

בס"ד



Study Guide

YAHADUS BOOK 4

להשם הארץ ומלואה

Name:

School:

A PROJECT OF:



SPONSORED BY

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

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

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

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Welcome to the Chidon

Dear Chayol,

Welcome to the International Chidon Sefer Hamitzvos!

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 יִגְעֹתִי וּמְצָאֹתַי תִּצְאֵנִין – 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!

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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The History of the Chidon

LIMUD HARAMBAM

In 1984 (תשד"ג), 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 mitzvos each grade will be learning over the year, and which Yahadus book they will be using to study.

At the end of five years, you will have covered all 613 Mitzvos – 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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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 122 Mitzvah	Mitzvah Boxes & Details Sections 122 Mitzvah Boxes 52 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

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
The Mitzvah Boxes All 4 Tracks: • Mitzvah names • The makor (source) • 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 • To whom it applies • Where it applies • When it applies • Punishments • Relevant terms in Hebrew • Changes to the book, inside this Study Guide The Details - Addition for Yediah, Havonah & Iyun tracks: All of the details in the Details section	All 4 Tracks - The Mitzvah Boxes: • Mitzvah numbers • Mitzvah messages • Selected halachos • Extend your knowledge • All sidebars, including: • Did you know? • Stories • Biographies • Pearls of wisdom • Our sages say • History • Discovery • What else comes from this? • Live the mitzvah



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The Mitzvah Boxes

1. Mitzvah numbers X

2. Mitzvah Name ✓

4. The makor(source) ✓

3. Translation of the mitzvah ✓

5. Synopsis of the mitzvah ✓

6. To whom it applies ✓

7. Where it applies ✓

8. When it applies ✓

9. Punishments ✓

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.

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.)



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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

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 32 days)	5.5 Hours	11 Hours	16 Hours	24 Hours
Total Learning Hours (Over 130 days)	21.5 Hours	43 Hours	65 Hours	97.5 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.
- Follow the Limmud schedule that we have created.



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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 55.
- 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 55.
- 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 is etc.

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 **לִיְחִידוֹ** 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 שְׁבִימָחֶשֶׁבֶה | 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

**Please Note: Another way to pass Iyun is by getting a cumulative 90% between all 4 tracks of all 3 tests. In simple words if between all 3 tests you get 135/150 correct, you passed Iyun even if you don't have the 80% Iyun average.*

For those taking Iyun, the Yesod, Yediah, and Havonah questions are more challenging then for those not taking Iyun.

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 & Blue Trophy

**Please Note: Another way to pass Iyun is by getting a cumulative 90% between all 4 tracks of the final. In simple words, if on the final you get 72/80 correct, you passed Iyun even if you don't have an 80% on each individual track.*



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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.

When using the practice questions, please follow these tips so you know how to answer correctly for the tests/final.

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?

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 אלוקה 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 שאין 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 a 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.

Test #	Term	Explanation
1	אֶבֶן הַשֹּׁתֵיף	The stone in the Kodesh Hakadashim
1	אֵימורים	Certain fats and limbs of a korban that were burned on the Mizbeiach
1	אֵין לוקין עָלָיו	Malkus is not given for it
3 2 1	אִיסור	A prohibition, or something forbidden
2	אִיפָה	A dry measurement (pg. 471)
1	אִישׁ עֵתִי	A man designated for that specific time
1	אִישִׁי	My master
1 2 3	אָמָה/ אַמּוֹת	A measurement spanning the length of a grown person's forearm, from elbow to middle finger (pg. 473)
3	אָסוּר בְּהִנָּאָה	Forbidden to derive benefit in any way
1	אֵשׁ תָּמִיד	Constant fire
1 2	(בְּ)מֵזִיד	Intentionally, knowing that it is an aveirah
1 2	(בְּ)שׁוּגָג	While not aware of the aveirah, or not aware of its punishment
1 2	בְּדֶק הַבַּיִת	Upkeep of the Beis Hamikdash
1 2	בְּהֵמוֹת	Domesticated animals
3	בְּיָדֵי שָׁמַיִם	By the hands of heaven (Hashem)
1	בֵּימָה	Wooden platform
1 3	בֵּית דִּין	Jewish court
2 3	בֵּית דִּין הַגָּדוֹל	The highest court of seventy-one judges, also referred to as the Sanhedrin
3	בֵּית דִּין סְמוּכִין	A Jewish court whose judges have received smicha from earlier Chachamim in an unbroken chain since Moshe Rabbeinu
3	בֵּית מִדְרָשׁ	House of study, where people learn Torah
1	בְּכוֹר/ בְּכוֹרוֹת	Firstborn male(s)
2 1	בַּעַל מוֹם	A blemished animal (or person)
3	גִּנְבָּה נִפְשׁוֹת	Kidnapping

1	גֵּר/גֵּרִים	A non-Jew or non-Jews who became Jewish
2	גֵּרִיס/ גֵּרִיסִים	A measurement (pg. 474)
1	דְּשׁוֹן הַמִּזְבֵּיחַ	Clearing the Mizbeiach (of ashes)
2	הַכָּשֵׁר	Preparing
3	הַפֶּקֶר	Something that has no owner
1 2	הַקֹּדֶשׁ	The holy property of the Beis Hamikdash
1 2	הַר הַבַּיִת	The area of the Beis Hamikdash surrounding the Azarah (also refers to the mountain on which the Beis Hamikdash was built)
1	וִידוּי	A tefillah in which we confess our aveiros
2	זָר	A person who is not a Kohen
1	זְרִיקָה	Sprinkling the blood of the korbanos on the Mizbeiach
1	חֲבוּרָה/ חֲבוּרוֹת	Group(s)
1	חֲגִיגָה/ חֲגִיגוֹת	A Korban Shlomim brought on Yom Tov (on page 116, it refers to the "Chagigas Arba'ah Asar")
1 2	חֹמֶשׁ	One-fifth of the new total (which is one-quarter of what was started off with; for example, for 100, twenty-five [which is one-quarter of 100] is added, but now the total is 125, which makes the original twenty-five that was given a fifth of the new total of 125)
3	חוּץ לָאֶרֶץ	Outside of Eretz Yisrael
3	חַיִּיב	Obligated
1 2	חֵיל (cheil)	The area between the Soreg and Azarah (an area ten amos wide, immediately outside the Azarah)
1 2	חֵלֶב (cheilev)	Fat that is forbidden to be eaten
1	חֲצוֹת	Midday or midnight (pgs. 463, 465)
3 2 1	טָבּוּל יוֹם (tevul yom)	One who was impure, then completed his purification process and immersed in a mikvah, and is now waiting until nightfall to become completely pure.
1 2	טְבִילָה	Immersion
1 2	טָהוֹר	Pure
2	טְהִרָה	Purification process
1 2 3	טּוֹבֵל (tovel)	To immerse in a pool of water
1 2	טוּמְאָה/ טוּמְאוֹת	Impurity/impurities
2 1	טָמֵא	Impure
3	טַעֲיִנָּה	Reloading a burden
1 3	טַפַּח/ טַפָּחִים	A measurement that is the width of a clenched fist (pg. 473)



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3	יין נָסֶךְ	Wine that was poured for avodah zarah
2	כְּוֹנֵה	Intent
3	כּוֹפֵר	A redeeming fine
1 2	כִּזִּית	A measurement the size of an olive (pg. 470)
1	כִּיּוֹר	The vessel with which Kohanim washed their hands and feet
2 3	כֵּלִי/כֵלִים	Vessel(s)
1	כֶּף	Spoon for offering the ketores
3	כִּפּוּל	Double the value
2	כִּפְּרָה	Atonement
1	כְּתָה/כְּתוֹת	Group(s)
1 3	לֹא שָׂאִין בּוֹ מַעֲשֶׂה	An aveirah that has no physical action involved (for example, hating another Jew in one's heart; old print: pg. 475)
3	לֹא שָׁנִיתָן לְהִשְׁבוֹן	An aveirah where the object can be returned
3	לֹא/לֹאִין	Aveirah/aveiros
1	לְבוֹנָה	Frankincense (a good-smelling resin from which oil is extracted)
2 3	לוג	A liquid measurement (pg. 471)
1 2 3	(מִ)דְּרָבָּנָן	From the Chachamim (refers to decrees or mitzvos that are subject to specific rules)
3	מוֹעֵד	Forewarned
1 2	מוֹם	Blemish
1	מוֹסָפִין	Korbanos offered on special days (in addition to the Korban Tamid, which was brought every day)
1 2	מִזְבֵּיחַ הַחִיצוֹן	The outer Mizbeiach (in the Azarah)
1 2	מִזְבֵּיחַ הַפְּנִימִי	The inner Mizbeiach (in the Heichal)
1	מַחְצִית הַשֶּׁקֶל	Currency equivalent to one-half of a shekel hakodesh (pg. 476)
1	מִיל/מִילִין	A measurement of distance (pg. 473)
3	מִיתַת בֵּית דִּין	Death by Beis Din
2 3	מַלְאכּוֹת	Actions that fall under the category of "work"
1 2 3	מִן הַתּוֹרָה/מִדְּאוֹרֵייתָא	From the Torah
1 2	מִנְחָה/מִנְחוֹת	Offering(s) of flour and oil
1	מָעָה	A type of currency, which was measured by weight (pg. 476)
1	מַעֲרָכָה	Arrangement of wood on the Mizbeiach

1	מַעֲרֵכָה גְּדוֹלָה	The large ma'aracha, where all the korbanos were burned
1	מַעֲרֵכָה שְׁלִישִׁית	The third ma'aracha, which was set up in order to fulfill the mitzvah to have a fire burning constantly on the Mizbeich
1	מַעֲרֵכָה שְׁנִיָּה שֶׁל קִטְרוֹת	The second ma'aracha, from where coals were taken to burn the daily ketores
1	מַעֲשֵׂר/ מַעֲשֵׂרוֹת	One-tenth(s)
2	מְקַבֵּל טוֹמְאָה	Able to become tamei
1	מְשׁוּמָד	A Jew who changes his religion
3	מְשׁוּרָה	A liquid measurement (one thirty-third of a lug)
2	מֵת	1. Dead body
2	נֶגַע	Blemish
1	נֶדֶר	Promise
1	נוֹתֵר	Kodshim that remained overnight, past the time when they were supposed to be eaten
1 2	נֶסֶךְ/ נִסְכִּים	Wine offering(s); can also refer to both the wine and Minchah offerings
1 2	סָאָה	A dry measurement (pg. 471)
1	סֵגֶן כְּהֵן גָּדוֹל	Deputy (second to the) Kohen Gadol
3	סְמִיכָה	1) Leaning hands on a korban before it is shechted 2) An unbroken chain of rabbinic ordination (performed by a rabbi leaning his hands on someone to make the second person a rabbi), going all the way back to Moshe Rabbeinu
2 3	סֵנֶהֶדְרִין	The highest court of seventy-one judges, also referred to as Beis Din Hagadol
1	עֲבוּדָה/ עֲבוֹדוֹת	1) Service(s) (of Hashem) 2) Work(s)
3	עוֹבֵר	To violate, as in a mitzvah
1	עוֹמֵר	1) A dry measurement (pg. 471) 2) A korban made with an omer of new barley (see "Chadash" above), offered on the second day of Pesach
1	עֲזָאזֵל	A rocky cliff
1	עֲלִיָּה לְרֵגֶל/ עוֹלָה רֵגֶל	Going/to go up to the Beis Hamikdash for the shalosh regalim (Pesach, Shavuot, and Sukkos)
1	עָרֵל	A Jewish male who did not have a bris
1 2	עֶשְׂרוֹן	A dry measurement (same as omer—see above)
1	פָּטוּר	Exempt



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1	פִּיגוּל	A type of disqualification of korbanos—made by having in mind to do any of the main steps of the avodah at the wrong time
1	פָּסוּל	Disqualified (for use in doing a mitzvah)
1	פֶּסֶלֶת	The large container used to remove the accumulated ashes from the Mizbeiach
3	פְּרוּטָה	The smallest currency of coin in the days of the Chachamim (pg. 476)
1 2	פְּרוּכָת	The curtain separating the Kodosh Hakodashim from the rest of the Beis Hamikdash
3	פְּרִיקָה	Unloading a burden
2	פָּרָס	A measurement—the size of three-quarters of an egg (see “k’dei achilas pros”—pg. 475)
3	פָּרְסָה	A measurement of distance, approximately two-and-a-half miles (pg. 473)
1 2	קְדוּשָׁה	Holiness
1	קִדְּשֵׁי בֵּדֶק הַבֵּית	Holy things used for the maintenance of the Beis Hamikdash
1	קִדְּשֵׁי מִזְבֵּיחַ	Holy things of the Mizbeiach (offered on the Mizbeiach)
1	קִדְּשֵׁי קִדְּשִׁים	Korbanos with the highest level of holiness
1 2	קִדְּשִׁים	Holy things of the Beis Hamikdash (generally refers to korbanos)
1	קִדְּשִׁים קְלִיִּים	Korbanos that have a lower level of holiness
3	קֶנֶס	A fine
1	רֹאשׁ בֵּית אָב	Head of that day’s group of Kohanim
2	רִבְעִית	A liquid measurement (one-quarter of a lug, pg. 470)
1 3	שְׁבַע מִצְוֹת בְּנֵי נֹחַ	The seven mitzvos that all people are required to keep

3	שְׁגָגָה קְרוֹבָה לְזָדוֹן	A mistake that is close to intentional (Ex: a person who killed unintentionally, yet the killing was a result of his deliberate actions)
1	שְׁחוּטֵי חוּץ	Shechting an animal, that was meant to be a korban, outside of the Beis Hamikdash
1	שְׁלֹשׁ רְגָלִים (sholosh regalim)	Pesach, Shavuos, and Sukkos
2	שֵׁם הַמְּפֹרָשׁ	Hashem's special name, consisting of four letters (י-ק-ו-ק)
1	שְׂפּוּפָרֶת הַנּוֹד	The opening of a drinking pouch
1	שְׁקִיעָה	Sunset (pg. 464)
1 3	שְׁתֵּי הַלֶּחֶם	The two special loaves of chometz bread offered in the Beis Hamikdash on Shavuos
1	תּוֹרָה שְׂבָעַל פֶּה	The Oral Torah
1 3	תּוֹשָׁב	Resident (a ger toshav was a non-Jew who accepted upon himself the seven mitzvot that apply to all people, as well as paying taxes to the Jews)
1 3	תְּחִנּוּן	The tefillah in which we confess our aveiros
1	תָּם	1) An unblemished animal (literally: complete) 2) An animal that damaged others in a way that is unusual for that animal (literally: simple)
1	תָּנָא	A rabbi from the Mishna
1	תַּפּוּחַ	The dome-shaped pile of ashes in the center of the mizbei'ach (literally translated as "apple" because the shape of the pile was similar to the shape of an apple)
1	תְּרוּמַת הַדָּשָׁן	Raising the ashes from the Mizbe'ach every morning



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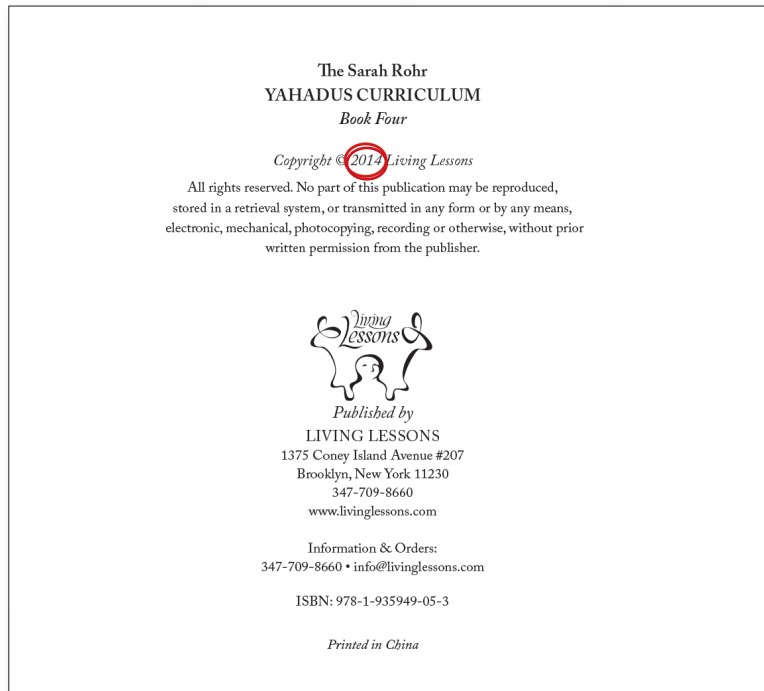
Optional Sections

You are not responsible for the following sections		
UNIT	PAGE	SECTION
166	90-92 (in the 2024 print this is on pages 91-92)	"קדשי מזבח" section until "Shearing or Working with Hekdesh Animals" section
173	159	"Animal Requirements" section
185	256	You only need to know the information in the Mitzvah box; not the details
188	280-281	You only need to know the information in the Mitzvah box; not the details
189	288-289	You only need to know the information in the Mitzvah box; not the details

Book Changes

Keep in mind that you are responsible for all changes and clarifications for each Yahadus Unit in your book. Noting the changes in your book may help you keep track of them.

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



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

Note: If you are using the **2021 edition**, you only need to look at the corrections to units 161, 163, 166, 188.

Throughout The Book

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

Yahadus Unit 157

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

Yahadus Unit 159

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

Yahadus Unit 160

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2014 2017	37-38	Chart on page 37, row about Shavuot; and page 38 section titled "שתי הלחם - Two Loaves"	Clarification	On Shavuot there are two sets of animals brought in addition to the Korban Tomid: 1. The animals offered as the Korban Musaf. 2. Animals offered along with the Shtei Halechem (which are in addition to the Musaf). The chart on page 37 only lists the animals offered as part of the Musaf; not the ones offered along with the Shtei Halechem (which are detailed in the last paragraph of details on page 38).
2014 2017	38	Second paragraph on the page	First sentence	"Along with each Korban Olah of the <i>Korban Musaf</i> , a certain measure..."

Yahadus Unit 161

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2014 2017 2021	44	Mitzvah 390, "Who" icon	Entire community	Tzibbur

Yahadus Unit 163

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2014 2017 2021	61	Mitzvah 393	Missing Hebrew Name	שְׁלֵא לֶאֱכֹל פִּיגּוּל
2014 2017 2021	61	Mitzvah 394	Missing Hebrew Name	שְׁלֵא לֶאֱכֹל נוֹתֵר
2014 2017 2021	61	Mitzvah 395	Missing Hebrew Name	שְׁלֵא לֶאֱכֹל בֶּשֶׂר קִדָּשִׁים שְׁנוּטָמָא
2014	61	Mitzvah 395	Punishment icons	Malkus
2014 2017 2021	62	Mitzvah 396	Missing Hebrew Name	מִצְוֹת שְׁרִיפָת בֶּשֶׂר קִדָּשׁ שְׁנוּטָמָא
2014 2017 2021	62	Mitzvah 397	Missing Hebrew Name	מִצְוֹת שְׁרִיפָת נוֹתֵר הַקִּדָּשִׁים

Yahadus Unit 166

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2014 2017 2021	88	Mitzvah 400	Missing Hebrew name	שְׁלֹא לַעֲבֹד בְּקִדְּשִׁים
2014 2017 2021	88	Mitzvah 400, English translation of the mitzvah name	Rewritten	Not working an animal that is hekdes
2014 2017 2021	88	Mitzvah 400, synopsis of the mitzvah	Rewritten	Do not do work with an animal that was set aside as hekdes
2014 2017 2021	88	Mitzvah 400	Clarifying which passuk corresponds to this mitzvah	לֹא תַעֲבֹד בְּבֵכֶר שׁוֹרֶךְ
2014 2017 2021	88	Mitzvah 401	Missing Hebrew name	שְׁלֹא לִגְזֹז אֶת הַקִּדְּשִׁים
2014 2017 2021	88	Mitzvah 401	Clarifying which pasuk corresponds to this mitzvah	וְלֹא תִגְזֹז בְּכוֹר צֹאֲנֶךָ
2014, 2017	93	First paragraph on page	Sentence at the end of the paragraph removed	If one intentionally transgresses the <i>issur</i> of <i>me'ilah</i> , he receives <i>malkus</i> , and must pay the value of the benefit. ~~plus an additional 25% (chomesh) of the value.~~

Yahadus Unit 167

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2014	99	Mitzvah 404	Hebrew name	שְׁלֹא נִשְׁחֹט שֶׁהַפֶּסַח בְּאַרְבַּעַה עָשָׂר בְּנִסָּן בְּעוֹד שֶׁהָחֶמֶץ בְּרִשְׁוִיתָנוּ
2014	99	Mitzvah 404	Translation of Hebrew name—the words directly beneath the Hebrew name	Not to slaughter the lamb for the Korban Pesach while there is still chametz in our property
2014 2017	102	Paragraph titled "When the Fourteenth of <i>Nissan</i> occurs on <i>Shabbos</i> "	Last sentence "Only then would they go home to eat."	"Only then would they go home to roast and eat their korban. "

Yahadus Unit 168

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

Yahadus Unit 170

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2014 2017	133	First paragraph on the page	Second sentence	If one did not offer the <i>Chagigah</i> at that time, he still has the next six days (or seven on Sukkos) to offer it. After those seven (or eight) days, he may no longer offer the <i>korban</i> .
2014 2017	133	Second paragraph on the page	Paragraph rewritten	One may offer as many animals as he wishes when he brings his <i>Chagigah</i> . ~~One may offer as many <i>Chagigos</i> as he wishes on the first day of <i>Yom Tov</i>. However, after the first day has passed, one may not offer any additional <i>Chagigos</i> other than the one required <i>Chagigah</i>.~~

Yahadus Unit 171

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

Yahadus Unit 172

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

Yahadus Unit 174

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2014 2017	165	Section of Details titled: "When a <i>Korban Chatas</i> is Offered"	First paragraph is rewritten	There are forty-eight <i>aveiros</i> for which a person is punished with kares if they are transgressed intentionally (b'meizid). Of these, there are forty-three <i>aveiros</i> for which a person would be obligated to offer a <i>Korban Chatas</i> if they are transgressed <i>unintentionally</i> (b'shogeg).
2014 2017	166	Section titled "Exempt from a <i>Korban Chatas</i> " point 1	Sentence added at the end of the paragraph	Since he had no intentions to do anything wrong, he is exempt from offering a <i>korban</i> . This exemption only applies to laws of <i>Shabbos</i>, and not other <i>aveiros</i>.

Yahadus Unit 175

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2014 2017	174	Title: "The <i>Korban</i> "	First paragraph	The animal offered as a <i>Korban Asham Taluy</i> was a ram at least one year and thirty one days old.

Yahadus Unit 176

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2014	178	Mitzvah 432	Passuk	The passuk was changed to the correct pesukim—an ashram must be a male ram or sheep. The pesukim are כה; יח; טו; and ויקרא ה, טו; יח; כה. קדושים יט, כא. However, you are only responsible to know the following words: "וְהָבִיָּא אֶת אֲשָׁמוֹ לֵה' . . אֵיל תָּמִים מִן הַצֹּאן..."

Yahadus Unit 178

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2014	192	Mitzvah 434	Icons	In the Beis Hamikdash; In the times of the Beis Hamikdash

Yahadus Unit 179

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2014 2017	201	Second paragraph on the page	Until they offer the <i>korban</i> , these people are considered to be <i>mechusrei kaparah</i> (lacking atonement) and are not allowed to enter the Beis Hamikdash or eat <i>kodshim</i> .	Until they offer the <i>korban</i> , these people are considered to be <i>mechusrei kaparah</i> (lacking atonement) and are not allowed to enter the Azarah or eat <i>kodshim</i> .
2014	201	Second to last paragraph of Details	Second and third sentences	If the <i>metzora</i> cannot afford to offer three sheep, the <i>metzora</i> may replace the sheep of the Olah and the Chatas with two turtle doves or two young ordinary doves. However, he or she must still offer a male sheep as a <i>Korban Asham</i> .

Yahadus Unit 181

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2014 2017	220	Section of Details titled: "Levels of Tumah"	Second paragraph, last sentence	"However, the <i>Chachamim</i> decreed that liquid—no matter how far removed from the original <i>tumah</i> — is always considered a <i>rishon letumah</i> , with the exception of liquid that comes in contact with a tevul yom. "

Yahadus Unit 183

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2014 2017	239	Mitzvah 446: mitzvah translation	Not to shave the hair around his <i>nesek</i>	Not to shave the hair around the <i>nesek</i>
2014 2017	241	Paragraph titled: "Size and Appearance"	Words changed	"For the baheres to be considered <i>tzara'as</i> , it had to be at least the size of a gris (large square bean) . The size of this area is described as the space where 6 x 6 hairs can grow (approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ inch x $\frac{3}{4}$ inch). When someone had more than one spot on his skin, the spots would be considered <i>tzara'as</i> if they were at least the size of a gris when combined."
2014 2017	243	First paragraph on the page, second sentence	Words removed	"If someone's hair fell out from either his head or beard, leaving a bald spot that was at least the size of a square gris (approximately 2 cm. X 2 cm.) , this spot is called <i>nesek</i> ."
2014 2017	243	Last paragraph	Words added	A <i>Kohen</i> who was blind in even one eye or had poor eyesight was qualified to declare, if told to do so by a Chacham , but not to inspect for <i>tzara'as</i> on his own .

Yahadus Unit 184

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

Yahadus Unit 188

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2014	280	Mitzvah 453	Icon	All times
2014 2017 2021	281	Mitzvah 454	Missing Hebrew name	מִצְוַת עֲנִין טוֹמְאָת יוֹלָדָת
2014 2017 2021	281	Mitzvah 455	Missing Hebrew name	מִצְוַת עֲנִין טוֹמְאָת נָדָה שְׁטֻמְאָה וּמִטְמָאָה
2014 2017 2021	281	Mitzvah 456	Missing Hebrew name	מִצְוַת עֲנִין טוֹמְאָת זָכָה שְׁטֻמְאָה וּמִטְמָאָה

Yahadus Unit 191

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

Yahadus Unit 192

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2014	311	Section of Details titled: "The Size of the <i>Mikvah</i> "	Second sentence	"... this area requires forty <i>se'ah</i> of water (approximately 120 gallons/450 liters) to fill it. The following sentence "There are various opinions...." is deleted.

Yahadus Unit 193

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

Yahadus Unit 194

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

Yahadus Unit 195

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

Yahadus Unit 196

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

Yahadus Unit 201

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2014	388	Mitzvah 481	Hebrew name	דִּין חֹבֶל בַּחֲבֵרוֹ
2014	388	Mitzvah 481	Icons	Beis Din; All places; All times

Yahadus Unit 202

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2014	396	Mitzvah 483	Icon	When the Sanhedrin presides from the Lishkas Hagazis

Yahadus Unit 203

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

Yahadus Unit 205

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

Yahadus Unit 206

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

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	Makor (source)	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
157 קָרְבַּן תָּמִיד		The mitzvah of offering the Korban Tamid Daily					
		The mitzvah of lighting a fire on the Mizbeiach every day					
		Not to extinguish the fire of the Mizbeiach					
158 מַעֲרֵכָה		The mitzvah of removing ashes					
		Offer a <i>Korban Musaf</i> every Shabbos					
		Offer a <i>Korban Musaf</i> every Rosh Chodesh					
159 מִנְחָה הַדֹּשֶׁן		Offer a <i>Korban Musaf</i> every day of Pesach					
		Offer a <i>Korban Musaf</i> on the day of Shavuot					
		Offer two loaves of leavened bread from the new crop, as a <i>Minchah</i> on Shavuot					
		Offer a <i>Korban Musaf</i> on Rosh Hashanah					
		Offer a <i>Korban Musaf</i> on Yom Kippur					
		Offer a <i>Korban Musaf</i> every day of Sukkos					
		Offer a <i>Korban Musaf</i> on Shemini Atzeres					
160 מוֹטָף							

Unit	Mitzva	Mitzva Translation	Makor (source)	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
161 קָרְבַּן הָעֹמֶר		The Mitzvah of offering a Korban of an Omer of barley on the second day of Pesach					
162 סְפִירַת הָעֹמֶר		The mizvah of counting the <i>Omer</i>					
163 אֲכִילַת קֹדֶשִׁים שְׁנוּפְסָלוֹ		Not eating unfit kodshim					
		Not eating pigul					
		Not eating nosar					
		Not eating kodshim that became tamei					
		Burning kodshim that are tamei					
164 שְׂלֵא יֹאכַל טְמֵא מִן הַקֳּדָשִׁים		A <i>tamei</i> person should not eat of <i>kodshim</i>					
165 עֲבוּדַת יוֹם כִּיפּוּר		The mitzvah of the <i>avodah</i> of Yom Kippur					

Unit	Mitzva	Mitzva Translation	Makor (source)	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
166 מְעִילָה		Not working an animal that is <i>hekdesh</i>					
		Not shearing wool from an animal that is <i>hekdesh</i>					
		Adding a chomesh to what was eaten or enjoyed from <i>hekdesh</i>					
		The mitzvah of <i>shechting</i> the <i>Korban</i> <i>Pesach</i>					
167 שְׁחִיטַת קֹרְבַּן פֶּסַח		Not to <i>shecht</i> the lamb for the <i>Korban Pesach</i> while there is still <i>chametz</i> in our property					
		Not to allow the <i>eimurim</i> of the <i>Korban Pesach</i> to become <i>passul</i> by being left overnight					
		The mitzvah of offering the <i>Pesach</i> <i>Sheini</i> on the fourteenth of <i>Iyar</i>					

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

Unit	Mitzva	Mitzva Translation	Makor (source)	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
169 עֲלִיָּה לְרֹגֶל		The mitzvah of being seen at the <i>Beis Hamikdash</i> on the <i>Shalosh Regalim</i>					
		Not to go up to the <i>Beis Hamikdash</i> for the <i>Shalosh Regalim</i> without a <i>korban</i>					
		The mitzvah of celebrating on the <i>Shalosh Regalim</i>					
		The mitzvah of rejoicing during the <i>Shalosh Regalim</i>					
170 שְׁמִינִת הַחֵג		Not to abandon the <i>Levi'im</i> , by withholding their gifts during the <i>Shalosh Regalim</i>					
		The mitzvah of <i>Hakhel</i> after the seventh year					
		The mitzvah of sanctifying a firstborn					
		Not to redeem a <i>kosher</i> firstborn animal					
172 בְּכוֹרוֹת		Not to eat an unblemished firstborn animal outside of Yerushalayim					
		The mitzvah of separating <i>ma'aser</i> from all kosher animals each year					
		Not to sell the <i>ma'aser beheimah</i> - rather it should be eaten in Yerushalayim					

Unit	Mitzva	Mitzva Translation	Makor (source)	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
174 קָרְבַּן חֹטֵאת		The laws of a set <i>Chatas</i>					
175 אֲשֶׁם תְּלוּי		The mitzvah of <i>Korban Asham Taluy</i> (offer a <i>korban</i> if there is a doubt whether or not you have done an <i>aveirah</i>)					
176 אֲשֶׁם וְדָאי		The mitzvah of <i>Korban Asham Vadai</i> (Offer a <i>Korban Asham Vadai</i> if you transgress any one of five specific <i>aveiros</i>)					
177 קָרְבַּן עֹלָה וְיִזְרִיד		The mitzvah of <i>Korban Oleh V'yored</i> (Offer a <i>korban</i> for doing certain <i>aveiros</i> , according to how much you can afford)					
178 הָעֵלֶם דָּבָר שֶׁל צִיבוֹר		The mitzvah of offering the <i>korban</i> on behalf of the Sanhedrin, if they made a mistake in their judgment					
179 מִחוּסְרֵי כְפָרָה		The mitzvah for a woman who has given birth to offer a <i>korban</i>					
		The mitzvah for a <i>metzora</i> to offer a <i>korban</i> when he or she is healed					
		The mitzvah for a <i>zav</i> to offer a <i>korban</i> after he is purified					
		The mitzvah for a <i>zavah</i> to offer a <i>korban</i> after she is purified					

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

Unit	Mitzva	Mitzva Translation	Makor (source)	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
185 צִרְעַת בְּגָדִים For this unit: Do NOT need to know details in book, only what's on this chart		The mitzvah of tzara'ason clothing					
186 צִרְעַת בְּתֵימִים		The mitzvah of the impurity of homes that have tzara'as					
187 טְהוֹרַת הַמְצֹרֶה		The mitzvah of purification from tzara'as appearing on skin, clothing, or houses					
		The mitzvah of shaving the metzora on the seventh day					
188 טוּמְאוֹת מְשֻׁבָּב מוֹשָׁב		A zav is tamei and makes others tamei					
		A yoledes is tamei and makes others tamei					
For this unit: Do NOT need to know details in book, only what's on this chart		A nidah is tamei and makes others tamei					
		A zavah is tamei and makes others tamei					

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

Unit	Mitzva	Mitzva Translation	Makor (source)	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
194 נִזְקֵי בַּיִת וְהֶבֶרֶךְ		The mitzvah of Beis Din judging cases concerning damages caused by a pit					
		The mitzvah of Beis Din judging cases concerning damages caused by a fire					
		Not to steal anything (of monetary value)					
195 גְּבוּלָה		The mitzva of Beis Din judging a thief with payment or death	(Two pesukim)				
		Not to move someone's boundary marker					
		The mitzva of ensuring the accuracy of scales, weights, and measuring implements					
196 מִשְׁקוּלוֹת		Not to deceive with measures in any form					
		Not to own scales or weights that are not correct, even if you will not buy or sell with them					
		Not to kidnap a Jewish person					
197 גִּזְבֵּי וְפִשּׁוֹת		Not to withhold money that is owed to someone					
		Not to rob					
		The mitzva of returning money or an object obtained by robbery					

Unit	Mitzva	Mitzva Translation	Makor (source)	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
199 לֹא תַחַמּוֹד לא תחמוד		Not to desire anything that belongs to your fellow Jew					
		Not to covet					
200 הַשָּׂבָת אַבִּידָה השבת אבידה		The mitzva of returning a lost object					
		Not to hide your eyes from [pretend not to see] a lost object					
201 חֻבֵּל וְתֹזֵיק חובל ותזיק		The mitzva of fines for injuring someone	(Two pesukim)				
		Not to kill a person					
202 רִצְחָה רצחה		Not to accept ransom to save the murderer from being killed					
		Not to kill a murderer before he is judged					
203 עֲרֵי תִקְלָט ערי תקלט		The mitzva of setting up six cities of refuge					
		The mitzva of Beis Din sending someone who killed by accident to a city of refuge, and the accidental killer going there					
		Not to accept money from a person who killed by accident in order to save him from exile					

Unit	Mitzva	Mitzva Translation	Makor (source)	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
204 הַצֵּלָת נַפְשׁוֹת		The mitzva of saving a victim from his attacker					
		Not to have pity on the life of the attacker					
		Not to stand by and allow your fellow Jew to die, when you are able to save him/her					
205 עֲבֵלָה עֲרוּפָה		The mitzva of <i>eglah arufah</i> (kill a young calf if a person is found killed outside the city, and his killer is not known)					
		Not to work the land where the calf was slaughtered					
206 מַעֲקֵה		The mitzva of making a fence					
		Do not leave an obstacle in the way					
207 לִפְנֵי עוֹר		Not to cause a simple person (one who is blind in a certain way) to stumble (lose out) by giving bad advice					
		The mitzva of unloading burdens					
208 פִּירְיוֹק וְטַעַן מֵטָא		The mitzva of helping a Jew reload his animal					
		Not to abandon one's fellow's animal that is crouched under its load					



Study Guide

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Practice Questions

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

SUGGESTED STUDY TIPS

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

Hatzlachah rabbah!

UNIT 157

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

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

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

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

3. What is offered along with the קרבן תמיד?

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

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

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

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

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

6. Which is not true about the קרבן תמיד?

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

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

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

UNIT 158

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

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

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

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

3. How many מערכות are on the מזבח?

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

UNIT 159

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

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



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UNIT 160

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

UNIT 161

- The קרבן עומר is always offered on:
 - ערב פסח
 - The first day of פסח
 - The second day of פסח
 - The first Sunday of פסח
- The קרבן עומר comes from which crop?
 - Wheat
 - Barley
 - Oats
 - All grains are acceptable

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

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

4. When is the קרבן עומר reaped and offered?

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

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

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

UNIT 162

1. How many days do we count the קרבן עומר?

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

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

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

UNIT 163

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

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

2. Which of the following is burned on the east side of the מזבח?

- a) קדשי קדשים that became פסול
- b) קדשים קלים of אמורים that became פסול
- c) קדשים קלים left over from נותר
- d) A and B



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

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

UNIT 166

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

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

UNIT 167

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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6. A קרבן פסח may not be offered for:

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

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

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

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

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

UNIT 168

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

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

2. How must the קרבן פסח be roasted?

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

3. Who may eat the קרבן פסח?

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

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

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

5. Which does not apply to the פסח שני?

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

UNIT 169

1. What is the punishment for one who comes to the המקדש on יום טוב and doesn't bring an עולת ראייה?

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

2. When is the latest that a person may offer his עולת ראייה for שבועות?

- a) On the day of שבועות itself
- b) On the day after שבועות
- c) Up to six days after שבועות
- d) Up to seven days after שבועות

UNIT 170

1. Which of the following are women obligated in?

- a) עולת ראייה
- b) קרבן חגיגה
- c) שלמי שמחה
- d) All of these

UNIT 171

1. When is the הקהל מצוה of performed?

- a) During the שמיטה year on the first day of סוכות
- b) During the שמיטה year on the second day of סוכות
- c) During the year after שמיטה on the first day of סוכות
- d) During the year after שמיטה on the second day of סוכות

2. Who doesn't have to come to the הקהל?

- a) Women
- b) Uncircumcised men
- c) Children
- d) They all have to come

3. Who reads the תורה at the הקהל?

- a) The king
- b) The כהן גדול
- c) The head of the סנהדרין
- d) A נביא

4. Which חומש is read from at the הקהל?

- a) שמות
- b) ויקרא
- c) במדבר
- d) דברים



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UNIT 172

1. The מצוה of sanctifying a firstborn animal applies:

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

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

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

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

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

UNIT 173

1. How is the מצוה of מעשר בהמה done?

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

UNIT 174

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

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

2. In which of the following scenarios would one who writes on שבת not bring a קרבן חטאת?

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) The person knew it was שבת but didn't know it's forbidden to write on שבת | c) The person knew it was שבת and that it's forbidden to write on שבת, but didn't know it carries the punishment of כרת |
| b) The person knew it's forbidden to write on שבת but forgot it was שבת | d) In all of the above, the person would bring a קרבן חטאת |

3. A regular person who brings a קרבן חטאת offers:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| a) A female sheep or goat | c) A bull |
| b) A male sheep or goat | d) Any of the above |

4. A king who brings a קרבן חטאת offers:

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| a) A female goat | c) A male sheep or goat |
| b) A male goat | d) A female sheep or goat |

5. An anointed כהן גדול who forgot that it was שבת and wrote offers:

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a) A sheep | c) A bull |
| b) A goat | d) No קרבן |

6. Any type of person who unintentionally served idols offers:

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| a) A male sheep or goat | c) A male goat |
| b) A female sheep or goat | d) A female goat |

7. If a person did part of a forbidden action by mistake and part of it on purpose (such as carrying on שבת):

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| a) They do not offer a קרבן חטאת | c) They receive מלקות |
| b) They offer a קרבן חטאת | d) They get כרת |

8. If one never knew that it is forbidden to write on שבת and only found out that it is forbidden after doing it many times:

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) The person must offer a קרבן חטאת for each time he wrote on שבת | c) The person offers only one קרבן חטאת for all the times he wrote on שבת |
| b) The person is exempt from a offering a קרבן חטאת | d) Option B, because this is an example of מתעסק |



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UNIT 175

1. If, after bringing an אשם תלוי, one finds out that one definitely committed the עבירה, what is the law?
- | | |
|---|---|
| a) The person must offer another אשם תלוי | c) The person must offer an אשם ודאי |
| b) The person must offer a קרבן חטאת | d) The person does not have to bring any קרבן |

UNIT 176

1. For how many אשם ודאי brought? brought? עבירות
- | | |
|----------|---------|
| a) Three | c) Five |
| b) Four | d) Six |
2. In which case is an אשם ודאי offered—even though the עבירה was done intentionally?
- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| a) Living as married with a שפחה חרופה | c) A נזיר who became טמא |
| b) Swearing falsely about a theft | d) All of the above |

UNIT 177

1. A rich מצורע brings three sheep as קרבנות. What does a poor מצורע bring?
- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| a) Two sheep and one bird | c) Three birds |
| b) One sheep and two birds | d) A sinner's מנחה |
2. For how many situations is a קרבן עולה ויורד offered?
- | | |
|----------|---------|
| a) Three | c) Five |
| b) Four | d) Six |
3. A wealthy woman who gave birth offers a sheep and a dove. If she is poor, she offers:
- | | |
|--------------|--|
| a) Two doves | d) There is no difference between a wealthy and poor woman in this situation |
| b) One dove | |
| c) One sheep | |

UNIT 178

1. In order to bring a פֶּר העֵלֶם דָּבָר שֶׁל צִיבוֹר, the סִנְהֶדְרִין must permit:

- a) An אִיסוּר that is punishable with the death penalty from בֵּית דִּין
- b) An אִיסוּר that is punishable with כֶּרֶת
- c) An אִיסוּר that is punishable with מִלְקוֹת
- d) None of the above

2. Which case does not require a פֶּר העֵלֶם דָּבָר שֶׁל צִיבוֹר?

- a) The סִנְהֶדְרִין issued a mistaken ruling and most people followed it
- b) The סִנְהֶדְרִין issued a mistaken ruling and some people followed it
- c) An anointed כֹּהֵן גָּדוֹל issued a mistaken ruling and followed it
- d) The סִנְהֶדְרִין mistakenly ruled that although carrying is not allowed on שַׁבָּת, throwing is allowed, and most people followed it

3. Who offers the פֶּר העֵלֶם דָּבָר שֶׁל צִיבוֹר?

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

4. Where was the blood of the פֶּר העֵלֶם דָּבָר שֶׁל צִיבוֹר sprinkled?

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

UNIT 179

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

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

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

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



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

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

UNIT 180

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

UNIT 181

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

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

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

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



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

UNIT 182

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



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3. What is the ideal age for the פרה אדומה?
 - a) Under one year old
 - b) One to two years old
 - c) Two to three years old
 - d) Three to four years old
4. Which of the following statements is not true about the פרה אדומה?
 - a) If a yoke was put on its neck but it didn't do work, it is still a פרה אדומה kosher
 - b) If it has one black hair, it is still a פרה אדומה kosher
 - c) Both of the above
5. Who may do the עבודה of the פרה אדומה?
 - a) Only the כהן גדול
 - b) לויים or כהנים
 - c) Only כהנים
 - d) Even a ישראל
6. On how many of the days beforehand do we sprinkle the ashes of earlier פרות אדומות on the פרה preparing to do the main part of the עבודה of the פרה אדומה?
 - a) Two
 - b) Four
 - c) Six
 - d) Seven
7. How many times does the כהן doing the main part of the עבודה of the פרה אדומה sprinkle the blood of the פרה אדומה?
 - a) One
 - b) Three
 - c) Five
 - d) Seven
8. How many different types of things are thrown into the stomach of the cow when it was on fire?
 - a) One
 - b) Two
 - c) Three
 - d) Four
9. Into how many portions are the ashes divided?
 - a) Two
 - b) Three
 - c) Four
 - d) Five
10. Who does not become טמא from being involved with the פרה אדומה?
 - a) The one who shechts it
 - b) The one who burns it
 - c) Those who gather the ashes
 - d) Those who light the wood for the bonfire
11. Who may sprinkle the פרה אדומה ashes and water on the טמא person?
 - a) Men or women over Bar-Mitzvah/ Bas-Mitzvah
 - b) Men over Bar Mitzvah
 - c) Only כהנים
 - d) Even boys under Bar Mitzvah

12. How is the sprinkling done?

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

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

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

UNIT 183

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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7. If the בהרת is unchanged after the first week, what does the כהן do?
 - a) He secludes the person for a second week
 - b) He declares the person טמא
 - c) He declares the person טהור
 - d) It's up to the כהן
8. If the בהרת is unchanged by the end of the second week, what happens?
 - a) The person is טמא
 - b) The person is טהור
 - c) The person is secluded for a third week
 - d) The person is secluded until the בהרת disappears
9. צרעת on the hair or beard is called:
 - a) בהרת
 - b) מוחיה
 - c) נתק
 - d) None of the above
10. How many signs can make a person with צרעת טמא of the hair or beard?
 - a) One
 - b) Two
 - c) Three
 - d) Four
11. If a person has two black hairs inside the bald spot, what is the law?
 - a) He is טמא immediately
 - b) He is secluded for a week
 - c) He is secluded for two weeks
 - d) He is טהור
12. If the bald spot is unchanged by the end of one week, what happens?
 - a) He is טמא
 - b) He is טהור
 - c) The area around the bald spot is shaved, leaving a border of hair around the bald spot, and the person is secluded for another week
 - d) The person is secluded for another week but no shaving is done
13. The maximum amount of time a person can be secluded for a bald spot is:
 - a) One week
 - b) Two weeks
 - c) Three weeks
 - d) Four weeks

UNIT 184

1. What did a woman with צרעת not have to do?
 - a) Leave the city
 - b) Tear her clothes
 - c) Warn people that she is טמא
 - d) All of the above

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

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

UNIT 186

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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7. If the stones didn't have to be removed at the end of the first week, and the צרעת has spread by the end of the second week, what happens?
- a) The stones are not removed, and the house is locked up for a third week
 - b) The stones are removed and replaced, and the house is locked up for a third week
 - c) The house is demolished
 - d) The house is טהור
8. If the stones didn't have to be removed at the end of the first week, and the צרעת is unchanged at the end of the second week, what happens?
- a) The stones are not removed, and the house is locked up for a third week
 - b) The stones are removed and replaced, and the house is locked up for a third week
 - c) The house is טהור
 - d) The house is demolished
9. If the stones had to be removed and replaced at the end of the first week, and by the end of the second week the צרעת has returned to the new stones, what is the law?
- a) The stones are not removed, and the house is locked up for a third week
 - b) The stones are removed and replaced, and the house is locked up for a third week
 - c) The house is demolished
 - d) The house is טהור
10. If the stones had to be removed and replaced at the end of the second week, and by the end of the third week the צרעת has returned to the new stones, what is the law?
- a) The house is טהור
 - b) The house becomes טהור through the purification process
 - c) The house is demolished
 - d) The house is locked up until the צרעת disappears
11. The stones that were removed from a צרעת house or the stones of a destroyed צרעת house:
- a) May be used
 - b) Are burned
 - c) Once they are removed or the house demolished, they are טהור
 - d) Are taken outside the city

UNIT 187

1. How many מצוות are there in this unit involving the purification of the מצורע?
- a) One
 - b) Two
 - c) Three
 - d) Four

2. How many things are used in the first stage of purification?

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

3. What is done with the birds used to purify the מצורע?

- a) Both are shechted and buried
- b) Both are sent away
- c) One is shechted and buried, and the other is sent away
- d) One is shechted and eaten, and the other is sent away

4. After the first stage of the purification process is done, how long does the מצורע have to wait before entering the city's walls?

- a) One week
- b) Two weeks
- c) Until nightfall of that day
- d) He may enter immediately on that day

5. After the first stage of the purification process is done, how long does the מצורע have to wait before he does not make people טמא at all—even through touch?

- a) One week
- b) Two weeks
- c) Until nightfall of that day
- d) Immediately on that day

6. After the first stage of the purification process is done, how long does the מצורע have to wait before he becomes completely טהור?

- a) Seven days
- b) Eight days
- c) Two weeks
- d) Thirty days

UNIT 190

1. Based on the decrees of the חכמים, to which things can both טמא foods and liquids transmit טומאה?

- a) Other foods and liquids
- b) Foods, liquids, and a person's body
- c) Foods, liquids, and a person's hands
- d) Foods, liquids, and כלים

2. What is הכשר?

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



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3. In which of the following cases is the food not טמא?

- a) If, after being made wet, it is dried off
- b) If it becomes wet against the owner's wishes
- c) If it falls into a river and is taken out
- d) If any of the above happen, the food can become טמא

4. In general, how many conditions are required to enable food to become טמא?

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

5. What is the smallest amount of food or liquid that can become טמא?

- a) No minimum amount
- b) A כזית
- c) A revi"i
- d) The size of a shelled egg

6. If one eats half a pras (three-quarters of an egg) of טמא food, or drinks a revi'i of טמא liquid, what is the law?

- a) He remains completely טהור
- b) He becomes disqualified from eating terumah or kodshim
- c) He receives מלקות
- d) He receives מכת מרדות

7. Can one purify foods or liquids that have become טמא by immersing them in the מקוה?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Foods yes, but not liquids
- d) Foods and most liquids no, but water yes

UNIT 191

1. מן התורה, how many types of vessels can become טמא?

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

2. מן התורה, which type of vessel doesn't need a receptacle in order to become טמא?

- a) Wood
- b) Earthenware
- c) Metal
- d) Bone

UNIT 192

1. What type of pool of water can be used for purification?

- a) A natural wellspring
- b) A pool that was filled by rainfall
- c) A pool that was filled by tap water, whose original source is rainwater
- d) A and B

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

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

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

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

4. How many things can render a מקוה invalid?

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

UNIT 193

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

5. When is one פטור from paying for damages?

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

UNIT 194

1. Correct or incorrect:

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

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

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

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

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

4. Correct or incorrect:

One who lights a fire is never חייב for טמון.

UNIT 195

1. When is one כפל from פטור?

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

2. One who steals an ox and sells it, but does not shecht it, is חייב:

- a) The worth of the ox
- b) כפל
- c) Four times
- d) Five times

3. Which is true for someone who does not have the means to pay the קנס?

- a) He is sold as a slave
- b) He is פטור for whatever he can't pay
- c) He owes whatever he can't pay
- d) A and C

4. Correct or incorrect:

One who moves another's boundary marker in ארץ ישראל receives מלקות.

5. Which of the following is permitted?

- a) Stealing from a child
- b) Stealing from a non-Jew
- c) Moving another's boundary marker outside ארץ ישראל
- d) None of the above

6. Correct or incorrect:

Only a male גנב is sold as a slave.



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UNIT 196

1. Correct or incorrect:

It is permitted to keep in one's possession certain inaccurate weights.

2. Which material should not be used for weights?

- a) Lead
- b) Stone
- c) Marble
- d) A and B

3. Correct or incorrect:

One may not cut down a weight to make it accurate.

4. What is the punishment for selling with inaccurate weights?

- a) מלקות
- b) No מלקות, because it is a לא שאין בו מעשה
- c) No מלקות, because it is a לא שניתן להשבון
- d) None of the above

5. A משקלה is:

- a) One twenty-third of a הין
- b) One thirty-third of a הין
- c) One thirty-third of a לוג
- d) One forty-third of a לוג

6. Correct or incorrect:

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

UNIT 197

1. What is the punishment for גונב נפשות?

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

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

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

3. Correct or incorrect:

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

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

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

5. Correct or incorrect:

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

UNIT 198

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. Correct or incorrect:

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

5. Correct or incorrect:

Not paying a worker is considered **עושה**.

6. What is תקנת השבים?

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



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UNIT 199

1. One who desires something that a friend owns and puts pressure on him to sell it, but does not get it in the end, is עובר:
a) One עשה and one לא תעשה c) Two לא תעשה
b) One לא תעשה d) Nothing
2. What is לא תחמוד?
a) Desiring another's belongings c) There's a מחלוקת if it's A or B
b) Desiring another's belongings and thinking about ways to obtain it d) None of the above
3. Which of the following is it מותר to be jealous of?
a) A house c) A field
b) An animal d) None of the above
4. One who desires something that a friend owns, and the friend gives it to him for free, is עובר:
a) One עשה and one לא תעשה c) Two לא תעשה
b) One לא תעשה d) Nothing
5. Correct or incorrect:
There is no מלקות for both לא תחמוד and לא תתאוה.

UNIT 200

1. Where was the הטוען?
a) In the בית המקדש c) In the center of ירושלים
b) Just outside the בית המקדש d) On the outskirts of ירושלים
2. Why may one keep a lost item without סימנים?
a) Because the finder has no way of determining who the owner is c) Because the owner will give up on ever getting it back
b) Because people make סמנים on items that they care about d) A and B
3. When may one keep a lost item?
a) If there was יאוש שלא מדעת c) Both of the above
b) If you saw the owner intentionally dropping an object in a public area d) None of the above

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

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

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

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

6. Correct or incorrect:

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

UNIT 201

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

- a) נזק
- b) צער
- c) שבת
- d) בשת

2. Which is the most embarrassing?

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

3. Correct or incorrect:

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

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

- a) נזק
- b) ריפוי
- c) שבת
- d) בשת

5. Correct or Incorrect:

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

UNIT 202

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

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

2. A woman:

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

3. Correct or incorrect:

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

4. Correct or incorrect:

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

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

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

6. Who is חייב מיתה?

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

UNIT 203

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. When can an accidental murderer return home?

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



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5. The roads to any עיר מקלט had to:

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

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

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

7. Correct or incorrect:

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

8. Correct or incorrect:

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

UNIT 204

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

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

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

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

3. שלא לעמוד על דם רעים applies:

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

4. Correct or incorrect:

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

UNIT 205

1. Who sets aside the animal for ערופה?

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

2. What is used for the ערופה?

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

3. Correct or incorrect:

Transporting clothing on the ערופה disqualifies it.

4. Where is the corpse of the ערופה buried?

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

5. The valley where the ערופה is beheaded:

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

6. The מצוה of ערופה does not apply:

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

7. After the procedure, the ערופה is:

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



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UNIT 206

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

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

2. How tall does a מעקה have to be?

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

3. How strong must a מעקה be?

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

4. What does not need a מעקה?

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

5. Correct or incorrect:

A ברכה is recited when erecting a מעקה.

UNIT 207

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

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

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

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

3. Correct or incorrect:

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

UNIT 208

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. Correct or incorrect:

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

5. Correct or incorrect:

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



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ANSWER KEY

Unit 157

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

Unit 158

1. B
2. C
3. C

Unit 159

1. D

Unit 160

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

Unit 161

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

Unit 162

1. B
2. B

Answer Key

Unit 163

1. D
2. D

Unit 164

1. B
2. A

Unit 165

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

Unit 166

1. C

Unit 167

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

6. B
7. D
8. B

Unit 168

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

Unit 169

1. A
2. C

Unit 170

1. C

Unit 171

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

Unit 172

1. D
2. B
3. B

Unit 173

1. B

Unit 174

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

Unit 175

1. B

Unit 176

- 2. C
- 3. D

Unit 177

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

Unit 178

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

Unit 179

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

Unit 180

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

Unit 181

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

Unit 182

- 1. B
- 2. A

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

Unit 183

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

Unit 184

- 1. B
- 2. D

Unit 186

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

- 9. C
- 10. C
- 11. D

Unit 187

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

Unit 190

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

Unit 191

- 1. D
- 2. C

Unit 192

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

Unit 193

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



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ANSWER KEY



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ANSWER KEY

Unit 194

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

Unit 195

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

Unit 196

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

Unit 197

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

Unit 198

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

Unit 199

1. B
2. D

3. D

4. C
5. Correct

Unit 200

1. D
2. C
3. D
4. E
5. D
6. Correct

Unit 201

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

Unit 202

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

Unit 203

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

Unit 204

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

Unit 205

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

Unit 206

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

Unit 207

1. D
2. D
3. Incorrect

Unit 208

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