בס"ד



Study Guide

YAHADUS BOOK 1

להשם הארץ ומלואה

Name:

School:

A PROJECT OF:

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

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

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

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חידון ספר המצוות
INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP
613

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CHIDON OVERVIEW

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 יָגַעְתִּי וּמָצָאתִי תַּאֲמִין –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

Limud HaRambam

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

The History of the Chidon

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 כּוּלָּה.

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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CHIDON OVERVIEW

The Tracks

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

1. **יסוד** YESOD
2. **ידיעה** YEDIAH
3. **הבנה** HAVONAH
4. **עיון** IYUN

All Tracks Explained

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

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

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

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

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** • **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** • The **makor** (source) • 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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CHIDON OVERVIEW

The Mitzvah Boxes



MITZVAH NAMES

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

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

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

TRANSLATION OF MITZVAH NAMES

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

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

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

ICONS

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

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

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

Addition For Yediah, Havonah & Iyun Tracks – The Details

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

Pay special attention to which details apply to which Mitzvah, because Mitzvos are grouped together in some units, making it hard to identify which details are for which Mitzvah.

RELEVANT TERMS IN HEBREW

You must know all Hebrew terms and concepts that appear in the sections of the book that you are responsible for. To help with translations, we have put together a glossary of Hebrew terms in your book, found in this Study Guide on page 26.

However, the glossary does not list all the words that you are responsible for knowing. It is your responsibility to make sure you know and understand all Hebrew terms and concepts—including those not listed in the glossary.

SELECTED HALACHOS; WHAT ELSE COMES FROM THIS MITZVAH?

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

How Much Time is Needed to Learn



Study Guide

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.



Study Guide

CHIDON OVERVIEW

How to Study

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

1. Book Changes: If there are any changes in that unit, write them directly into your book in the correct place. Idea: If it's a long change, print the page from the study guide PDF (from TheChidon.com), cut out the change and paste into the book.
2. Not responsible: If there is a section of the details that you are not responsible to know, note it in the book by that section.

How to study to be a Yesod Finalist

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

- Say each word out loud.
- Fill out the icons on the accompanying spreadsheets below on page 54.
- This is the time to ask for the meaning of any word or term you do not understand.
- (Some people prefer to first read all of the units on that test, before moving on to the learning stage; others prefer to read one unit and immediately move on to the learning stage for that unit).

How to study to be a Yediah Finalist

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

- Say each word out loud.
- Fill out the icons on the accompanying spreadsheets below on page 54.
- This is the time to ask for the meaning of any word or term you do not understand.
- (Some people prefer to first read all of the units on that test, before moving on to the learning stage; others prefer to read one unit and immediately move on to the learning stage for that unit).

How to study to be a Havonah Finalist

LEARN THE MITZVAH BOXES & DETAILS SECTION TO COMPREHEND AND THOROUGHLY UNDERSTAND IT.

- After learning as described above for the Yesod & Yediah tracks, read each unit's details section, paragraph by paragraph. There are many details that can be packed into a single paragraph, or even a single sentence. By learning one paragraph at a time we can ensure that we do not miss out on any details.
- Say each word of the paragraph out loud.
- Memorize by category. Example: all Mitzvos that apply to Beis Din. *Tip: If you know the amounts, it will help you not miss any.*
- Have someone else hold the book and listen as you say the paragraph in your own words, informing you afterwards of what you might have missed.
- Note: This is a very good way to do group learning. One student should read the paragraph, another should say it over in his/her own words, and a third student should say what details the second student missed. Bez"H this will train all of you in the group to focus on the details, and will give you all a sense of what good studying means.
- If you are doing this yourself, cover it with your hand and say it in your own words. Don't summarize - say every detail. Make sure you break down the paragraph or sentence, and say each detail individually.
- When done, remove your hand from the paragraph, and skim the text with your eyes to see if you missed anything.
- Stop by words that show Comparisons, Connections, and Differences.
- Say these things in full, not just the words it says in the book.
- Example: In book 4 unit 205, it states that all the Melachos that would disqualify a cow from being used for a Parah Adumah would disqualify a calf from being used for an Eglah Arufah. It is not enough to just say those words. You should say those words and then add: A Parah Adumah and Eglah Arufah both have X, Y, and Z.
- Say the number and the things in short. Only after listing them, say them in detail.

  Example: In book 2 unit 80, it lists eight kinds of injuries that make an animal a Treifah. Say them as follows: 1) Drussah 2) Nekuvah 3) Chaseirah etc.

  Then explain: 1) Drussah is ..... 2) Nekuvah is ..... 3) Chaseirah 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.



Study Guide

CHIDON OVERVIEW

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 מִצְוָה of לְיַחֲדוֹ

   A) Is to give up one's life and not worship idols

   B) Is a מִצְוָה שֶׁבִּמְחַשָּׁבָה

   C) Is a מִצְוָה that must actually be felt in the physical heart

   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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CHIDON OVERVIEW

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

   a. A מצוה שבמחשבה
   b. A 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 מצוה שבמחשבה	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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CHIDON OVERVIEW

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.

Term	Explanation
אֲבֵלִים	Mourners
אִיסּוּר	A prohibition, or something forbidden
אַמָּה/אַמּוֹת	A measurement spanning the length of a grown person's forearm, from elbow to middle finger (pg. 411)
אָסוּר בְּהֶנָאָה	Something that we are not allowed to get any benefit from
אָרוֹן	The box used to carry and bury a person who passed away
אֲשֵׁירָה	Trees that are worshipped for avodah zarah
בִּיטּוּל תּוֹרָה	Wasted time that could be used to learn Torah
בֵּין הַשְּׁמָשׁוֹת	The time between sunset and nightfall (pg. 402)
בֵּית דִּין	Jewish court
בָּתֵּי מִדְרָשׁ	Houses of study, where people learn Torah
גּוֹדֶל	A measurement the length of a thumb's width
גֵּר/גֵּרִים	People who converted to Yiddishkeit
גְּרִיס	A measurement about the size of a bean (pg. 412)
דּוּכָן	Platform, used by Kohanim in shul and in the courtyard of the Beis Hamikdash
(מִ)דְּרַבָּנָן	From the chachomim, referring to decrees or mitzvos; subject to specific rules
זְרִיזִים מַקְדִּימִין לְמִצְווֹת	Those who are eager to do mitzvos as soon as possible
חַיָּיב	Obligated
חֶנֶק	Strangulation; one of the four death penalties carried out by Beis Din (pgs. 381-383)
טָהוֹר/טַהֲרָה	Pure/purity
טָמֵא/טוּמְאָה	Impure/impurity
טֶפַח	A measurement the width of a clenched fist (pg. 411)
טְרֵייף	Not kosher to eat
כַּוָּונָה	Intention
כָּרֵת	A punishment where a person's neshamah and body are "cut off" from both this world and Olam Haba (pg. 383)

לַאו שֶׁאֵין בּוֹ מַעֲשֶׂה	An aveirah that has no physical action involved (for example, hating another Jew in one's heart)
לִשְׁמָהּ	For its own sake (ex. a mitzvah done without anticipation of reward, rather just to fulfill Hashem's command)
מוֹהֵל	One who performs a bris mila
מְחַלֵּל שַׁבָּת	One who desecrates Shabbos, by violating one of its laws
מִידוֹת/מִידָה	Measure(s); character trait(s)
מִיל	A measurement of distance (pg. 411)
מִין	Non-believer
מַכַּת מַרְדּוּת	Whipping punishment, given by Beis Din as they see fit (pg. 386)
מַלְקוּת	Whipping punishment, given for transgressing mitzvos from the Torah (pgs. 384-6)
מִנְיָן	A congregation of ten men
מִצְוָה (מִצְווֹת) תְּמִידִיּוֹת	A mitzvah (or mitzvos) that must be kept constantly
מִצְוָה שֶׁבַּמַּחְשָׁבָה	A mitzvah done only in the mind, without an action
מִצְוַת עֲשֵׂה שֶׁהַזְּמַן גְּרָמָא	A positive mitzvah that has to be done at a specific time
מָשָׁל	A story used to represent a concept (an allegory)
נְבוּאָה/נְבוּאוֹת	Prophecy/Prophecies
נוּסַח	Version of text in a siddur
נִמְשָׁל	The deeper meaning of a mashal
סַנְהֶדְרִין	The highest court, with seventy-one judges
סְעוּדָה שְׁלִישִׁית	The third meal on Shabbos
סְקִילָה	Death by stoning; one of the four death penalties carried out by Beis Din (pg. 381-2)
פּוֹסְקִים	Rabbinic authorities
פָּסוּל	Disqualified for use
קְדוּשָׁה	Holiness
רְבִיעִית	A liquid measurement (pg. 408)
רַבָּנָן	Chachamim
שֶׁבַע מִצְווֹת בְּנֵי נֹחַ	The seven mitzvos that all people are required to keep
שִׁבְעָה	The seven days of mourning after a close relative passes away
שֵׁם הַמְּפוֹרָשׁ	Hashem's special name, composed of four letters (י-ק-ו-ק)
שְׁמַד	When a Jew is forced to convert to another religion
תּוֹכָחָה	Rebuke
תְּכֵלֶת	A color, generally thought to be a shade of blue or turquoise
תַּעֲשֶׂה וְלֹא מִן הָעָשׂוּי	Something that is created actively, not as an indirect result



Study Guide

GLOSSARY

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.



The Sarah Rohr
YAHADUS CURRICULUM
Book Four

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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.

If you are using the 2023 edition, you only need to look at the icon corrections in unit 6.

Please Note: The corrections below are for the 2016, 2018 & 2021 & 2023 versions of book 1. If you are using the 2011 or 2012 versions, there are more corrections which can be found in the Study Guide on thechidon.com.

Yahadus Unit 1

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed to
2016	14	Title: "Basis For All Mitzvos"	Section was rewritten	We are commanded to believe that Hashem is the G-d Who creates and rules the world. We are also commanded to not believe that there is any other god besides Him. Every mitzvah in the Torah comes from the mitzvah of believing in Hashem. How is this so? If you believe that Hashem is the G-d over the world, then you must follow His rules and keep His commandments. Part of this mitzvah is believing that Hashem is in charge of the world, and we have to keep all of His laws–the mitzvos. לְיַחֲדוֹ: There is also a mitzvah to believe that there is only one G-d. This does not only mean that there are no gods other than Hashem; it also means that Hashem Himself is One and does not have different parts.
2016	14	Title: "Non-Jews"	Non-Jews are also **required to fulfill the mitzvah of not** believing in any other god.	Non-Jews are also **forbidden from** believing in any other god.

Yahadus Unit 4

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed to
2016	40	Second paragraph	If there are less than ten people present, you **are allowed** to do the aveirah to save your life.	If there are less than ten people present, you **must** do the aveirah to save your life.

Yahadus Unit 6

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed to
2016 2018 2021 *2023*	54	Mitzvah 9	Missing punishment icon	Misah Biydei Shamayim
2016 2018 2021 *2023*	55	Mitzvah 10, "Punishment" icon	Misah Biydei Shamayim	No punishment
2016	57	Title: "How do we know that the Person is a True Navi?"	Section was rewritten	When a person says that he received a nevuah from Hashem, we will only believe him if he knows the secrets of the Torah, can control his yetzer hara, is not involved with regular activities, and has perfect middos. He must also have one of the following: He performs a miracle. He predicts the future more than once, and all of his positive predictions come true. A person who we already know as a true navi says that this man is a true navi.

Yahadus Unit 17

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed to
2016 2018 2021	136	Paragraph under the words “Don’t Go Too Far!”	Clarification	This paragraph is talking about the second Mitzvah in this unit (Mitzvah 25).
2016	136	Don’t Go Too Far	Additional sentence added to the end of the paragraph	In fact, it is one of the six mitzvos temidiyos-constant mitzvos-that must be fulfilled at every moment.

Yahadus Unit 18

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed to
2016 2018 2021	143	Details Section	Page removed	Follow replacement page

Unit 18 Replacement Page • Pages 143

Not “Blessing” Hashem

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

When Skilah is Used

Not everyone who “blesses” Hashem is punished with skilah. It is only used if someone “blessed” the Name י-ק-ו-ק or the Name אדנ-י using one of the seven names of Hashem that may not be erased. For example, if he said may Elokim “bless” one of the two above mentioned names.

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

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

Other Names of Hashem

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

Yahadus Unit 20

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed to
2016	159	First paragraph, second sentence	Since you can see things on earth (people, animals, plants, objects) in three dimensions, there is only an aveirah to create a three dimensional image of them, like a statue.	Since **people are seen in** three dimensions, there is only an aveirah to create a three-dimensional image of them, like a statue.

Yahadus Unit 22

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed to
2016	176	"Even Like No one Else," last sentence	A madiach is someone who tries to influence a large number of people, while a meisis is someone who influences as few as one single person.	A madiach is someone who tries to influence a large number of people, while a meisis is someone who **tries to influence as few as** one single person.

Yahadus Unit 23

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

Yahadus Unit 24

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed to
2016 2018 2021	191	Details Section	Page removed	Follow replacement page

Unit 24 Replacement Page • Pages 191

Not Swearing in the Name of Avodah Zarah

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

Business Sense

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

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

Yahadus Unit 27

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed to
2016 2018 2021	212-213	Details Section	Pages removed	Follow replacement page

Unit 27 Replacement Page • Pages 212-213

Not Benefiting From Avodah Zarah

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

Can We Ever Benefit From Avodah Zarah?

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

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

The Jewelry of an Avodah Zarah

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

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

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

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

Yahadus Unit 30

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed to
2016 2018 2021	234-236	Details Section	Pages removed	Follow replacement page

Unit 30 Replacement Page • Pages 234-236

מְנַחֵשׁ

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

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

מְעוֹנֵן

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

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

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

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

אוֹב

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

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

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

יִדְּעוֹנִי

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

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

קוֹסֵם

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

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

מְכַשֵּׁף

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

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

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

חוֹבֵר

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

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

דּוֹרֵשׁ אֶל הַמֵּתִים

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

Yahadus Unit 36

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed to
2016	281	Section titled: “5. Think the right thoughts”	Sentence added in between the second and third sentences	This also includes not holding anything–like something valuable–that might distract you during davening. (You should daven in a way…)
2016	282	Section titled: “4. Be appropriately dressed”	Entire paragraph was rewritten	You must be properly covered and wear respectable clothes

Yahadus Unit 38

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed to
2016	300	Number 6	After being wrapped in the **cloth**, the scrolls should be tied with hair from a kosher animal.	After being wrapped in the **parchment**, the scrolls should be tied with hair from a kosher animal.

Yahadus Unit 40

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed to
2016 2018	314	Mitzvah 83, “When” icon	When Jews rule Eretz Yisrael	When there is a king

Yahadus Unit 41

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed to
2016	326	Second paragraph, last sentence	These numbers add up to 39, which is the gematria of ה’ אחד.	These numbers add up to 39, which is the gematria of י-ה-ו-ה אֶחָד.

Mitzvos Chart

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

Suggestions:

1. Color code the Mitzvos to help memorize them:
   - Mitzvas Asei - Green
   - Mitzvas Lo Sa'aseh - Red
   - Mitzvah D'Rabanan - Purple

   Color code those icons that don't appear frequently, for easy identification and memorization.
2. Memorize by category. Example: All Mitzvos that apply to Beis Din.

   Tip: If you know the amounts, it will help you not miss any.
3. Have someone test you on the Mitzvos and icons out of order.
   Examples:
   To whom does Mitzvas Ahavas Hashem apply?
   Where does Mitzvas Ahavas Hager apply?

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

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

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

Unit	Mitzva	Mitzva Translation	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
18 ברכת השם		Not "blessing" Hashem				
19 שלא לעבוד עבודה זרה		Not serving an avodah zarah in the way that it is usually served				
		Not bowing down to idols				
		Not giving our children to the molech				
20 צורות אסורות		Not having anyone make an idol for you				
		Not making an idol for yourself or for someone else				
		Not making any forms, even if only as a decoration				
21 עיר הנדחת		Not influencing Jews to follow avodah zarah				
		Burning an Ir Hanidachas and everything inside of it				
		Not rebuilding a city where there was an Ir Hanidachas				
		Do not gain anything from the money of an Ir Hanidachas				

Unit	Mitzva	Mitzva Translation	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
22 **מסית**		Not to persuade any Jew to worship idols				
		The musas may not love the meisis				
		The musas may not stop hating the meisis				
		The musas may not rescue the meisis from death				
		The musas may not defend the meisis				
		The musas may not hold back any evidence against the meisis				
23 **נביא שקר**		Not saying a nevua in the name of avodah zarah				
		Not listening to someone who says nevuos in the name of avodah zarah				
		Not saying a false nevua				
		Not being scared to kill a false navi, and not fearing him				
24 **שלא לישבע בעבודה זרה**		Not swearing in the name of avodah zarah				

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

Unit	Mitzva	Mitzva Translation	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
29 **הליכה בחוקות הגוים**		Not following what non-Jews do				
30 **הגדת עתידות**		Do not do anything because of a sign				
		Do not use astrology to make decisions				
		Do not do Ov magic				
		Do not do Yidoni magic				
		Do not do anything to see what will happen in the present or future				
		Do not change anything through witchcraft				
		Do not say incantations while doing an action				
		Do not ask an Ov for advice				
		Do not ask a Yidoni for advice				
		Do not make any effort to communicate with a dead person				
31 **גילוח**		Do not shave the hair on the side of the head				
		Do not destroy any of the five parts of the beard				

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

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

Practice Questions

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

SUGGESTED STUDY TIPS

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

Hatzlachah rabbah!

Unit 1

Yesod

1. To whom does the Mitzvah of "לֵידַע שֶׁיֵּשׁ שָׁם אֱלוֹקָה - To know that there is a G-d" apply?

a) All people
b) Men
c) Women

2. What is the punishment for the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא יַעֲלֶה בְּמַחֲשָׁבָה שֶׁיֵּשׁ שָׁם אֱלוֹהַּ זוּלָתִי ה - Not to think that there is a god other than Hashem"?

a) Misah Biydei Shamayim
b) Malkus
c) No punishment

3. Where does the Mitzvah of "לְיַחֲדוֹ - To know the oneness of Hashem" apply?

a) In the Beis Hamikdash
b) Eretz Yisrael
c) All places

Yediah

4. Correct/Incorrect: The three Mitzvos in this unit are מִצְוֹת שֶׁבְּמַחֲשָׁבָה – Mitzvos are only done in your mind, not with an action.

5. A לַאו שֶׁאֵין בּוֹ מַעֲשֶׂה – an aveirah that has no action:

a) Is generally punishable by Beis Din
b) Is generally not punishable by Beis Din



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6. What is the punishment for someone who says that there is no Hashem or that there is something else besides Him?

a) He loses his portion in Olam Haba
b) He loses his portion of land in Eretz Yisrael
c) He is not allowed to enter the Beis Hamikdash

Havonah

7. The Mitzvah to believe that there is only one G-d means:

a) There are no other gods other than Hashem
b) Hashem himself is one and does not have other parts
c) Both of the above

8. The Mitzvah of "לֵידַע שֶׁיֵּשׁ שָׁם אֱלוֹקָה":

a) Is a Mitzvah that is done with your mind
b) Is a Mitzvah that must be done at every moment
c) Both of the above

9. How many Mitzvos in this unit (unit 1) are מִצְוֹת תְּמִדִיּוֹת**?**

a) 0
b) 1
c) 2
d) 3

10. Write-in question: Who is considered a Min (a non-believer)?

11. Who is forbidden from believing in any other god?

a) Jews
b) Non-Jews
c) Both of the above

Iyun

12. Which of the following is a מִצְוָה שֶׁבְּמַחֲשָׁבָה**, a** מִצְוָה תְּמִידִית **and a** לַאו שֶׁאֵין בּוֹ מַעֲשֶׂה**?**

a) לֵידַע שֶׁיֵּשׁ שָׁם אֱלוֹקָה
b) שֶׁלֹּא יַעֲלֶה בְּמַחֲשָׁבָה שֶׁיֵּשׁ שָׁם אֱלוֹהַּ זוּלָתִי ה
c) לְיַחֲדוֹ
d) None of the above

13. One who knows that there is a G-d, and that He is the only G-d, is מְקַיֵּים **(fulfills) how many Mitzvos?**

a) One עֲשֵׂה
b) Two עֲשֵׂה
c) Two עֲשֵׂה and one לֹא תַעֲשֶׂה
d) Two עֲשֵׂה and two לֹא תַעֲשֶׂה

14. Yes/No: Is believing that there are no other gods other than Hashem, and that Hashem himself is one and does not have other parts, two separate Mitzvos Asei?

UNIT 2

Yesod

1. **When does the Mitzvah of "מִצְוַת אַהֲבַת ה - The Mitzvah to love Hashem" apply?**
   a) When the Sanhedrin presides from the Lishkas Hagazis
   b) In the times of the Beis Hamikdash
   c) All times

Yediah

2. **Correct/Incorrect:** The Mitzvah to love Hashem is a Mitzvah that must actually be felt in your heart.

3. **Yes/No:** Is the The Mitzvah to love Hashem one of the six מִצְוָה תְּמִידִית - constant mitzvos that everyone must do at all times?

4. **Correct/Incorrect:** You have a Mitzvah to love Hashem, no matter what he gives you. Whether he gives you pain or happiness you must love Him.

Havonah

5. **From which word or words in the Passuk do we learn that we must love Hashem, no matter what is going on in our personal lives?**
   a) בְּכָל לְבָבְךָ–with all your heart
   b) וּבְכָל נַפְשְׁךָ–and with all your soul
   c) וּבְכָל מְאֹדֶךָ–and with all your abilities
   d) All of the above

6. **Write-in question:** What are two thoughts that can help you love Hashem all of the time?

UNIT 3

Yesod

1. **To whom does the Mitzvah of "מִצְוַת יִרְאַת ה - Fear of Hashem" apply?**
   a) Men
   b) All people
   c) Women

Yediah

2. **Correct/Incorrect:** Everything we do for Hashem, even positive Mitzvos, should be done with fear and respect.

3. **Yes/No:** Should you fear other people or things that might happen to you?

Havonah

4. **Fearing Hashem:**
   a) Helps prevent you from doing Aveiros
   b) Helps you do all the Mitzvos
   c) Both of the above

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UNIT 4

Yesod

1. **When does the Mitzvah of "לְקַדֵּשׁ שְׁמוֹ - Making the name of Hashem holy" apply?**
   a) In the times of the Beis Hamikdash
   b) When Jews rule Eretz Yisrael
   c) All times

2. **What is the punishment for the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא לְחַלֵּל שְׁמוֹ - Not disgracing the name of Hashem"?**
   a) Malkus
   b) No punishment
   c) Kares

3. **Yes/No:** Is there a Mitzvah to give up your life when required by Torah?

4. **Yes/No:** Are you allowed to act in a way that brings shame to Hashem?

Yediah

5. **How many? There are _____ Aveiros for which a person must give up his life and not do the Aveirah.**
   a) 2
   b) 3
   c) 4

6. **Correct/Incorrect:** If someone is forcing you to do any Aveirah in public (in front of at least ten Jews) just to go against Hashem, you are not allowed to do it.

Havonah

7. **The rule of יֵהָרֵג וְאַל יַעֲבֹר (be killed and and don't do the aveirah) applies:**
   a) For the three aveiros
   b) If one is being forced to do any aveirah in public just to go against Hashem
   c) Both of the above

8. **Write-in question:** What does "A time of שְׁמַד" refer to?

Iyun

9. **Write-in question:** What are two situations in which you would have to give up your life rather than eat non-Kosher?

10. **Correct/Incorrect:** One who acts in a way that brings shame to Hashem's name, חַס וְשָׁלוֹם, has transgressed one מִצְוַת עֲשֵׂה and one לֹא תַעֲשֶׂה.

UNIT 5

Yesod

1. **Yes/No:** Are you allowed to destroy a place that is used to serve Hashem?

2. **What is the punishment for the Mitzvah of "**שֶׁלֹּא לְאַבֵּד דְּבָרִים שֶׁנִּקְרָא שְׁמוֹ עֲלֵיהֶם **- Not destroying something that represents Hashem"?**

   a) No punishment
   b) Malkus
   c) Kares

Yediah

3. **Correct/Incorrect:** Anything which is used only for Hashem is considered to be His "property" and must be treated with respect.

4. **Yes/No:** Are you allowed to damage a shul by removing a brick or scratching off the paint?

Havonah

5. **Is "**צ-ב-א-ו-ת**" one of the names of Hashem that may not be erased?**

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

6. **Which of the following letters may be erased?**

   a) The letters written before Hashem's name
   b) The letters written after Hashem's name
   c) Both of the above
   d) None of the above

Iyun

7. **Write-in question:** What are the seven names of Hashem that may not be erased?

8. **Write-in question:** According to some opinions there is another name of Hashem that may not be erased. What is it?

UNIT 6

Yesod

1. **Yes/No:** Are you allowed to test or doubt a Navi?

2. **To whom does the Mitzvah of "**לִשְׁמֹעַ מִן הַנָּבִיא הַמְדַבֵּר בְּשֵׁם ה' **- Listen to a Navi who speaks in the name of Hashem" apply?**

   a) Beis Din
   b) Men
   c) All people

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3. **When does the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא לְנַסּוֹת נָבִיא אֱמֶת יוֹתֵר מִדַּאי - Not testing a Navi" apply?**

   a) In the times of the Beis Hamikdash
   b) When Jews rule Eretz Yisrael
   c) All times

Yediah

4. **Yes/No:** Does a Navi have to be always in control of his Yetzer Hara?

5. **Correct/Incorrect:** A Navi does not receive his message from Hashem with words in regular conversation, rather in the form of a vision.

Havonah

6. **To become a Navi one must:**

   a) Be in constant control of his Yetzer Hara
   b) Fast
   c) Know the secrets of the Torah
   d) A and C

7. **How does a נָבִיא receive his message from Hashem?**

   a) With words in a regular conversation
   b) In the form of a vision
   c) Both of the above

UNIT 7

Yesod

1. **When does the Mitzvah of "לְהִדַּמּוֹת בְּדַרְכֵי הַשֵּׁם יִתְבָּרַךְ הַטּוֹבִים וְהַיְשָׁרִים - To copy the good and fair ways of Hashem" apply?**

   a) In the times of the Beis Hamikdash
   b) When there is a king
   c) All times

Yediah

2. **Correct/Incorrect:** Hashem will show mercy to anyone who does Teshuvah, no matter how many times they have done Aveiros.

3. **Yes/No:** Does Hashem give people what they need if they don't deserve it?

4. **Yes/No:** Is אֶרֶךְ אַפַּיִם - slow to anger one of the middos of Hashem?

Havonah

5. **Hashem gives to people what they need even if they don't deserve it. this is an example of:**

   a) חַנּוּן
   b) רַחוּם
   c) רַב חֶסֶד

6. What do we see from the story of Yona and Ninveh?

a) That Hashem is רַחוּם
b) That Hashem is חַנּוּן
c) That Hashem is אֶרֶךְ אַפַּיִם

UNIT 8

Yesod

1. To whom does the Mitzvah of "הַחַבָּרָה וְהַדְּבֵיקָה עִם חַכְמֵי הַתּוֹרָה - Connecting to Talmidei Chachamim" apply?

a) All people
b) Men
c) Women

Yediah

2. Yes/No: Is eating and drinking with Talmidei Chachamim one of the ways we can connect to them?

3. Yes/No: Is doing business with Talmidei Chachamim one of the ways we can connect to them?

Havonah

4. Write-in question: List four ways that we can connect ourselves to Talmidei Chachamim.

UNIT 9

Yesod

1. Where does the Mitzvah of "מִצְוַת אַהֲבַת יִשְׂרָאֵל - Loving every Jew" apply?

a) Yerushalayim
b) Eretz Yisrael
c) All places

Yediah

2. How many? The Mitzvah of Ahavas Yisrael includes ____ specific things that you can do to show love for other Jews.

a) 2
b) 3
c) 4
d) 5

3. Yes/No: When your guests leave, should you escort them out of the house?

Havonah

1. How can one do הַכְנָסַת כַּלָּה?

a) By davening for the chassan and kallah
b) By helping the chassan and kallah pay for the wedding
c) By visiting the chassan and kallah
d) By inviting the chassan and kallah to your house



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2. Yes/No: Is Davening for a sick person part of the Mitzvah of בִּיקּוּר חוֹלִים?

UNIT 10

Yesod

1. When does the Mitzvah of "אַהֲבַת הַגֵּר - Showing love to a Ger" apply?

a) In the times of the Beis Hamikdash

b) All times

c) When the Sanhedrin presides from the Lishkas Hagazis

Yediah

2. Yes/No: Are you allowed to remind Gerim of their past and how they lived before they converted?

3. Yes/No: Are you allowed to speak badly of non-Jews in front of a Ger?

Havonah

4. Which of the following is included in the Mitzvah of אַהֲבַת הַגֵּר?

a) Not reminding a גֵּר of his past

b) Not making fun of a גֵּר

c) Both of the above

5. When showing love to a גֵּר, how many mitzvos are fulfilled?

a) One

b) Two

c) Three

UNIT 11

Yesod

1. Yes/No: Is there a Mitzvah to rebuke a Jew if they hurt you and you are upset at them?

2. What is the punishment for the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא לִשְׂנוֹא אַחִים - Not hating another Jew"?

a) No punishment

b) Misah Biydei Shamayim

c) Malkus

3. To whom does the Mitzvah of "תּוֹכָחָה לְיִשְׂרָאֵל שֶׁאֵינוֹ נוֹהֵג כַּשּׁוּרָה - Rebuking a Jew who is not behaving properly" apply?

a) Men

b) Beis Din

c) All people

4. When does the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא לְהַלְבִּין פְּנֵי אָדָם מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל - Not embarrasing another Jew" apply?

a) In the times of the Beis Hamikdash

b) When the Sanhedrin presides from the Lishkas Hagazis

c) All times

Yediah

5. **Correct/Incorrect:** When you rebuke someone make sure that the person knows that you are not pointing out the mistake to be mean, rather to help him do Teshuvah.

6. **Write-in question:** What is the punishment for someone who embarrasses another person in public?

Havonah

7. **When a teacher does something wrong:**
   a) You should not rebuke them
   b) You should rebuke them one time in an extremely respectful way
   c) You should rebuke them twice in an extremely respectful way
   d) You should rebuke them three times in an extremely respectful way

Iyun

8. **Yes/No:** Is there ever a time that one who sees another person doing an Aveirah should not rebuke the person at all?

UNIT 12

Yesod

1. **What is the punishment for the Mitzvah of "**שֶׁלֹּא לְעַנּוֹת יָתוֹם וְאַלְמָנָה **- Not causing any suffering to a widow or an orphan"?**
   a) Kares
   b) Malkus
   c) No punishment

Yediah

2. **Correct/Incorrect:** You should not make widows and orphans do hard work.

3. **Yes/No:** Do the widows or orphans of a king need to be treated with kindness?

Havonah

4. **The Mitzvah of** שֶׁלֹּא לְעַנּוֹת יָתוֹם וְאַלְמָנָה **includes:**
   a) Not hurting them through speech
   b) Taking care of everything they need, even more than you would do for yourself
   c) Making sure they have a home to live in
   d) All of the above

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5. Which of the following needs to be treated with special sensitivity?

a) An orphan who can take care of himself
b) A rich orphan
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

UNIT 13

Yesod

1. Yes/No: Are you allowed to write something bad about someone?

2. When does the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא לְרַגֵּל - Not spreading Lashon Haran" apply?

a) In the times of the Beis Hamikdash
b) When the Sanhedrin presides from the Lishkas Hagazis
c) All times

Yediah

3. Correct/Incorrect: It is forbidden to say something bad about another person even if they will never find out about it.

4. Correct/Incorrect: Things that are not exactly lashon hara, but are very close to lashon hara are called אֲבַק לָשׁוֹן הָרָע.

5. Yes/No: Are you allowed to make a joke about someone just for fun and you are not trying to hurt them?

Havonah

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

a) רְכִילוּת
b) לָשׁוֹן הָרַע
c) אֲבַק לָשׁוֹן הָרָע
d) מוֹצִיא שֵׁם רַע

7. Which of the following is רְכִילוּת?

a) Saying something nice about "Shoshanah" in front of someone who doesn't like her
b) When you repeat to your friend what someone else said about your friend, or did to your friend, even if it is true and not even bad
c) Saying something bad about another person when the person will never find out about it

Iyun

8. Correct/Incorrect: You are allowed to be מוֹצִיא שֵׁם רַע about someone to an employer who is looking to hire him.

UNIT 14

Yesod

1. **What is the punishment for the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא לִנְקֹם - Not taking revenge"?**
   a) No punishment
   b) Malkus
   c) Misah Biydei Shamayim

2. **To whom does the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא לִנְטֹר - Not holding a grudge" apply?**
   a) Men
   b) All people
   c) Beis Din

Yediah

3. **Yes/No:** Are you allowed to stop being nice to someone to "get back" at them for being mean to you?

4. **Correct/Incorrect:** You should not stay angry and upset at a person who did something wrong to you, even if you don't take revenge.

5. **Which of the following is נְטִירָה?**
   a) Being nice to someone who was mean to you, but you say "I'm being nice to you even though you were mean to me"
   b) Not lending something to your friend because he didn't lend something to you

Havonah

6. **רָאוּבֵן has transgressed שֶׁלֹּא לִנְטֹר:**
   a) When he treats שִׁמְעוֹן in the same negative way in which שִׁמְעוֹן treated him
   b) When he treats שִׁמְעוֹן in a negative way, even though שִׁמְעוֹן treated him in a positive way
   c) When שִׁמְעוֹן treated him in a positive way and he treats שִׁמְעוֹן in a positive way
   d) When he treats שִׁמְעוֹן in a positive way despite the negative way in which שִׁמְעוֹן treated him, and he says "I am being nice to you even though you were mean to me"

7. **רָאוּבֵן has transgressed שֶׁלֹּא לִנְקֹם:**
   a) When he treats שִׁמְעוֹן in the same negative way in which שִׁמְעוֹן treated him
   b) When he treats שִׁמְעוֹן in a negative way, even though שִׁמְעוֹן treated him in a positive way
   c) When שִׁמְעוֹן treated him in a positive way and he treats שִׁמְעוֹן in a positive way
   d) When he treats שִׁמְעוֹן in a positive way despite the negative way in which שִׁמְעוֹן treated him, and he says "I am being nice to you even though you were mean to me"

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Iyun

8. **Correct/Incorrect:** One who holds a grudge against a non-Jew has not transgressed the Mitzvah of שֶׁלֹּא לִנְטוֹר.

UNIT 15

Yesod

1. **To whom does the Mitzvah of "מִצְוַת תַּלְמוּד תּוֹרָה - Learning and teaching Torah" apply?**
   a) Men
   b) Women
   c) All people

Yediah

2. **Correct/Incorrect:** A man must always find time to learn Torah no matter what is going on in his life.

3. **Yes/No:** If a father cannot teach his children, does he have to pay someone else to teach them?

Havonah

4. **Who does not have to learn Torah?**
   a) Someone who is poor
   b) Someone who is blind
   c) Someone who is crippled
   d) None of the above

5. **Write-in question:** What is the minimum amount of time that a man must spend learning Torah?

Iyun

6. **One who learns Mishnah and Gemarah has learned how many parts of what he should learn every day?**
   a) 1
   b) 2
   c) 3
   d) 4

7. **Correct/Incorrect:** The second brachah we say before learning תּוֹרָה is thanking Hashem for choosing us to be the lucky nation to receive the תּוֹרָה.

UNIT 16

Yesod

1. **To whom does the Mitzvah of "מִצְוַת כִּבּוּד חֲכָמִים - Respecting Talmidei Chachamim" apply?**
   a) Men
   b) Women
   c) All people

Yediah

2. **Correct/Incorrect:** You only have to respect a Talmid Chacham if he is your teacher.

3. **Correct/Incorrect:** You only have to stand up for a Talmid Chacham when it will not cause you to lose money.

Havonah

4. **When must you stand for a Talmid Chacham?**
   a) From when you can see the Talmid Chacham, until he is no longer in sight
   b) From when you can see the Talmid Chacham, until he is no longer within four אַמּוֹת of you
   c) From when the Talmid Chacham passes within four Amos of you, until he passes
   d) From when you can see the Talmid Chacham, until he passes

5. **If you see two lost objects, one belonging to your Torah teacher and one belonging to your parent, whose object should you return first?**
   a) Your Torah teacher's
   b) Your parent's
   c) Whichever one you want

Iyun

6. **Write-in question:** From where do we learn that you don't have to stand up for a Talmid Chacham while at work?

UNIT 17

Yesod

1. **Yes/No:** Are you allowed to look at Avodah Zarah?

2. **What is the punishment for the Mitzvah of "**שֶׁלֹּא לִפְנוֹת אַחַר עֲבוֹדָה זָרָה לֹא בְּמַחֲשָׁבָה וְלֹא בְּדִבּוּר וְלֹא בְּהַבָּטָה**" - Not thinking about, looking at, or talking about Avodah Zarah"?**
   a) Skilah
   b) Malkus
   c) No punishment

3. **What is the punishment for the Mitzvah of "**שֶׁלֹּא לָתוּר אַחַר מַחְשֶׁבֹת הַלֵּב וּרְאִיַת הָעֵינַיִם**" - Not following what your eyes and heart want"?**
   a) Skilah
   b) Malkus
   c) No punishment

Yediah

4. **Yes/No:** Are you allowed to try and find out information about other gods?

5. **Correct/Incorrect:** You are not allowed to ask people about Avodah Zarah, how they are served, and what it is like.

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6. **Correct/Incorrect:** It is forbidden to think thoughts that question the truthfulness of Torah.

Havonah

7. **What is the punishment for thinking about an Avodah Zarah?**
   a) Skilah
   b) Malkus
   c) Makas Mardus
   d) No punishment

Iyun

8. **Correct/Incorrect:** Both the Mitzvah of שֶׁלֹּא לָתוּר אַחַר מַחְשֶׁבֹת הַלֵּב וּרְאִיַת הָעֵינַיִם and the Mitzvah of שֶׁלֹּא יַעֲלֶה לִפְנוֹת אַחַר עֲבוֹדָה זָרָה לֹא בְּמַחֲשָׁבָה וְלֹא בְּדִבּוּר וְלֹא בְּהַבָּטָה are a לַאוּ שֶׁאֵין בּוֹ מַעֲשֶׂה.

UNIT 18

Yesod

1. **What is the punishment for the Mitzvah of "לַאוּ דְּבְרְכַת הַשֵּׁם - Not "blessing" Hashem"?**
   a) Malkus
   b) Misah Biydei Shamayim
   c) Skilah

Yediah

2. **Correct/Incorrect:** For a person to be punished with Skilah for "blessing" Hasehem there must be two witnesses and a warning.

Havonah

3. **Which of the following is punished with סְקִילָה?**
   a) A person who used one of the seven names of Hashem that may not be erased to "bless" the name א-ד-נ-י
   b) A person who used one of the seven names of Hashem that may not be erased to "bless" any of the names of Hashem that may not be erased
   c) None of the above

Iyun

4. **Which of the following is NOT punished with סְקִילָה?**
   a) A person who said may צ-ב-א-ו-ת "bless" א-ד-נ-י
   b) A person who said may א-ד-נ-י "bless" י-ה-ו-ה
   c) A person who said may י-ה-ו-ה "bless" א-ל-ה-י-ם
   d) A person who said may ש-ד-י "bless" א-ד-נ-י

UNIT 19

Yesod

1. **Yes/No:** Are you allowed to burn a present to an idol?

2. **Where does the Mitzvah of "לֹא תַעֲבֹד אוֹתָהּ כְּדֶרֶךְ עֲבוֹדָתָהּ - Not serving an Avodah Zarah in the way that it is usually served" apply?**

   a) Yerushalayim
   b) Eretz Yisrael
   c) All places

3. **When does the Mitzvah of "לֹא תִהְיֶה לָהֶם לֵאלֹהִים אֲחֵרִים - Not bowing down to idols" apply?**

   a) In the times of the Beis Hamikdash
   b) All times
   c) When Jews rule Eretz Yisrael

4. **What is the punishment for the Mitzvah of "לֹא יִתֵּן מִזַּרְעוֹ לַמֹּלֶךְ - Not giving our children to the Molech"?**

   a) Skilah
   b) Malkus
   c) Kares

Yediah

5. **Correct/Incorrect:** We are not allowed to sacrifice an animal for ANY Avodah Zarah.

6. **Correct/Incorrect:** By the Molech, the child is only passed through the fire but not burned.

7. **Correct/Incorrect:** For a person to be Chayav Skilah for serving Avodah Zarah there needs to be a warning and two witnesses.

Havonah

8. **"Not serving an Avodah Zarah in the way that it is usually served" is the Mitzvah of:**

   a) לֹא תִהְיֶה לָהֶם לֵאלֹהִים אֲחֵרִים
   b) לֹא תַעֲבֹד אוֹתָהּ כְּדֶרֶךְ עֲבוֹדָתָהּ
   c) לֹא יִתֵּן מִזַּרְעוֹ לַמֹּלֶךְ

9. **Write-in question:** There are four actions that we are not allowed to do for any Avodah Zarah. What are they?

10. **Someone who serves the Avodah Zarah of Molech is Oveir (transgresses) how many Mitzvos?**

    a) 1
    b) 2
    c) 3

11. **Yes/No:** Is a person punished for serving Molech if the child was passed through the fire with the head going first?

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12. When is a person punished with Kares for serving Avodah Zarah?

a) When the person received a warning and there were was one witness who saw the Aveirah

b) When the person received a warning and there were two witnesses who saw the Aveirah

c) When the person did it by mistake

Iyun

13. Someone who serves the Avodah Zarah of Molech is Oveir (transgresses)

a) שֶׁלֹּא לְהִשְׁתַּחֲווֹת לַעֲבוֹדָה זָרָה

b) שֶׁלֹּא לַעֲבוֹד אוֹתָהּ כְּדֶרֶךְ עֲבוֹדָתָהּ

c) שֶׁלֹּא נִיתֵּן מִזַּרְעֵנוּ לַמּוֹלֶךְ

d) B and C

e) A and C

14. The punishment for serving מוֹלֶךְ is only given if:

a) The child was passed through the fire headfirst

b) The child was burned for the מוֹלֶךְ

c) Both of the above

d) The child was given to the מוֹלֶךְ priest before being passed through the fire

IYUN UNITS 1-19

1. Write-in question: What are the 6 מִצְוֹת תְּמִדִיּוֹת?

2. Write-in question: How many Mitzvos "אַהֲבַת" (Mitzvos to love something) are there? What are they?

3. Write-in question: Which two people lose their portion in Olam Haba?

4. Write-in question: What are 2 Mitzvos that are fulfilled when you learn Torah from a Talmid Chacham?

5. For which of the following Mitzvos is the punishment Malkus?

a) שֶׁלֹּא לְחַלֵּל שְׁמוֹ

b) שֶׁלֹּא לְנַסּוֹת נָבִיא אֱמֶת יוֹתֵר מִדַּאי

c) שֶׁלֹּא לְאַבֵּד דְּבָרִים שֶׁנִּקְרָא שְׁמוֹ עֲלֵיהֶם

d) שֶׁלֹּא יַעֲלֶה בְּמַחֲשָׁבָה שֶׁיֵּשׁ שָׁם אֱלוֹהַּ זוּלָתִי ה

6. Which of the following מִצְווֹת does NOT apply to all people?

a) מִצְוַת כִּבּוּד חֲכָמִים

b) לְהִדָּמוֹת בְּדַרְכֵי הַשֵּׁם יִתְבָּרַךְ הַטּוֹבִים וְהַיְשָׁרִים

c) הַחָבָרָה וְהַדְּבֵיקָה עִם חֲכְמֵי הַתּוֹרָה

d) מִצְוַת תַּלְמוּד תּוֹרָה

7. How many מִצְווֹת לֹא תַּעֲשֶׂה in these units (1-19) are punishable with Skilah?

a) 1

b) 2

c) 3

d) 4

8. How many מִצְווֹת לֹא תַּעֲשֶׂה in these units (1-19) are punishable with Malkus?

a) 1

b) 2

c) 3

d) 4

UNIT 20

Yesod

1. **Yes/No:** Are you allowed to make forms or statues of planets?

2. **What is the punishment for the Mitzvah of "לֹא תַעֲשׂוּת פֶּסֶל - Not having anyone make an idol for you" apply?**
   a) Misah Biydei Shamayim
   b) Malkus
   c) No punishment

3. **To whom does the Mitzvah of "לֹא תַעֲשׂוּת עִבּוֹדָה זָרָה לֹא לְעַצְמוֹ לֹא לְזֻלָתוֹ - Not making an idol for yourself or for someone else" apply?**
   a) Men
   b) Beis Din
   c) All people

4. **Where does the Mitzvah of "לֹא תַעֲשׂוּת צוּרוֹת אַפִּילוּ לְנוֹי - Not making any forms, even only as a decoration" apply?**
   a) Yerushalayim
   b) Eretz Yisrael
   c) All places

Yediah

5. **Correct/Incorrect:** We are not allowed to make an idol for anyone, even non-Jews.

Havonah

6. **What is the translation of the Mitzvah "לֹא תַעֲשׂוּת פֶּסֶל"?**
   a) Not making an idol for yourself or for someone else
   b) Not having anyone make an idol for you
   c) Not making any forms, even if only as a decoration

7. **Someone who makes an idol for themselves is עוֹבֵר (transgresses) how many Mitzvos?**
   a) 1
   b) 2
   c) 3
   d) 4

8. **You are allowed to make a two-dimensional (flat) drawing of:**
   a) The sun
   b) Stars
   c) People
   d) None of the above

9. **How would Hashem reveal himself to the נְבִיאִים?**
   a) In the form of a מַלְאָךְ
   b) In the form of a man
   c) In the form of a fire
   d) We do not know

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Iyun

10. Someone who makes an image of the sun as an idol for himself, is עוֹבֵר **(transgresses) how many Mitzvos?**

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

11. If רְאוּבֵן **has** שִׁמְעוֹן **make an idol for him:**

a) רְאוּבֵן is עוֹבֵר on שֶׁלֹּא לַעֲשׂוֹת פֶּסֶל and שִׁמְעוֹן is עוֹבֵר on שֶׁלֹּא לַעֲשׂוֹת עֲבוֹדָה זָרָה לֹא לְעַצְמוֹ לֹא לְזָלָתוֹ
b) רְאוּבֵן is עוֹבֵר on שֶׁלֹּא לַעֲשׂוֹת עֲבוֹדָה זָרָה לֹא לְעַצְמוֹ and שִׁמְעוֹן is עוֹבֵר on שֶׁלֹּא לַעֲשׂוֹת פֶּסֶל
c) רְאוּבֵן is עוֹבֵר on שֶׁלֹּא לַעֲשׂוֹת פֶּסֶל and שִׁמְעוֹן is עוֹבֵר on שֶׁלֹּא לַעֲשׂוֹת צוּרוֹת אַפִּילוּ לְנוֹי
d) None of the above

UNIT 21

Yesod

1. Yes/No: Is there a Mitzvah to burn an Ir Hanidachas?

2. Yes/No: Are you allowed to rebuild a city that was once an Ir Hanidachas?

3. When does the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא לְהַדִּיחַ בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל אַחַר עֲבוֹדָה זָרָה **- Not influencing Jews to follow Avodah Zarah" apply?**

a) In the times of the Beis Hamikdash
b) When the Sanhedrin presides from the Lishkas Hagazis
c) All times

4. To whom does the Mitzvah of "מִצְוַת שְׂרֵיפַת עִיר הַנִּדַּחַת וְכָל אֲשֶׁר בָּהּ **- Burning an Ir Hanidachas and everything inside it" apply?**

a) Men
b) All people
c) Beis Din

5. What is the punishment for the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא לִבְנוֹת עִיר הַנִּדַּחַת לִכְמוֹת שֶׁהָיְתָה **- Not rebuilding a city where there was an Ir Hanidacha"?**

a) Malkus
b) Skilah
c) No punishment

6. Where does the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא לֵיהָנוֹת בְּמָמוֹן עִיר הַנִּדַּחַת **- Do not gain anything from the money of an Ir Hanidachas" apply?**

a) Yerushalayim
b) Eretz Yisrael
c) All places

Yediah

7. Correct/Incorrect: One of the conditions needed for a city to become an Ir Hanidachas is that both of the Madichim must be men.

8. Write-in question: For a city to become an Ir Hanidachas, from which Shevet do the Madichim need to be?

9. Correct/Incorrect: One of the conditions needed for a city to become an Ir Hanidachas is that the people must be convinced and actually worship the avodah zarah.

Havonah

10. Which of the following Mitzvos applies when the Sanhedrin presides from the Lishkas Hagazis?

a) שֶׁלֹּא לִבְנוֹת עִיר הַנִּדַּחַת לִכְמוֹת שֶׁהָיְתָה

b) שֶׁלֹּא לְהַדִּיחַ בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל אַחַר עֲבוֹדָה זָרָה

c) מִצְוַת שְׂרֵיפַת עִיר הַנִּדַּחַת וְכָל אֲשֶׁר בָּהּ

11. In a city where only some of the people served Avodah Zarah, but not most of them, the people who served Avodah Zarah are:

a) Not punished

b) Punished with Malkus

c) Stoned

d) Strangled

12. When a city is declared an Ir Hanidachas, what punishment is given to the Madichim?

a) They get Malkus

b) They are stoned to death

c) They are put to death by sword

d) They are burned to death

13. After a city has been declared an Ir Hanidachas the spoils are:

a) Buried

b) Brought to the Sanhedrin

c) Donated to the Beis Hamikdash

d) Put into the main square of the city

Iyun

14. Write-in question: List six conditions that must be met for a city to become an Ir Hanichas?

15. In order for a city to become an עִיר הַנִּדַּחַת**, the** מַדִּיחִין **must:**

a) Convince at least 100 people from the city

b) Convince most of the city

c) Convince most of the שֵׁבֶט

d) A and B

e) A and C

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16. **What would happen to the men of an** עִיר הַנִּדַּחַת **who did not serve** עֲבוֹדָה זָרָה**?**
    a) They were killed with the rest of the city
    b) Their belongings were burned with the rest of the city
    c) Both of the above
    d) None of the above

UNIT 22

Yesod

1. **Yes/No:** Is a musas allowed to rescue the meisis from death?
2. **Yes/No:** Is a musas allowed to defend the meisis?
3. **What is the punishment for the Mitzvah of "**לֹא לְהָסִית אֶחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל אַחַר עֲבוֹדָה זָרָה **- Not to persuade any Jew to worship idols"?**
    a) Skilah
    b) Chenek
    c) No punishment
4. **To whom does the Mitzvah of "**לֹא לֶאֱהוֹב הַמֵּסִית **- The musas may not love the meisis" apply?**
    a) Men
    b) Beis Din
    c) All people
5. **When does the Mitzvah of "**לֹא לַעֲזוֹב הַשְׁנְאָה מִן הַמֵּסִית **- The musas may not stop hating the meisis" apply?**
    a) When the Sanhedrin presides from the Lishkas Hagazis
    b) In the times of the Beis Hamikdash
    c) All times
6. **What is the punishment for the Mitzvah of "**לֹא יִשְׁתּוֹק הַמוּסָת מִלְלַמֵּד חוֹבָה עַל הַמֵּסִית **- The musas may not hold back any evidence against the meisis"?**
    a) Skilah
    b) Malkus
    c) No punishment

Yediah

7. **Correct/Incorrect:** A Meisis is someone who tries to influence a large number of people.
8. **Yes/No:** Can you ask your friends to hide from the meisis when he repeats the plan, so that they can be witnesses?

Havonah

9. **Correct/Incorrect:** A Musas who holds back evidence against the Meisis is עוֹבֵר (transgresses) the Mitzvah of לֹא יִשְׁתּוֹק הַמוּסָת מִלְלַמֵּד חוֹבָה עַל הַמֵּסִית.

10. **Correct/Incorrect:** BOTH a מֵסִית and a מַדִּיחַ are only punished if they actually convinced people to serve עֲבוֹדָה זָרָה.

11. **In order to punish a meisis:**

    a) There needs to be witnesses
    b) He does not need to be warned
    c) Both of the above

12. **Correct/Incorrect:** The Mitzvah of שֶׁלֹּא לֶאֱהוֹב הַמֵּסִית is a לַאו שֶׁאֵין בּוֹ מַעֲשֶׂה – an aveirah that has no action.

Iyun

13. **Write-in question:** What are the five Mitzvos for a musas?

14. **Which of the following Mitzvos is a לַאו שֶׁאֵין בּוֹ מַעֲשֶׂה?**

    a) שֶׁלֹּא לַעֲזוֹב הַשְׁנָאָה מִן הַמֵּסִית
    b) שֶׁלֹּא יִשְׁתּוֹק הַמּוּסָת מִלְּלַמֵּד חוֹבָה עַל הַמֵּסִית
    c) שֶׁלֹּא לְהַצִּיל הַמֵּסִית
    d) A and B
    e) All of the above

15. **How many Mitzvos is the musas** עוֹבֵר **if he loves the** מֵסִית**?**

    a) 0
    b) 1
    c) 2
    d) 3

UNIT 23

Yesod

1. **Yes/No:** Are you allowed to listen to a Navi of an Avodah Zarah?

2. **What is the punishment for the Mitzvah of "**שֶׁלֹּא לְהִתְנַבְּאוֹת בְּשֵׁם עֲבוֹדָה זָרָה **- Not saying a Nevuah in the name of an Avodah Zarah"?**

    a) Skilah
    b) Chenek
    c) Malkus

3. **To whom does the Mitzvah of "**שֶׁלֹּא לִשְׁמוֹעַ מִמִּתְנַבֵּא בְּשֵׁם עֲבוֹדָה זָרָה **- Not listening to somone who says Nevuos in the name of an Avodah Zarah" apply?**

    a) Men
    b) All people
    c) Beis Din

4. **When does the Mitzvah of "**שֶׁלֹּא נִמְנַע מֵהֲרִיגַת נָבִיא שֶׁקֶר וְלֹא נָגוּר מִמֶּנּוּ **- Not hesitating to kill a false Navi, and not fearing him" apply?**

    a) When the Sanhedrin presides from the Lishkas Hagazis
    b) In the times of the Beis Hamikdash
    c) All times

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5. **Which of the following is a sign that someone is a false Navi of Hashem?**
   a) If he tries to change something in the Torah by explaining it in an incorrect way
   b) If he tries to add or take away a Mitzvah from the Torah
   c) Both of the above

6. **Correct/Incorrect:** Even if a "Navi" of Avodah Zarah performs a miracle, you are not allowed to listen to him.

Havonah

7. **Which of the following Mitzvos is punishable with Chenek?**
   a) שֶׁלֹּא נִמְנַע מֵהַרִיגַת נָבִיא שֶׁקֶר וְלֹא נָגוּר מִמֶּנּוּ
   b) שֶׁלֹּא לִשְׁמוֹעַ מִמִּתְנַבֵּא בְּשֵׁם עֲבוֹדָה זָרָה
   c) שֶׁלֹּא לְהִתְנַבְּאוֹת בְּשֶׁקֶר

UNIT 24

Yesod

1. **What is the punishment for the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא לְיַשָּׁבַע בַּעֲבוֹדָה זָרָה - Not swearing in the name of avodah zarah"?**
   a) Chenek
   b) Malkus
   c) No punishment

Yediah

2. **Yes/No:** Are you allowed to make a promise in the name of an avodah zarah that you do not believe in?

3. **Yes/No:** Are you allowed to make a non-Jew swear in the name of avodah zarah?

Havonah

4. **Why can't a Jew start a business with a non-Jew who believes in avodah zarah?**
   a) Because the non-Jew might be forced to swear in the name of his avodah zarah if they have an argument about the business
   b) Because the Jew might be forced to swear in the name of the non-Jew's avodah zarah if they have an argument about the business

5. **Write-in question:** Why are we allowed to do business with non-Jews nowadays?

UNIT 25

Yesod

1. **Yes/No:** Are you allowed to set up a stone pillar to serve Hashem?

2. **When does the Mitzvah of "לֹא לְהָקִים מַצֵּבָה - Not setting up a stone pillar to serve Hashem" apply?**
   a) When the Sanhedrin presides from the Lishkas Hagazis
   b) In the times of the Beis Hamikdash
   c) All times

3. **To whom does the Mitzvah of "לֹא נִשְׁתַּחֲוֶה עַל אֶבֶן מַשְׂכִּית אַפְּילוּ לַשֵּׁם - Not bowing to Hashem on a stone floor" apply?**
   a) Men
   b) Kohanim
   c) All people

4. **Where does the Mitzvah of "לֹא נָטַעַת אֵילָן בַּמִּקְדָּשׁ - Not planting a tree in the Beis Hamikdash" apply?**
   a) Yerushalayim
   b) Eretz Yisrael
   c) In the Azarah

Yediah

5. **Write-in question:** What is a Matzeivah made of?

6. **Yes/No:** Are you allowed to build a Matzeivah that will be used to serve Hashem?

7. **What does the word "כְּרִיעָה" refer to?**
   a) Kneeling on both knees
   b) Lying on the floor and spreading out your hands and feet, known as "Pishut Yadayim V'raglayim"

8. **Yes/No:** Are you allowed to plant a tree in the Azarah of the Beis Hamikdash to make it more beautiful?

Havonah

9. **What was an "Even Maskis" used for?**
   a) In order for people to know where to gather around and pray
   b) For people to bow down on
   c) To decorate the Beis Hamikdash

10. **On what type of floor are we allowed to bow down to Hashem on?**
    a) A floor made of natural stone
    b) A floor made of bricks
    c) Both of the above
    d) None of the above

11. **Write-in question:** Why are you not allowed to plant a tree in the Azarah of the Beis Hamikdash?

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Iyun

12. Which of the following is forbidden?

a) Bending your head and knees (the way we do by Shemonah Esrei) while standing on a stone floor

b) הִשְׁתַּחֲוָאָה on a floor made of bricks

c) כְּרִיעָה on a floor made of stone

d) B and C

e) All of the above

UNIT 26

Yesod

1. When does the Mitzvah of "לְאַבֵּד עֲבוֹדָה זָרָה וּמְשַׁמְּשֶׁיהָ - Destroying avodah zarah and anything used to serve it" apply?

a) In the times of the Beis Hamikdash

b) When Jews rule Eretz Yisrael

c) All times

Yediah

2. Correct/Incorrect: When B'nei Yisrael are in control of Eretz Yisrael and can make the laws, we are commanded to find and destroy all avodah zarah from Eretz Yisrael.

3. Correct/Incorrect: After you destroy an avodah zarah you must grind it and scatter the dust to the wind or into the water.

Havonah

4. When B'nei Yisrael are in control of Eretz Yisrael and can make the laws, we are commanded to:

a) Destroy all avodah zarah you come across in Eretz Yisrael but you do not have to search for it

b) Search for all avodah zarah in Eretz Yisrael and destroy it

c) Search for all avodah zarah in all places and destroy it

UNIT 27

Yesod

1. What is the punishment for the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא לֵיהָנוֹת בַּעֲבוֹדַת כּוֹכָבִים וּמְשַׁמְּשֶׁיהָ - Not benefitting from avodah zarah or something used in its service"?

a) Double Malkus

b) Malkus

c) No punishment

2. When does the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא לֵיהָנוֹת מִצִּיפּוּי עֲבוֹדָה זָרָה - Not benefitting from the ornaments of avodah zarah" apply?

a) In the times of the Beis Hamikdash

b) When Jews rule Eretz Yisrael

c) All times

Yediah

3. **Correct/Incorrect:** Idols and any items used to worship idols are אָסוּר בְּהַנָאָה – we are not allowed to have any benefit from them.

4. **Yes/No:** Are you allowed to benefit from an avodah zarah if the non-Jew who believed in the avodah zarah doesn't believe in it anymore and cancels it?

5. **Who can "cancel" an avodah zarah?**

   a) A Jew
   b) Non-Jew
   c) Both of the above

Havonah

6. **When is it permitted to benefit from the avodah zarah of a Jew?**

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

7. **Which of the following are you allowed to benefit from?**

   a) Jewelry that was used to decorate an avodah zarah mountain
   b) Rocks from an avodah zarah mountain
   c) An egg that was set up in order to be served as an avodah zarah
   d) None of the above

Iyun

8. **One who benefits from the jewelry of an avodah zarah statue is** עוֹבֵר **the Mitzvah of:**

   a) שֶׁלֹא לֵיהָנוֹת מִצִיפּוּי עֲבוֹדָה זָרָה
   b) שֶׁלֹא לֵיהָנוֹת בַּעֲבוֹדַת כּוֹכָבִים וּמַזָלוֹת
   c) Both of the above
   d) None of the above

UNIT 28

Yesod

1. **Yes/No:** Is there a Mitzvah not to allow a non-Jew who serves avodah zarah to live in Eretz Yisrael?

2. **When does the Mitzvah of "**שֶׁלֹא לִכְרוֹת בְּרִית לְעוֹבְדֵי עֲבוֹדָה זָרָה **- Not making a treaty with non-Jews who serve avodah zarah" apply?**

   a) In the times of the Beis Hamikdash
   b) When Jews rule Eretz Yisrael
   c) All times

3. **What is the punishment for the Mitzvah of "**שֶׁלֹא לְהוֹשִׁיב עוֹבֵד עֲבוֹדָה זָרָה בְּאַרְצֵנוּ **- Not allowing someone who serves avodah zarah to live in Eretz Yisrael"?**

   a) No punishment
   b) Malkus
   c) Kares

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Yediah

4. **Write-in question:** The only way we can make a peace treaty with a nation that worships Avodah Zarah is if the people accept certain conditions. Write one of them.

5. **Yes/No:** Are you allowed to compliment someone who serves avodah zarah?

6. **Yes/No:** Is a non-Jew who keeps the Sheva Mitzvos B'nei Noach allowed to live in Eretz Yisrael?

Havonah

7. **In order to make a peace treaty with a nation that serves avodah zarah, the people must:**
   a) Accept to convert and keep the 613 mitzvos
   b) Accept to keep the Sheva Mitzvos B'nei Noach
   c) Only accept to stop serving avodah zarah

8. **Which of the following is permitted to be rented in Eretz Yisrael to a non-Jew who serves avodah zarah (even miderabanan)?**
   a) A house to be used for storing objects
   b) A house to live in
   c) A field
   d) All of the above

9. **Write-in question:** When is it permitted to give a present to a non-Jew who serves avodah zarah?

Iyun

10. **Complimenting someone who serves avodah zarah:**
    a) Is only forbidden when Jews rule Eretz Yisrael
    b) Is allowed if you know the person
    c) Is not allowed because of "לֹא תִתֵּן לָהֶם מַתְּנַת חִנָּם"
    d) None of the above

11. **Which of the following is not included in the Mitzvah of "לֹא תְחָנֵּם"?**
    a) Do not like them (חֵן)
    b) Do not pray for them (תְּחִנָּה)
    c) Do not let them rest in Eretz Yisrael (חַנָּיָ)
    d) Do not give them a free gift (חִנָּם)

12. **If you know a non-Jew who serves עֲבוֹדָה זָרָה, you may:**
    a) Rent him a field in אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל
    b) Compliment him
    c) Give him a present
    d) All of the above
    e) None of the above

UNIT 29

Yesod

1. **Where does the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא לָלֶכֶת בְּחוּקּוֹת הַגּוֹיִם - Not following what non-Jews do" apply?**
   a) Yerushalayim
   b) Eretz Yisrael
   c) All places

Yediah

2. **Yes/No:** Are you allowed to wear clothes in the same style as non-Jews?
3. **Yes/No:** Are you allowed to build a building in the same design that non-Jews use for their place of worship?

Havonah

4. **The Mitzvah of שֶׁלֹּא לָלֶכֶת בְּחוּקּוֹת הַגּוֹיִם includes:**
   a) Not cutting your hair in a clearly non-Jewish style
   b) Not wearing clothes in the same style as non-Jews
   c) Not building buildings in the same design that non-Jews use for their place of worship
   d) All of the above
5. **Correct/Incorrect:** Wearing a stylish, warm coat in the winter is included in the Lav of שֶׁלֹּא לָלֶכֶת בְּחוּקּוֹת הַגּוֹיִם.

UNIT 30

Yesod

1. **Yes/No:** Are you allowed to use astrology to make decisions?
2. **Yes/No:** Are you allowed to make an effort to communicate with a dead person?
3. **What is the punishment for the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא לְנַחֵשׁ - Do not do anything because of a sign"?**
   a) No punishment
   b) Malkus
   c) Skilah
4. **Where does the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא לְקָסוֹם - Do not do anything to see what will happen in the present or future" apply?**
   a) Yerushalayim
   b) Eretz Yisrael
   c) All places
5. **What is the punishment for the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא לְכַשֵּׁף - Do not change anything through witchraft"?**
   a) No punishment
   b) Malkus
   c) Skilah



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Yediah

6. **Yes/No:** Are you allowed to look at the stars and predict which days are going to be good and when certain actions will be successful?

7. **Yes/No:** Are you allowed to bring up spirits of the dead to answer questions?

8. **Yes/No:** Are you allowed to use witchcraft to harvest a field of cucumbers and then pile the cucumbers up?

9. **Yes/No:** Are you allowed to do actions to convince a dead person to come to you in a dream and answer your questions?

Havonah

10. **Someone who says "I will only do ____ if I see three blackbirds in one hour", is an example of:**

    a) קוֹסֵם
    c) חֹבֵר
    b) מְנַחֵשׁ

11. **One of the ways of performing** אוֹב **is by taking the skull of a(n):**

    a) Human
    c) Bird
    b) Animal

12. **Correct/Incorrect:** One who asks an יִדְּעוֹנִי magician advice, and follows the advice, is punished with Malkus.

13. **Correct/Incorrect:** One who asks a קוֹסֵם for advice is punished with Makas Mardus.

14. **Which magician speaks gibberish words because he believes that these words will help stop a person from getting hurt by another person or by a snake, or that the gibberish will take away the pain from a bite?**

    a) A מְכַשֵּׁף
    c) A מְעוֹנֵן
    b) A חֹבֵר

Iyun

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

    a) _____ Speaking gibberish words to stop a person from getting hurt
    b) _____ Changing what people smell
    c) _____ _____ Telling the future
    d) _____ Predicting which days are good based on the stars
    e) _____ Doing tricks through fast hand movements
    f) _____ _____ Burning spices

16. Which of the following is punished with Malkus?

a) Certain types of מְכַשֵּׁף
b) A חוֹבֵר who does not do an action
c) A מְעוֹנֵן
d) All of the above

17. Which of the following people would receive Malkus?

a) One who visits a Chover to be cured or to be helped by the Chover's "magic spells"
b) One who asks a קוֹסֵם for advice
c) One who convinces a dead person to come to them in a dream and answer their questions
d) None of the above

IYUN UNITS 20-30

1. List two Mitzvos you learned about buildings used to serve Avodah Zarah.

2. List three things that only apply when we rule Eretz Yisrael.

3. How many Mitzvos in these units (20-30) are punishable with Chenek?

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

4. How many Mitzvos in these units (20-30) apply only in Eretz Yisrael?

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

UNIT 31

Yesod

1. To whom does the Mitzvah of "לֹא תַקִּיפוּ פְּאַתֵּי רֹאשְׁכֶם - Do not shave the hair on the side of the head" apply?

a) Men
b) Beis Din
c) All people

2. What is the punishment for the Mitzvah of "לֹא תַשְׁחִית אֶת פְּאַת זְקָנֶךָ - Do not destroy any of the five parts of the beard"?

a) Misah Biydei Shamayim
b) Malkus
c) No punishment

Yediah

3. Yes/No: Is a woman allowed to shave the Peiyos of a man?

4. Yes/No: Is a barber allowed to cut off a man's Peiyos?



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Havonah

5. A woman is not allowed to:

a) Shave her peiyos
b) Shave the peiyos of a man
c) Shave the peiyos of a boy
d) B and C

6. A man is not allowed to:

a) Have a barber shave his peiyos
b) Shave another mans peiyos
c) Both of the above

7. Who is punished with malkus for shaving a man's beard?

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

Iyun

8. What do we learn from the words "לֹא תַקִּפוּ"?

a) Women are not allowed to shave any male, including children
b) Shaving the beard with a razor is forbidden
c) There are five "corners" of the face that are considered the beard and cannot be shaved
d) When shaving the Peiyos, two people would be doing the Aveirah

9. One who gets his peiyos cut off without actively doing anything:

a) Gets malkus
b) Has transgressed שֶׁלֹּא לְהַקִּיף פַּאֲתֵי רֹאשׁ
c) Has transgressed שֶׁלֹּא לְהַשְׁחִית פְּאַת זָקָן
d) None of the above

10. Regarding what are there different opinions?

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

UNIT 32

Yesod

1. When does the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא תַעְדֶּה אִשָּׁה עֲדֵי אִישׁ - A woman must not wear what a man wears" apply?

a) In the times of the Beis Hamikdash
b) When Jews rule Eretz Yisrael
c) All times

2. To whom does the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא יַעְדֶּה הָאִישׁ עֲדֵי אִשָּׁה - A man must not wear what a woman wears" apply?

a) Men
b) Women
c) All people

Yediah

3. **Yes/No:** Is a woman allowed to cut her hair short as men do?

4. **Yes/No:** Are men allowed to pluck out or dye white hairs as women do?

Havonah

5. **Which of the following is a woman not allowed to do?**

   a) Carry a weapon
   b) Pluck out white hairs
   c) Dye white hairs
   d) All of the above

6. **Why are men not allowed to grow their hair long?**

   a) Because it makes them look like women
   b) To avoid copying the ways of the non-Jews
   c) Both of the above

UNIT 33

Yesod

1. **Yes/No:** Are you allowed to make a bald spot as a sign of mourning?

2. **When does the Mitzvah of "לֹא נִכְתֹּוב בִּבְשָׂרֵנוּ כְּתֹבֶת קַעֲקַע - Not tattooing your skin" apply?**

   a) In the times of the Beis Hamikdash
   b) When Jews rule Eretz Yisrael
   c) All times

3. **Where does the Mitzvah of "לֹא לְהִתְגּוֹדֵד כְּמוֹ עוֹבְדֵי עֲבוֹדָה זָרָה - Not cutting yourself like those who serve avodah zarah" apply?**

   a) Yerushalayim
   b) Eretz Yisrael
   c) All places

4. **What is the punishment for the Mitzvah of "לֹא לַעֲשׂוֹת קָרְחָה עַל מֵת - Not making a bald spot on your head to mourn"?**

   a) No punishment
   b) Malkus
   c) Kares

Yediah

5. **How many steps does it take to make a tattoo?**

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

6. **Correct/Incorrect:** Hand stamps, paint, fake tattoos, or writing with a pen on your hand (in order to remember a phone number, for example) are all permissible.

7. **Correct/Incorrect:** You are not allowed to cut any part of your body out of sadness over someone who passed away or as an act of avodah zarah.

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8. Write-in question: What are the 2 steps to making a tattoo?

9. One who cuts himself for avodah zarah is עוֹבֵר **(transgresses):**

a) שֶׁלֹּא נִכְתּוֹב בִּבְשָׂרֵנוּ כְּתֹבֶת קַעֲקַע
b) שֶׁלֹּא לְהִתְגּוֹדֵד כְּמוֹ עוֹבְדֵי עֲבוֹדָה זָרָה
c) שֶׁלֹּא לַעֲשׂוֹת קָרְחָה עַל מֵת

10. It is forbidden to make a tattoo that is:

a) At least the size of a gris
b) Any size

11. Someone who makes a tattoo on someone else:

a) Has transgressed an עֲבֵירָה but is not punished
b) Has not transgressed an עֲבֵירָה
c) Is punished with מַלְקוּת
d) Is punished with מַכַּת מַרְדוּת

12. Correct/Incorrect: If you cut your skin (and it bleeds) with your nails or with a tool because you are sad that someone died, you get malkus.

13. One who cuts himself, making himself bleed, for עֲבוֹדָה זָרָה**, is punished with** מַלְקוּת **if:**

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

Iyun

14. Which Mitzvah is one only עוֹבֵר **if it is the size of a gris?**

a) שֶׁלֹּא לַעֲשׂוֹת קָרְחָה עַל מֵת
b) שֶׁלֹּא נִכְתּוֹב בִּבְשָׂרֵנוּ כְּתֹבֶת קַעֲקַע
c) שֶׁלֹּא לְהִתְגּוֹדֵד כְּמוֹ עוֹבְדֵי עֲבוֹדָה זָרָה
d) All of the above

UNIT 34

Yesod

1. Where does the Mitzvah of "שֶׁיָּשׁוּב הַחוֹטֵא מֵחֶטְאוֹ לִפְנֵי ה' וְיִתְוַדֶּה **- Confessing and regretting your aveiros before Hashem and deciding not to do them again" apply?**

a) Eretz Yisrael
b) In the Beis Hamikdash
c) All places

Yediah

2. How many steps must you do to do Teshuvah?

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

3. Correct/Incorrect: One of the steps of doing Teshuvah is to say which aveirah you did.

4. **Correct/Incorrect:** If you hurt someone, you must first ask forgiveness from that person and try to make up with him, before Hashem will accept your Teshuvah.

Havonah

5. **Feeling sorry for the aveirah you did:**

   a) Is וִידּוּי

   b) Is חֲרָטָה

   c) Is קַבָּלָה

6. **What is the real test of** תְּשׁוּבָה**?**

   a) If a person cries for his עֲבֵירָה

   b) If the chance to do the same עֲבֵירָה does not come up again

   c) If the chance to do the same עֲבֵירָה does come up again and you don't do it

   d) If a person gets punished in this world for their עֲבֵירָה



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UNIT 35

Yesod

1. **To whom does the Mitzvah of "**מִצְוַת קְרִיאַת שְׁמַע שַׁחֲרִית וְעַרְבִית**" - Saying Shema in the morning and evening" apply?**

   a) Men

   b) Beis Din

   c) All people

Yediah

2. **Write-in question:** What is a מִצְוַת עֲשֵׂה שֶׁהַזְּמַן גְּרָמָא?

3. **Correct/Incorrect:** You must be careful to say Shema in a place that is appropriate. There must be no garbage, other dirty things, or improperly dressed people near you.

Havonah

4. **Until when can the day** שְׁמַע **be said?**

   a) Three hours into the day

   b) Four hours into the day

   c) Midday

   d) Sunset

5. **How many brachos are said after the morning** שְׁמַע**?**

   a) 0

   b) 1

   c) 2

   d) 3

6. **Who made the brachos we say before and after** קְרִיאַת שְׁמַע**?**

   a) Raban Gamliel

   b) Ezra Hasofer and his Beis Din

   c) Hillel Hazaken

   d) Dovid Hamelech

7. **Correct/Incorrect:** The night שְׁמַע is said starting from sunset.

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Iyun

8. Which of the following is not (clearly) spoken about in קְרִיאַת שְׁמַע?

a) תְּפִילִין
b) שַׁבָּת
c) צִיצִית
d) יְצִיאַת מִצְרַיִם
e) מְזוּזָה

9. From which words do we learn that you should say שְׁמַע at night and in the morning?

a) וּבְשָׁכְבְּךָ וּבְקוּמֶךָ
b) בְּשָׁבְתְּךָ בְּבֵיתֶךָ
c) וְדִבַּרְתָּ בָּם
d) וּבָלֶכְתְּךָ בַדֶּרֶךְ

10. How many brachos do we say before and after קְרִיאַת שְׁמַע?

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

UNIT 36

Yesod

1. Yes/No: Is there a Mitzvah to ask Hashem for all your needs every day?

2. To whom does the Mitzvah of "מִצְוַת תְּפִלָּה - Davening to Hashem" apply?

a) Beis Din
b) Men
c) All people

Yediah

3. Correct/Incorrect: Anyone who accidentally misses the times for Shacharis, Minchah or Maariv can make up for it by davening the next tefillah twice.

4. Correct/Incorrect: One of the things you must do to prepare for davening is wash your hands.

5. One should not daven near:

a) Garbage
b) Something very dirty
c) Something that smells bad
d) All of the above

6. How many things should you be careful of while davening Shemonah Esrei?

a) 6
b) 7
c) 8
d) 9

7. Correct/Incorrect: You must stand while davening Shemonah Esrei unless you are too sick to stand or are being forced to sit.



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Havonah

8. Why was a nineteenth brachah - וְלַמַּלְשִׁינִים added to the Shemonah Esrei?

a) Because the Jews were spread out among the other nations and they started speaking new languages and forgot Lashon Kodesh

b) Because there were many people who didn't believe in Hashem and His Torah, and they were hurting the faithful Jews terribly

9. Correct/Incorrect: You are NOT allowed to say Ma'ariv after midnight.

10. If there is no water close by, up to how far does one have to walk to wash his hands before davening?

a) Half a מִיל

b) One מִיל

c) Two מִיל

d) Three מִיל

11. Write-in question: Name four things that you should be careful of while davening Shemonah Esrei.

12. Correct/Incorrect: You should not daven Shemonah Esrei on a raised surface.

Iyun

13. Correct/Incorrect: The amount of תְּפִלּוֹת that we daven on פֶּסַח and on רֹאשׁ חוֹדֶשׁ are the same.

14. One who did not daven שַׁחֲרִית before the fourth hour of the day, but it is still before midday:

a) Should daven שַׁחֲרִית then

b) Should daven מִנְחָה twice, if it happened by accident

c) Should daven מִנְחָה twice, even if it was on purpose

d) It's too late to make it up

15. Which of the following times of day did you NOT learn about?

a) Fourth hour of the day

b) Seventh hour of the day

c) Half an hour before midday

d) Half an hour after midday

UNIT 37

Yesod

1. When does the Mitzvah of "מִצְוַת בִּרְכַּת כֹּהֲנִים בְּכָל יוֹם - The kohanim blessing B'nei Yisrael every day" apply?

a) In the times of the Beis Hamikdash

b) When Jews rule Eretz Yisrael

c) All times

Yediah

2. Yes/No: Did the kohanim do Birkas Kohanim in the Beis Hamikdash every day?

3. Who says the bracha בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה ה' אֱלֹקֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ בִּקְדוּשָׁתוֹ שֶׁל אַהֲרֹן וְצִוָּנוּ לְבָרֵךְ אֶת עַמּוֹ יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּאַהֲבָה**?**

a) The chazzan

b) The kohanim

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4. **How many requirements are there for Birkas Kohanim?**
   a) 4
   b) 5
   c) 6
   d) 7

5. **Yes/No:** Can a kohen drink a revi'is of wine before he says Birkas Kohanim?

6. **Yes/No:** Does a Kohen have to wash his hands before he says Birkas Kohanim?

Havonah

7. **Nowadays, during בִּרְכַּת כֹּהֲנִים, the Kohen should:**
   a) Spread out his fingers
   b) Have his hands at shoulder height
   c) Have his right hand slightly higher than the left
   d) All of the above

8. **By בִּרְכַּת כֹּהֲנִים in the Beis Hamikdash, who would NOT lift their hands above their head?**
   a) All of the Kohanim
   b) Regular Kohanim
   c) The Kohen Gadol

9. **In the Beis Hamikdash, what would the people say after בִּרְכַּת כֹּהֲנִים?**
   a) בָּרוּךְ הוּא וּבָרוּךְ שְׁמוֹ
   b) אָמֵן
   c) They would repeat the בְּרָכָה
   d) A certain passuk

10. **Which of the following are requirements for בִּרְכַּת כֹּהֲנִים?**
    a) The kohen must be old enough to have a full beard
    b) The kohen must be able to properly pronounce the words
    c) The kohen cannot have certain blemishes with his body
    d) All of the above

Iyun

11. **Number the following in the correct order:**
    a) ____The kohanim go up to the duchan
    b) ____The Kohanim face the people and spread out their fingers
    c) ____The chazzan says רְצֵה
    d) ____The chazzan says each word of the יְבָרֶכְךָ and the kohanim repeat it after him
    e) ____The kohanim say the brachah בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה.... לְבָרֵךְ אֶת עַמּוֹ יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּאַהֲבָה

12. **Outside of Eretz Yisrael, by which תְּפִילוֹת does the Chazzan say בִּרְכַּת כֹּהֲנִים during the Chazzan's repetition of שְׁמוֹנֶה עֶשְׂרֵה?**
    a) Every Shacharis, Mussaf, and Minchah
    b) Every Shacharis, Mussaf, and Minchah of Rosh Chodesh
    c) Every Shacharis, Mussaf, and Minchah of Yom Tov
    d) Every Shacharis, Mussaf, and Minchah of fast days

UNIT 38

Yesod

1. **Where does the Mitzvah of "תְּפִילִין שֶׁל רֹאשׁ - Tefillin of the head" apply?**
   a) Yerushalayim
   b) Eretz Yisrael
   c) All places

2. **To whom does the Mitzvah of "תְּפִילִין שֶׁל יַד - Tefillin of the hand" apply?**
   a) All people
   b) Men
   c) Beis Din

Yediah

3. **Correct/Incorrect:** The Tefillin boxes must be perfectly square.

4. **Yes/No:** Do the Tefillin straps need to be black?

Havonah

5. **Correct/Incorrect:** Only the תְּפִילִין שֶׁל רֹאשׁ has four Parshiyos.

6. **Correct/Incorrect:** The straps of the shel rosh must be knotted to make a letter daled and the straps of the shel yad must be knotted to make a letter yud.

7. **From when can the תְּפִילִין be worn?**
   a) Dawn
   b) Sunrise
   c) When it is light enough to recognize a friend in the distance
   d) When it is light enough to recognize the difference between the תְּפִילִין שֶׁל יַד and the תְּפִילִין שֶׁל רֹאשׁ

Iyun

8. **A kosher animal must be used for:**
   a) The parchment used for the scrolls
   b) The hair that ties the scrolls
   c) The sinews (גִּידִים) used for the stitching
   d) All of the above

9. **Which of the following does not have to be black?**
   a) The straps
   b) The boxes
   c) The ink
   d) All of the above must be black

UNIT 39

Yesod

1. **To whom does the Mitzvah of "מִצְוַת מְזוּזָה - The Mitzvah of Mezuzah" apply?**
   a) All people
   b) Men
   c) Beis Din



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Yediah

2. How many parshiyos are written in the Mezuzah?

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

3. Yes/No: The Mezuzah should be written on one piece of parchment.

Havonah

4. Which of the following needs to have a Mezuzah?

a) A shul
b) A barn
c) A hotel room
d) None of the above

Iyun

5. The Mezuzah is placed on a doorway:

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

UNIT 40

Yesod

1. To whom does the Mitzvah of "מִצְוָה לִכְתּוֹב כָּל אֶחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל סֵפֶר תּוֹרָה לְעַצְמוֹ - Each Jewish man must write a Sefer Torah" apply?

a) Men
b) All people
c) Beis Din

2. When does the Mitzvah of "מִצְוָה עַל הַמֶּלֶךְ לִכְתּוֹב סֵפֶר תּוֹרָה אֶחָד יֶתֶר עַל שְׁאַר בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל - The king must write a second Sefer Torah for himself" apply?

a) When Jews rule Eretz Yisrael
b) When there is a king
c) All times

Yediah

3. Correct/Incorrect: Every man has a mitzvah to write his own Sefer Torah. If he cannot do it himself, then he can hire a sofer to do it for him.

Havonah

4. What is Sirtut?

a) The ink used for writing a Sefer Torah
b) The lines etched into the parchment
c) The handwriting a Sefer Torah is written in
d) The parchment a Sefer Torah is written on

5. Correct/Incorrect: Today, the Mitzvah of writing a Sefer Torah can be fulfilled by writing a Gemara.

Iyun

6. A Parshah סְתוּמָה:

a) Starts in the beginning of a line

b) Starts in the middle of a line

c) Ends in middle of a line, and the next parshah starts on the next line

d) Ends in middle of a line, and the next parshah starts on the same line

UNIT 41

Yesod

1. To whom does the Mitzvah of "מִצְוַת צִיצִית - The mitzvah of tzitzis" apply?

a) Men

b) All people

c) Beis Din

Yediah

2. Correct/Incorrect: You should hold the Tzitzis in your hands while you make the Brachah.

Havonah

3. Which string was dyed with Techeles?

a) The Shamesh

b) The Shamesh and one other string

c) All the strings except the Shamesh

d) Any string

4. Which part of preparing the Tzitzis must be done with the intention of being done for a Mitzvah (לִשְׁמָה)?

a) Spinning the threads

b) Twisting the threads

c) Dying the Techeles

d) All of the above

5. Before you put on Tzitzis you should:

a) Separate the strings

b) Make sure the strings are not ripped

c) Both of the above

Iyun

6. A בֶּגֶד made of cotton:

a) Must have its צִיצִית made from cotton

b) Must have its צִיצִית made from wool

c) Can have its צִיצִית made from cotton or wool

d) Is not required to have צִיצִית

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UNIT 42

Yesod

1. **To whom does the Mitzvah of "מִצְוַת בִּרְכַּת הַמָּזוֹן - Saying Birkas Hamazon" apply?**
   a) Men
   b) All people
   c) Beis Din

Yediah

2. **Yes/No:** You have say בִּרְכַּת הַמָּזוֹן after eating bread made from any of the five kinds of grain. Is spelt one of those grains?

Havonah

3. **Correct/Incorrect:** On a weekday, שִׁיר הַמַּעֲלוֹת is said before bentching.

4. **What is considered to be the place where you ate?**
   a) The same room
   b) If you can see where you ate
   c) Both of the above

5. **Correct/Incorrect:** It takes about 54 minutes to walk four Mil.

6. **When is Hashem's name added by a Zimun?**
   a) When there are three or more people bentching
   b) When there are ten or more people and most of them are bentching
   c) When there are ten or more people and all of them are bentching
   d) When there are twenty or more people and most of them are bentching

Iyun

7. **By each of the following, write which בְּרָכָה it is a part of (either הַזָּן, נוֹדֶה, בּוֹנֵה יְרוּשָׁלַיִם, or הַטּוֹב וְהַמֵּטִיב)**
   a) _____ Asking Hashem that we shouldn't need favors from other people
   b) _____ Asking for מָשִׁיחַ
   c) _____ Thanking Hashem for the mitzvah of מִילָה
   d) _____ Thanking Hashem for giving us what we need to live
   e) _____ וְעַל הַנִּסִּים
   f) _____ רְצֵה
   g) _____ Asking Hashem that we always have enough food
   h) _____ Praising אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל
   i) _____ Thanking our hosts for the meal
   j) _____ Asking Hashem for the rebuilding of the בֵּית הַמִּקְדָּשׁ
   k) _____ Thanking Hashem for the mitzvah of learning תּוֹרָה
   l) _____ יַעֲלֶה וְיָבוֹא

UNIT 43



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PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Yesod

1. **To whom does the Mitzvah of "מִצְוַת בְּרָכוֹת - The mitzvah to bless Hashem" apply?**
   a) Men
   b) All people
   c) Beis Din

Yediah

2. **Yes/No:** Do we say a Brachah before smelling spices?

3. **Yes/No:** Do we say a Brachah when you see or hear something awe-inspiring, like thunder?

Havonah

4. **In which of the following situations does a person make a Brachah?**
   a) If you safely crossed an ocean
   b) If you safely travel across the wilderness
   c) If you were very sick and the got better
   d) All of the above

5. **Correct/Incorrect:** The Brachah of מֵעֵין שָׁלֹשׁ is from the Chachamim.

Iyun

6. **Which Brachah is said when one smells flowers that grow out of the ground?**
   a) בּוֹרֵא מִינֵי בְשָׂמִים
   b) בּוֹרֵא פְּרִחֵי בְשָׂמִים
   c) בּוֹרֵא עִשְׂבֵי בְשָׂמִים
   d) בּוֹרֵא עֲצֵי בְשָׂמִים

7. **What Brachah is said when one smells sweet-smelling fruit?**
   a) בּוֹרֵא מִינֵי בְשָׂמִים
   b) בּוֹרֵא עִשְׂבֵי בְשָׂמִים
   c) בּוֹרֵא פְּרִי בְשָׂמִים
   d) הַנּוֹתֵן רֵיחַ טוֹב בַּפֵּירוֹת

8. **Which Brachah must be said in front of a Minyan?**
   a) הַטּוֹב וְהַמֵּטִיב
   b) הַגּוֹמֵל לְחַיָּבִים טוֹבוֹת
   c) שֶׁעָשָׂה לִי נֵס
   d) None of the above

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UNIT 44

Yesod

1. When does the Mitzvah of "נְטִילַת יָדַיִם - Washing your hands" apply?

a) In the times of the Beis Hamikdash
b) When Jews rule Eretz Yisrael
c) All times

Yediah

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

a) 7
b) 8
c) 9

Havonah

3. Correct/Incorrect: Most Brachos are said עוֹבֵר לַעֲשִׂיָתָן – before doing the mitzvah.

4. Write-in question: If the Mitzvah to wash is a Mitzvah from the Chachamim, why does the Brachah say that HASHEM commanded us to do it?

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

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

6. Yes/No: Do you say a Brachah when you wash for foods dipped into liquids?

Iyun

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

a) From the Korbanos
b) The Lechem Hapanim
c) Bikkurim
d) Terumah

UNIT 45

Yesod

1. **What is the punishment for the Mitzvah of "מִצְוַת מִילָה - The mitzvah of bris milah"?**
   a) Misah Biydei Shamayim
   b) Malkus
   c) Kares

Yediah

2. **Correct/Incorrect:** A festive meal is held after the Bris. Since the meal is a Seudas Mitzvah, meat should be served.

Havonah

3. **A Bris:**
   a) Must be done during the day
   b) Must be done by a Jewish Mohel
   c) Must have blood come out
   d) All of the above

4. **Correct/Incorrect:** The eight days start from the day the baby is born.

Iyun

5. **What is said after the Brachah on the wine?**
   a) עַל הַמִּילָה...
   b) אֲשֶׁר קִדֵּשׁ יְדִיד מִבֶּטֶן
   c) לְהַכְנִיסוֹ בִּבְרִיתוֹ שֶׁל אַבְרָהָם אָבִינוּ...
   d) כְּשֵׁם שֶׁנִּכְנַס לַבְּרִית...

6. **Correct/Incorrect:** When becoming Jewish, every Ger has הַטָּפַת דַּם בְּרִית done.

IYUN UNITS 31-45

1. **How many Mitzvos in these units (31-45) apply only to women?**
   a) 0
   b) 1
   c) 2
   d) 3

2. **How many מִצְוֹות לֹא תַעֲשֶׂה in these units (31-45) apply only to men?**
   a) 1
   b) 2
   c) 3
   d) 4

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ANSWER KEY

UNIT 1

1) A
2) C
3) C
4) Correct
5) B
6) A
7) C
8) C
9) D
10) Someone who says that there is no Hashem or that there is something else besides Him.
11) C
12) B
13) C
14) No

UNIT 2

1) C
2) Correct
3) Yes
4) Correct
5) C
6) a) All that Hashem does is for the good.
b) Pain is to help get rid of Aveiros.

UNIT 3

1) B
2) Correct
3) No
4) C

UNIT 4

1) C
2) B
3) Yes
4) No
5) B
6) Correct
7) C
8) A time when our enemies try to force us to stop keeping Mitzvos.
9) a) If you are being forced in public just to go against Hashem.
b) If it is a time of שְׁמַד
10) Correct

UNIT 5

1) No
2) B
3) Correct
4) No
5) A
6) A
7) י-ה-ו-ה, א-ד-נ-י, א-ל, א-ל-ו-ה, א-ל-ה-י-ם, ש-ד-י, צ-ב-א-ו-ת
8) א-ה-י-ה

UNIT 6

1) No
2) C
3) C
4) Yes
5) Correct
6) D
7) B

UNIT 7

1) C
2) Correct
3) Yes
4) Yes
5) A
6) C

UNIT 8

1) A
2) Yes
3) Yes
4) a) Serving them
b) Eating and drinking with them
c) Doing business with them
d) learning Torah from them

UNIT 9

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

UNIT 10

1) B
2) No
3) No
4) C
5) B

UNIT 11

1) Yes
2) A
3) C
4) C
5) Correct
6) He loses his share in Olam Haba
7) B
8) Yes

UNIT 12

1) C
2) Correct
3) Yes
4) D
5) B

UNIT 13

1) No
2) C
3) Correct
4) Correct
5) No
6) C
7) B
8) Incorrect

UNIT 14

1) A
2) B
3) No
4) Correct
5) A
6) D
7) A
8) Correct

UNIT 15

1) A
2) Correct
3) Yes
4) D
5) One chapter in the morning and one chapter at night
6) B
7) Incorrect

UNIT 16

1) C
2) Incorrect
3) Correct
4) C
5) A
6) The passuk says “stand up” and “respect.” Just like “respect” doesn't cost you money so too “stand up” is only when it doesn't cost you money.

UNIT 17

1) No
2) B
3) C
4) No
5) Correct
6) Correct
7) D
8) Incorrect

UNIT 18

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

UNIT 19

1) No
2) C
3) B
4) A
5) Correct
6) Correct
7) Correct
8) B
9) a) Bowing down
   b) Sacrificing an animal
   c) Burning anything as a present to the idol
   d) pouring liquid
10) B
11) No
12) A
13) D
14) D

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IYUN UNITS 1-19

1) a) לֵידַע שֶׁיֵּשׁ שָׁם אֱלוֹקַּה
   b) שֶׁלֹּא יַעֲלֶה בְּמַחֲשָׁבָה שֶׁיֵּשׁ שָׁם אֱלוֹהַּ זוּלָתִי ה
   c) לְיַחֲדוֹ
   d) מִצְוַת אַהֲבַת ה
   e) מִצְוַת יִרְאַת ה
   f) שֶׁלֹּא לָתוּר אַחַר מַחְשֶׁבֶת הַלֵּב וּרְאִיַּת הָעֵינַיִם
2) Three
   a) מִצְוַת אַהֲבַת ה
   b) מִצְוַת אַהֲבַת יִשְׂרָאֵל
   c) אַהֲבַת הַגֵּר
3) a) A Min (a non-believer)
   b) Someone who embarrasses another person in public
4) a) הַחֲבָרָה וְהַדְּבֵיקָה עִם חֲכָמֵי הַתּוֹרָה
   b) מִצְוַת תַּלְמוּד תּוֹרָה
5) C
6) D
7) D
8) B

UNIT 20

1) No
2) B
3) C
4) C
5) Correct
6) B
7) B
8) C
9) B
10) C
11) A

UNIT 21

1) Yes
2) No
3) C
4) A
5) A
6) C
7) Correct
8) The same city as the people they influenced
9) Correct
10) C
11) C
12) B
13) D
14)
15) B
16) B

UNIT 22

1) No
2) No
3) A
4) C
5) C
6) C
7) Incorrect
8) Yes
9) Correct
10) Incorrect
11) C
12) Correct
13) שֶׁלֹּא לֶאֱהוֹב הַמֵּסִית, שֶׁלֹּא לַעֲזוֹב הַשּׂוֹנְאָה מִן הַמֵּסִית, שֶׁלֹּא לְהַצִּיל הַמֵּסִית, שֶׁלֹּא יְלַמֵּד הַמּוּסָת זְכוּת עַל הַמֵּסִית, שֶׁלֹּא יִשְׁתּוֹק הַמּוּסָת מִלְּלַמֵּד חוֹבָה עַל הַמֵּסִית
14) D
15) C

UNIT 23

1) No
2) B
3) B
4) A
5) C
6) Correct
7) C

UNIT 24

1) B
2) No
3) No
4) A
5) Because most non-Jews do not serve Avodah Zarah

UNIT 25

1) No
2) C
3) C
4) C
5) Stone
6) No
7) A
8) No
9) B
10) B
11) Because it was often done to serve Avodah Zarah
12) C

UNIT 26

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

UNIT 27

1) A
2) C
3) Correct
4) Yes
5) B
6) C
7) B
8) B

UNIT 28

1) Yes
2) B
3) A
4) a) They will keep the Sheva Mitzvos B'nei Noach.
   b) They will pay taxes to the Jewish government.
   c) No one from their nation will be in a position of authority.
5) No
6) Yes
7) B
8) A
9) If you know them
10) D
11) B
12) C

UNIT 29

1) C
2) No
3) No
4) D
5) Incorrect

UNIT 30

1) No
2) No
3) B
4) C
5) C
6) No
7) No
8) No
9) No
10) B
11) A
12) Correct
13) Correct
14) B
15) a. חֹבֵר
    b. מְכַשֵּׁף
    c. יִדְעוֹנִי, קוֹסֵם
    d. מְעוֹנֵן
    e. מְעוֹנֵן
    f. אוֹב, יִדְעוֹנִי
16) C
17) C

IYUN UNITS 20-30

1) a) לְאַבֵּד עֲבוֹדָה זָרָה וּמְשַׁמְּשֶׁיהָ
   b) שֶׁלֹּא לָכֶלֶת בְּחוּקּוֹת הַגּוֹיִם
2) a) Search for all avodah zarah in Eretz Yisrael and destroy it
   b) Not making a treaty with non-Jews who serve avodah zarah
   c) Not allowing someone who serves avodah zarah to live in Eretz Yisrael
3) B
4) C

UNIT 31

1) A
2) B
3) No
4) No
5) D
6) C
7) C
8) D
9) B
10) B

UNIT 32

1) C
2) A
3) No
4) No
5) A
6) C

UNIT 33

1) No
2) C
3) C
4) B
5) B
6) Correct
7) Correct
8) a) Cutting, pricking, or making a hole in the skin.
   b) Filling the hole with dye or ink.
9) B
10) B
11) C
12) Correct
13) C
14) A

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UNIT 34

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

UNIT 35

1) A
2) A positive mitzvah that has to be done at a certain time
3) Correct
4) A
5) B
6) B
7) Incorrect
8) B
9) A
10) B

UNIT 36

1) Yes
2) C
3) Correct
4) Correct
5) D
6) B
7) Correct
8) B
9) Incorrect
10) B
11) a) Stand
b) Face Yerushalayim
c) Stand correctly
d) Be appropriately dressed
e) Be in a place that helps you daven
f) Pronounce the words properly and in a respectful tone
g) Bow five times
12) Correct
13) Correct
14) A
15) C

UNIT 37

1) C
2) Yes
3) B
4) C
5) No
6) Yes
7) D
8) C
9) D
10) D
11) a. 2
b. 4
c. 1
d. 5
e. 3
12) D

UNIT 38

1) C
2) B
3) Correct
4) Yes
5) Incorrect
6) Correct
7) C
8) D
9) B

UNIT 39

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

UNIT 40

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

UNIT 41

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

UNIT 42

1) B
2) Yes
3) Incorrect
4) C
5) Incorrect
6) B
7) a. בּוֹנֶה יְרוּשָׁלַיִם
   b. הַטּוֹב וְהַמֵּטִיב
   c. נוֹדֶה
   d. הַזָּן
   e. נוֹדֶה
   f. בּוֹנֶה יְרוּשָׁלַיִם
   g. הַזָּן
   h. נוֹדֶה
   i. הַטּוֹב וְהַמֵּטִיב
   j. בּוֹנֶה יְרוּשָׁלַיִם
   k. נוֹדֶה
   l. בּוֹנֶה יְרוּשָׁלַיִם

UNIT 43

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

UNIT 44

1) C
2) A
3) Correct
4) Hashem commanded us to listen to the Chachamim
5) B
6) No
7) D

UNIT 45

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

IYUN UNITS 31-45

1) B
2) C

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