בס"ד



Study Guide

YAHADUS BOOK 2

להשם הארץ ומלואה

Name:

School:

A PROJECT OF:

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

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

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

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Welcome to the Chidon

Dear Chayol,

Welcome to the International Chidon Sefer Hamitzvos!

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

Passing any of the 4 tracks takes hard work, diligence, and an attitude of 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



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Limud HaRambam

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

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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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** 145 Mitzvah Boxes	**Mitzvah Boxes & Details Sections** 145 Mitzvah Boxes 54 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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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.



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How to Study

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

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

How to study to be a Yesod Finalist

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

- Say each word out loud.
- Fill out the icons on the accompanying spreadsheets below on page 60.
- 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 60.
- This is the time to ask for the meaning of any word or term you do not understand.
- (Some people prefer to first read all of the units on that test, before moving on to the learning stage; others prefer to read one unit and immediately move on to the learning stage for that unit).

How to study to be a Havonah Finalist

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

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

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

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

  Note: there are times that items or rules are listed but without numbering them or even mentioning the amount. It's a good idea to count them, and learn them as if it was written with the number.
- After going through each paragraph, go over the whole unit inside again, in one sitting to really make sure that you got it.
- Do not move on if you do not understand something. If you have trouble remembering a certain section, you can either sit on it until you know it well or you can mark down that section and get back to it in the review stage.



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How to study to be an Iyun Finalist

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

The questions that will be asked on the Iyun track and on stage are "thinking" questions, and require you to analyze and apply the information you've learned to new situations that aren't directly discussed in the book. This may be different from what you are used to, so it is important that you prepare properly. Many questions will involve information about multiple Mitzvos or even multiple units.

To prepare, it is strongly recommended:

- To make sure that you first properly prepare for the Yesod, Yediah & Havonah tracks.
- That you train yourself to see similarities in Mitzvos and Halachos, and make lists grouping similar mitzvos or Halachos together (for example: which Mitzvos have the punishment of Malkus, apply only in Eretz Yisroel, are about Avoda Zora, etc.).
- Try to find situations where a person fulfills (or transgresses) more than one Mitzvah.
- Remember that the details you are reviewing are part of a bigger picture, and are not just isolated facts.
- Train yourself to memorize, by having someone to drill and test you.
  Example:
  In book 1 unit 38, it lists ten rules that must be followed when Tefillin are made, which were taught to Moshe Rabbeinu at Har Sinai and passed down to us through the Torah Sheba'al Peh. One of these rules is that the Tefillin straps must be black. When memorizing this rule, make sure you memorize it as one of the ten rules mentioned above; not merely as an isolated fact, that the Tefillin straps must be black.
- Some ideas to help Memorize & remember difficult details:
  - Highlight those details in the book.
  - Write them on a post-it note and stick it in that section in the book.
  - Write your own notes of that section of the unit.
  - Write those details into questions and answers to help you remember them.
  - Turn those Q&As into flashcards or games.

In general, this includes three types of questions.

1. Questions on multiple Mitzvos or Halachos

Examples:

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

   b. For which of the following would one not receive Malkus?

2. Multiple-choice questions

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

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

   Examples:

   The 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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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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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.

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
אַב מְלָאכָה	One of the thirty-nine melachos
אֵירוּסִין	Another name for kiddushin
אַמָּה\אַמּוֹת	A measurement spanning the length of a grown person's forearm, from elbow to middle finger (pg. 497)
בֶּדֶק הַבַּיִת	Upkeep of the Beis Hamikdash
בָּטֵל	Nullified
בָּטֵל בְּשִׁשִּׁים	A case where a forbidden food becomes nullified in kosher food that is sixty times the amount of the forbidden food
בֵּין הַשְּׁמָשׁוֹת	The time between sunset and nightfall (when three stars come out; pg. 488)
בֵּיצָה/בֵּיצִים	A measurement the size of an egg(s) (pg. 494)
בֵּית דִּין	Jewish court
בֵּית דִּין הַגָּדוֹל	The highest court of seventy-one judges; also called Sanhedrin
בֵּית כּוֹר	The area of land needed to plant one kor of produce (pg. 498)
בְּמֵזִיד	Intentionally, knowing that it is an aveirah
בְּרָכָה לְבַטָּלָה	A brachah said in vain
בְּשׁוֹגֵג	While not aware of the aveirah, or not aware of its punishment
גְּזֵירָה\גְּזֵירוֹת	Decree(s)
גֵּט	Document, used for divorce
גִּיּוֹרֶת	A female non-Jew who became Jewish
גְּרוֹגֶרֶת	A measurement the size of a dried fig (pg. 494)
דִּינִים	Laws, halachos
דִּינָר	A coin used in the times of the Gemara (pg. 500)
הֲלָכָה לְמֹשֶׁה מִסִּינַי	A halachah given by Hashem to Moshe Rabbeinu on Har Sinai
הֶפְקֵר	Ownerless
הֶקְדֵּשׁ	The holy property of the Beis Hamikdash
חוּץ לָאָרֶץ	Outside of Eretz Yisrael



Study Guide

GLOSSARY

חַיָיב	Obligated
חֲלוּצָה	A woman who performed the chalitzah ceremony instead of getting married to her late husband's brother
חַצוֹת	Midday or midnight (pgs. 487, 489)
טוּמְאוֹת	Impurities
טוּמְאַת מֵת	Impurity of a dead body
טֶפַח/טְפָחִים	A measurement the width of a clenched fist(s) (pg. 497)
יָבָם	A man who is obligated in the mitzvah of yibum
יְבָמָה	A woman who participates in the mitzvah of yibum
יוֹצֵא	Fulfill an obligation
יַיִן מְבוּשָׁל	Wine that has been boiled
יַיִן סְתָם/סְתָם יֵינָם	Plain wine; refers to wine owned or touched by a non-Jew
כּוֹתֶבֶת	A measurement the size of a large dried date (pg. 494)
כַּזַיִת	A measurement the size of an olive (pg. 494)
כַּפָּרָה	Atonement
לַאו	An aveirah
לַאו שֶׁאֵין בּוֹ מַעֲשֶׂה	An aveirah that has no physical action involved (like hating another Jew in one's heart)
לוֹג	A liquid measurement (pg. 495)
מִדְאוֹרַיְתָא\מִן הַתּוֹרָה	From the Torah
מְהַדְרִין	People who put in extra effort to make something beautiful, beyond what is required
מְהַדְרִין מִן הַמְהַדְרִין	People who put in extra effort to make something extra beautiful, beyond what is required
מוּתָּר	Permitted
מְלָאכָה	Work that is forbidden on Shabbos
מְלָאכֶת מַחֲשֶׁבֶת	An intended and significant action, that is forbidden on Shabbos
מְסוֹרָה	Tradition
מִצְוַת עֲשֵׂה שֶׁהַזְּמַן גְּרָמָה	A positive commandment that has to be done at a specific time
מַקְדִישׁ	Donating something to hekdesh
מְקוּדָּשׁ/מְקֻדֶּשׁ	Separated from everyone/to make separated from everyone (as in marriage)
מֵת מִצְוָה	A dead body that has no one to bury it
מַתְּנוֹת כְּהוּנָּה	Presents that go to the Kohanim



Study Guide

GLOSSARY

נֶדֶר\נְדָרִים	Vow(s)
נָזִיר	Someone who takes an oath to dedicate themselves to Hashem
נִישׂוּאִין	The final stage of marriage, when a couple is allowed to live together as husband and wife
נַעֲרָה	A girl that is between twelve and twelve-and-a-half years old
סֶלַע(ים)	A type of coin used in the times of the second Beis Hamikdash (pg. 500)
סַנְהֶדְרִין	The highest court of seventy-one judges; also called Beis Din Hagadol
סָפֵק בְּרָכָה	A doubt whether a brachah needs to be said
עוֹבֵר	To transgress
עִינּוּי	Affliction (causing pain)
עִישָׂרוֹן	A type of measurement (pg. 495)
עַמִידָה	The standing prayer; also called Shemoneh Esrei
עֵרֶךְ	Value
פּוּנְדְיוֹן	A coin the value of one forty-eighth of a sela (pg. 500)
פָּטוּר	Exempt
פְּלַג הַמִּנְחָה	The halfway point between Minchah ketana and sunset (pg. 488)
פְּרוּטָה	The smallest coin currency in the days of the Chachamim (pg. 500)
קְטַנָּה	A girl between three and twelve years old
קִידּוּשִׁין	The first stage of marriage, where the chassan makes the kallah his wife; also called eirusin
רְבִיעִית	A liquid measurement (pg. 494)
שְׁבוּעָה	A promise made in Hashem's name
שְׁבוּעוֹת	Promises (not to be confused with the Yom Tov)
שִׁינּוּי	An obvious change in the way something is usually done
שָׁלִיחַ	A messenger
שְׁקִיעָה	Sunset (pg. 488)
שְׁתֵּי הַלֶּחֶם	Two special loaves of chometz bread offered on Shavuos in the Beis Hamikdash
תְּחוּם	The boundary past which a person is not allowed to go on Shabbos

Optional Sections

You are not responsible for the following sections

Unit	Page	Section
46	16-17	*"Meleches Machsheves"* section
46	22-25	Not responsible for the numbers in the "Melachah" column, and the columns titled "Explanation" and "Shiur (min)." **Note:** You need to be familiar with the Hebrew names and English translations of the Melachos, as there will be questions on the test that will require you to know them well.
69	228	"Who's Involved" and "Who is in Beis Din?" sections
96	443-444	"General Rules of Making Nedarim" section until "Canceling a Neder" at the bottom of page 444
96	445	"When Can They Do It?" section
97	458	"Redoing the Nezirus" and "Three Different Types of Nezirus" sections

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.



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 2020 edition, you only need to look at the corrections to units 63, 68, 72, 75, 76, 87, 98 & 99.

If you are using the 2022 edition, you only need to look at the corrections to units 68, 75, & 98.

Please Note: The corrections in the Study Guide are for the 2017, 2020 & 2022 versions of book 2. 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 47

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed to
2017	29	Section titled: "The *Techum*"	Section was rewritten	Wherever you are on *Shabbos*, an area the length of four *amos* from you is considered to "belong" to you. You may move around within that space. Outside your four *amos* area, you are not allowed to walk even one step outside the *techum Shabbos* – the boundary of Shabbos. *Min Hatorah*, the distance to the boundary is twelve *mil* (approx. 7.75 miles/12.5 km). The *Chachamim* limited it to 2,000 *amos* (one *mil*–approx. 0.6 miles/1 km). The mitzvah of *techum Shabbos* applies to your belongings as well. You may not have your animals led outside of your *techum*, nor may you give your belongings to someone else who might take them out of your *techum.*
2017	30	Section titled: "*Eruv Techumin*"	If you need to travel…	**Miderabanan**, if you need to travel…

Yahadus Unit 52

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed to
2017	77	Mitzvah 106 translation	Do do melachah work on the first day of Sukkos.	Do **not** do melachah work on the first day of Sukkos.

Yahadus Unit 53

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed to
2017	89	Section titled: "Punishment"	Section was rewritten	The punishment for intentionally eating at least a *kezayis* of *chametz* on *Erev Pesach*, after *chatzos*, is *malkus*. On *Pesach* itself, the punishment for intentionally eating at least a *kezayis* of *chametz* is *kares*. If it was eaten *b'shogeg*, a *Korban Chatas* is brought. The punishment for intentionally eating at least a *kezayis* of *ta'aruvos chametz* is *malkus*.

Yahadus Unit 58

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed to
2017	130	Section titled: "The *Brachah*"	Before eating *hamotzi* or *mezonos*, **or drinking *hagafen*** in the *sukkah*, we say the following *brachah*:	Before eating *hamotzi* or *mezonos* **(and, according to some, when drinking wine)** in the *sukkah*, we say the following *brachah*:

Yahadus Unit 60

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed to
2017	147	Section titled: "Collecting the Half *Shekel*"	**Every year, on *Rosh Chodesh Adar*, the *Beis Din* would send a request to all the towns of Eretz Yisrael for everyone** to prepare a half shekel to donate to the *Beis Hamikdash*.	**In Eretz Yisrael, *Beis Din* would send out announcements every *Rosh Chodesh Adar,* telling everyone** to prepare a half *shekel* to donate to the *Beis Hamikdash*.
2017	147	Second paragraph, second sentence	If, for whatever reason, someone did not give, the *Beis Din* would not force them **to give it.**	If, for whatever reason, someone did not give, the *Beis Din* would not force them **at that time**.
2017	147	Last sentence on the page	...and those who had still not given a half *shekel* would be compelled to give.	...and those who had still not given a half *shekel* would **now** be compelled to give.
2017	148	Section titled: "Using the Half *Shekel*"	Section was rewritten	Starting from Rosh Chodesh Nissan, the new shekalim were used to buy the daily korbanos; the additional korbanos that were brought on Shabbos, Rosh Chodesh, and the Yomim Tovim; the korbanos that were brought by the entire community; the wine, salt, and wood needed for the korbanos; the ingredients of the Ketores and the Lechem Hapanim—as well as to pay the salaries of those who prepared them; the omer of barley; the Shtei Halechem; the Parah Adumah; the goat for Azazel, and the dyed wool that was tied around its horns.

Yahadus Unit 63

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed to
2017 2020	176	First paragraph on the page	So, for all cities **in Eretz Yisrael** that are like Shushan...	So, for all cities ~~in Eretz Yisrael~~ that are like Shushan...
2017 2020	176	Second paragraph on the page	The *Megillah* is not read on *Shabbos*. If *Purim* is set to fall out on *Shabbos*, we read the *Megillah* on Friday instead.	The *Megillah* is not read on *Shabbos*. If ***Shushan** Purim* is set to fall out on *Shabbos*, we read the *Megillah* on Friday instead.

Yahadus Unit 68

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2017 2020 **2022**	217	Miitzvah 127, "Who" icon	Men	All people

Yahadus Unit 69

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2017	227	"How is Chalitzah Performed," first paragraph, second sentence	The *Beis Din* explains the process of *chalitzah* to them, **and they all agree on a time and place to do *chalitzah*. The *chalitzah* is then arranged for the next morning.**	The *Beis Din* explains the process of *chalitzah* to them, **the *chalitzah* is then arranged for the next morning, and they all agree on a time and place for it to be done.**

Yahadus Unit 70

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2017	236	"A Me'anes," second sentence	These mitzvos apply when the girl is a קְטַנָּה or נַעֲרָה - a girl between three and twelve-and-a-half years old.	These mitzvos apply when the girl is a קְטַנָּה or נַעֲרָה, a girl between three and twelve-and-a-half years old, **and there must be two valid witnesses who saw them together.**
2017	237	Second paragraph on the page	"If the girl is a relative of the *me'anes* and forbidden to marry him, then he does not marry her."	"If the girl is a relative of the *me'anes* and **therefore is** forbidden to marry him, then he does not marry her."

Yahadus Unit 72

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2017, 2020	251	Section titled "The *Sotah* in the *Beis Hamikdash*", second paragraph	If she admits that she did an *aveirah*, she does not **have to** drink the bitter waters.	If she admits that she did an *aveirah*, she does not ~~have to~~ drink the bitter waters.

Yahadus Unit 74

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2017	266	Section titled: "The Punishment"	Rewritten	"The Punishment The punishment for marrying a non-Jew is *malkus*. However, there is an unusual *halachah* called קַנָּאִים פּוֹגְעִים בּוֹ - let the zealous kill him. A zealous person is someone who cares so much about Hashem and His honor that he would do anything to stop a *chillul Hashem*. **Such a person is not punished by *Beis Din* if he kills a Jewish man while he is living as married with a non-Jewish woman in public**. **If the man is not killed, he is punished with *malkus*. If for whatever reason he does not receive *malkus*, he is punished with *kares*."**

Yahadus Unit 75

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2017	272	Mitzvah 163, translation of the mitzvah	A mamzer cannot marry a Jewish woman	A mamzer cannot marry a **regular** Jewish woman.
2017 2020 **2022**	273	Mitzvah 166, "Punishment" icon	Malkus	No punishment
2017	273	Mitzvah 166, English translation	Not to stop the grandchild of an Edomite convert from marrying a Jewish person **after three generations.**	Not to stop the grandchild of an Edomite convert from marrying a Jewish person ~~after three generations.~~
2017 2020 **2022**	273	Mitzvah 167, "Punishment" icon	Malkus	No punishment
2017	275	"Mamzer," third paragraph	Rewritten	A mamzer may only marry another mamzer, a convert, or a freed slave. A regular Jew and a mamzer may not marry each other.
2017	275	"Ammonite and Moabite," first sentence	A Jewish woman **may not marry an Ammonite or Moabite man** even after he converts.	A Jewish woman **and an Ammonite or Moabite man may not marry each other,** even after he converts.
2017	276	"Causing a Man To Be Unable to Have Children," last paragraph	It is also forbidden to tell a non-Jew to cause **an injury to a Jewish man or animal so that he will not be able** to have children.	It is also forbidden to tell a non-Jew to cause **a man, animal, or bird to be unable** to have children.
2017	276	"The Punishment," first sentence	Malkus is given if the **man's** inability to have children is caused either by hand or with an instrument.	*Malkus* is given if the inability to have children is caused either by hand or with an instrument.

Yahadus Unit 76

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2017, 2020	285	Section titled "חֲלָלָה" first bullet point	Second and third sentence was removed	A woman whom a *kohen* married, even though he was forbidden to marry her. ~~Even if they only did *kiddushin* and not *nissuin*, she still becomes a *chalalah*. She also becomes a *chalalah* if the *kohen* lives with her as married without actually marrying her.~~

Yahadus Unit 79

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2017	315	First paragraph, sentence added at the end	Instead, they come into being in rotting garbage or flesh.	Instead, they come into being in rotting garbage or flesh. **We are *chayav malkus* if we eat a *kezayis* of these kinds of insects.**

Yahadus Unit 80

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2017	322	"Meat that Was Taken Out of its *Mechitzah,*" first paragraph and point 1	Rewritten	The mitzvah of not eating *treifah* meat includes the *issur* to eat meat that was taken from the place it is supposed to be. There are three cases of this type of *treifah*: If a baby animal sticks a limb out of its mother's womb before the mother is *shechted*, and then the mother was *shechted,* it is forbidden to eat the meat of this limb of the baby. This is so even if the baby pulls its limb back into the womb.

Yahadus Unit 84

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2017	348	"The *Gid Hanasheh*"	Paragraph was rewritten	The *gid hanasheh*, or sciatic nerve, is a long, thick nerve that is found in both thighs of any animal or human. We are not allowed to eat the *gid hanesheh* of any *kosher* animal. Birds do not generally have the type of thigh that would be forbidden to eat. However, if a bird is found to have such a thigh, it would be forbidden to eat it, but there is no *malkus* for doing so.

Yahadus Unit 85

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2017	356	Section titled: "Which meat?," second and third sentences	"However, the Chachamim added that it is also forbidden to cook the meat of a kosher bird in milk. They were concerned that if people would eat poultry cooked in milk, they might come to eat animal meat with milk."	"...it is also forbidden to eat the meat of a kosher bird that was cooked in milk. They were concerned that if people would eat poultry cooked in milk, they might come to eat animal meat cooked in milk."
2017	356	"The Punishment"	Rewritten	If a person cooks a *kezayis* of meat and milk together, or if he eats a *kezayis* of meat and milk that were cooked together, the punishment is *malkus*.

Yahadus Unit 86

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2017	362	Mitzvah 196, English translation	"Do not eat from the grain just harvested..."	"Do not eat **bread made** from the grain just harvested

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2017, 2020	369	Title *"Min Hatorah* - Eating; *Miderabanan* - Benefitting"	Title was removed	~~*Min Hatorah* - Eating; *Miderabanan* - Benefitting~~
2017, 2020	369	First paragraph on the page	It is forbidden to eat from the fruit of a tree that is less than three years old. ***The Chachamim* added that** it is also forbidden to have any monetary benefit from it, such as selling it.	It is forbidden to eat from the fruit of a tree that is less than three years old. ~~The Chachamim added that~~ It is also forbidden to have any monetary benefit from it, such as selling it.
2017	370	First two paragraphs on the page	Less Than Three Years: A tree planted **up to forty-five** days before *Rosh Hashanah* will have its first "birthday" on *Rosh Hashanah*, even if it is only **about forty-five** days old. Then, we must wait two whole years after that first *Rosh Hashanah.* However, we still may not eat the fruit when *Rosh Hashanah* comes. Instead, we have to wait **five more months until *Tu Bishvat*,** the official "birthday" of the trees. Then we may eat the fruit, even though a full three years may not have passed. More Than Three Years: If the tree was planted less than **forty-five** days before *Rosh Hashanah*, then the tree will have its first birthday on the *Rosh Hashanah* of the next year. That means we wait a year and up to **forty-five** extra days before the tree turns "one." Then, we wait two whole years after that *Rosh Hashanah* until we can eat the fruit. In this case, the tree is *orlah* for three years and up to **forty-five** extra days. Since the tree is already over three years old by the time *Rosh Hashanah* comes around, we don't need to wait for ***Tu Bishvat*** in this case.	Less Than Three Years: A tree planted **forty-four or more** days before *Rosh Hashanah* will have its first "birthday" on *Rosh Hashanah*, even if it is only **forty-four** days old. Then, we must wait two whole years after that first *Rosh Hashanah.* However, we still may not eat the fruit when *Rosh Hashanah* comes. Instead, we have to wait **until *Chamishah Asar Bishvat*,** the official "birthday" of the trees. Then we may eat the fruit, even though a full three years might not have passed. More Than Three Years: If the tree was planted less than **forty-four** days before *Rosh Hashanah*, then the tree will have its first birthday on the *Rosh Hashanah* of the next year. That means we wait a year and up to **forty-four** extra days before the tree turns "one." Then, we wait two whole years after that *Rosh Hashanah* until we can eat the fruit. In this case, the tree is *orlah* for three years and up to **forty-four** extra days. Since the tree is already over three years old by the time *Rosh Hashanah* comes around, we don't need to wait for ***Chamishah Asar Bishvat*** in this case.
2017, 2020	370	Section titled "punishment"	Section was rewritten	The punishment for eating a *kezayis* of fruit from an *orlah* tree of *Eretz Yisrael* is *malkus*, and the punishment for benefitting from it is *makkas mardus*. If the tree is from *chutz la'aretz*, the punishment is *makas mardus*.

Yahadus Unit 90

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2017	388	Hebrew term for this *gezeira* from the *Chachomim*	Added	מַאֲכָלֵי עֲכּוּ"ם

Yahadus Unit 91

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2017	400	"Who is Chayav," entire section	Rewritten	If someone *shechts* an animal, it is forbidden for someone else to *shecht* the mother or child of that animal on the same day. If both animals are *shechted* on the same day by two different people (or by the same person), the meat of the first animal to be *shechted* may be eaten immediately, and the meat of the second animal is forbidden to the person who *shechted* it, but only for that day. Only the one who *shechted* the second animal is punished for *shechting* the mother or child of the first animal. This is because there was nothing wrong about *shechting* the first animal.

Yahadus Unit 92

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2017	406-407	Throughout the Yahadus Unit, whenever it says "wild animal or bird"	"Wild animal or bird"	"Wild animal or **a** bird"

Yahadus Unit 94

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2017	422	False Promises	Title	Promises of Expression
2017	422	"Promises of Expression," first sentence	A *sh'vuas bituy* is a **promise that a person does not need to make.**	A *sh'vuas bituy* is a **typical promise about the past or the future.**
2017	422	"The Punishment," first two paragraphs	"If a person makes an untruthful *sh'vuas bituy* or does not keep **his sh'vuas bituy, the person is** *chayav malkus*. However, the person is not punished with *malkus* for not keeping the third type of *sh'vuas bituy*. This is because not keeping a promise means that no action was taken. If there was no action, there is no punishment. The punishment of *malkus* is only given if the person knowingly made an untruthful promise or **a promise he could not keep**. If the person did **that**, he must bring a *korban*."	If a person makes an untruthful *sh'vuas bituy* or does not keep **it**, **he** is *chayav malkus*. However, the person is not punished with *malkus* for not keeping the third type of *sh'vuas bituy*. This is because not keeping **such** a promise means that no action was taken. If there was no action, there is no punishment. The punishment of *malkus* is only given if the person knowingly made an untruthful promise or **broke his promise with an action.** If the person did **so *b'shogeg***, he must bring a *korban*.

Yahadus Unit 95

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2017	428	Mitzvah 210, "who" icon	Adults	All people
2017	429	Mitzvah 211, "who" icon	Adults	All people
2017	429	Mitzvah 211, "punishment" icon	None	Korban

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2017	465	Mitzvos 226-228, translation of the Mitzvos	The mitzvah to **donate** the amount the Kohen says an animal, field **and** house is worth.	The mitzvos to **go according to** the amount **that** the *Kohen* says an animal, field, **or** house is worth.
2017	465	Mitzvah 226, synopsis of the mitzvah	Rewritten	Go according to the calculated redemption amount if a non-*kosher* animal is donated to *hekdesh*.
2017	465	Mitzvah 226	Missing Hebrew name	מִצְוַת מַעֲרִיךְ בְּהֵמָה שֶׁיִּתֵּן כְּפִי שֶׁיַּעֲרִיכֶנָּה הַכֹּהֵן
2017	465	Mitzvah 227, synopsis of the mitzvah	Rewritten	Go according to the calculated redemption amount if a house is donated to *hekdesh*.
2017	465	Mitzvah 227	Missing Hebrew name	מִצְוַת מַעֲרִיךְ בָּתִּים שֶׁיִּתֵּן בְּעֶרֶךְ שֶׁיַּעֲרִיכֵם הַכֹּהֵן וְתוֹסֶפֶת חוֹמֶשׁ
2017	465	Mitzvah 228, synopsis of the mitzvah	Rewritten	Go according to the Torah's redemption amount if a field is donated to *hekdesh*.
2017	465	Mitzvah 228	Missing Hebrew name	מִצְוַת מַעֲרִיךְ שָׂדֶה שֶׁיִּתֵּן בְּעֶרֶךְ הַקָּצוּב בַּתּוֹרָה
2017	466	"Erchin," first paragraph	Rewritten	If a person promises to donate the value (עֶרֶךְ) of a person to the *Beis Hamikdash*, the Torah tells us how much he must give. If a person donates an animal, house, or field, they are sold and the money is used for *bedek habayis* (the upkeep of the *Beis Hamikdash*). Their value is sometimes set by the Torah and sometimes by a *Kohen*.
2017 2020 **2022**	466	The chart on the bottom of the page, the third and fourth rows in the "Age" column	From **6** to 20 years old From **21** to 60 years old	From **5** to 20 years old From **20** to 60 years old
2017	467	"Inherited Fields," first paragraph, last sentence	Therefore, the highest amount the person can give is 50 ***shekels***, which is the total of 49 *sela'im* and 49 *pundyonos*.	Therefore, the highest amount the person can give **per *beis kor*** is 50 ***sela'im***, which is the total of 49 *sela'im* and 49 *pundyonos*.
2017	467	"Inherited Fields," third paragraph	Rewritten	This *erech* of the field that the Torah gives is based on a calculation of how much of the land is available for planting. Therefore, only areas that are available for planting are included in this calculation. Ten people are needed to calculate any valuations of a field, and at least one of them must be a *Kohen*.
2017	467	"Inherited Fields," last paragraph	If no one ends up buying the field by the time the *yovel* comes around, the *Kohanim* serving at that time in the *Beis Hamikdash* give the value of the field to *hekdesh* and take possession of the field.	If no one ends up buying the field by the time the *yovel* comes around, the *Kohanim* serving at that time in the *Beis Hamikdash* give the value of the field**–50 *sela'im*–**to *hekdesh* and take possession of the field.

2017	467	"Bought Fields," first paragraph	Rewritten	If someone is makdish a field that they bought, the value for redemption is based on the amount he paid when he bought the field, and the amount of years left until the yovel year. (For more about the way fields in Eretz Yisrael are bought, see Book 3 Yahadus Unit 119.)
2017	468	The Value of Animals	Section was rewritten	The redemption value of an animal that is donated to *hekdesh* is calculated by a *Kohen,* and is used for *bedek habayis*. Although a *kosher* animal should not be donated to *hekdesh*, if it was donated, and it is suitable to be offered as a *korban* on the *Mizbeiach*, its *erech* is given to *bedek habayis,* and it is offered as a *korban.*

Yahadus Unit 99

Print	Page	What	Detail Changed	Changed To
2017, 2020	475	Section titled "Charamin Nowadays" point 2	2. We can only make moveable objects, not land, into *chermei kohanim*, since making land into *hekdesh* only applies when there is *yovel*. However, since we do not know who is a true *kohen*, as very few *kohanim* can prove that their family goes all the way back to *Aharon Hakohen*, we should not make **even moveable objects** into *chermei kohanim*. If we do make something *chermei kohanim,* it has to be given to a local *kohen.*	2. **In Eretz Yisrael,** we can only make moveable objects, not land, into *chermei kohanim*, since making land **in Eretz Yisrael** into *hekdesh* only applies when there is *yovel*. However, since we do not know who is a *true kohen*, as very few *kohanim* can prove that their family goes all the way back to Aharon Hakohen, we should not make **anything** into *chermei kohanim*. If we do make something *chermei kohanim*, it has to be given to a local *kohen*.

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
46 מלאכות שבת		Stopping [work] on Shabbos				
		Not to do work on Shabbos				
		Not to punish on Shabbos				
47 תחום שבת		Not to leave the boundary on שבת				
48 קידוש והבדלה		To sanctify the Shabbos with words				
49 נרות שבת ויום טוב		Shabbos and Yom Tov candles				
50 ערוב חצירות		Laws of eruvin				
51 יום כיפור		Refraining from working on Yom Kippur				
		Not to work on Yom Kippur				
		Fasting on Yom Kippur				
		Not to eat or drink on Yom Kippur				

Unit	Mitzva	Mitzva Translation	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
52 שביתת יום טוב		Rest from doing melachah on the first day of Pesach				
		Rest from doing melachah on the seventh day of Pesach				
		Rest from doing melachah on Shavuos				
		Rest from doing melachah on Rosh Hashanah				
		Rest from doing melachah on the first day of Sukkos				
		Rest from doing melachah on the eighth day of Sukkos				
		Do not do melachah on the first day of Pesach				
		Do not do melachah on the seventh day of Pesach				
		Do not do melachah on Shavuos				
		Do not do melachah on Rosh Hashanah				
		Do not do melachah on the first day of Sukkos				
		Do not do melachah on the eighth day of Sukkos				

Unit	Mitzva	Mitzva Translation	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
53 חמץ		Do not eat chametz after chatzos				
		Do not eat chametz on Pesach				
		Do not eat from anything that has chametz in it				
54 השבתת חמץ		The mitzvah of destroying chametz				
		chametz should not be seen on Pesach				
		Not to find chametz in your possession				
55 אכילת מצה		The mitzvah of eating matza				
56 סיפור יציאת מצרים		Telling the story of Yetziyas Mitzrayim				
57 שופר		The mitzvah of shofar on Rosh Hashanah				
58 סוכה		The mitzvah of living in the sukkah				
59 לולב		The mitzvah of taking the lulav				
60 מחצית השקל		The mitzvah of giving a half shekel every year				

Unit	Mitzva	Mitzva Translation	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
61 קידוש החודש		Mitzvah of Kiddush Hachodesh (sanctifying the months and calculating the years)				
62 לזעוק ולהריע לפני ה'		To blow the chatzotzros in the Beis Hamikdash, and in times of trouble				
63 פורים		The mitzvos of Purim				
64 חנוכה		Lighting the Chanukah lights				
65 הלל		Saying Hallel				
66 נישואין		The mitzvah of marrying a woman				
		A man may not live with a woman without kiddushin and a kesubah				
		Not to withhold food, clothing, and quality time for your wife				
67 פרו ורבו		The mitzvah of having children				
68 גירושין		If someone wants to divorce his wife, he should write a bill of divorce				
		A divorced man is forbidden to remarry his original wife if she married someone else after they divorced				

Unit	Mitzva	Mitzva Translation	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
69 יבום וחליצה		The mitzvah of yibum				
		The mitzvah of chalitzah				
		The yevamah may not marry anyone other than the yavam				
70 אונס ומפתה		The obligation of the Beis Din to judge a mefatteh (a man who convinces a girl to live with him)				
		The mitzvah for a man, who forces a woman to live with him, to marry the woman he forced				
		The me'anes cannot choose to divorce the girl that he took by force				
71 מוציא שם רע		The Motzi Shem Ra				
		Not to divorce your wife after spreading lies about her				
72 סוטה		To do to the sotah as explained in the Torah				
		Not to put oil on the korban of a sotah				
		Not to put levona in the korban of a sotah				
73 איסורי ביאה	**מצוות לא 23 תעשה**	23 forbidden relationships				
74 שלאה		Not to marry a non-Jew				

Unit	Mitzva	Mitzva Translation	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
75 **איסורי קהל**		A mamzer cannot marry a Jewish woman				
		An Ammonite and Moabite should not marry a Jewish woman				
		A man, whose body is damaged in a way that he cannot have children, should not marry a Jewish girl				
		Not to stop the grandchild of an Edomite convert from marrying a Jewish person				
		Not to stop the grandchild of an Egyptian convert from marrying a Jewish person				
		Not to damage the body of any man, animal, or bird				
76 **איסורי ביאה - כהנים**		Do not marry a zonah				
		Do not marry a chalalah				
		Do not marry a divorced woman				
		The Kohen Gadol can only marry a girl who has never been married before				
		Do not marry a widow				
		Do not live, as married, with a widow				
77 **לא תקרב**		Do not be too close with a person it is forbidden to marry				

Unit	Mitzva	Mitzva Translation	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
78 **בהמות דגים ועופות טהורות**		To check an animal for signs of kashrus, which non-kosher animals do not have				
		Not eating the meat of a non-kosher animal				
		To check birds for the signs of kashrus				
		Not to eat the flesh of a non-kosher bird				
		The mitzvah to check fish for the signs of kashrus				
		Not to eat the flesh of a non-kosher fish				
79 **שרצים**		The mitzvah of checking locusts for signs of kashrus				
		Not to eat impure locusts or other flying insects				
		Not to eat insects that crawl on the ground				
		Do not eat creatures that hatch within seeds and fruits, and then grow inside them				
		Not to eat insects that live in water				
		Not to eat insects that hatch from rotten things				

Unit	Mitzva	Mitzva Translation	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
80 טרפות ונבלות		Not to eat treifah				
		Not to eat neveilah (meat from a kosher animal that dies without proper shechitah)				
81 אבר מן החי		Not to eat the limb of a living animal				
82 שלא לאכול דם		Not to eat the blood of animals and birds				
83 חלב		Not to eat cheilev (hard fat from a kosher farm animal)				
84 גיד הנשה		Do not eat the sciatic nerve of an animal				
85 בשר וחלב		Do not cook meat with milk				
		Do not eat meat with milk				
86 חדש		Do not eat bread made from the grain just harvested that year until after the Korban Omer has been brought				
		Do not eat roasted grain from the grain just harvested that year until after the Korban Omer has been brought				
		Do not eat fresh grain from the grain just harvested that year until after the Korban Omer has been brought				

Unit	Mitzva	Mitzva Translation	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
87 **ערלה**		Do not eat orlah (fruit from a tree, grown in the first three years after the tree was planted)				
88 **טבל**		Not to eat tevel (food, grown from the ground, that hasn't had terumah and maasros separated from it yet)				
89 **יין נסך**		Do not drink wine that was poured for an idol				
90 **מאכלי עכו"ם**	**מאכלי עכו"ם** This is NOT a mitzvah from the Chachomim, it is a Gezeirah (decree).	Halachos of bread, dairy products, and cooked foods that were made by a non-Jew				
91 **שחיטה**		The mitzvah of shechitah				
		Not slaughtering an animal and its child on the same day				
92 **כיסוי דם חיה ועוף**		The obligation to cover the blood of a shechted wild animal or bird				
93 **שלוח הקן**		Not to take a mother bird and her young (baby birds) from their nest				
		The mitzvah of sending away the mother bird from the nest before taking the children				
94 **שבועות**		Not to swear falsely				
		Not swearing in vain				

Unit	Mitzva	Mitzva Translation	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
95 שבועת ממון		Swearing in Hashem's name				
		Not to deny a debt				
		Not to swear falsely in order to deny a debt				
96 נדרים		The mitzvah of keeping our vows				
		Not to break our vows				
		The mitzvah of cancelling vows				
97 נזיר (cont. on next page)		A nazir must let his or her hair grow				
		Do not cut your hair while you are a nazir				
		Do not drink any grape beverages while you are a nazir				
		Do not eat grapes while you are a nazir				
		Do not eat raisins while you are a nazir				
		Do not eat the seeds of grapes while you are a nazir				
		Do not eat the skin of grapes while you are a nazir				

Unit	Mitzva	Mitzva Translation	Who?	Where?	When?	Punishment
97 **נזיר** (cont.)		Do not be under the same roof as a dead body while you are a nazir				
		Do not become tamei by tumas meis while you are a nazir				
		The mitzvos of the nazir to shave his head and bring korbanos				
98 **ערכין**		The mitzvah to donate the amount that the Torah says a person is worth				
		Go according to the calculated redemption amount if a non-kosher animal is donated to hekdesh.				
		Go according to the calculated redemption amount if a house is donated to hekdesh.				
		Go according to the Torah's redemption amount if a field is donated to hekdesh.				
99 **חרם**		The law that an object put aside for Hashem belongs to the **כהנים**				
		Land that was set aside should not be sold				
		A person should not redeem a field that was set aside for Hashem				

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 46

Yesod

1. Where does the Mitzvah of "שְׁבִיתָה בְּשַׁבָּת - Stopping [work] on Shabbos" apply?

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

2. To whom does the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא לַעֲשׂוֹת מְלָאכָה בְּשַׁבָּת - Not to do work on Shabbos" apply?

a) Men
b) Beis Din
c) Kohanim
d) All people

3. Yes/No: Is Beis Din allowed to punish on Shabbos?

Yediah

4. The Chachamim listed thirty-nine melachos connected with building the Mishkan. These thirty nine are each called:

a) תּוֹלְדוֹת
b) אַב מְלָאכָה

5. Correct/Incorrect: Beis Din is forbidden to carry out any punishments (such as malkus or skilah) on Shabbos for any aveiros.

Havonah

6. What is the Hebrew name for the mitzvah "Not to do work on Shabbos"?

a) שְׁלֹא לַעֲנוֹשׁ בְּשַׁבָּת
b) שְׁבִיתָה בְּשַׁבָּת
c) שְׁלֹא לַעֲשׂוֹת מְלָאכָה בְּשַׁבָּת
d) שְׁלֹא נֵצֵא בְּשַׁבָּת חוּץ לַתְּחוּם

7. Fill in the blanks: Any work that was done to build_____ is forbidden to be done on_____.

8. A person who did a Meleches Machsheves on Shabbos, without witnesses or warning, is punished with:

a) Skilah
b) Kares
c) Malkus
d) No punishment

9. What is the translation of חוֹרֵשׁ?

a) Grinding
b) Shearing
c) Plowing
d) Planting

10. What is the translation of מוֹחֵק?

a) Erasing
b) Writing
c) Building
d) Cutting

Iyun

11. Of the 3 mitzvos in this unit, how many are עֲשֵׂה and how many are לֹא תַעֲשֶׂה?

a) 3 עֲשֵׂה
b) 2 עֲשֵׂה and 1 לֹא תַעֲשֶׂה
c) 1 עֲשֵׂה and 2 לֹא תַעֲשֶׂה
d) 3 לֹא תַעֲשֶׂה

12. Match the translation of the Melachah (in the right column) to the Hebrew name (in the left column).

a) גּוֹזֵז
b) טוֹוֶה
c) מַתִּיר
d) צָד
e) תּוֹפֵר
f) שְׁרִטּוּט
g) מֵיסֵךְ

1) Sewing
2) Ruling lines
3) Untying
4) Shearing
5) Warping
6) Trapping
7) Spinning

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Study Guide

PRACTICE QUESTIONS



Study Guide

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

UNIT 47

Yesod

1. **What is the punishment for the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא יֵצֵא אִישׁ מִמְּקוֹמוֹ בְּשַׁבָּת - Not to leave the boundary on Shabbos"?**
   a) Skilah
   b) Kares
   c) Malkus
   d) No punishment

Yediah

2. **The Techum Shabbos boundry from the Chachamim is:**
   a) 1,000 amos
   b) 2,000 amos
   c) 3,000 amos
   d) 4,000 amos

3. **Correct/Incorrect:** An Eruv Techumin cannot be placed on top of a tree or locked in a room with no key.

Havonah

4. **How far can one who placed an Eruv Techumin one thousand amos to the east of his house walk?**
   a) 4,000 amos to the east of his house and no amos to the west of his house
   b) 3,000 amos to the east of his house and 1,000 amos to the west of his house
   c) 2,000 amos to the east of his house and 2,000 amos to the west of his house
   d) 1,000 amos to the east of his house and 3,000 amos to the west of his house

5. **Correct/Incorrect:** An Eruv Techumin made for a reason other than a mitzvah, or an emergency, is invalid.

6. **Write-in question:** How can one make an Eruv Techumin without food?

Iyun

7. **Which of the following measurements did you NOT learn about in connection with Eruv Techumin?**
   a) Six mil
   b) Twelve mil
   c) Seventy amos
   d) Four amos

UNIT 48

Yesod

1. **When does the Mitzvah of "קִידּוּשׁ שַׁבָּת בְּדִבָּרִים - To sanctify the Shabbos with words" apply?**
   a) In the times of the Beis Hamikdash
   b) During the time when Semichah existed
   c) All times

Yediah

2. **Write-in question:** Why do we make a Bracha over smelling spices on Motzei Shabbos?

Havonah

3. **Which of the following is Min Hatorah?**
   a) Making kiddush on wine
   b) Making kiddush on Shabbos day
   c) Making kiddush on yom tov
   d) Mentioning the holiness of Shabbos when it begins

4. **How can one fulfill קִידּוּשׁ בִּמָקוֹם סְעוּדָה?**
   a) Eating a kezayis of food that requires the brachah of mezonos
   b) Eating a kezayis of bread
   c) Drinking another revi'is of wine
   d) All of the above

Iyun

5. **How many brachos are said during kiddush?**
   a) Three at night and one by day
   b) Two at night and one by day
   c) One at night and two by day
   d) Two at night and two by day

UNIT 49

Yesod

1. **To whom does the Mitzvah of "נֵרוֹת שַׁבָּת וְיוֹם טוֹב - Shabbos and Yom Tov candles" apply?**
   a) All people
   b) Men
   c) Women
   d) Beis Din



Study Guide

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Yediah

2. Which of the following can be used for the Shabbos candles?

a) Olive oil
b) Any oil that burns well
c) Wax candles
d) All of the above

Havonah

3. Write-in question: If both men and women are obligated to light Shabbos candles, why is it that the women are the ones who do the lighting?

4. How many candles must one light to fulfill the Mitzvah of lighting Shabbos candles?

a) One
b) One for each family member
c) Two
d) Two for each family member

5. On which of the following days is Shehechiyanu not recited when lighting candles?

a) Rosh Hashanah
b) Yom Kippur
c) The last two days of Sukkos
d) The last two days of Pesach

6. What is the earliest time that one can light Shabbos candles?

a) Eighteen minutes before Shkiah
b) Twenty minutes before Shkiah
c) Plag Haminchah (one and a quarter Halachic hours before Shkiah)
d) Minchah Gedolah (a half hour after Chatzos)

Iyun

7. Correct/Incorrect: There is a situation where you may not light candles on the first night of Yom Tov after dark, even if you have a pre-existing flame.

UNIT 50

Yesod

1. To whom does the Mitzvah of "הִלְכוֹת עֵרוּבִין - Hilchos Eruvin" apply?

a) Men
b) Women
c) All people
d) Beis Din

Yediah

2. To be able to carry inside the Chatzer or from your house into the Chatzer you have to make:

a) An Eruv Chatzeros
b) A Shituf Mevo'os

Havonah

3. **Write-in question:** Why did the Chachamim decree that one may not carry in a Chatzer?

4. **For an Eruv Chatzeros to be valid:**
   a) The bread was be placed in one vessel
   b) The bread must be placed in a house that is fit to live in
   c) If there are up to eighteen people, the loaf of bread must contain the amount of a Grogeres per person
   d) All of the above

5. **Correct/Incorrect:** All of the Halachos of Eruvei Chatzeros apply to Shitufei Mevo'os.

Iyun

6. **Which of the following statements is correct?**
   a) If one of the b'nei hachatzer intentionally did not participate in the eruv, the eruv is still valid
   b) If there are twenty people in the chatzer the loaf of bread must have twenty grogeres
   c) If all the eruv food gets ruined after shabbos started, the eruv is still valid
   d) None of the above

UNIT 51

Yesod

1. **To whom does the Mitzvah of "מִצְוַת שְׁבִיתָה מִמְּלָאכָה בְּיוֹם הַכִּיפּוּרִים - Refraining from working on Yom Kippur" apply?**
   a) All people
   b) Men
   c) Beis Din

2. **What is the punishment for the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא לַעֲשׂוֹת מְלָאכָה בְּיוֹם הַכִּיפּוּרִים - Not to work on Yom Kippur"?**
   a) Skilah
   b) Kares
   c) Malkus
   d) No punishment

3. **Where does the Mitzvah of "מִצְוַת תַּעֲנִית בְּיוֹם הַכִּיפּוּרִים - Fasting on Yom Kippur" apply?**
   a) In the Beis Hamikdash
   b) Eretz Yisrael
   c) All places

4. **What is the punishment for the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא לֶאֱכֹל וְלִשְׁתּוֹת בְּיוֹם הַכִּיפּוּרִים - Not to eat or drink on Yom Kippur"?**
   a) Skilah
   b) Kares
   c) Malkus
   d) No punishment

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Yediah

5. **Correct/Incorrect:** On Yom Kippur, it is forbidden to wash any part of the body just for pleasure.

Havonah

6. **On Yom Kippur, which of the following is allowed to be done for cleaning purposes?**
   a) Washing your hands
   b) Smearing oil
   c) Both of the above
   d) None of the above

7. **What is the minimum amount a person must drink on Yom Kippur to be liable for punishment?**
   a) A kezayis
   b) A koseves
   c) A beitzah
   d) One cheek-full

Iyun

8. **Regarding which of the following is Yom Kippur different than Shabbos?**
   a) Carrying
   b) The types of work that are forbidden to be done
   c) The punishment for doing forbidden work
   d) A and C

9. **One who plants on Yom Kippur has transgressed:**
   a) 1 לֹא תַעֲשֶׂה
   b) 1 עֲשֵׂה
   c) 1 לֹא תַעֲשֶׂה and 1 עֲשֵׂה
   d) 2 לֹא תַעֲשֶׂה and 1 עֲשֵׂה

UNIT 52

Yesod

1. **When does the Mitzvah of "מִצְוַת שְׁבִיתָה בְּיוֹם רִאשׁוֹן שֶׁל פֶּסַח - Rest from doing melachah on the first day of Pesach" apply?**
   a) In the times of the Beis Hamikdash
   b) During the time when Semichah existed
   c) All times

2. **What is the punishment for the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא לַעֲשׂוֹת מְלָאכָה בְּיוֹם עַצֶּרֶת - Do not do melachah on Shavuos"?**
   a) Skilah
   b) Kares
   c) No punishment
   d) Malkus

Yediah

3. **Yes/No:** Are you allowed to carry something for a non-Jew on Yom Tov?

4. **Write-in question:** List two categories of work that are permitted on Chol Hamoed.

Havonah

5. **Which of the following may be done on Yom Tov, even though it could have been done the day before Yom Tov?**

   a) Carrying
   b) Cooking food, even if cooking the food before yom tov would not have taken away from its quality
   c) Both of the above
   d) None of the above

6. **When is it forbidden to move נוֹלָד (new creations)?**

   a) On Shabbos
   b) On Yom Tov
   c) Both of the above
   d) None of the above

Iyun

7. **Which of the following is Min Hatorah?**

   a) Resting on the second day of Yom Tov
   b) The punishment for doing Melachah on the second day of Yom Tov
   c) The obligation for women to rest on Yom Tov
   d) The prohibition of moving נוֹלָד on Yom Tov

UNIT 53

Yesod

1. **Yes/No:** Are you allowed to eat Chametz after Chatzos on the 14th day of Nissan?

2. **What is the punishment for the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא לֶאֱכוֹל חָמֵץ בְּפֶסַח - Do not eat chametz on Pesach"?**

   a) Skilah
   b) Kares
   c) Malkus
   d) No punishment

3. **What is the punishment for the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא לֶאֱכוֹל מִכָּל דָּבָר שֶׁיֵּשׁ בּוֹ חָמֵץ - Not to eat from anything that has chametz in it"?**

   a) Skilah
   b) Kares
   c) Malkus
   d) No punishment



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Yediah

4. **How many types of grain are there that can become Chametz?**
   a) 2
   b) 3
   c) 5
   d) 7

5. **Yes/No:** Is one allowed to have benefit from Ta'aruvos Chametz on Pesach?

Havonah

6. **Miderabanan, from when on Erev Pesach is it forbidden to eat Chametz?**
   a) Chatzos
   b) One hour before Chatzos
   c) Two hours before Chatzos
   d) Three hours before Chatzos

Iyun

7. **Correct/Incorrect:** One who intentionally eats Chametz on Pesach, and one who intentionally eats Ta'aruvos Chametz on Pesach, receive the same punishment.

UNIT 54

Yesod

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

2. **What is the punishment for the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא יֵרָאֶה לָנוּ חָמֵץ בְּפֶסַח - Chametz should not be seen on Pesach"?**
   a) Skilah
   b) Kares
   c) Malkus
   d) No punishment

3. **Where does the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא יִמָּצֵא חָמֵץ בִּרְשׁוּתֵינוּ - Not to find chametz in our possession" apply?**
   a) In the Beis Hamikdash
   b) All places
   c) Eretz Yisrael

Yediah

4. **Correct/Incorrect:** All rooms in which a person may have eaten or walked into while eating throughout the year must be searched for Chametz.

5. **Yes/No:** Do we say Shehechiyanu when doing Bedikas Chametz?

Havonah

6. On Erev Pesach after Chatzos, how may one get rid of his Chametz?

a) Crush it into tiny pieces and throw them into the water or wind
b) Give it to a non-Jew as a gift
c) Make it Hefker
d) All of the above

7. Write-in question: Why don't we say Shehechiyanu when doing Bedikas Chametz?

Iyun

8. Correct/Incorrect: The first כָּל חֲמִירָא that we say is to nullify the Chametz we do know about, and the second כָּל חֲמִירָא is to nullify the Chametz we do not know about.

9. Yes/No: Is it possible for one to be oveir on בַּל יֵרָאֶה for Chametz that they do not own?

UNIT 55

Yesod

1. To whom does "מִצְוַת אֲכִילַת מַצָּה - The Mitzvah of eating Matzah" apply?

a) Men
b) Beis Din
c) All people

Yediah

2. Matzah made from flour that was guarded from the time of harvest until the baking process to make sure that it doesn't come in contact with water is called:

a) מַצָּה עֲשִׁירָה
b) מַצָּה שְׁמוּרָה
c) מַצָּה כְּשֵׁרָה

Havonah

3. Why do we use Mayim Shelanu?

a) To ensure the water belongs to a Jew
b) To ensure the water is the right temperature
c) To ensure the water does not come in contact with grain
d) To ensure the water is well-rested

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4. **How much Matzah is the minimum amount that must be eaten in order to fulfill the Mitzvah of eating Matzah? (not for keeping the taste in your mouth)**

a) אֲכִילַת פְּרַס
b) גְּרוֹגֶרֶת
c) One כְּזַיִת
d) Two כְּזֵיתִים

Iyun

5. **Write-in question:** List six requirements that must be fulfilled in order to fulfill the Mitzvah of Achilas Matzah.

UNIT 56

Yesod

1. **To whom does the Mitzvah of "מִצְוַת סִיפּוּר יְצִיאַת מִצְרַיִם - Telling the story of Yetzias Mitzrayim" apply?**

a) Women
b) Men
c) All people

Yediah

2. **There is a Mitzvah to remember Yetzias Mitzrayim:**

a) Every day
b) Every friday night
c) Every Yom Tov

3. **Correct/Incorrect:** If nobody else is present, one still asks the four questions verbally.

Havonah

4. **What is discussed in the Haggadah?**

a) That in the times of Terach our ancestors served idols
b) The three major mitzvos of the night of Pesach
c) The four questions of the "Mah Nishtanah"
d) All of the above

5. **Write-in question:** What are the three major mitzvos of the night of Pesach?

Iyun

6. **In regard to whom do Chazal say "הֲרֵי זֶה מְשֻׁבָּח"?**

a) One who asks the four questions of the "Mah Nishtanah", even when nobody else is present
b) One who eats two כְּזֵיתִים of Matzah
c) A Talmid Chacham who increases in talking about the story of Yetzias Mitzrayim
d) Anyone who increases in talking about the story of Yetzias Mitzrayim

UNIT 57

Yesod

1. To whom does "מִצְוַת שׁוֹפָר בְּרֹאשׁ הַשָּׁנָה - The Mitzvah of Shofar on Rosh Hashanah" apply?

a) Women
b) Men
c) All people

Yediah

2. A Shofar must be at least:

a) One Tefach long
b) Two Tefachim long
c) Three Tefachim long
d) Four Tefachim long

3. Nine short blows from the Shofar is called:

a) תְּרוּעָה
b) תְּקִיעָה
c) שְׁבָרִים

Havonah

4. Which sound of the Shofar were the Chachamim not sure about?

a) What "תְּרוּעָה" sounds like
b) What "תְּקִיעָה" sounds like
c) What "שְׁבָרִים" sounds like
d) What "תְּרוּעָה" and "תְּקִיעָה" sound like

5. Correct/Incorrect: Before the shofar is blown, three brachos are recited.

Iyun

6. Which of the following are referred to as תְּקִיעוֹת מְיוּשָּׁב?

a) The Shofar sounds blown during the silent Amidah
b) The Shofar sounds blown during the Chazzan's repetition of the Amidah
c) The last ten shofar sounds, blown during Kaddish
d) None of the above

7. Number the following in the correct order:

a) ___תַּשְׁעַ"ת
b) ___תַּעַ"ת
c) ___תַּשַׁ"ת
d) ___קְרִיאַת הַתּוֹרָה



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UNIT 58

Yesod

1. **To whom does "מִצְוַת יְשִׁיבַת סוּכָּה - The Mitzvah of living in the Sukkah" apply?**
   a) Women
   b) Men
   c) All people

Yediah

2. **What is the minimum height of the Sukkah?**
   a) One Tefach
   b) Three Tefachim
   c) Seven Tefachim
   d) Ten Tefachim

Havonah

3. **Which of the following cannot be used as S'chach for a Sukkah?**
   a) Something that grew from the ground
   b) Something that is disconnected from the ground
   c) If it was made into something that can become Tamei
   d) If it was made into something that cannot become Tamei

4. **When is one required to say the brachah לֵישֵׁב בַּסֻּכָּה?**
   a) Before eating mezonos in the sukkah
   b) Before eating hamotzi in the sukkah
   c) According to some, before drinking wine in the sukkah
   d) All of the above

Iyun

5. **When placing the s'chach on the sukkah, one should make sure:**
   a) That when looking at the s'chach there is more shade than sunlight
   b) That when looking at the floor there is more shade than sunlight
   c) There is not an area of one Tefach that has no s'chach on it at all
   d) A and B
   e) B and C

6. **Write-in question:** List seven requirements that must be fulfilled for a Sukkah to be Kosher.

UNIT 59



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PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Yesod

1. To whom does "מִצְוַת נְטִילַת לוּלָב - The Mitzvah of taking the Lulav" apply?

a) Women
b) Men
c) All people

Yediah

2. Correct/Incorrect: Although one can fulfill the mitzvah of lulav all day, it is best to do it in the morning.

Havonah

3. An esrog should:

a) Be at least the size of a Beitzah
b) Be smooth
c) Have holes in it
d) Be completely round like a ball

4. When doing the Mitzvah of Lulav:

a) The hadassim should be higher than the aravos
b) They must be held the in the way they grew
c) Both of the above

5. On which days of Sukkos is Hallel said in full?

a) The first day
b) The first two days
c) The first two days and the last two days
d) Every day

Iyun

6. Write the correct number:

1. לוּלָב 2. עֲרָבוֹת 3. הֲדַסִים

a) ___ Must be straight
b) ___ Not kosher with less than two
c) ___ Not kosher with less than three
d) ___ The stalk should be reddish
e) ___ Has three leaves growing from the same spot on the branch
f) ___ The leaves should have smooth edges
g) ___ The leaves should not be spread out

7. What בְּרָכָה do we say on the lulav?

a) בָּרוּךְ... וְצִוָּנוּ לִנְטֹל הַלּוּלָב
b) בָּרוּךְ... וְצִוָּנוּ עַל לְקִיחַת הַלּוּלָב
c) בָּרוּךְ... וְצִוָּנוּ עַל מִצְוַת לוּלָב
d) None of the above



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PRACTICE QUESTIONS

UNIT 60

Yesod

1. **When does "מִצְוַת נְתִינַת מַחֲצִית הַשֶּׁקֶל בַּשָּׁנָה - The Mitzvah of giving a half Shekel every year" apply?**
   a) In the times of the Beis Hamikdash
   b) During the time when Semichah existed
   c) All times

Yediah

2. **Yes/No:** Would each city send their collected coins to Yerushalayim with a messenger?

Havonah

3. **For which of the following were the Shekalim used?**
   a) The daily Korbanos
   b) The Parah Adumah
   c) The ingredients of the Ketores
   d) All of the above

4. **Yes/No:** Was the Machatzis Hashekel used to pay the salaries of the people who prepared the Lechem Hapanim?

5. **Write-in question:** On what day is there a Minhag to give three coins to Tzedakah to remind us of the half Shekel that the Jews used to give?

Iyun

6. **Write the correct number:**
   1. Rosh Chodesh Adar 2. The 15th of Adar 3. The 25th of Adar 4. Rosh Chodesh Nissan
   a) ___ Money changers sat in the Beis Hamikdash
   b) ___ People were now compelled to give מַחֲצִית הַשֶּׁקֶל
   c) ___ Beis Din would send out announcements, telling everyone to prepare a half shekel
   d) ___ The money changers would remind the Yidden to give מַחֲצִית הַשֶּׁקֶל
   e) ___ The new שְׁקָלִים were used to bring the daily korbanos

UNIT 61

Yesod

1. **When does "מִצְוַת קִידּוּשׁ הַחוֹדֶשׁ - Mitzvah of kiddush hachodesh" apply?**
   a) In the times of the Beis Hamikdash
   b) During the time when Semichah existed
   c) All times

Yediah

2. Correct/Incorrect: A large feast was prepared for the witnesses of the new moon to encourage them to come.

Havonah

3. Approximately how many days are in a lunar month?

a) Twenty-nine
b) Twenty-nine-and-a-half
c) Thirty
d) Thirty-and-a-half

4. Because of which Yom Tov would the Sanhedrin make a leap year?

a) Rosh Hashanah
b) Yom Kippur
c) Pesach
d) Shavuos

5. What did the Sanhedrin NOT ask the witnesses?

a) "How high in the sky did the moon appear to be?"
b) "In which direction were the moon's corners facing?
c) "How wide was the moon?"
d) "How far was the moon from the sun?"

6. Correct/Incorrect: The head of the Sanhedrin would say מְקוּדָּשׁ just once.

Iyun

7. Which of the following months has only twenty-nine days?

a) תִּשְׁרֵי
b) שְׁבָט
c) אִיָּיר
d) מְנַחֵם אָב

8. Which of the following statements is correct?

a) If מַרְחֶשְׁוָן has twenty-nine days and כִּסְלֵו has thirty, the year is called כְּסִדְרָה
b) If מַרְחֶשְׁוָן has twenty-nine days and כִּסְלֵו has thirty, the year is called חֲסֵרָה
c) If מַרְחֶשְׁוָן and כִּסְלֵו both have twenty-nine days, the year is called מְלֵאָה
d) If מַרְחֶשְׁוָן and כִּסְלֵו both have thirty days, the year is called כְּסִדְרָה

UNIT 62

Yesod

1. To whom does the Mitzvah of "מִצְוַת תְּקִיעַת חֲצוֹצְרוֹת בַּמִּקְדָּשׁ וּבְמִלְחָמָה - To blow the chatzotzros in the Beis Hamikdash and in times of trouble" apply?

a) Beis Din
b) Men
c) Kohanim
d) All people



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Yediah

2. **Yes/No:** Is an army passing through our land an example of misfortune (Eis Tzarah) when the Chatzotzros were blown?

Havonah

3. **The Chatzotzros:**
   a) Were a little less than one Amah long
   b) Were made of pure silver
   c) Had their ends shaped like a bell
   d) All of the above

4. **When were the Chatzotzros blown?**
   a) On Rosh Chodesh, while the Musaf Korbanos were being offered
   b) On Shabbos, while the Musaf Korbanos were being offered
   c) When offering the daily Korbanos
   d) All of the above

5. **Correct/Incorrect:** The Chachamim instituted that (at certain times) we should fast on Thursday, Monday, and Thursday.

Iyun

6. **Write-in question:** List eight examples of times of misfortune (Eis Tzarah) when the Chatzotzros were blown.

IYUN UNITS 46-62

1. **How many מִצְוֹת in these units (46-62) are punishable with Skilah?**
   a) 1
   b) 2
   c) 3
   d) 4

2. **Which of the following Mitzvos applies at all times?**
   a) מִצְוַת קִידּוּשׁ הַחוֹדֶשׁ
   b) שֶׁלֹּא לַעֲנוֹשׁ בְּשַׁבָּת
   c) מִצְוַת נְתִינַת מַחֲצִית הַשֶּׁקֶל בַּשָּׁנָה
   d) None of the above

3. **Write-in question:** In connection to which Mitzvah did you learn about a full loaf of bread?

4. **Write-in question:** Write all the Mitzvos עֲשֵׂה and לֹא תַעֲשֶׂה from these units (46-62) that apply to Shabbos.

UNIT 63

Yesod

1. **To whom does "מִצְוֹת שֶׁל פּוּרִים - The Mitzvos of Purim" apply?**
   a) Beis Din
   b) Men
   c) Kohanim
   d) All people

Yediah

2. **If Shushan Purim falls out on Shabbos, when is Megillah read?**
   a) Friday
   b) Shabbos
   c) Sunday

3. **Correct/Incorrect: The obligation of עַד דְּלֹא יָדַע can be fulfilled by drinking more than usual and going to sleep.**

Havonah

4. **Which Brachah do some say only when there is a minyan?**
   a) שֶׁעָשָׂה נִסִּים
   b) שֶׁהֶחֱיָינוּ
   c) הָרַב אֶת רִיבֵנוּ
   d) None of the above

5. **The Mitzvah of מִשְׁלוֹחַ מָנוֹת is to give:**
   a) To two people
   b) Ready-to-eat food
   c) Nosh
   d) A and B

6. **Correct/Incorrect:** A Megillah and a Sefer Torah have the same rules in regard to their kashrus.

Iyun

7. **Which Mitzvah can be done at night?**
   a) מִשְׁלוֹחַ מָנוֹת
   b) מַתָּנוֹת לָאֶבְיוֹנִים
   c) סְעוּדָה
   d) None of the above

UNIT 64

Yesod

1. **To whom does "מִצְוַת נֵר חֲנוּכָּה - Lighting Chanukah lights" apply?**
   a) Beis Din
   b) Men
   c) All people



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Yediah

2. **Write-in question:** Write one reason why women are obligated in the mitzvah of lighting Chanukah candles, even though it is a mitzvas asei shehazman geramah (a time-bound mitzvah that women are usually not obligated to do).

3. **Lighting candles in shul is a(n):**
   a) Obligation
   b) Mitzvah
   c) Custom

Havonah

4. **Lighting only one candle in each house every night of Chanukah is:**
   a) Not kosher
   b) Kosher
   c) Mehadrin
   d) Mehadrin Min Hamehadrin

5. **Correct/Incorrect:** Only two Brachos are recited on the first night of Chanukah.

Iyun

6. **The Menorah:**
   a) Cannot be higher than twenty טְפָחִים
   b) Should be placed at the left of the doorway
   c) Is lit from right to left
   d) All of the above

UNIT 65

Yesod

1. **To whom does the Mitzvah of "אֲמִירַת הַלֵּל - Saying Hallel" apply?**
   a) Beis Din
   b) Men
   c) All people

Yediah

2. **Correct/Incorrect:** Hallel can only be said in the morning.

Havonah

3. **How many days is the entire Hallel said outside Eretz Yisrael?**
   a) Seventeen
   b) Eighteen
   c) Twenty-one
   d) Twenty-three

4. **Some have the custom to read the entire Hallel:**
   a) During Maariv on the first two nights of Pesach
   b) During Maariv on the first two nights of Sukkos
   c) On Chol Hamoed Pesach
   d) On Chol Hamoed Sukkos

5. **Is a Brachah recited before saying half Hallel?**
   a) Yes
   b) No
   c) It is a Machlokes

Iyun

6. **There are different minhagim regarding the nusach of the brachah before Hallel. Which of the following is not one of them?**
   a) בָּרוּךְ...וְצִוָּנוּ לִקְרֹא אֶת הַהַלֵּל
   b) בָּרוּךְ...וְצִוָּנוּ לֵאמֹר אֶת הַהַלֵּל
   c) בָּרוּךְ...וְצִוָּנוּ לִגְמוֹר אֶת הַהַלֵּל

7. **Write-in question:** List all the days we say the whole Hallel and all the days we say half Hallel.

UNIT 66

Yesod

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

2. **When does the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא לִגְרוֹעַ שְׁאֵר כְּסוּת וְעוֹנָה - Not to withhold food, clothing, and quality time for your wife" apply?**
   a) In the times of the Beis Hamikdash
   b) During the time when Semichah existed
   c) When the Sanhedrin presides from the Lishkas Hagazis
   d) All times

3. **Yes/No:** Is a man allowed to live with a woman without Kiddushin and a Kesubah?

Yediah

4. **How many witnesses have to be present at the time of a marriage?**
   a) 2
   b) 3
   c) 7
   d) 10

5. **How many men have to be present in order to recite the** שֶׁבַע בְּרָכוֹת **(seven blessings)**



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a) 2
b) 3
c) 7
d) 10

6. **Correct/Incorrect:** One of the obligations of a husband to his wife is to pay ransom for her if she is kidnapped.

Havonah

7. **How many brachos are said by the Kiddushin?**

a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) 7

8. **Regarding what do Chazal say it's a greater mitzvah to do by yourself rather than use a messenger?**

a) The chassan making the brachah himself under the chupah
b) The chassan giving the kesubah himself
c) The chassan giving the kiddushin himself
d) The chassan covering the kallah's face with a veil himself

9. **How much money must the chassan write in the kesubah that his wife will receive if he dies or divorces her?**

a) 100 dinar
b) 200 dinar
c) Depends if she was married before
d) Depends if he was married before

10. **Which of the following is included in the obligations of a husband to his wife?**

a) If he dies, she may live in his house until she gets paid her kesubah money
b) If he dies, she may support herself with the money left behind until she gets paid her kesubah money
c) Her sons will inherit her kesubah money if she dies
d) All of the above

11. **Which of the following is the responsibility of a wife to her husband?**

a) Giving him objects that she finds
b) Paying for his medical care
c) Spending time alone with him
d) Paying for his burial

Iyun

12. Write a "K" if it relates to Kiddushin and an "N" if it relates to Nissuin.

a) ___ הֲרֵי אַתְּ מְקוּדֶּשֶׁת לִי...
b) ___ אֵרוּסִין
c) ___ שְׁטַר
d) ___ Covering the kallah's face with a veil
e) ___ Obligations of the husband to the wife
f) ___ בִּיאָה
g) ___ Standing under the chupah
h) ___ כֶּסֶף

13. Which of the following is מִן הַתּוֹרָה?

a) The two-part process to get married (kiddushin and nissuin)
b) The obligation a husband has to feed his wife
c) The fact that if she dies first, he inherits her money
d) All of the above
e) A and B
f) B and C

UNIT 67

Yesod

1. To whom does "מִצְוַת פְּרִיָה וְרִבְיָה - The mitzvah of having children" apply?

a) Women
b) Men
c) All people

Yediah

2. Min Hatorah, how many children must a man have?

a) One son
b) One daughter
c) One son and one daughter
d) Two sons and one daughter

Havonah

3. Write-in question: Why should a man have as many children as possible?

UNIT 68

Yesod

1. Where does the Mitzvah of "מִצְוָה עַל הָרוֹצֶה לְגָרֵשׁ אֶת אִשְׁתּוֹ שֶׁיִּגְרְשֶׁנָּה בְּשְׁטָר - If someone wants to divorce his wife, he shall write a bill of divorce" apply?

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

2. What is the punishment for the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא יַחֲזִיר הַמְגָרֵשׁ גְּרוּשָׁתוֹ אַחַר

שֶׁנִּשֵּׂאת - A divorced man is forbidden to remarry his original wife if she has been married to someone else after him"?

a) Skilah
b) Kares
c) Malkus
d) No punishment

Yediah

3. **Yes/no:** Does a גֵט have to be written לִשְׁמָהּ - specifically for the women receiving it?

Havonah

4. **In which of the following cases is the גֵט kosher?**
   a) If it was written on paper
   b) If the language says that the wife is divorcing the husband
   c) If one of the witnesses is related to the wife
   d) If one of the witnesses is related to the husband

5. **Which of the following is NOT an obligation Min Hatorah?**
   a) A גֵט must be written לִשְׁמָהּ
   b) A גֵט must be placed in something the woman owns
   c) A גֵט must contain the time of the signing of the גֵט
   d) The husband must give the גֵט knowing exactly what it is

6. **Which of the following is an obligation from the Chachamim?**
   a) To write in the גֵט the location where the husband lives
   b) To write in the גֵט the location where the wife lives
   c) To write in the גֵט the location where the גֵט is being signed
   d) All of the above

Iyun

7. **Write-in question:** There are ten rules that must be met for the גֵט to be Kosher. List eight of them.

UNIT 69

Yesod

1. **Yes/No:** Is the Yevamah allowed to marry someone else before her brother-in-law performs Chalitzah?

2. **When does "מִצְוַת יִבּוּם - The Mitzvah of Yibum" apply?**
   a) In the times of the Beis Hamikdash
   b) During the time when Semichah existed
   c) All times

3. To whom does "מִצְוַת חֲלִיצָה - The Mitzvah of Chalitzah" apply?

a) Men
b) Women
c) Beis Din
d) All people

Yediah

4. Yibum is done:

a) If a man divorces his wife without any children
b) If a man passes away without any children
c) If a man marries a non-Jew

5. Correct/Incorrect: If the Yavam does not want to marry the Yevamah, Chalitzah must be performed.

Havonah

6. The ceremony of a Yavam marrying the Yevamah is called:

a) Mi'un (מֵאוּן)
b) Knisah l'chupa (כְּנִיסָה לְחֻפָּה)
c) Ma'amar (מַאֲמָר)
d) Yichud (יִחוּד)

7. The Mitzvah of Yibum is performed by a:

a) Man to his widowed sister-in-law
b) Man to his divorced sister-in-law
c) Divorced woman to her brother-in-law
d) Widowed woman to her brother-in-law

8. If a Yevamah marries someone besides for the Yavam without Chalitzah:

a) The Yavam gets malkus
b) The Yevamah gets malkus
c) The man she married gets malkus
d) A and B

9. After receiving a Get Chalitzah, the woman may:

a) Perform Chalitzah
b) Marry the Yavam
c) Marry anybody besides for the Yavam
d) Marry anybody

Iyun

10. What does the woman by the Chalitzah ceremony do with her left hand?

a) Ties the shoe straps
b) Unwraps the shoe straps
c) Takes off the shoe
d) Lifts his foot
e) None of the above



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11. Number the following in the correct order:

a) ___ The Yavam says "I do not wish to take her"

b) ___ The Yevamah takes off the shoe

c) ___ The Yevamah says "So shall be done to the man who will not build his brother's household...."

d) ___ The Yavam puts on the shoe

e) ___The Yevamah spits on the gorund

f) ___ The Yevamah repeats after the judge "My brother-in-law does not wish to keep alive his brother's name in Yisrael...."

g) ___ The Yavam presses his foot on the ground

UNIT 70

Yesod

1. When does the Mitzvah of "מִצְוַת בֵּית דִּין לָדוּן בְּדִין הַמְפַתֶּה - The obligation of the Beis Din to judge a Mefatteh (a man who convinces a girl to live with him)" apply?

a) In the times of the Beis Hamikdash

b) During the time when Semichah existed

c) All times

2. To whom does "מִצְוָה עַל הָאוֹנֵס שֶׁיִּשָּׂא אֲנוּסָתוֹ לְאִשָּׁה - The Mitzvah for a man who forces a woman to live with him to marry the woman he forced" apply?

a) Men

b) Women

c) Beis Din

d) All people

3. What is the punishment for the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא יְגָרֵשׁ הָאוֹנֵס אֶת אֲנוּסָתוֹ - The Onnes cannot choose to divorce the girl that he took by force"?

a) Skilah

b) Kares

c) Malkus

d) No punishment

Yediah

4. To whom does the Me'anes pay the fine?

a) The girl's oldest brother

b) The girl's father

c) The girl's mother

Havonah

5. How much is the fine for the Me'anes?

a) Fifty gold coins
b) One hundred gold coins
c) Fifty silver coins
d) One hundred silver coins

6. How much is the fine for the Mefatteh?

a) Fifty gold coins
b) One hundred gold coins
c) Fifty silver coins
d) One hundred silver coins

7. Correct/Incorrect: A Me'anes is one who talks a girl into living with him as married, while a Mefatteh forces her.

Iyun

8. Write-in question: What Halachos apply to both a Me'anes and a Mefatteh, and what Halachos are different for each one?

UNIT 71

Yesod

1. Where does the Mitzvah of "דִּין מוֹצִיא שֵׁם רַע - The Laws of the Motzi Shem Ra" apply?

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

2. To whom does the mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא יְגָרֵשׁ מוֹצִיא שֵׁם רַע אֶת אִשְׁתּוֹ - Not to divorce your wife after spreading lies about her" apply?

a) Men
b) Women
c) Beis Din
d) All people

Yediah

3. A Motzi Shem Ra says:

a) My wife is not keeping Torah and Mitzvos
b) My wife lived with another man while she was married to me
c) My wife is behaving immodestly

4. Correct/Incorrect: The Mitzvah of Motzi Shem Ra only applies if the wife is between the ages of twelve and twelve-and-a-half.

Havonah

5. **How much is the fine for a Motzi Shem Ra?**
   a) Fifty Sela'im
   b) One hundred Sela'im
   c) Two hundred Sela'im
   d) Four hundred Sela'im

6. **By a Motzi Shem Ra, if the witnesses are found to be telling the truth, the wife is punished with Skilah. Where does the Skilah take place?**
   a) In the regular place
   b) Outside her house
   c) Outside her father's house
   d) By the entrance to Yerushalayim

UNIT 72

Yesod

1. **Where does the mitzvah of "לַעֲשׂוֹת לְסוֹטָה כְּתוֹרַת הַקְּנָאוֹת הַסְּדוּרָה בַּתּוֹרָה - To do to the Sotah as explained in the Torah" apply?**
   a) In the Beis Hamikdash
   b) Eretz Yisrael
   c) All places

2. **To whom does the mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא לִיתֵּן שֶׁמֶן בְּקָרְבָּן סוֹטָה - Not to put oil on the korban of a Sotah" apply?**
   a) Men
   b) Kohanim
   c) Beis Din
   d) All people

3. **When does the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא לְהָשִׂים לְבוֹנָה בְּקָרְבָּן סוֹטָה - Not to put Levonah on the Korban of a Sotah" apply?**
   a) In the times of the Beis Hamikdash
   b) During the time when Semichah existed
   c) All times

Yediah

4. **Yes/No:** If the Sotah admits that she did an Aveirah, does she drink the bitter waters?

5. **Which ingredient, although normally added to a Korban Minchah, cannot be added to the Korban of the Sotah?**
   a) Wine
   b) Oil
   c) Flour

Havonah

6. **From when is the סוֹטָה prohibited to live with her husband?**
   a) From when she is warned
   b) From when the witnesses tells the husband that she was alone with the man
   c) From when the witnesses tells the Beis Din that she was alone with the man
   d) From when the case is given over to the Beis Din Hagadol

7. **Who goes to the Beis Hamikdash with the Sotah?**
   a) Her husband
   b) Two Talmidei Chachamim
   c) Both of the above

8. **Write-in question:** Why do they try to make the Sotah tired and dizzy by walking around with her in circles?

Iyun

9. **Which of the following is among the ingredients of the bitter waters?**
   a) One Log of water
   b) Earth from outside the Beis Hamikdash
   c) A bitter herb
   d) All of the above

10. **Number the following in the correct order:**
   a) ___ Bitter waters are prepared
   b) ___ Waving of the Korban Minchah
   c) ___ Korban Minchah is poured into a holy vessel
   d) ___ The Kohen recites the pessukim from פָּרָשַׁת נָשׂא
   e) ___ The jewelry of the סוֹטָה is removed
   f) ___ The Korban Minchah is offered
   g) ___ The pessukim from פָּרָשַׁת נָשׂא are written down
   h) ___ The סוֹטָה says "אָמֵן אָמֵן"
   i) ___ The Kohen rips the clothing of the סוֹטָה
   j) ___ The סוֹטָה drinks the bitter waters

UNIT 73

Yesod

1. **Correct/Incorrect:** The punishments for the forbidden relationships range between skilah, sreifah, chenek, and kares.

Havonah

2. **Write-in question:** List seven of the forbidden relationships.

Iyun

3. **Write-in question:** List fifteen of the forbidden relationships.

UNIT 74

Yesod

1. **What is the punishment for the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא לְהִתְחַתֵּן בְּעוֹבְדֵי עֲבוֹדָה זָרָה" - Not to marry a non-Jew"?**
   a) Skilah
   b) Kares
   c) Misah Biydei Shamayim
   d) Malkus

Yediah

2. **Correct/Incorrect:** The Givonim and the Nesinim are the same people.

3. **Yes/No:** Did the Givonim have bad character traits?

Havonah

4. **Which of the following is Miderabanan?**
   a) The prohibition of a marrying a non-Jew
   b) The prohibition of living with a non-Jew, even without being married
   c) Both of the above

5. **Which of the following punishments are possible for a Jewish man who publicly lives as married with a non-Jewish woman?**
   a) קַנָּאִים פּוֹגְעִים בּוֹ - the zealous kill him
   b) Malkus
   c) Kares
   d) All of the above

6. **Who decreed that even after the Beis Hamikdash would be destroyed, we cannot marry גִּבְעוֹנִי converts?**
   a) Yeshoshuah
   b) Dovid Hamelech
   c) Shlomo Hamelech
   d) Ezra Hasofer

Iyun

7. **Which of the following statements regarding the גִּבְעוֹנִים/נְתִינִים is NOT correct?**
   a) They were one of the seven nations of Eretz Cana'an
   b) They were from the nation of Chivi
   c) They were from the city of Nesin
   d) They were technically Jewish



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Yesod

1. **What is the punishment for the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא יִקַּח מַמְזֵר בַּת יִשְׂרָאֵל - A Mamzer cannot marry a regular Jewish woman"?**
   a) Skilah
   b) Kares
   c) Malkus
   d) No punishment

2. **When does the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא לְהַרְחִיק מִצְרִי כְּמוֹ כֵּן אֶלָּא עַד דּוֹר שְׁלִישִׁי וְלֹא שְׁלִישִׁי בִּכְלָל - Not to stop the grandchild of an Egyptian convert from marrying a Jewish person" apply?**
   a) In the times of the Beis Hamikdash
   b) During the time when Semichah existed
   c) When the Sanhedrin presides from the Lishkas Hagazis
   d) All times

3. **Where does the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא לְסָרֵס אֶחָד מִכָּל הַמִּינִים - Not to damage the body of any man, animal, or bird" apply?**
   a) In the Beis Hamikdash
   b) Eretz Yisrael
   c) All places

4. **Yes/No:** Is an Ammonite or Moabite allowed to marry a Jewish woman**?**

Yediah

5. **Correct/Incorrect:** A Mamzer is allowed to marry another Mamzer.

6. **Which of the following people receives Malkus?**
   a) One who damages a male animal in a way that makes it unable to have children
   b) One who damages a man in a way that makes him unable to have children
   c) Both of the above

Havonah

7. **A Jewish man who marries a converted Moabite woman:**
   a) Has transgressed an Aveirah
   b) Receives Malkus
   c) Both of the above
   d) None of the above

8. **A man whose body is damaged so that he cannot have children may marry a freed maidservant if:**
   a) The damage was done by accident
   b) The damage is due to illness
   c) He was born like that
   d) All of the above

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Iyun

9. What became permitted only after Sancherev mixed up all the nations?

a) A Jewish man marrying a Mitzri convert
b) A Jewish man marrying a Moabite convert
c) A Jewish man marrying a third generation Edomite convert
d) All of the above

UNIT 76

Yesod

1. Where does the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא יִשָּׂא כֹּהֵן אִשָּׁה זוֹנָה - Do not marry a Zonah" apply?

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

2. What is the punishment for the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא יִשָּׂא כֹּהֵן אִשָּׁה חֲלָלָה - Do not marry a Chalalah"?

a) Skilah
b) Kares
c) Malkus
d) No punishment

3. When does the Mitzvah of "מִצְוַת כֹּהֵן גָּדוֹל לִישָּׂא נַעֲרָה בְּתוּלָה - The Kohen Gadol can only marry a girl who has never been married before" apply?

a) In the times of the Beis Hamikdash
b) During the time when Semichah existed
c) When the Sanhedrin presides from the Lishkas Hagazis
d) All times

4. Yes/No: Is a Kohen Gadol allowed to marry a widow?

Yediah

5. What is an אַלְמָנָה?

a) A woman who lived as married with a man that she was forbidden to marry
b) A widow
c) A woman who a Kohen married, even though he was forbidden to marry her
d) A woman who is divorced

6. Correct/Incorrect: A Kohen is not allowed to remarry his own wife whom he divorced, even though usually it is a Mitzvah to do so.

Havonah

7. Which of the following may a regular Kohen marry?

a) A זוֹנָה
b) A חֲלָלָה
c) An אַלְמָנָה
d) A גְּרוּשָׁה

8. Which of the following people is Chayav Malkus?

a) A regular Kohen who lives with a זוֹנָה without marrying her
b) A regular Kohen who lives with an אַלְמָנָה without marrying her
c) A regular Kohen who lives with a גְּרוּשָׁה without marrying her
d) None of the above

9. Which of the following people may a Kohen Gadol marry?

a) An אַלְמָנָה
b) A נַעֲרָה בְּתוּלָה
c) A חֲלָלָה
d) None of the above

10. Correct/Incorrect: Miderabanan, a Chalutzah is like a Gerushah.

Iyun

11. In which of the following cases is the woman not a חֲלָלָה?

a) A woman who married a חָלָל
b) A regular Kohen who married a Giyores
c) A Kohen Gadol who lived with a widow without being married
d) The daughter born to a Kohen from a freed maid-servant

UNIT 77

Yesod

1. To whom does the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא לְהִתְעַדֵּן בְּאַחַת מִכָּל הָעֲרָיוֹת - Do not be too close with a person we are forbidden to marry" apply?

a) All people
b) Men
c) Woman

Yediah

2. Yes/No: Is a man allowed to look at the beauty, smell the perfume she is wearing, or listen to her sing if she is a woman he is forbidden to marry?

Havonah

3. Whom, although forbidden to marry, may a man touch?

a) His cousin
b) His grandmother
c) His niece
d) His aunt

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4. **Write-in question:** What is the punishment for touching someone in an affectionate way when marrying them is punishable by death?

5. **Correct/Incorrect:** It is easier for a woman to get dragged into doing an Aveirah than it is for a man.

UNIT 78

Yesod

1. **What is the punishment for the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא לֶאֱכוֹל בְּהֵמָה וְחַיָּה טְמֵאָה - Not eating the meat of a non-Kosher animal"?**
   a) Kares
   b) Misha Biydey Shamayim
   c) Malkus
   d) No punishment

2. **What is the punishment for the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא לֶאֱכוֹל דָּג טָמֵא - Not to eat the flesh of a non-Kosher fish"?**
   a) Kares
   b) Misha Biydey Shamayim
   c) Malkus
   d) No punishment

3. **Yes/No:** Is there a MItzvah to check birds for the signs of Kashrus before we eat them?

Yediah

4. **How many types of non-kosher birds does the Torah list?**
   a) Twelve
   b) Twenty four
   c) Forty eight
   d) Ninety six

5. **Correct/Incorrect:** For a fish to be Kosher, its scales must be easy to remove.

Havonah

6. **For an animal to be kosher, its hooves have to be split:**
   a) In the front
   b) In the back
   c) All the way through
   d) Any type of split

7. **A fish is not kosher if:**
   a) When it comes out of the water, its scales fall off
   b) Its scales have not yet grown
   c) Its scales do not cover its entire body
   d) Its scales cannot easily be seen

UNIT 79



Study Guide

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Yesod

1. **To whom does "מִצְוַת בְּדִיקַת סִימָנֵי חֲגָבִים - The Mitzvah of checking locusts for signs of Kashrus" apply?**
   a) All people
   b) Men
   c) Women
   d) Beis Din

2. **What is the punishment for the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא לֶאֱכוֹל מִן הַשְּׁרָצִים הַמִּתְהַוִּים מִן הָעִיפּוּשׁ - Not to eat insects that hatch from rotting things"?**
   a) Kares
   b) Misha Biydey Shamayim
   c) Malkus
   d) No punishment

3. **Yes/No:** Are you allowed to eat insects that crawl on the ground?

4. **Yes/No:** Are you allowed to eat insects that live in water?

Yediah

5. **Correct/Incorrect:** One of the signs that a locust must have for it to be Kosher is that its wings cover most of its body.

6. **Yes/No:** Are there any groups of Jews today who eat certain types of locusts?

Havonah

7. **Which of the following is a sign of a kosher locust?**
   a) Two legs
   b) Two extra legs to jump with
   c) Two wings
   d) All of the above

8. **Write-in Question:** How many creeping land animals that we may not eat and carry a unique tumah are there?

Iyun

9. **Which insects are we allowed to eat?**
   a) Insects in a fruit that grew in the fruit while it was still on the tree
   b) Insects that grew in the fruit while it was still on the tree and then crawled out of the fruit
   c) Insects in a fruit that grew in the fruit after the fruit was separated from the tree
   d) Insects that grew in the fruit after the fruit was separated from the tree and then crawled out of the fruit
   e) None of the above



Study Guide

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

10. Which of the following statements is correct?

a) It is possible to receive more than one set of מַלְקוּת for eating one insect

b) One will never receive מַלְקוּת for eating less than a כְּזַיִת of a flying insect

c) One will never receive מַלְקוּת for eating less than a כְּזַיִת of a creeping land creature

d) None of the above

UNIT 80

Yesod

1. What is the punishment for the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא לֶאֱכוֹל נְבֵילָה - Not to eat Neveilah"?

a) Kares

b) Misha Biydey Shamayim

c) Malkus

d) No punishment

2. Yes/No: Are you allowed to eat meat from a Kosher animal that is so sick or injured that it will die soon?

Yediah

3. An animal that has been torn by a predator is called:

a) Neveilah

b) Treifah

4. Correct/Incorrect: If a baby animal sticks a limb out of its mother's womb before the mother is shechted, and then the mother was shechted, it is forbidden to eat the meat of this limb of the baby.

Havonah

5. If the animal's belly has been cut open, it is:

a) נְקוּבָה

b) חַסֵּרָה

c) נְטוּלָה

d) קְרוּעָה

6. If the animal's ribs have been broken, it is:

a) שְׁבוּרָה

b) נְפוּלָה

c) חֲסֵרָה

d) נְקוּבָה

7. How many examples of the eight types of injuries have the Chachamim listed?

a) Fifty

b) Seventy

c) Eighty

d) Ninety

8. **Which of the following is a Neveilah?**

a) An animal that died a natural death

b) An animal that was shot dead

c) An animal that was not shechted properly. For example, the animal's neck was not cut in the right place

d) All of the above

Iyun

9. **Which of the following is included in Treifah?**

a) Eating the Korban Chagigah outside of your organized group

b) An animal that fell from a height of three טְפָחִים

c) Meat that was torn off a live animal

d) All of the above

IYUN UNITS 63-80

1. **How many Mitzvos in these units (63-80) apply ONLY to Kohanim (that it says "Kohanim" in the icon)?**

a) 2

b) 3

c) 4

d) 5

2. **Which of the following Mitzvos applies only to men?**

a) שֶׁלֹּא תִּבָּעֵל אִשָּׁה בְּלֹא כְּתוּבָּה וְקִדּוּשִׁין

b) שֶׁלֹּא לְהִתְחַתֵּן בְּעוֹבְדֵי עֲבוֹדָה זָרָה

c) שֶׁלֹּא תִּנָּשֵׂא הַיְבָמָה לְאַחֵר חוּץ מִן הַיָּבָם

d) None of the above

3. **Write-in question:** For which Mitzvos in these units (63-80) is the Brachah of Shehechiyanu said before doing the Mitzvah (for the first time)?

4. **Write-in question:** When is the Brachah of הָרָב אֶת רִיבֵנוּ said?

5. **Write-in question:** Write the names of four different nations you learned about in Units 63–80 (for example, Mitzrayim).

UNIT 81

Yesod

1. **When does the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא לֶאֱכוֹל אֵבֶר מִן הַחַי - Not to eat the limb of a living animal" apply?**

a) In the times of the Beis Hamikdash

b) During the time when Semichah existed

c) All times

Yediah

2. How many mitzvos did Hashem give the children of Noach?

a) Three
b) Seven
c) Thirteen
d) Twenty

3. Correct/Incorrect: We may drink milk while the cow is still alive.

Havonah

4. Eivar Min Hachai (for Yidden) does NOT apply to:

a) A kosher bird
b) A non-kosher animal
c) A limb removed for the animal's health
d) A limb without a bone

5. Correct/Incorrect: If an animal was shechted soon after a limb was removed, it is forbidden to eat that limb.

6. Correct/Incorrect: Eivar Min Hachai applies to the limb of an animal that was about to fall off, and would not have healed, but the animal was shechted before the limb fell off.

Iyun

7. Write-in question: What conditions must be met for a person to be Chayav for eating Eivar Min Hachai?

UNIT 82

Yesod

1. What is the punishment for the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא לֶאֱכוֹל דַּם בְּהֵמָה חַיָּה וְעוֹף - Not to eat Neveilah"?

a) Kares
b) Misha Biydey Shamayim
c) Malkus
d) No punishment

Yediah

2. Yes/No: Are we allowed to eat human blood that has left the body?

Havonah

3. What type of blood is forbidden to drink?

a) Blood of a kosher bird
b) Blood of a kosher fish
c) Blood of a kosher locust
d) All of the above

4. **Write-in question:** What is דַּם הַנֶּפֶשׁ?

5. **Correct/Incorrect:** One who receives Malkus for eating דַּם הַנֶּפֶשׁ is freed from Kares.

6. **What is the punishment for drinking דַּם אֵבָרִים (blood of the limbs)?**
   a) Kares
   b) Malkus
   c) Makas Mardus
   d) No punishment

7. **Correct/Incorrect:** דַּם הַנֶּפֶשׁ **is also found in the heart of an animal.**

Iyun

8. **Yes/No:** Is there a situation where it is permitted to eat the blood of a kosher animal?

UNIT 83

Yesod

1. **What is the punishment for the Mitzvah of "**שֶׁלֹּא נֹאכַל חֵלֶב**" - Not to eat Cheilev"?**
   a) Kares
   b) Misha Biydey Shamayim
   c) Malkus
   d) No punishment

Yediah

2. **Correct/Incorrect:** We are forbidden by the Torah to eat the Cheilev of sheep, goats, and oxen.

Havonah

3. **Which fat of the animal is Cheilev Min Hatorah?**
   a) The fat covering the stomach
   b) The fat covering the kidneys
   c) The fat found along the sides of the animal
   d) All of the above

4. **Which Cheilev are we allowed to eat?**
   a) The fat that is found on meat
   b) Strands of body tissue from the kidney
   c) Both of the above
   d) None of the above

5. **Correct/Incorrect:** There is no punishment for eating Cheilev Miderabanan.

Iyun

6. Write the correct number:
1. Cheilev Min Hatorah 2. Cheilev Miderabanan 3. Permitted fat

a) ___ The strands of body tissue from the kidneys
b) ___ The fat that is found inside meat
c) ___ The fat that covers the kidneys
d) ___ The strands of body tissue from the spleen
e) ___ The fat that covers the stomach
f) ___ The fat found along the sides of the animal
g) ___ The fat that is found on meat

UNIT 84

Yesod

1. What is the punishment for the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא לֶאֱכוֹל גִּיד הַנָּשֶׁה - Not to the sciatic nerve of an animal"?

a) Kares
b) Misha Biydey Shamayim
c) Malkus
d) No punishment

Yediah

2. Correct/Incorrect: We are not allowed to eat the Gid Hanasheh of any Kosher animal.

Havonah

3. Which of the following have a Gid Hanasheh?

a) Kosher animals
b) Non-kosher animals
c) Humans
d) All of the above

4. Which part of the Gid Hanasheh is forbidden to be eaten Miderabanan?

a) The part found above or below the area where the thigh meets the hip
b) The fat that covers the Gid Hanasheh
c) Both of the above

5. When is one Chayav Malkus?

a) If he eats a Kezayis of the Gid Hanasheh which is assur Min Hatorah
b) If he eats the full Gid Hanasheh
c) Both of the above

Iyun

6. Write-in question: List all of the different types/parts of the thigh we are not allowed to eat, and the punishment for each one.

UNIT 85



Study Guide

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Yesod

1. **Where does the Mitzvah of "שֹׁלֹא לְבַשֵּׁל בָּשָׂר בְּחָלָב - Not to cook meath with milk" apply?**
   a) In the Beis Hamikdash
   b) Eretz Yisrael
   c) All places

2. **What is the punishment for the Mitzvah of "שֹׁלֹא לֶאֱכוֹל בָּשָׂר בְּחָלָב - Not to eat meat with milk"?**
   a) Kares
   b) Misha Biydey Shamayim
   c) No punishment
   d) Malkus

Yediah

3. **Which of the following are we not allowed to do?**
   a) Cook meat in milk
   b) Eat meat and milk that were cooked together
   c) Benefit from meat and milk that were cooked together
   d) All of the above

Havonah

4. **The Torah says:**
   a) Do not cook a baby goat in its mother's milk
   b) Do not cook a mother goat in its own milk
   c) Do not cook a mother goat in its baby's milk
   d) Do not cook a baby goat in its own milk

5. **Which of the following is forbidden from the Chachamim?**
   a) Eating meat that was salted with milk
   b) Eating meat that was soaked with milk
   c) Eating the meat of a kosher bird that was cooked in milk
   d) All of the above

6. **Which of the following is forbidden?**
   a) Feeding to one's pet, meat from a kosher animal that was cooked in milk (that came from a kosher animal)
   b) Feeding to one's pet, meat of a kosher BIRD that was cooked in milk (that came from a kosher animal)
   c) Both of the above
   d) None of the above

7. **Correct/Incorrect:** One who cooks even a drop of milk and meat together gets malkus.

Iyun

8. **One who boils a kezayis of (animal) meat together with milk and then eats it, is chayav:**
   a) Nothing
   b) One set of מַלְקוּת and one set of מַכַּת מַרְדוּת
   c) Two sets of מַלְקוּת
   d) Three sets of מַלְקוּת

UNIT 86

Yesod

1. **When does the Mitzvah of "**שֶׁלֹּא לֶאֱכֹל לֶחֶם מִתְּבוּאָה חֲדָשָׁה קוֹדֶם כְּלוֹת יוֹם טו"ז בְּנִיסָן **- Do not eat bread made from the grain just harvested that year until after the Korban Omer has been brought" apply?**
   a) In the times of the Beis Hamikdash
   b) All times
   c) During the time when Semichah existed

2. **Where does the Mitzvah of "**שֶׁלֹּא לֶאֱכֹל קָלִי מִתְּבוּאָה חֲדָשָׁה עַד הַיּוֹם הַהוּא **- Do not eat roasted grain from the grain just harvested that year until after the Korban Omer has been brought" apply?**
   a) All places
   b) In the Beis Hamikdash
   c) Eretz Yisrael

Yediah

3. **The Korban Omer is brought:**
   a) From the last grain of the previous year's harvest
   b) From the first grain of that year's harvest

Havonah

4. **When is grain that was planted after Pesach called** יָשָׁן **- old?**
   a) Right when it is planted
   b) When it is harvested in the summer
   c) After the following Korban Omer is brought

5. **Yidden that lived outside Yerushalayim during the times of the Beis Hamikdash were allowed to start eating Chadash:**
   a) The morning of the 16th of Nissan
   b) After midday of the 16th of Nissan
   c) Nightfall of the 16th of Nissan
   d) When they heard that the Korban Omer was brought

Iyun

6. **Correct/Incorrect:** All grain that is harvested after פֶּסַח is אָסוּר until after the following עוֹמֶר קָרְבַּן is brought.

7. **When does the mitzvah of חָדָשׁ apply according to all opinions?**

8. **If the grain was grown by a non-Jew in אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל**

   a) If the grain was grown by a non-Jew outside אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל

   b) If the grain was grown by a Jew outside אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל

   c) None of the above

UNIT 87

Yesod

1. **Where does the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא לֶאֱכוֹל עָרְלָה - Do not eat Orlah" apply?**

   a) All places

   b) In the Beis Hamikdash

   c) Eretz Yisrael

Yediah

2. **Fruit from a tree that is less than three years old:**

   a) We may not eat

   b) We may not have monetary benefit from

   c) Both of the above

Havonah

3. **The Issur of Orlah applies to:**

   a) Fruit peels

   b) Leaves

   c) Both of the above

   d) None of the above

4. **A tree that was planted only for its wood:**

   a) The Issur of Orlah applies to its fruit Min Hatorah

   b) The Issur of Orlah applies to its fruit Miderabanan

   c) The Issur of Orlah does not apply to its fruit

5. **Orlah applies to:**

   a) Trees that were planted in private property

   b) Trees that were planted in public property

   c) Trees planted by a non-Jew

   d) All of the above

6. On what does the law of סָפֵק עָרְלָה (when we are not sure if a tree is Orlah or not) depend on?

a) If the tree was planted in public or private property

b) If the tree was planted in or outside Eretz Yisrael

c) If the tree was planted by a Jew or a non-Jew

d) If the tree was planted before or after Rosh Hashanah

7. Why is there a leniency by סָפֵק עָרְלָה?

a) That's what is learned from the Pessukim

b) That's what was decided by the Chachamom

c) It is a הֲלָכָה לְמֹשֶׁה מִסִּינַי - A halachah which Hasehm told Moshe Rabbeinu on Har Siani

Iyun

8. Which of the following statements is correct?

a) The fruit of a tree that was planted thirty days before רֹאשׁ הַשָּׁנָה will become מוּתָּר on Chamisha Asar Bishvat

b) The fruit of a tree that was planted thirty days before רֹאשׁ הַשָּׁנָה will become מוּתָּר exactly three years from the day it was planted

c) The fruit of a tree that was planted more than forty-four days before רֹאשׁ הַשָּׁנָה will become מוּתָּר on Chamisha Asar Bishvat

d) The fruit of a tree that was planted more than forty-four days before רֹאשׁ הַשָּׁנָה will become רֹאשׁ הַשָּׁנָה on מוּתָּר

9. Correct/Incorrect: A woman who has monetary benefit from עָרְלָה of Eretz Yisrael receives מַלְקוּת.

UNIT 88

Yesod

1. What is the punishment for the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא לֶאֱכוֹל טֵבֶל - Not to eat Tevel"?

a) Kares

b) Misah Biydei Shamayim

c) Malkus

d) No punishment

Yediah

2. What is considered destroying Tevel?

a) Burning it for light

b) Burning it for warmth

c) Feeding it to animals

d) All of the above

Havonah

3. Produce that is grown to be sold:

a) Becomes Tevel when it is ready to be harvested
b) Becomes Tevel when it is harvested
c) Becomes Tevel when it is ready to be sold
d) Becomes Tevel when the buyer buys it

4. The Chachamim decreed that before food becomes Tevel:

a) We may not eat any of it
b) We may only eat a Kezayis of it
c) We may only eat food items one by one and not once they are collected together

5. One who eats Tevel from which Terumah was not separated, is Chayav:

a) Kares
b) Misah Biydei Shamayim
c) Malkus
d) Makas Mardus

6. Correct/Incorrect: It is forbidden to benefit from Tevel.

UNIT 89

Yesod

1. What is the punishment for the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא לִשְׁתּוֹת יַיִן נֶסֶךְ - Do not drink wine that was poured for an idol"?

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

Yediah

2. יַיִן נֶסֶךְ:

a) We may not drink
b) We may not have benefit from
c) Both of the above

3. Yes/No: Does Yayin Nesech become Batul in 60 times the amount?

Havonah

4. Which of the following are we forbidden to benefit from?

a) יַיִן נֶסֶךְ
b) סְתַם יֵינָם
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above



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5. **If we know for certain that when the non-Jew touched the wine he was not planning to use it for Avodah Zarah:**
   a) One is allowed to drink and have benefit from the wine
   b) One is not allowed to drink the wine, but he is allowed to have benefit from the wine
   c) One is not allowed to drink nor have benefit from the wine

6. **Which of the following may we drink, even though we saw a non-Jew touch it?**
   a) Cooked wine
   b) Spoiled wine
   c) A sealed bottle of wine
   d) All of the above

7. **Correct/Incorrect:** Wine owned by a non-Jew is סְתָם יֵינָם.

Iyun

8. **Write-in question:** What are three examples of situations where we can be sure that a non-Jew who touched the wine was not planning to use it for Avodah Zarah?

UNIT 90

Yesod

1. **Where does the Gezeirah Derabanan of "Halachos of bread, dairy products, and cooked foods that were made by non-Jews" apply?**
   a) In the Beis Hamikdash
   b) Eretz Yisrael
   c) All places

Yediah

2. **The Halachos of Bishul Akum only apply:**
   a) If the food cannot be eaten raw
   b) If the food is fit to be served to noblemen
   c) Both of the above

3. **Correct/Incorrect:** Since bread is the main food on which we live, the Chachamim ruled that we may not eat bread that was baked by a non-Jew.

Havonah

4. **Correct/Incorrect:** If a non-Jew cooked something, but a Jew had put the pot on the fire, it is allowed to be eaten.

5. **When may one buy bread from a non-Jewish homeowner?**
   a) Always
   b) If there is no kosher bakery in town
   c) If the non-Jew's bread is better than the Jewish bakery
   d) Never

6. **Write-in question:** Why can't we drink milk that was not supervised by a Jew?

7. **What is the problem with cheese that a non-Jew made?**
   a) The rennet may be mixed with wine
   b) The rennet may be cooked
   c) The rennet may be from a non-kosher animal
   d) The rennet may contain unhealthy bacteria

Iyun

8. **For which of the following is it enough for a Jew to watch the process, to make it permissible to eat?**
   a) Food cooked by a non-Jew
   b) Milk prepared by a non-Jew
   c) Bread baked by a non-Jew
   d) A and B
   e) B and C
   f) None of the above

UNIT 91

Yesod

1. **What is the punishment for the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא לִשְׁחוֹט בְּהֵמָה וּבְנָהּ בְּיוֹם אֶחָד - Not slaughtering an animal and its child in one day" apply?**
   a) Malkus
   b) No punishment
   c) Skilah
   d) Kares

2. **Yes/No:** Is there a Mitzvah to Shecht an animal before eating its meat?

Yediah

3. **Correct/Incorrect:** After the Shechitah, the knife must be checked again to make sure it wasn't damaged from the Shechting.

4. **Correct/Incorrect:** The Shechitah must be done without stopping in the middle.

Havonah

5. **Which of the following may be eaten alive?**
   a) Kosher fish
   b) Kosher grasshoppers
   c) Both of the above
   d) None of the above

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6. **How much of the pipes of a bird must be shechted for it to be a kosher Shechitah?**
   a) Most of one pipe
   b) A full pipe
   c) Most of both pipes
   d) Both full pipes

7. **If a mother and child animal were shechted on the same day, by two different people, the second person:**
   a) May not eat the meat of the animal he shechted on that day
   b) Gets punished
   c) Both of the above

8. **Correct/Incorrect:** If a mother cow was shechted in the morning, one must wait until the next morning to shecht the child.

9. **A seller must tell the buyer of an animal if:**
   a) He knows if its mother was shechted that day
   b) He sold a parent to someone else that day
   c) He sold a child to someone else that day
   d) All of the above

Iyun

10. **By each of the following, write the Hebrew term for it (either** הַגָּרְמָה, דְּרָסָה, שְׁהִיָּה, חֲלָדָה, עִקּוּר**)**
    a) _____ Burrowing the knife under skin or the wool of the animal
    b) _____ The Shechitah must be done without stopping in the middle
    c) _____ The Shechitah must be done on the correct part of the neck
    d) _____ Shechting with a tool that is not perfectly smooth
    e) _____ Pressing down into the neck on a chopping manner
    f) _____ Pulling out one of the pipes from the animal's neck before the Shechiah is finished
    g) _____ Moving the knife under the trachea and esophagus and cutting them from behind

11. **Correct/Incorrect:** If an animal was shot, its father may not be shechted, however, if one did so he does not receive Malkus.

UNIT 92

Yesod

1. **To whom does the Mitzvah of "מִצְוַת כִּיסּוּי הַדָּם - The obligation to cover the blood of a Shechted wild animal or a bid" apply?**
   a) Beis Din
   b) All people
   c) Men

Yediah

2. **Yes/No:** Do we say a brachah before doing the mitzvah of כִּיסּוּי הַדָּם?

Havonah

3. **Which animals need כִּיסּוּי הַדָּם?**
   a) Domestic animals
   b) Wild animals
   c) Birds
   d) B and C

4. **Who is obligated to cover the blood?**
   a) The owner of the animal
   b) The Shochet
   c) Both of the above
   d) No one specific

5. **In what way may one not cover the blood?**
   a) With one's hands
   b) Using the knife used to shecht the animal
   c) Using any knife
   d) Kicking earth on it

6. **The earth used for כִּיסּוּי הַדָּם should be:**
   a) Under the blood
   b) On top of the blood
   c) Both under and on top of the blood

7. **Correct/Incorrect:** Blood that was absorbed into the earth should still be covered with more earth.

UNIT 93

Yesod

1. **What is the punishment for the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא לִיקַּח הָאֵם מֵעַל הַבָּנִים - Not to take a mother bird with her young from her nest"?**
   a) Kares
   b) Malkus
   c) No punishment

2. **When does "מִצְוַת שִׁלּוּחַ הַקֵּן - The mitzvah of sending away the mother bird from the nest before taking the children" apply?**
   a) In the times of the Beis Hamikdash
   b) During the time when Semichah existed
   c) All times

Yediah

3. **The mitzvah of Shiluach Hakan applies if the mother is with her:**
   a) Eggs
   b) Chicks
   c) Eggs or chicks

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4. **Yes/No:** Does the mitzvah of Shiluach Hakan apply if the nest is on the ground?

Havonah

5. **The mitzvah of Shiluach Hakan applies:**
   a) If the father bird is guarding the nest
   b) If any female bird is guarding the nest, even if it is not the mother
   c) Both of the above
   d) None of the above

Iyun

6. **Which of the following is permitted?**
   a) Taking the babies without sending away the mother, if the nest does not belong to her
   b) Taking chicks who are old enough to take care of themselves, without sending away the mother
   c) Both of the above
   d) None of the above

7. **One who takes the mother bird with the babies, and then kills the mother bird:**
   a) Has transgressed a מִצְוַת לֹא תַּעֲשֶׂה
   b) Has transgressed a מִצְוַת עֲשֵׂה
   c) Both of the above
   d) Both of the above and gets Malkus

UNIT 94

Yesod

1. **Where does the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא נִשְׁבַּע לַשָּׁקֶר - Not to swear falsely" apply?**
   a) In the Beis Hamikdash
   b) Eretz Yisrael
   c) All places

2. **Yes/No:** Are you allowed to swear in the name of Hashem without a purpose?

Yediah

3. **Write-in question:** What is an example of a שְׁבוּעַת שָׁוְא - a useless promise?



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Havonah

4. **Write-in question:** What are three examples of a שְׁבוּעַת בִּיטוּי?

5. **One who knowingly makes a שְׁבוּעַת שָׁוְא:**
   a) Is chaya malkus
   b) Is chayav makas mardus
   c) Needs to bring a Korban
   d) Doesn't receive any punishment

Iyun

6. **One who knowingly makes an untruthful שְׁבוּעַת בִּיטוּי about the past:**
   a) Does not receive מַלְקוּת
   b) Will receive מַלְקוּת only if he swore that he did do something which he did not do
   c) Will receive מַלְקוּת only if he swore that he did not do something which he did do
   d) None of the above

7. **One who does not fulfill his שְׁבוּעַת בִּיטוּי:**
   a) Only receives מַלְקוּת if he did do what he swore he would not do
   b) Only receives מַלְקוּת if he did not do what he swore he would do
   c) Always receives מַלְקוּת
   d) Never receives מַלְקוּת

8. **Correct/Incorrect:** There are more types of שְׁבוּעַת שָׁוְא than שְׁבוּעַת בִּיטוּי.

UNIT 95

Yesod

1. **What is the punishment for the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא נְכַחֵשׁ עַל מָמוֹן שֶׁיֵּשׁ לְאַחֵר בְּיָדֵינוּ - Not to deny a debt"?**
   a) Kares
   b) Malkus
   c) No punishment

2. **To whom does the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא לִישָּׁבַע עַל כְּפִירַת מָמוֹן - Not to swear falsly to deny a debt" apply?**
   a) Men
   b) Beis Din
   c) Kohanim
   d) All people

3. **Yes/No:** Is there a Mitzvah to swear in Hashem's name when you have to make an oath?

Yediah

4. **Write-in question:** There are three types of Sh'vuos Hadaynim that are Min Hatorah. Write one of them.

5. **Correct/Incorrect:** When making a Sh'vuas Hadayanim, the oath is valid if the judge makes the oath and the person answers "amen."

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Havonah

6. If a person was given something to guard, and claims that something happened to the item and he is not responsible to pay for the loss, he must swear a:

a) Sh'vuas Hadayanim Min Hatorah
b) Sh'vuas Hadayanim Miderabanan
c) Sh'vuas hesses
d) Sh'vuas ha'eidus

7. Correct/Incorrect: One who falsely swears that he does not owe money has made a false sh'vuas ha'eidus.

8. One is chayav for a false sh'vuas ha'eidus if the debt is:

a) Land
b) A slave
c) A contract
d) An animal

9. Who must bring a korban oleh veyored?

a) One who makes a false sh'vuas hapikadon
b) One who makes a false sh'vuas ha'eidus
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

Iyun

10. Reuven says that he lent Shimon money but Shimon says that he never borrowed any money:

a) Shimon must make a Sh'vuas Hadayanim Min Hatorah
b) Reuven must make a Sh'vuas Hadayanim Miderabanan
c) Shimon must make a Sh'vuas Hadayanim Miderabanan
d) Shimon must make a Sh'vuas heses

11. Correct/Incorrect: An example of a שְׁבוּעָה of שׁוֹמְרִים is when רְאוּבֵן demands his object that he deposited to be watched by שִׁמְעוֹן, and שִׁמְעוֹן swears that he never got anything to watch.

12. Reuven says Shimon's father borrowed money and never paid him back before he died:

a) Reuven must swear min Hatorah
b) Reuven must swear Miderabanan
c) Shimon must swear min Hatorah
d) Shimon must swear Miderabanan

UNIT 96



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PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Yesod

1. **Where does "מִצְוַת קִיּוּם מוֹצָא שְׂפָתַיִם - The mitzvah of keeping our vows" apply?**
   a) In the Beis Hamikdash
   b) Eretz Yisrael
   c) All places

2. **What is the punishment for the Mitzvah of "לֹא יַחֵל דְּבָרֵינוּ בִּנְדָרִים - Not to break our vowes"?**
   a) Kares
   b) Misah Biydei Shamayim
   c) Malkus
   d) No punishment

3. **To whom does "מִצְוַת דִּין הֲפָרַת נְדָרִים - The mitzvah of canceling vows" apply?**
   a) Men
   b) Beis Din
   c) All people

Yediah

4. **Correct/Incorrect:** One who says "I promise that I will treat this wine like a korban" is forbidden to drink the wine.

5. **Yes/No:** Can a husband cancel his wife's Nedarim?

Havonah

6. **Correct/Incorrect:** A father can annul his daughter's neder on condition that she can explain why the neder cannot be kept.

7. **When is it necessary for the father and the future husband to cancel their daughter's/future wife's neder together?**
   a) If she is under twelve and a half years old, and engaged to be married
   b) If she is over twelve and a half years old, and engaged to be married
   c) Both of the above

8. **Correct/Incorrect:** Canceling a neder in advance only works if, when making the neder, one forgot the cancellation statement.



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Iyun

9. When must "it is permitted to you" be repeated three times?

a) הֻפָּרָה
b) בִּיטוּל
c) פֻּתַּח
d) חֻרְטָה

10. Today, in order to cancel a neder, we need:

a) Three knowledgeable people and a Rav
b) Three knowledgeable people
c) To first find a פֻּתַּח, and then חֻרְטָה
d) B and C

UNIT 97

Yesod

1. To whom does the Mitzvah of "מִצְוַת גִּידּוּל שֵׂעָר נָזִיר - A nazir must let his hair grow" apply?

a) Men
b) Beis Din
c) All people

2. Where does the Mitzvah of "מִצְוַת גִּילּוּחַ הַנָּזִיר וְהֲבָאַת קָרְבְּנוֹתָיו - The mitzvos of the nazir to shave his head and bring korbanos" apply?

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

3. Yes/No: Is a Nazir allowed to eat raisins?

Yediah

4. A Nazir may not drink:

a) Wine
b) Vinegar made from wine
c) Grape brandy
d) All of the above

5. Correct/Incorrect: It is forbidden for a Nazir to use powder or cream to remove his hair.

Havonah

6. To become a nazir, one must:

a) Be a male
b) Accept the nezirus in Lashon Hakodesh
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

7. A nazir may not become tamei from:

a) Touching a dead body
b) Being under the same roof as a dead body
c) Burying a body when there's no one else to bury it
d) A and B

8. Which korban does a nazir not bring at the completion of his Nezirus?

a) Chatas
b) Asham
c) Olah
d) Shlamim

Iyun

9. How many מִצְוֹת לֹא תַּעֲשֶׂה are there regarding a nazir eating different grape products?

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

10. A nazir who shaves his hair has transgressed:

a) Nothing
b) One עֲשֵׂה
c) One לֹא תַּעֲשֶׂה
d) One עֲשֵׂה and one לֹא תַּעֲשֶׂה

11. A nazir who uses cream to remove his hair, has transgressed:

a) Nothing
b) One עֲשֵׂה
c) One לֹא תַּעֲשֶׂה
d) One עֲשֵׂה and one לֹא תַּעֲשֶׂה

12. Which of the following statements is correct?

a) The first Korban the Nazir brings when the Nezirus is over is a Korban Chatas
b) The shaven hair of the Nazir is put in the fire that is cooking his Korban Olah
c) The Nazir shaves off his hair before the Korbanos are offered
d) The wave-offering is done with the front leg of the ram, two loaves of thick matzah, and two loaves of thin matzah

UNIT 98

Yesod

1. When does "מִצְוַת מַעֲרִיךְ אָדָם שֶׁיִּתֵּן דָּמָיו הַקְצוּבִין בַּתּוֹרָה - The mitzvah to donate the amount that the Torah says a person is worth" apply?

a) All times
b) In the times of the Beis Hamikdash
c) During the time when Semichah existed

2. Where does the Mitzvah of "מִצְוַת מַעֲרִיךְ בְּהֵמָה שֶׁיִּתֵּן כְּפִי שֶׁיַּעֲרִיכֶנָּה הַכֹּהֵן - Go according to the calculated redemption amount if a non-Kosher animal is donated to Hekdesh" apply?

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

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Yediah

3. **Correct/Incorrect:** If a person donates an animal, house, or field, they are sold and the money is used for the upkeep of the Beis Hamikdash.

4. **Correct/Incorrect:** We try to get the original owner to buy back the house that he donated to hekdesh.

Havonah

5. **One who promises to donate the erech of a person, and cannot afford to pay the full erech, must give no less than a:**
   a) Sela
   b) Pundyon
   c) Sela and a pundyon

6. **If nobody buys an inherited field from hekdesh by the time it is yovel:**
   a) Hekdesh keeps it forever
   b) The owner must pay the value of the field to hedesh, and then takes the field back
   c) The owner must pay the value of the field to hekdesh, and the Kohanim serving at that time in the Beis Hamikdash take the field
   d) The Kohanim serving at that time in the Beis Hamikdash pay the value of the field to hekdesh and take the field

7. **Correct/Incorrect:** If nobody buys a bought field from hekdesh by the time it is yovel, it goes back to its original owner.

8. **An animal that is donated to hekdesh:**
   a) Its erech (redemption value) is calculated by a Kohen
   b) Its erech (redemption value) is used for bedek habayis
   c) Both of the above

Iyun

9. **Fill out the עֶרֶךְ for each of the following people:**

	Male	Female
Less than 30 days old		
From 30 days to 5 years old		
From 5 to 20 years old		
From 20 to 60 years old		
Olders than 60 years		

UNIT 99

Yesod

1. **To whom does the Mitzvah of "דִּין מַחֲרִים מִנְכָסָיו שֶׁהוּא לַכֹּהֲנִים - The law that an object put aside for Hashem belongs to the kohanim" apply?**
   a) Men
   b) All people
   c) Beis Din
   d) Kohanim
2. **What is the punishment for the Mitzvah of "שֶׁלֹּא תִמָּכֵר קַרְקַע שֶׁהֶחֱרִים אוֹתָהּ בְּעָלֶיו אֶלָּא תִּנָּתֵן לַכֹּהֲנִים - Land that was set aside should not be sold"?**
   a) Kares
   b) Misah Biydei Shamayim
   c) Malkus
   d) No punishment
3. **Yes/No:** Are you allowed to redeem a field that was set aside for Hashem?

Yediah

4. **Correct/Incorrect:** We should only make some of our belongings into cherem at a time and not make all of our animals or all of our land into cherem.

Havonah

5. **If one says "this object is cherem," the object is:**
   a) Chermei shamayim, and used for the bedek habayis
   b) Chermei shamayim, and given to the Kohanim
   c) Chermei Kohanim, and given to the Kohanim
6. **Chermei Kohanim is given to:**
   a) The Kohanim working in the Beis Hamikdash at the time of the neder
   b) The Kohanim working in the Beis Hamikdash when the object is handed over to the Kohanim
   c) Any Kohen that the owner wants
   d) Bedek habayis

IYUN UNITS 81-99

1. **Write-in question:** Which Mitzvah in these units (81-99) is punishable with Misah Biydei Shamayim?
2. **Write-in question:** List five Mitzvos in these units (81-99) that one can fulfill or transgress with a bird.
3. **Write-in question:** In connection to which Mitzvah in these units (81-99) did you learn about the 18th of Nissan?
4. **How many Mitzvos in these units (81-99) apply ONLY in the Beis Hamikdash (that it says "In the Beis Hamikdash" in the icon)?**
   a) 0
   b) 1
   c) 2
   d) 3



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ANSWER KEY

Answer Key

UNIT 46

1. C
2. D
3. No
4. B
5. Correct
6. C
7. The Mishkan, Shabbos
8. B
9. C
10. A
11. C
12. A-4
    B-7
    C-3
    D-6
    E-1
    F-2
    G-5

UNIT 47

1. C
2. B
3. Correct
4. B
5. Incorrect
6. Go there Erev Shabbos and stay there until after Bein Hashmashos with intention of designating it their “resting place”
7. A

UNIT 48

1. C
2. It helps us deal with the loss of our extra Nesahmah
3. D
4. D
5. B

UNIT 49

1. A
2. D
3. Because women are more often found in the home and usually take care of the needs of the house
4. A
5. D
6. C
7. Correct

UNIT 50

1. C
2. A
3. Being that it feels like a public place, people might forget and carry in a real Reshus Harabim
4. D
5. Correct
6. D

UNIT 51

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

UNIT 52

1. C
2. D
3. No
4. a) Work that will cause a loss b) Work done for the public c) Simple work d) Work needed for later days of Yom Tov e) If you don’t have money for food
5. A
6. B
7. C

UNIT 53

1. No
2. B
3. C
4. C
5. No
6. C
7. Incorrect

UNIT 54

1. A
2. C
3. B
4. Correct
5. No
6. A
7. Because it's only a preparation for Yom Tov and we rely on the Shehechiyanu we'll make then
8. Incorrect
9. Yes

UNIT 55

1. C
2. B
3. B
4. C

UNIT 56

1. C
2. A
3. Correct
4. D
5. Matzah, Maror, and the Korban Pesach
6. D

UNIT 57

1. B
2. A
3. A
4. A
5. Incorrect
6. D
7. 2, 4, 3, 1

UNIT 58

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

UNIT 59

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

UNIT 60

1. A
2. Yes
3. D
4. Yes
5. Ta'anis Esther
6. 3, 3, 1, 2, 4

UNIT 61

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

UNIT 62

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

IYUN UNITS 46-62

1. B
2. B
3. הִלְכוֹת עֵרוּבִין
4. שְׁבִיתָה בְּשַׁבָּת, שֶׁלֹּא לַעֲשׂוֹת מְלָאכָה בְּשַׁבָּת, שֶׁלֹּא לַעֲנוֹשׁ בְּשַׁבָּת, שֶׁלֹּא נֵצֵא בְּשַׁבָּת חוּץ לַתְּחוּם, קִידּוּשׁ שַׁבָּת בִּדְבָרִים

UNIT 63

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

UNIT 64

1. C
2. a) A woman (Yehudis) was responsible for part of the Chanukah miracle
   b) The Greeks made gezerios against the women - they were part of the miracle
3. C
4. B
5. Incorrect
6. B

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ANSWER KEY



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ANSWER KEY

UNIT 65

1. C
2. Incorrect
3. C
4. A
5. C
6. B
7. Whole: Sukkos, Chanukah, first day/s of Pesach, Shavuos. Half: Chol Hamoed and last days of Pesach, Rosh Chodesh.

UNIT 66

1. A
2. D
3. No
4. A
5. D
6. Correct
7. B
8. C
9. C
10. D
11. A
12. K, K, K, N, N, K, N, K
13. E

UNIT 67

1. B
2. C
3. Because he does not know if his first son or first daughter will be able to have children

UNIT 68

1. C
2. C
3. Yes
4. A
5. C
6. C

UNIT 69

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

UNIT 70

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

UNIT 71

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

UNIT 72

1. A
2. B
3. A
4. No
5. B
6. B
7. B
8. So she will admit to the Aveirah
9. C
10. 5, 9, 7, 2, 1, 10, 4, 3, 6, 8

UNIT 73

1. Correct

UNIT 74

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

UNIT 75

1. C
2. D
3. C
4. No
5. Correct
6. C
7. D
8. D
9. A

UNIT 76

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

UNIT 77

1. A
2. No
3. B
4. Malkus
5. Incorrect

UNIT 78

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

UNIT 79

1. A
2. C
3. No
4. No
5. Correct
6. Yes
7. B
8. Eight
9. C
10. A

UNIT 80

1. C
2. No
3. B
4. Correct
5. D
6. A
7. B
8. D
9. C

IYUN UNITS 63-80

1. D
2. D
3. Megilah, Menorah
4. After reading the Megilah
5. The Greeks, Chivi/Givonim, Ammon, Moav, Edom, Mitzrayim

UNIT 81

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

UNIT 82

1. A
2. No
3. A
4. The deep red blood that gushes out of the animal right after it is shechted
5. Correct
6. B
7. Correct
8. Yes

UNIT 83

1. A
2. Correct
3. D
4. A
5. Incorrect
6. 2, 3, 1, 2, 1, 1, 3

UNIT 84

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

UNIT 85

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

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ANSWER KEY



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UNIT 86

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

UNIT 87

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

UNIT 88

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

UNIT 89

1. C
2. C
3. No
4. C
5. B
6. D
7. Correct
8. a) It was a child too young to speak b) He mistook it for a different drink c) He moved it for a different reason

UNIT 90

1. C
2. C
3. Correct
4. Correct
5. D
6. It's possible that non-kosher milk was mixed in
7. C
8. B

UNIT 91

1. A
2. Yes
3. Correct
4. Correct
5. D
6. A
7. C
8. Incorrect
9. D
10. a-ח, b-ש, c-ה, d-ע, e-ד, f-ע, g-ח
11. Incorrect

UNIT 92

1. B
2. Yes
3. D
4. B
5. D
6. C
7. Incorrect

UNIT 93

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

UNIT 94

1. C
2. No
3. A promise that is: a) about something obviously not true b) about something obviously true c) not to fulfill a mitzvah d) impossible to keep
4. A person swears that something: a) did happen b) did not happen c) will happen d) will not happen
5. A
6. D
7. A
8. Incorrect

UNIT 95

1. C
2. D
3. Yes
4. a) modeh b'miktzas b) eid echad c) shomrim
5. Correct
6. A
7. Incorrect
8. D
9. B
10. D
11. Incorrect
12. B

UNIT 96

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

UNIT 97

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

UNIT 98

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

	Male	Female
Less than 30 days old	0	0
From 30 days to 5 years old	5	3
From 5 to 20 years old	20	10
From 20 to 60 years old	50	30
Olders than 60 years	15	10

UNIT 99

1. B
2. D
3. No
4. Correct
5. C
6. A

IYUN UNITS 81-99

1. שֶׁלֹּא לֶאֱכוֹל טֵבֶל

2. שֶׁלֹּא לֶאֱכוֹל אֵבֶר מִן הַחַי, שֶׁלֹּא לֶאֱכוֹל דַּם בְּהֵמָה חַיָּה וְעוֹף, שֶׁלֹּא לֶאֱכוֹל גִּיד הַנָּשֶׁה?, מִצְוַת שְׁחִיטָה, מִצְוַת כִּיסּוּי הַדָּם, שֶׁלֹּא לִיקַּח הָאֵם מֵעַל הַבָּנִים, מִצְוַת שִׁלּוּחַ הַקַּן

3. The prohibition of chadash

4. B

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