 UNITS 9-10	א 14 ROSH CHODESH KISLEV UNIT 11	ב 15 UNITS 12-13	ג 16 UNITS 14-15	ד 17	ה 18 TOLDOS UNITS 15-17	
⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	
ו 19 UNITS 17-18	ז 20 UNIT 19	ח 21 UNITS 1-3	ט 22 UNITS 4-6	י 23 UNITS 7-9	יא 24	יב 25 VAYATEI UNITS 10-12	
⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	
יג 26 UNITS 13-14	יד 27 UNITS 15-17	טו 28 UNITS 18-19	טז 29 TEST 1 UNIT 20	יז 30 UNIT 20	יח 1	יט 2	
⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	



Study Guide

LEARNING SCHEDULE

כסלו - טבת תשפ"ד						
DECEMBER 2023						
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SHABBOS
26 יג	27 יד	28 טו	29 טז	30 יז	1 יח	2 יט YUD-TES KISLEV VAYISHLACH UNIT 21
3 כ	4 כא	5 כב	6 כג	7 כד	8 כה	9 כו VAVESHAV UNIT 25
10 כז	11 כח	12 כט	13 א ROSH CHODESH TEVES CHANUKA	14 ב	15 ג	16 ד MIKETZ UNIT 29
17 ה	18 ו	19 ז	20 ח	21 ט	22 י	23 יא VAYIGASH UNIT 22
24 יב	25 יג	26 יד	27 טו	28 טז	29 יז	30 יח VAECHEI UNITS 30
31 יט	1 כ	2 כא	3 כב	4 כג	5 כד	6 כה

טבת - שבט תשפ"ד						
JANUARY 2024						
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SHABBOS
31 יט	1 כ	2 כא	3 כב	4 כג	5 כד	6 כה SHEMOS UNITS 28-29
7 כו	8 כז	9 כח	10 כט	11 א ROSH CHODESH SHEVAT	12 ב	13 ג VA'EIRA UNIT 36
14 ד	15 ה	16 ו	17 ז	18 ח	19 ט	20 י UNITS 41
21 יא	22 יב	23 יג	24 יד	25 טו	26 טז	27 יז BESHALACH UNITS 31-32
28 יח	29 יט	30 כ	31 כא	1 כב	2 כג	3 כד

שבת - אדר א' תשפ"ד						
FEBRUARY 2024						
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SHABBOS
יח 28	יט 29	כ 30	כא 31	כב 1	כג 2	כד 3
				UNIT 38	UNITS 39-40	YISRO UNITS 40-42
⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚
כה 4	כו 5	כז 6	כח 7	כט 8	ל 9	א 10
UNITS 42-43	UNITS 43-44	UNITS 44-45	UNITS 31-33	UNITS 33-35	ROSH CHODESH ADAR I UNITS 36-37	ROSH CHODESH ADAR I MISHPATIM UNITS 37-38
⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚
ב 11	ג 12	ד 13	ה 14	ו 15	ז 16	ח 17
UNITS 39-41	UNITS 41-43	UNITS 44-45	TEST 3 UNITS 1-4	UNITS 4-6	UNITS 7-10	TERUMAH UNITS 11-13
⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚
ט 18	י 19	יא 20	יב 21	יג 22	יד 23	טו 24
UNITS 14-16	UNITS 17-19	UNITS 20-21	UNITS 22-23	UNITS 23-25	UNITS 26-28	TETZAVEH UNITS 28-30
⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚
טז 25	יז 26	יח 27	יט 28	כ 29	כא 1	כב 2
UNIT 30	UNITS 31-33	UNITS 33-35	UNITS 36-37	UNITS 37-38		
⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚



Study Guide

LEARNING SCHEDULE

שבת - אדר ב' תשפ"ד						
MARCH 2023						
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SHABBOS
טז 25	יז 26	יח 27	יט 28	כ 29	כא 1	כב 2
					UNITS 39-41	KI SISA UNITS 41-43
⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚
כג 3	כד 4	כה 5	כו 6	כז 7	כח 8	כט 9
UNITS 44-45	UNITS 1-6	UNITS 7-13	UNITS 14-19	UNITS 20-22	UNITS 23-27	VAYAKEL UNITS 28-30
⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚
ל 10	א 11	ב 12	ג 13	ד 14	ה 15	ו 16
ROSH CHODESH ADAR II UNITS 31-35	ROSH CHODESH ADAR II UNITS 36-38	UNITS 39-42	UNITS 43-45	FINAL		PIKUDAI
⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚
ז 17	ח 18	ט 19	י 20	יא 21	יב 22	יג 23
					TAANIS ESTHER	VAYIKRAH
⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚
יד 24	טו 25	טז 26	יז 27	יח 28	יט 29	כ 30
PURIM	SHUSHAN PURIM					TZAV
⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚
כא 31	כב 1	כג 2	כד 3	כה 4	כו 5	כז 6
⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚	⌚

Yahadus Unit 1

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2011 2012 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>לְיִחְוָד:</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 2012	14	Title: "What Makes These Mitzvos Different"; point #2	2. מצוה תמידיות - These mitzvos must be done at all times	2. מצוה תמידיות - These mitzvos must be done at every moment
2011 2012	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 generally not punishable by Beis Din.
2011 2012	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 they lose their 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 loses his portion in Olam Haba.)
2011 2012 2016	14	Title: "Non-Jews"	Non-Jews are also required to fulfill the mitzvah of not believing in any other god.	Non-Jews are also forbidden from believing in any other god.

Yahadus Unit 2

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2011 2012	20	Mitzvah 4, translation of the mitzvah	Loving Hashem	The Mitzvah of Loving Hashem
2011 2012	22	First paragraph on the page, second sentence	If Hashem gives you pain of happiness, you must love Him anyways.	Whether He gives you pain of happiness, you must love Him.
2011 2012	22	Second paragraph, last sentence	When that happens, it can be very difficult to feel love towards Hashem and it takes a special extra effort to love Him.	When that happens, it can be very difficult to feel love towards Him, and you must make a special extra effort to do so.

Yahadus Unit 4

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2011 2012	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, it is allowed.	For example, if a very sick person needed to be mechalel Shabbos in order to go to the hospital or to get medicine, he should do so.
2011 2012	40	First paragraph, second sentence	Since they are forcing you to do an aveirah only because they want to...	Since you are being forced to do an aveirah only because that person wants to...
2011 2012 2016	40	Second paragraph	If there are less than ten people present, you are allowed to do the aveirah to save your life.	If there are less than ten people present, you must do the aveirah to save your life.

Yahadus Yahadus Unit 5

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2011 2012	48	Last sentence on the page	You may only destroy a part of a shul if you are fixing it.	You may only destroy a part of a shul if you are doing so in order to fix it.

Yahadus Unit 6

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2011 2012	56	Title: "How a <i>Navi</i> Receives <i>Nevuah</i> ,"	A <i>navi</i> does not receive his message from Hashem with words like a regular conversation, rather in the form of a vision. The vision might come to him whenever he is in a deep sleep.	A <i>navi</i> does not receive his message from Hashem with words in a regular conversation, rather in the form of a vision. The vision might come to him when he is in a deep sleep.
2011 2012	56	Title: "How a <i>Navi</i> Receives <i>Nevuah</i> " second paragraph, sentence 5	This did not just mean that malachim were coming and going, but...	This was not just about malachim coming and going...
2011 2012 2016	57	Title: "How do We Know that the Person is a True <i>Navi</i> ?"	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

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2011 2012	62	Mitzvah 11, translation of the mitzvah	Copying the good and fair ways of Hashem	To copy the good and fair ways of Hashem
2011 2012	62	Mitzvah 11, synopsis of the mitzvah	Do actions specifically to act like Hashem	Copy the actions and middos of Hashem
2011 2012	64	First paragraph (titled "Rachum - Merciful"), second sentence	Most people may only forgive someone who hurt them once, or even twice...	Most people may forgive someone who hurt them once, or perhaps twice...
2011 2012	64	Third paragraph (titled "Erech Apayim - Slow to Anger"), last sentence	They were supposed to be destroyed...	The people there were supposed to be destroyed...

Yahadus Unit 9

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2011 2012	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 so that they can have a beautiful wedding.	If a chassan and kallah don't have enough money to pay for their wedding, it is a mitzvah to help them and ensure that the wedding will be beautiful.
2011 2012	78	Third paragraph, "Preparing and Burying Someone Who Died"	It is a special mitzvah to help prepare and bury a person, and to walk with the aron on the way to the burial.	It is a special mitzvah to help prepare and bury a person, and to accompany the deceased on the way to the burial.

Yahadus Unit 11

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2011 2012	93	Third paragraph, "What If It Is Ignored?"	If you are telling the person about something bad that was done to you, and they are angry and ignoring you, you should stop rebuking.	If you are telling the person about something bad that he did to you, and he is angry and ignoring you, you should stop rebuking.
2011 2012	93	Fourth paragraph, "If You Know They Won't Listen"	If you know that a person will never listen when they are told about their mistake, there are many ways that you can respond.	If you know that a person will never listen when he is told about his mistake, there are many ways that you can respond.

Yahadus Unit 12

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2011 2012	100	Second paragraph, "Showing Kindness"	You must be very careful to treat a widow or an orphan with sensitivity and kindness.	You must be very careful to treat widows and orphans with sensitivity and kindness.
2011 2012	100	Third paragraph, "Poor Little Rich Kid"	Even the widow or the orphan of a king...	Even the widows or orphans of a king...
2011 2012	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 (although, of course, we must always treat everyone nicely).

Yahadus Unit 15

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2011 2012	121	Details, second paragraph, "To Whom are We Obligated to Teach Torah?"	A father has a mitzvah to first teach Torah to his son. After that, a man has a mitzvah to teach his grandson.	A father has a mitzvah to teach Torah to his son first . After that, he has a mitzvah to teach his grandson.

Yahadus Unit 16

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2011 2012	129	Second paragraph in section titled: "Stand Up"	To show respect, you must stand up for all Talmidei Chachamim , when he passes you within a distance of four amos .	To show respect, you must stand up for a Talmid Chacham when he passes within four amos of you .
2011 2012	129	Section titled: "Spiritual Parent," second sentence	The reason for this is that while your parents...	Although your parents...
2011 2012	129	Section titled: "At the Right Place at the Right Time," second paragraph	Chazal also teach us that their laws are similar...	Chazal also teach us that the laws "stand up" and "respect" are similar...

Yahadus Unit 17

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2011 2012 <u>2016</u> <u>2018</u>	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 2012 <u>2016</u>	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

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2011 2012 <u>2016</u> <u>2018</u>	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 י-ק-ו or the Name אדני 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 2012	149	Mitzvah 28, Name of the mitzvah	שלא לעבוד עבודה זרה	שלא להשתחוות לעבודה זרה
2011 2012	149	Mitzvah 28, translation of the mitzvah	Not serving idols	Not bowing down to idols
2011 2012	150	Details, second paragraph	If someone would serve an idol... the person would not be punished with skilah or kares, but it is still forbidden.	If someone would serve an idol...the person is not punished with skilah or kares, but it is still forbidden.
2011 2012	150-151	Sentence begins on page 150; edit begins on the top of page 151	(Anyone who does this terrible act does two aveiros:) the aveirah of serving idols and the aveirah of giving up a child to Molech. The punishment for this aveirah is only given if the parent does each of these four things which are learned from the passuk telling us the mitzvah:	(Anyone who does this terrible act does two aveiros:) serving idols and giving up a child to Molech. The punishment for these aveiros is only given if the father does each of these four things that are learned from the passuk that tells us the mitzvah:
2011 2012	151	Paragraph titled: "The Punishment", last sentence	If someone does these aveiros by accident....	If someone does these aveiros by mistake...

2011 2012	151	Paragraph titled: "Accepting Another Power"	If you do any action that shows that you think something other than Hashem created or controls the world, you are doing the first aveirah of believing in an avodah zarah . Even a silly action like picking up a brick and saying "this is my god" would be considered doing this aveirah.	If one were to do any action that shows that he thinks something other than Hashem created or controls the world, he would transgress the first lav of this unit . Even a silly action like picking up a brick and saying "this is my god" would be considered doing this aveirah.
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Yahadus Unit 20

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2011 2012 2016	159	2011 2012: 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 the them, like a statue.	Since people are seen in three dimensions, there is only an aveirah to create a three-dimensional image of them, like a statue.
2011 2012	159	Paragraph titled: "Human Images," last sentence	The Torah is therefore teaching us that it is forbidden to copy the image which 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 that Hashem used to reveal Himself to the nevi'im, which was in the form of a man.

Yahadus Unit 21

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2011 2012	165	Mitzvah 34, "Who" icon	Beis Din Hagadol	Men
2011 2012	165	Mitzvah 34, "Where" icon	Beis Din in Lishkas Hagazis	Eretz Yisrael
2011 2012	165	Mitzvah 34, "When" icon	All Times	When the Sanhedrin presides from the Lishkas Hagazis
2011 2012	165	Mitzvah 35, Synopsis of the mitzvah	Do not rebuild a city where there used to be an Ir Hanidachas	Do not rebuild a city that was once an Ir Hanidachas
2011 2012	167	Paragraph titled: "What is an Ir Hanidachas?" condition number 4	4. Both of the madichim come from the city that they influenced.	4. Both of the madichim must be from the city that they influenced.
2011 2012	167	Last sentence on the page	If they don't do teshuvah, then the Great Sanhedrin commands all of B'nei Yisrael to break into the city .	If they don't do teshuvah, then the Great Sanhedrin commands all of B'nei Yisrael to go to war against the city and conquer it .

2011 2012	168	Top of page, number 3	3. Once they break in...	3. Once B'nei Yisrael conquers the city....
2011 2012	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, but not most of them, the people who served avodah zarah are stoned, but the rest of the city is not harmed.

Yahadus Unit 22

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2011 2012	175	Mitzvos 38-42, "Who" icon	The Musas	All People
2011 2012 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 meisis is someone who influences even one single person. 2016: A madiach is someone who tries to influence a large number of people, while a meisis 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 meisis is someone who tries to influence as few as one single person.
2011 2012	176	Paragraph titled: "The Trap"	Normally, the Torah has a lot of mercy in a court case for a person who did an aveirah, and always tries to find the person innocent.	Normally, the Torah shows a lot of mercy toward a person who did an aveirah, and, when he is judged in Beis Din , always tries to find the person innocent.

Yahadus Unit 23

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2011 2012	183	Mitzvah 46, "When" icon	Beis Din	When the Sanhedrin presides from the Lishkas Hagazis
2011 2012 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, or by saying something in the name of an avodah zarah.	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, or by saying that the mitzvos of the Torah were only applicable for a time and no longer apply.
2011 2012 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 2012 <u>2016</u>	185	"Don't Even Think About It"	Rewritten	Not only are you not allowed to listen to a "navi" of avodah zarah, you aren't allowed to even think about listening to him. You cannot say to yourself, "If he proves 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.
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Yahadus Unit 24

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2011 2012 <u>2016</u> <u>2018</u>	191	Details Section	Page removed	Follow replacement page

Unit 24 Replacement Page • Pages 191

Not Swearing in the Name of Avodah Zarah

When a person makes a promise 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 promise or swear in the name of an *avodah zarah*, he is also not allowed to make a **non-Jew** promise 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

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2011 2012	198	Last sentence on the page	Bricks, which are man-made of clay, mud, etc. are not included in this issu...	Bricks, which are man-made of clay, mud, or similar materials are not included in this issu...

Yahadus Unit 27

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2011 2012 2016 2018	212-213	Details Section	Pages removed	Follow replacement page

Unit 27 Replacement Page • Pages 212-213

Not Benefiting From Avodah Zarah

Idols and any items used to worship idols are אִסּוּר בְּהִנָּאָה - 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 אִסּוּר בְּהִנָּאָה 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 2012	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 2012	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

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2011 2012 <u>2016</u> <u>2018</u>	234-236	Details Section	Pages removed	Follow replacement pages

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.

מְעוֹנֵן

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.

אֹוֹב

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.

יִדּוֹנִי

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.

קוֹסֵם

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.

מְכַשֵּׁף

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.

חֹבֵר

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.

דֹּרֵשׁ אֶל הַמֵּיִסִּים

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

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2011 2012	242	Mitzvah 68, translation of the mitzvah	Do not shave the hair on the side of a head.	Do not shave the hair on the side of the head.
2011 2012	242	Mitzvos 68-69, "Who" icon	Males	Men
2011 2012	243	Second paragraph on the page, second sentence	From this we learn that two people did the aveirah. The barber did the aveirah of cutting the peiyos off a man, and the man did an aveirah for having his peiyos removed.	From this we learn that two people would be doing the aveirah. The barber would be doing the aveirah of cutting the peiyos off a man, and the man would be doing the aveirah of having his peiyos removed.
2011 2012	243	Fourth paragraph, last sentence	Some say it is allowed, some say it is forbidden from the Chachamim , and some say it is forbidden from the Torah .	Some say it is allowed, some say it is forbidden miderabanan , and some say it is forbidden min Hatorah .
2011 2012	243	Paragraph titled: "Which Parts of the Beard," second sentence	There are many opinions exactly where these five corners are....	There are many opinions as to exactly where these five corners are....
2011 2012	243	Last paragraph on the page, second sentence	However, the person who is being shaved would only get malkus if he turns his head or helps the barber is some way.	However, the person who is being shaved would only receive malkus if he turned his head or helped the barber in some way.

Yahadus Unit 32

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2011 2012	249	Details, second bullet	A woman may not shave her head like a man .	A woman may not cut her hair short as men do .
2011 2012	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 Yediahhibition is to avoid copying the way of non-Jews.
2011 2012	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

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2011 2012	256	Second paragraph on the page (after the numbers)	You are only oever this aveirah if both steps were done, in any order .	You are only oever this aveirah if both steps were done, regardless of which one was done first .
2011 2012	256	Third paragraph, second sentence	Therefore, you would not be punished for hand stamps, paint, fake tattoos, or writing with a pen on your hand (like to remember a phone number).	Therefore, hand stamps, paint, fake tattoos, or writing with a pen on your hand (in order to remember a phone number, for example) are all permissible .
2011 2012	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 2012	256	Paragraph titled: "Making a Wound"	You are not allowed to hurt any part of your body for sadness, or as an act of avodah zarah.	You are not allowed to hurt any part of your body out of sadness, or as an act of avodah zarah.
2011 2012	256	Section titled: "Making a Wound," second paragraph	If you cut your skin from sadness, with your nails or with a tool , you get malkus.	If you cut your skin with your nails or with a tool because you are sad , you get malkus.
2011 2012	256	Section titled: "Making a Wound," third paragraph	If it was for avodah zarah, then you would get malkus only if you cut yourself with a tool, because that is how the avodah zarah is served .	If it is for avodah zarah, then you get malkus only if you cut yourself with a tool, because that is how it was done for the avodah zarah .
2011 2012	256	Last paragraph on the page	You would get this aveirah if you would make..	You transgress this aveirah if you make...

Yahadus Unit 35

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2011 2012	271	Last paragraph on the page	Ezra Hasofer and his Beis Din set three brachos to say before and after Krias Shema.	Ezra Hasofer and his Beis Din set seven brachos to say before and after Krias Shema.
2011 2012	272	First paragraph, second sentence	You have not done the mitzvah if you did not say the words with concentration and focus.	You have not done the mitzvah if you did not at least say the words of the first passuk with attentiveness and focus.
2011 2012	272	Title of second paragraph	What is the Right Time and Place?	What is the Right Manner and Place?

Yahadus Unit 36

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2011 2012	279	Details, first paragraph, second sentence.	However, after the first Beis Hamikdash was destroyed and the Jews were spread out to the other nations, they started speaking new languages and forgot the pure Hebrew that used to be the only language of the Jews.	However, after the first Beis Hamikdash was destroyed, the Jews were spread out among the other nations. They started speaking new languages and forgot Lashon Kodesh, which used to be the only language of the Jews.
2011 2012	279	Details, second paragraph, second sentence	...which became the davening for all people for all time. This is the main part of tefillah today. The rest of the siddur was not yet created.	...which became the 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.
2011 2012	280	Top of the page	(Because) of this, a nineteenth brachah was added to the Shemonah Esrei - the brachah of וּלְמַלְשִׁינִים, which begged Hashem to get rid of those people who hurt the Jews.	(Because) of this Yediahblem , a nineteenth brachah was added to the Shemonah Esrei - the brachah of וּלְמַלְשִׁינִים, which asks Hashem to get rid of those people who hurt the Jews.
2011 2012	280	Third paragraph, last sentence	On Shabbos and Yom Tov, we daven an extra tefillah called Mussaf, because an extra Korban Mussaf was brought.	On Shabbos, Yom Tov, and Rosh Chodesh , we daven an extra tefillah called Mussaf, because a Korban Mussaf was brought on those days .
2011 2012	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 2012 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 2012	282	Section titled: "1. Stand," second sentence	Otherwise, if you davened Shemonah Esrei is a non-standing position, you must repeat it. Also, you should not walk around while davening Shemonah Esrei unless in a rare situation...	Otherwise, if you davened Shemonah Esrei in a non-standing position, you must repeat it. Also, you should not walk around except in a rare situation...
2011 2012	282	Section titled: "3. Stand in the right way," the title name	Stand in the right way	Stand correctly
2011 2012	282	Section titled: "4. Be apYediahpriately dressed"	Entire paragraph was rewritten	You must be Yediahperly covered and wear respectable clothes

2011 2012	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 2012	282	Section titled: "6. Yediahnounce the words Yediahperly and in a respectful tone," title name	Yediahnounce the words...	Yediahnounce all the words...
2011 2012	282	Section titled: "6. Yediahnounce all the words...," first sentence	You must be careful not to say the words too loud...	You must be careful not to be too loud...
2011 2012	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 2012	283	Third sentence on the page	Although one is still obligated to daven even if there is no minyan, one should try to always daven with a minyan.	Although one is still obligated to daven even if there is no minyan, one should always try to daven with a minyan.

Yahadus Unit 37

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2011 2012	290	Mitzvah 78, "Who" icon picture	Picture of all people	Picture of Kohanim hands
2011 2012	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 2012	291	Title: "Outside Eretz Yisrael"	Outside Eretz Yisrael	The Yediahcess Today
2011 2012	291	Last sentence on the page	The Kohanim turn their faces to the aron...	The Kohanim again turn their faces to the aron...
2011 2012	292	Second paragraph, last sentence	This is called the "ברכה המשולשת" - the threefold brachah.	This last sentence is omitted in the new print.

2011 2012	292	Paragraph titled: "In the Beis Hamikdash," third bullet	The Kohen Gadol wouldn't lift his hands above his head (out of respect for the tzitz on his head).	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.
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Yahadus Unit 38

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2011 2012	298	Mitzvah 79, "Who" icon	Males	Men
2011 2012	298	Mitzvah 80, "Who" icon	Males	Men
2011 2012	300	Second paragraph	The box of the tefillin, where the parchment is put is called the בית - "house".	The box of the tefillin that contains the parchment is called the בית - "house."
2011 2012 2016	300	Number 6	After being wrapped in the cloth , the scrolls should be tied with hair from a kosher animal.	After being wrapped in the parchment , the scrolls should be tied with hair from a kosher animal.
	300	Number 10	The straps of the shel rosh should be knotted.... And the straps of the shel yad should be knotted....	The straps of the shel rosh must be knotted.... And the straps of the shel yad must be knotted....
2011 2012	301	Second paragraph	The tefillin shel rosh is put on the edge of the head, by the hairline, just between the eyes.	The tefillin shel rosh is put on the edge of the head, by the hairline, above the area between the eyes.
2011 2012	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" of our loyalty to Hashem, 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." Therefore , the extra "sign" of tefillin is not needed.
2011 2012	301	Last paragraph	Some men only make a brachah on the tefillin shel rosh if they interrupted after the brachah on the tefillin shel yad.	Some people only make a brachah on the tefillin shel rosh if they made an interruption after the brachah on the tefillin shel yad.

Yahadus Unit 39

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2011 2012	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 as the rules of writing a Sefer Torah.	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 for both.
2011 2012	307	Last paragraph	The mezuzah is attached to the side of the door which is on the right when you walk into the room.	The mezuzah is attached to the side of the door that is on your right when entering the room.

Yahadus Unit 40

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2011, 2012, 2016, 2018	314	Mitzvah 83, "When" icon	When Jews rule Eretz Yisrael	When there is a king
2011 2012	315	First paragraph, last sentence	If he buys the Sefer Torah...	If someone buys the Sefer Torah...
2011 2012	315	Second paragraph, fifth sentence	The sofer needs to use special parchment on which to write, and it must come from the skin of a kosher animal.	The sofer needs to use special parchment from the skin of a kosher animal.
2011 2012	315-316	Last sentence on page 315	Once the parchment is prepared, lines (called sirtut) have to be etched on to the parchment. The writing then goes on these lines. Finally, the sofer must use a special ink for the writing.	Once the parchment is prepared, lines (called sirtut) have to be etched into it. The sofer then writes on these lines, using a special kind of ink.
2011 2012	316	Paragraph titled: "The People's Sefer Torah"	Before there were any printed sefarim, everyone would have to write their own Sefer Torah...	Before there were any printed sefarim, everyone would have to have his own Sefer Torah...

Yahadus Unit 41

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2011 2012	325	Details, first paragraph, last sentence	You would only have to wear tzitzis if the clothing is at least one amah by one amah big .	You would only have to wear tzitzis if the clothing is at least one amah by one amah.
2011 2012	325	Last sentence on the page	When a special, rare dye called techeles is available, the shamesh string is dyed with techeles...	When a special, rare dye called techeles is available, the shamesh string is dyed with that...
2011 2012 2016	326	Second paragraph, last sentence	These numbers add up to 39, which is the gematria of ה' אחד.	These numbers add up to 39, which is the gematria of י-ה-ו-ה אֶחָד.
2011 2012	326	Paragraph titled: "Wearing Tzitzis"	The mitzvah of tzitzis only applies during the day when you can see the tzitzis and they will remind you about Hashem's mitzvos.	The mitzvah of tzitzis only applies during the day, when you can see the tzitzis and be reminded of Hashem's mitzvos.

Yahadus Unit 42

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2011 2012	333	Paragraph titled: "The Brachos," brachah number 1	We thank Hashem for giving us and all of His creations what they need to live...	We thank Hashem for giving us and all of His creations what is needed to live...
2011 2012	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 2012	333	Paragraph titled: "The Brachos," number 4	We thank Hashem for His goodness, and we also thank our hosts for the meal and our parents .	We thank Hashem for His goodness, and we also thank our hosts (and our parents) for the meal .
2011 2012 2016 2018	333	Last paragraph, second sentence	2011 2012: At a wedding and during sheva brachos, seven brachos are added after bentching. 2016/2018: At a wedding, and during sheva brachos, these seven additional brachos are added after bentching.	At a wedding, and during sheva brachos, seven additional brachos are added after bentching.
2011 2012	334	Last sentenceand many people have a minhag for everyone there to drink from the wineand many people have a minhag for everyone there to drink from the kos .

Yahadus Unit 43

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2011 2012	342	Second paragraph, number 1, second sentence	This brachah is made on beautiful smelling grasses , or flowers that grow out of the ground, such as ground roses .	This brachah is said for grasses that smell good or flowers that grow out of the ground, for example, many kinds of roses .
2011 2012	342	Second paragraph, number 2, second sentence	This brachah is made on beautiful smelling trees or other hard plants (like rosemary) and on flowers that grow on a tree .	This brachah is said for trees that have a pleasant smell or other hard plants (like rosemary), and for flowers that grow on a tree .
2011 2012	342	Second paragraph, number 3, second sentence	This brachah is made on anything that is not tree nor grass	This brachah is said for anything that is neither tree nor grass

Yahadus Unit 45

	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2011 2012	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 2012	361	Second sentence on the page	The mitzvah of bris milah is one of the only two mitzvos asei which does have a punishment if you don't do it.	The mitzvah of bris milah is one of the only two mitzvos asei that have a punishment of kares if you don't do it.

Mitzvos Chart

On the following pages there is a chart with all of the Mitzvos in your book to be filled out and memorized as you learn the units. This is a great way to make sure that you know the Mitzvah boxes really well!

Suggestions:

1. Color code the Mitzvos to help memorize them:

- Mitzvas Asei - Green
- Mitzvas Lo Sa'aseh - Red
- Mitzvah D'Rabanan - Purple

Color code those icons that don't appear frequently, for easy identification and memorization.

2. Memorize by category. Example: All Mitzvos that apply to Beis Din.

Tip: If you know the amounts, it will help you not miss any.

3. Have someone test you on the Mitzvos and icons out of order.

Examples:

To whom does Mitzvas Ahavas Hashem apply?

Where does Mitzvas Ahavas Hager apply?

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, not what it says in the book!

Unit	Mitzva	Mitzva Translation	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
1 'אמונת ה		Knowing that there is a G-d				
		Not thinking that there is a god other than Hashem				
		Knowing the oneness of Hashem				
2 'אהבת ה		Loving Hashem				
3 'יראת ה		Fearing Hashem				
4 קידוש ה		Making the name of Hashem holy				
		Not disgracing the name of Hashem				
5 שלא לאבד דברים שנקרא שמו עליהם		Not destroying something that represents Hashem				
6 אמונת נביאים		Listening to a navi who speaks in the name of Hashem				
		Not testing a navi				
7 הליכה בדרכיו		Copying the good and fair ways of Hashem				
8 הדיקה עם חכמי התורה		Connecting to Talmidei Chachamim				

Unit	Mitzva	Mitzva Translation	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
9 אהבת ישראל		Loving every Jew				
10 אהבת הגר		Showing love to a ger				
11 תוכחה		Not hating another Jew				
		Rebuking a Jew who is not behaving Properly				
		Not embarrassing another Jew				
12 שלא לענות יתום ואלמנה		Not causing any suffering to a widow or an orphan				
13 לשון הרע		Not spreading lashon hara				
14 נקמה ונסירה		Not taking revenge				
		Not holding a grudge				
15 תלמוד תורה		Learning and teaching Torah				
16 כבוד הכמים		Respecting Talmidei Chachamim				
17 שלא לפנות אחר דברים אסורים		Not thinking about, looking at, or talking about avodahh zarah				
		Not following what your eyes and heart want				

Unit	Mitzva	Mitzva Translation	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
18 ברכת השם שלם לעבוד עבודה זרה		Not "blessing" Hashem				
		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				
20 צורות אסורות		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				
21 עיר הנוחת		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				

Unit	Mitzva	Mitzva Translation	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
22 מִסֵּית		Not to persuade any Jew to worship idols				
		The musas may not love the meisis				
		The musas may not stop hating the meisis				
		The musas may not rescue the meisis from death				
		The musas may not defend the meisis				
		The musas may not hold back any evidence against the meisis				
23 נִבִּיא שֶׁקֶר		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				
		Not being scared to kill a false navi, and not fearing him				
24 שֶׁלֹא לִישָׁבַע בַּעֲבוּדָה זָרָה		Not swearing in the name of avodah zarah				

Unit	Mitzva	Mitzva Translation	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
25 שלא לעבוד ה' בדרך הגוים		Not setting up a stone pillar to serve Hashem				
		Not bowing to Hashem on a stone floor				
		בית המקדש Not planting a tree in the				
26 איבוד עבודה זרה		Destroying avodah zarah and anything used in its service				
		Not benefitting from avodah zarah or something used in its service				
27 שלא ליהנות מעבודה זרה		Not benefitting from the ornaments of avodah zarah				
		Not making a treaty with non-Jews who serve avodah zarah				
		Not being gracious to people who serve avodah zarah				
28 הרחקה מעובדי עבודה זרה		Not allowing someone who serves avodah zarah to live in Eretz Yisrael				

Unit	Mitzva	Mitzva Translation	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
29 הליכה בחוקות הגוים		Not following what non-Jews do				
		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				
30 הגדת עתידיה		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				
31 גילוח		Do not do actions in order to talk with a dead person				
		Do not shave the hair on the side of the head				
		Do not destroy any of the five parts of the beard				

Unit	Mitzva	Mitzva Translation	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
32 לא ילבש		A woman must not wear what a man wears				
		A man must not wear what a woman wears				
33 קדושת הגוף		Not tattooing your skin				
		Not cutting yourself like those who serve avodah zarah				
		Not making a bald spot on your head to mourn				
34 תשובה		Confessing and regretting your aveiros before Hashem, and deciding not to do them again				
35 קריאת שמע		Saying Shema in the morning and evening				
36 תפלה		Davening to Hashem				
37 ברכת כהנים		The Kohanim blessing B'nei Yisrael every day				
38 תפילין		Tefillin of the head				
		Tefillin of the hand				
39 מזוזה		The Mitzvah of mezuzah				

Unit	Mitzva	Mitzva Translation	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
40 ספר תורה		Each Jewish man must write a Sefer Torah				
		The king must write a second Sefer Torah for himself				
41 ציצית		The mitzvah of tzitzis				
42 ברכת המזון		Saying Birkas Hamazon (Blessing Hashem after eating bread)				
43 ברכות		The mitzvah to bless Hashem				
44 נטיילת ידים		Washing your hands				
45 מילה		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

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

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| a) To know the oneness of Hashem | d) לידע שיש שם אלוקה |
| b) To know that there is a G-d | e) שלא יעלה במחשבה שיש שם אלוקה |
| c) Not to think that there is a G-d other than Hashem | זולתי ד' |
| | f) ליחדו |

2. Correct or incorrect:

The מצוה of ליחדו 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. לאו שאין בו מעשה:

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



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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 מצוה שבתחילה
- 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 לאו שאין בו מעשה?

- a) לידע שיש שם אלוהים
- b) שלא יעלה במחשבה שיש שם אלוהים זולתי ד'
- c) ליחידו
- 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 מקיים (fulfills) how many מצוות?

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

UNIT 2

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) בכל לבבך—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

UNIT 3

1. The mitzvah to fear Hashem:

- a) Only prevents a person from doing עבירות
- 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

UNIT 4

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

- a) גילוי עריות
- b) עבודה זרה
- c) שפיכת דמים
- d) Working on שבת

2. Correct or incorrect:

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

3. The rule of יהרג ואל יעבור applies:

- a) For the three עבירות
- 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

1. 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

2. Is צ-ב-א-ו-ת one of the names of Hashem that cannot be erased?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) According to some opinions

3. What is the punishment for destroying part of a shul in order to fix it?

- a) מלקות
- b) כרת
- c) Both of the above
- d) None of the above

4. Correct or Incorrect

The מצוה of not to destroy a shul includes not to destroy a shul.

UNIT 6

1. To become a נביא one must:

- a) Be in constant control of his יצר הרע
- b) Fast
- c) Know the secrets of the Torah
- d) A and C

2. What is the punishment for testing a נביא?

- a) מלקות
- b) מיתה בידי שמים
- c) There is no punishment

3. How does a נביא 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 c) That Hashem is ארך אפים
- b) That Hashem is חנון d) That Hashem is רב חסד



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UNIT 8

1. Correct or incorrect:

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

- 2. To whom does the mitzvah of והדביקה עם חכמי התורה apply?**
- a) Men
 - b) Women
 - c) Both of the above

UNIT 9

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 ביקור 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

3. How many specific מצות are included in ישראל אהבת?

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



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UNIT 10

1. When showing love to a גר, how many mitzvot are fulfilled?

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

2. Which of the following is included in אהבת הגר?

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

3. Correct or incorrect:

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

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 מלקות
- b) Is chayav מיתה בידי שמים
- 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 עוֹבֵר on the מִצְוָה of ואלמנה יתום שלא לענות is punished with מִלְקוֹת.

3. שלא לענות יתום ואלמנה 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:

- a) רכילות
- b) לשון הרע
- c) אבק לשון הרע
- d) מוציא שם רע
- e) Permitted

2. Which of the following is לשון הרע?

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

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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UNIT 14

1. שלא לנטר has transgressed ראובן:

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

2. שלא לנקם has transgressed ראובן:

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

3. Correct or incorrect:

One who bears a grudge against a non-Jew has not violated the שלא ללא of לנטר.

UNIT 15

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 פרק אחד שחרית ופרק אחד ערבית
- b) Not learning פרק 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

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 is no longer within 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

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:

There is no punishment for violating the מצוה of הלב מחשבת הלב שלא לתור אחר מחשבת הלב because it is a מעשה ולא שאין בו מעשה.

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

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

3. Correct or incorrect:

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



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UNIT 18

1. Which of the following is punished with סְקִילָה?

- a) A person who uses one of the seven names of Hashem that may not be erased to "bless" the name י-ק-ו
- b) A person who uses one of the seven names of Hashem that may not be erased to "bless" the name אדני
- 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 סְקִילָה 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 מוֹלֵךְ

3. One receives כְּרִית for:

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

4. The punishment for worshipping מוֹלֵךְ 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 מוֹלֵךְ priest before being passed through the fire

UNIT 20

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 לאוין is one עובר if he makes an idol for a non-Jew?
 a) 0 c) 2
 b) 1 d) 3
3. How many לאוין is one עובר if he makes an image of the sun for decoration?
 a) 0 c) 2
 b) 1 d) 3
4. How many לאוין is one עובר if he makes an image of the sun as an idol for himself?
 a) 0 c) 2
 b) 1 d) 3
5. What is forbidden to create in three dimensions?
 a) The sun d) All of the above
 b) The moon e) A and B
 c) A person

UNIT 21

1. What punishment does a מדיח receive?
 a) סקילה c) Death by sword
 b) חנק
2. What punishment is given to the members of an עיר הנדחת who served עבודה זרה?
 a) סקילה c) Death by sword
 b) חנק
3. The applies: שלא להדיח בני ישראל אחר עבודה זרה of לאו
 a) Only in ארץ ישראל c) Only in a city that can become an עיר הנדחת
 b) Only in חוץ לארץ d) Everywhere
4. In a city where only some of the people served עבודה זרה, but not most of them, the people who served עבודה זרה are punished with:
 a) סקילה c) Death by sword
 b) חנק
5. In order for a city to become an עיר הנדחת, the מדיחין must:
 a) Convince at least 100 people from the city c) Convince most of the שבט
 b) Convince most of the city d) A and B
 e) A and C



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6. In order for a city to become an עיר הנדחת, the מדיחין 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 עבודה 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

UNIT 22

1. Correct or incorrect:

A מסית and a מדיח are only punished if they actually convinced people to serve עבודה 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) סקילה
- b) חנק
- c) Death by sword

4. Correct or incorrect:

A מוסת who holds back evidence that proves the guilt of the מסית, has transgressed a לאו.

5. Correct or incorrect:

A מוסת who gives evidence in support of the מסית receives מלקות.

6. How many לאוין is the musas עובר if he loves a מסית?

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

UNIT 23

1. The mitzvah of זרה עבודה בשם עבודת ממתנבא applies:

- 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 זרה עבודה:

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

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

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

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

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

UNIT 24

1. Correct or incorrect:

You may make a promise to a non-Jew in the name of an זרה עבודה that 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 זרה עבודה?

- a) סקילה
- b) חנק
- c) מלקות
- d) None of the above

UNIT 25

1. Which of the following Mitzvos applies everywhere?

- a) שלא להקים מצבה
- b) שלא נשתחוה על אבן משכית אפילו לשם
- c) שלא לטעת אילן במקדש
- d) All of the above

2. Correct or incorrect:

It is permitted to plant a tree in the עזרה to make the place look nice.



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3. Which of the following is forbidden?

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

4. Correct or incorrect:

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

UNIT 26

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

- a) Everywhere, always
- b) In ארץ ישראל, always
- c) In ארץ ישראל, when there is a Jewish government
- d) Everywhere, when there is a Jewish government in 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
- b) Idols of silver
- c) Idols of wood
- 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
- b) If he plans on breaking it
- c) Never
- d) A and B

2. Which of the following is מותר בהנאה?

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

UNIT 28

1. Which of the following is permitted to be rented, in ארץ ישראל, to a non-Jew who serves עבודה זרה (even midrabanan)?

- a) A house to be used for storing objects
- b) A house to live in
- c) A field
- d) None of the above



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2. If you know a non-Jew who serves עבודה זרה, you may:
- a) Sell him land in ארץ ישראל
 - b) Compliment him
 - c) Give him a present
 - d) All of the above
 - e) None of the above
3. Which of the following is not included in the "לא תחנם" of לאו?
- a) Do not like them (חן)
 - b) Do not pray for them (תחנה)
 - c) Do not let them rest in Eretz Yisrael ('חני')
 - 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) Accept to keep the שבע מצוות בני נח
 - c) Only accept to stop serving עבודה זרה
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:
- A non-Jew who keeps the שבע מצוות בני נח may live in ארץ ישראל.

UNIT 29

1. שלא ללכת בחוקות הגוים includes:
- a) Not going to a non-Jewish judge
 - b) Not following non-Jewish laws
 - c) Not cutting one's hair in a non-Jewish style
2. Correct or incorrect:
- Wearing a stylish, warm coat in the winter is included in בחוקות הגוים.
3. Which of the following is permitted?
- a) Building a shul in the same design as a non-Jewish courthouse
 - b) Building a business in the same design as a non-Jewish business
 - c) Both of the above
 - 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 בחוקות הגוים?
- a) No punishment
 - b) מלקות
 - c) כרת
 - d) מכת מרדות



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UNIT 30

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

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

2. Correct or incorrect:

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

3. Falling into a trance is part of:

- a) ידעוני
- b) קוסם
- c) Both of the above
- d) דורש אל המתים, and Option C,

4. ידעוני:

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

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

- a) סְקִילָה
- b) מִלְקוֹת
- c) מִכַּת מִרְדּוֹת
- 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

7. Which of the following is חייב מִלְקוֹת?

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

8. Correct or incorrect:

One who asks a קוסם for advice is punished with מִכַּת מִרְדּוֹת.

UNIT 31

1. A woman may:

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

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

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

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
- b) Exactly where the corners of the beard are
- c) If shaving the beard with a razor is אסור מדאורייתא
- 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) חייב מלקות **א**
- b) חייב מכת מרדות **א**
- c) Has transgressed an עבירה but is not punished
- d) Has not transgressed an עבירה

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

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

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



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UNIT 33

1. Which of the following applies to women?

- a) שלא נכתוב בבשרנו כתובת קעקע
- b) שלא להתגודד כמו עובדי עבודה זרה
- c) שלא לעשות קרחה על מת
- d) All of the above

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

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

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

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

4. Correct or incorrect:

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

5. When would a person get five sets of מלקות?

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

3. Correct or incorrect:

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

UNIT 35

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

- a) תפילין
- b) שבת
- c) ציצית
- d) מזוזה

2. Which parsha talks about יציאת מצרים?

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

3. Until when can the day שמע be recited?

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

4. Women aren't obligated in any:

- a) מצות עשה שאין הזמן גרמה
- b) מצות עשה שהזמן גרמה
- c) מצות לא תעשה שאין הזמן גרמה
- d) מצות לא תעשה שהזמן גרמה

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

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

UNIT 36

1. The ולמשינים of ברכה:

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

2. Correct or incorrect:

We daven the same amount of תפילות on ראש חודש and on שבת.

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



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4. Until what time should מוסף 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 עשרה עשרה on a raised surface.
9. When does the שכונה rest amongst a מנין of אידן?
- 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
2. Outside of ארץ ישראל, by which תפילות does the חזן say ברכת כהנים during the שכונה's repetition of עשרה עשרה?
- a) Every מנחה and שחרית
 - b) Every מנחה, and שחרית of Rosh Chodesh
 - c) Every שחרית, and מנחה of Yom Tov
 - d) Every שחרית, and מנחה of fast days

3. In the המקדש בית, 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) מום
- b) שנים
- 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:

A Kohen that drinks a רביעית of wine cannot give ברכת כהנים.

UNIT 38

1. Correct or incorrect:

Only the פרשיות of תפילין של ראש has four פרשיות.

2. A kosher animal must be used for:

- a) The 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



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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 תפילין is 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 מזוזה.

3. Correct or incorrect:

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

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:

מצות מצות applies to all people.

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

3. What is sirtut?

- a) The ink used for writing a ספר תורה
- b) The lines etched on the parchment
- c) The handwriting a ספר תורה is written in
- d) The parchment a ספר תורה is written on

4. Correct or incorrect:

Today the mitzvah of writing a ספר תורה can be fulfilled by writing a גמרא.

5. 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

6. 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 גודלין long

2. Which string was dyed with תכלת?

- a) The שמש
- b) Any string except for the שמש
- c) Any string
- d) The שמש and another one

3. How many sets of חוליות are there?

- a) Three
- b) Four
- c) Five
- d) There are different מנהגים

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

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

5. Correct or incorrect:

One should hold the ציצית when making the ברכה on ציצית.



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7. When is Hashem's name added by זימון?

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

8. Correct or incorrect:

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

UNIT 43

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

- a) בורא מיני בשמים
- b) בורא פרחי בשמים
- c) בורא עשבי בשמים
- d) בורא עצי בשמים

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

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

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

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

4. Correct or incorrect:

עושה מעשה בראשית is recited when one sees lightning.

5. When is a ברכה recited?

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

6. How many types of brachos are there?

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

7. Correct or incorrect:

מדברין שלש ברכה of מעין שלש.



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UNIT 44

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

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

2. Correct or incorrect:

Most brachos are made עובר לעשייתן.

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

- a) Six
- b) Seven
- c) Eight
- 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
- b) Fruit juice
- c) Milk
- d) Honey

5. Correct or incorrect:

No ברכה is recited when one washes for foods dipped in liquids.

6. The נטילת ידיים used for כלי:

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

UNIT 45

1. ברית:

- a) Must be done during the day
- b) Must be done by a Jew
- c) Both of the above
- 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..."
- b) "אשר קדש ידיד מבטן"
- c) "...להכניסו בבריתו של אברהם אבינו"
- d) "כשם שנכנס לברית..."

4. Where in bentching do we add extra תפלות by the סעודה of the ברית?

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

5. Correct or incorrect:

When becoming Jewish, every גר has בְּרִית דָּם done.

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

- a) Nothing
- b) מלקות
- c) כְּרֵת
- d) מיתה בְּיָדֵי שְׂמִימִים



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ANSWER KEY

Answer Key

UNIT 1

- 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

UNIT 2

- 1) B
- 2) C
- 3) D

UNIT 3

- 1) C

UNIT 4

- 1) D
- 2) Correct
- 3) D

UNIT 5

- 1) B
- 2) A
- 3) D
- 4) Correct

UNIT 6

- 1) D
- 2) B
- 3) B

UNIT 7

- 1) C
- 2) D

UNIT 8

- 1) Correct
- 2) C

UNIT 9

- 1) A
- 2) D
- 3) C

UNIT 10

- 1) B
- 2) C
- 3) Incorrect

UNIT 11

- 1) D
- 2) B
- 3) C
- 4) Yes

UNIT 12

- 1) B
- 2) Incorrect
- 3) D

UNIT 13

- 1) C
- 2) D
- 3) Correct

UNIT 14

- 1) D
- 2) A
- 3) Correct

UNIT 15

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

UNIT 16

- 1) Correct
- 2) C
- 3) No

UNIT 17

- 1) Correct
- 2) D
- 3) Correct

UNIT 18

- 1) C

UNIT 19

- 1) C
- 2) D
- 3) C
- 4) D

UNIT 20

- 1) B
- 2) B
- 3) B
- 4) D
- 5) D

UNIT 21

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

UNIT 22

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

UNIT 23

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

UNIT 24

- 1) Incorrect
- 2) Correct
- 3) C

UNIT 25

- 1) A
- 2) Incorrect
- 3) A
- 4) Correct

UNIT 26

- 1) C
- 2) Correct
- 3) C

UNIT 27

- 1) C
- 2) B

UNIT 28

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

UNIT 29

- 1) C
- 2) Incorrect
- 3) C
- 4) B

UNIT 30

- 1) A
- 2) Incorrect
- 3) C
- 4) A
- 5) B
- 6) A. חובר
B. מכשף
C. ידעוני, קוסם.
D. מעונן
E. מעונן
F. אוב, ידעוני
- 7) C
- 8) Correct

UNIT 31

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

UNIT 32

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

UNIT 33

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



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ANSWER KEY



Study Guide

ANSWER KEY

UNIT 34

- 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

UNIT 40

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

UNIT 41

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

UNIT 42

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

- 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 44

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

UNIT 45

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