

The English Inspectorate- The Charedi District

Level Two Monthly
Booklets

Tishrei - Tamuz

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English in Tishrei

The English Inspectorate- The Charedi District

What's Inside?

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Writing a Letter- page 7

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Glossary- pages 159-167

(משל - parable)

לענות - answer

שאלה - question

לקרוא - read

סיפור - story

Rosh Hashana and Yom Kippur

Read the story from the Maggid of Dubno and answer the questions.

Fire, Fire!

Long, long ago there were no fire trucks. When there was a fire in a town, someone would blow a trumpet to tell everyone. All the people would come and hurry to put out the fire. The people would make a line and pass buckets of water over to each other.

1) A long time ago, why would someone blow a trumpet?

fire truck- כבאית

blow- לתקוע

bucket- דלי

fire- שריפה

hurry- להזדרז

long, long ago- לפני שנים רבות

make a line- לעמוד בשורה

pass over- להעביר

put out- לכבות

there were no- לא היו

trumpet- חוצרה

would- היה

One day, a boy from a small village came to this town to visit family. All of a sudden, he heard trumpets blowing loudly.

He asked someone on the street, "Why are there trumpets blowing?"

The person told him, "To tell everyone in the town that there is a fire so everyone can help put it out quickly."

2) What new thing did the boy from the small village learn?

all of a sudden- פתאום

loudly- בקול רם

person- בנאדם

quickly- במהירות

so- אז

there is- יש

The boy thought that this was a great idea. Before he went back home to his village, he bought a trumpet.

3) a) Did the boy like the idea of the trumpets? YES or No

b) Underline words from the story that helped you find the answer.

before- לפני
buy (bought)- לקנות
from- ...מ
great- נהדר
idea- רעיון
think (thought)- לחשב
underline- למתוח קו מתחת

A few days after the boy returned to his village, there was a fire. The boy got his new trumpet and ran to the place of the fire.

He shouted, "Don't panic, I will put out this fire. Listen!"

4) What did the boy do when there was a fire in his village?

a few- כמה
after- אחרי
don't- אל
get (got)- ללכת להביא
I will put out- אני אכבה
listen- לשמוע
of- של
panic- להילחץ
place- מקום
return- לחזור
shout- לצעוק
there was- היה
when- כאשר ...ש

The boy started blowing the trumpet very loudly. The fire continued to burn and then started burning other houses down. Soon many of the houses in the village burnt down

"What a silly thing to do," said the people in the village. "Do you think just blowing the trumpet will put out the fire? The trumpet is just an alarm that tells people to come and help put out a fire."

(Adapted from "The Maggid and his Parables," pp.201-202)

alarm- אזעקה
burn down- להישרף לגמרי
burn- לשרוף
connected- קשור
continue- להמשיך
house- בית
how- איך
just- רק
make- לעשות
mistake- טעות
other- אחר
say (said)- לומר
silly thing- מעשה טיפשי
soon- בקרוב
start- להתחיל

- 5) Why did the fire keep on burning?
- 6) What mistake did the boy make?

Answer the question below. You can write your answer down or discuss it in class with your teacher.

How do you think this story is connected to Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur?

Your New Words

New Word	Meaning	Your Practice Sentence
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		
16.		
17.		
18.		
19.		
20.		
21.		
22.		
23.		
24.		
25.		

English in Cheshvan

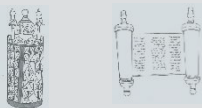
The English Inspectorate- The Charedi District

What's Inside?

Facts about the month- page 10



The Parshiot- pages 11-12



Halacha- pages 13-14



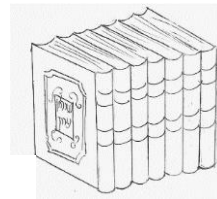
Fact File- page 15

Words of Torah- pages 16-18



Your New Words- page 19





Halacha for Cheshvan

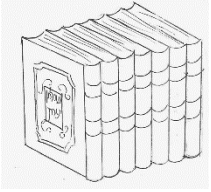
- ❖ Remember to say *veten tal umatar livracha* in the blessing of *birchat hashanim* on the seventh of *Chesvan*.
- ❖ If you forget to say it, then you have to say *veten tal umatar livracha* in *teka beshofar*.
- ❖ If you forget after *teka beshofar*, then say it in *shome'a tefila*.
- ❖ If you forget after *shome'a tefila*, then say it before *retze*.
- ❖ If you forget after *retze* and you still didn't take three steps back, then go back to *barech aleinu et hashana hazoat*.
- ❖ If you forget after taking three steps back, then repeat the *Amida* from the beginning.

(Adapted from Sefer HaToda by Rav Eliyahu Ki Tov)



1. Do you have a different halacha?
2. If yes, how is it different?

after- אחרי
before- לפני
beginning- התחלה
blessing- ברכה
didn't- לא
different- שונה
forget (forgot)- לשכוח
from- ...מ
go back- לחזור
have- יש ...ל
have to- חייב
how- איך
if- אם
it- זה, אותו
remember- לזכור
repeat- לחזור
say- לומר
seventh- שביעי
still- עדיין
take steps back- ללכת אחורה
then- אז



What's the Halacha?

Write the correct answer for the two halacha questions.

1) You forgot to say *veten tal umatar livracha* and you just finished the blessing of *melech ohev tzadaka umishpat*.
What should you do? You should ____ .

- a) go back to the beginning of the *Amida*
- b) say *veten tal umatar livracha* in *teka beshofar*
- c) say *veten tal umatar livracha* in *shome'a tefila*
- d) continue to the end of the *Amida*

להמשיך- continue
לעשות- do
סוף- end
להסביר- explain
לגמור, לסיים- finish
במקום- instead of
רק- just
של- of
אחד- one
לומר- say (said)
כדאי, צריך- should
עשירי- tenth
היום- today
you're= you are=
את, אתה, אתם, אתן

2) Today is the tenth of *Cheshvan*. What should you say in *bircat hashanim*?

Fact File About a Famous Rabbi

Read the information about a famous rabbi.

Rav Baruch Epstein was born in 1860. He was born in Bobruisk, Belarus. As a child, he studied Torah in his father's yeshiva. His father wrote the Aruch Hashulchan. When he got older, he studied in the yeshiva in Volozhin. Rav Baruch spent most of his time studying Torah and writing. He wrote the Torah Temima in 1904. Rav Baruch died in 1942.

(Adaped from The Responsa Project, version 22)

Fill in the fact file about Rav Baruch. You can write in your notebooks.

Fact File

Name: _____

Date of Birth: _____

City of Birth: _____

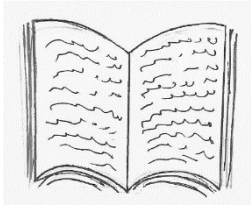
Facts: _____

A Book He Wrote: _____

Year He Died: _____

Year He Died: _____

as a child- כילד
birth- לידה
book- ספר
by- על ידי
city- עיר
date- תאריך
die- למות
fact file- תיק עובדות
famous- מפורסם
get older- להתבגר
information- מידע
most- רוב
rabbi- רב
read- לקרוא
spend time- להקדיש זמן
study- ללמוד
was born- נולד
when- מתי, כאשר
write (wrote)- לכתוב
year- שנה



- 1) Before you read the words of Torah by the Torah Temima, look at the title below.

What Did You Say? I Don't Understand!

- 2) Which *parasha* do you think it's about?

- a) Noach
- b) Lech Lecha
- c) Vayaira
- d) Chaye Sarah

- 3) Now read and answer the questions on the side.

What Did You Say? I Don't Understand!

בראשית פרק יא

א [וַיְהִי כָּל-הָאָרֶץ, שֹׁפֵה אֶחָת, וּדְבָרִים, אֶחָדִים:
רש"י : שפה אחת - לשון הקודש:

The Torah Temima has two questions about the Tower of Babel story. His first question is: if all the people only spoke Hebrew (Lashon Hakodesh), how could they all of a sudden start speaking different languages.

- 1) What is the *Torah Temima's* first question?

all of a sudden-
פתאום

all- כל

answer- לענות

Babel- בבל

before- לפני

could- יכלו

different- שונה

don't - לא

first- ראשון, ראשית

Hebrew- עברית

how- איך

if- אם

language- שפה

look at- להסתכל על

now- עכשיו

on the side- בצד

only- רק

people- אנשים

question- שאלה

say (said)- לומר

speak (spoke)- לדבר

start- להתחיל

story- סיפור

they- הם

think- לחשוב

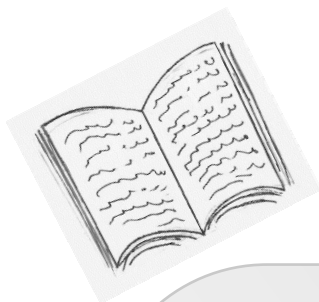
title- כותרת

tower- מגדל

two- שתיים

understand- להבין

which- איזה

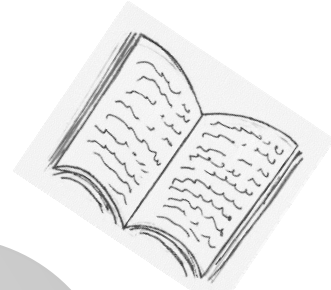


His second question is: how can we say that everyone spoke only Hebrew? The Torah says right before the story of the Tower of Babel that the Cham family had their own language (11:20) and the Shem family had their own language (11:31). So we see that people from different parts of the world spoke their own languages.

Why does the *Torah Temima* write about *Cham* and *Shem*?

So did people speak only one language, Hebrew, or did they speak other languages?

can- יכול
had- היה ל...
one- אחד
part- חלק
right before- בדיוק לפני
second- שני
so- אז
that- ש
their own- שלהם
we- אנחנו
world- עולם



The Torah Temima gives an answer. Every nation **had** its own language. The people of each nation spoke their own language, but everyone **also** spoke Hebrew. When the people from all around the world started building the Tower of Babel, the builders had to understand each other. So they decided to speak in the language that they all knew, Hebrew.

Why did the builders of the tower speak in Hebrew?

When Hashem decided to stop the building of the tower, He made everyone **forget** Hebrew. Once they forgot Hebrew, they couldn't understand each other and the building stopped.

Why did the people stop building the tower?

also- גם
build (built)- לבנות
builder- בונה
but- אבל
couldn't- לא יכלו
decide- להחליט
each other- אחד את השני
each- כל
forget(forgot)- לשכוח
give- לתת
had to- היה חייב
know (knew)- לדעת
make (made)- לגרום
nation- אמה, עם
once- ברגע ש
stop- לעצור
their own language- השפה שלהם
understand- להבין

Your New Words

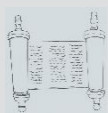
New Word	Meaning	Your Practice Sentence
26.		
27.		
28.		
29.		
30.		
31.		
32.		
33.		
34.		
35.		
36.		
37.		
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41.		
42.		
43.		
44.		
45.		
46.		
47.		
48.		
49.		
50.		

English in Kislev

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What's Inside?

The Parshiot- page 21



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Halachot for Hanukah- pages 26-27



Fact File- page 28

Words of Torah- pages 29-31



Your New Words- pages 32-33





Hanukah

1) Look at the text below. It is _____.

- a) a story
- b) an article
- c) a dialogue
- d) a letter

2) Now read the text between Ariel and Benny.

Hints in the Torah

(Adapted from Sefer Hatodaah by Rav Eliyahu Ki Tov, p. 173)

Ariel: Shalom Benny, how are you?

Benny: I'm fine, Baruch Hashem. How are you?

Ariel: Great, Baruch Hashem. I just came back from my Torah class and I learned an amazing dvar Torah.

Benny: Like what?

Ariel: Well, do you know that there are hints in the Torah about Hanukah?

Benny: No, I don't know, where?

Ariel: Well, in *parashat Emor* the Torah writes a list of all the holidays: Shabbat, Pesach, Shavuot, Rosh Hashana, Yom

- all- כל
- amazing- מדהים
- article- מאמר
- below- למטה
- class- שיעור
- come back (came)- לחזור
- dialogue- דו-שיח
- fine- בסדר
- from- ... מ
- hint- רמז
- holiday- חג
- just- רק
- know- לדעת
- learn- ללמוד
- letter- מכתב
- light- להדליק
- like- כמו
- list- רשימה
- my- שלי
- oil- שמן
- right after- מיד אחרי
- story- סיפור
- that- ש
- type- סוג



Kippur and Sukkot. Well, right after Sukkot, the Torah writes about oil and lighting the *ner tamid*.

Benny: So?

Ariel: This is a hint that there will be a holiday of lighting candles right after Sukkot...Hanukah!!!

Benny: Wow, that's amazing. Are there more hints?

Ariel: Yeah... do you know what the 25th word of the Torah is?

Benny: No... what is it?

Ariel: "Light".

Benny: Oh, I see... Hanukah is on the 25th of Kislev and the word "light" is the 25th word in the Torah. Awesome!

Ariel: Yeah, it is. Also, listen to this one. In Bamidar, in *parashat Mas'ei*, do you know the 25th place that *Bnei Yisrael* traveled to in the desert?

Benny: No, where?

Ariel: In Chashmona... Chashmona is a hint for Chashmonaim.

Benny: Wow, terrific. Hey,...when is that Torah class?

Ariel: On Thursday evenings at 7.

Benny: *Bli neder* I'm coming.

מדהים- awesome-
נר- candle-
לבוא- come-
מדבר- desert-
ערב- evening-
בשביל- for-
אני מבין- I see-
אור- light-
להקשיב- listen-
עוד- more-
מקום- place-
אז- so-
יהיה- there will be-
זה- this-
לנסוע- travel-
מילה- word-



Answer the questions.

1) Ariel learns in his Torah class about _____.

- a) parashat Emor
- b) where *Bnei Yisrael* traveled
- c) Hanukah hints in the Torah
- d) the holidays

- at least- לפחות
- chart- טבלה
- class- שיעור
- connection- קשר
- fill in- למלא
- interested- מעונין
- learn- ללמוד
- show- להראות
- tell- לומר
- word- מילה

2) Benny is interested in what Ariel is saying.

Write at least TWO words that show this.

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)

3) Ariel tells about three hints in the Torah for Hanukah.

Fill in the chart.

	Hint in the Torah	Connection to Hanukah
1)		
2)		
3)		

Write what you do for **Hanukah**. Use the words below to help you.

<u>1</u>		<u>2</u>		<u>3</u>		<u>4</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> We <input type="radio"/> My family <input type="radio"/> My father <input type="radio"/> My mother <input type="radio"/> My rebbe <input type="radio"/> Everyone 	⊥	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> light(s) <input type="radio"/> use(s) <input type="radio"/> add(s) <input type="radio"/> say(s) <input type="radio"/> read(s) <input type="radio"/> don't do <input type="radio"/> doesn't do <input type="radio"/> _____ <input type="radio"/> _____ <input type="radio"/> _____ <input type="radio"/> _____ 	⊥	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> (the) candles <input type="radio"/> one candle <input type="radio"/> Hallel <input type="radio"/> Torah <input type="radio"/> al hanissim <input type="radio"/> work <input type="radio"/> _____ <input type="radio"/> _____ <input type="radio"/> _____ <input type="radio"/> _____ <input type="radio"/> _____ 	⊥	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> with oil. <input type="radio"/> with candles. <input type="radio"/> on wicks. <input type="radio"/> every night. <input type="radio"/> in the window. <input type="radio"/> in front of the door. <input type="radio"/> outside. <input type="radio"/> at sunset. <input type="radio"/> after maariv. <input type="radio"/> before maariv. <input type="radio"/> after the stars come out. <input type="radio"/> every day of Hanukah

אני - I
 אנחנו - we
 כל אחד - everyone

להוסיף - add
 לעשות - do
 להדליק - light
 לקרוא - read
 לומר - say
 להשתמש - use

נר - candle
 אחד - one
 עבודה, מלאכה - work

עם - with
 שמן - oil
 פתיל - wick
 לילה - night
 מול - in front of
 בחוץ - outside

Write what you do.

What do you use to light the Hanukah candles?
.....

How do you light the Hanukah candles?
.....

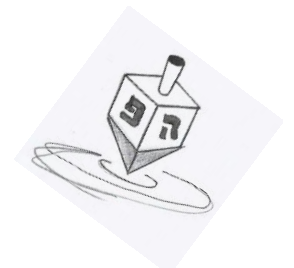
Where do you light the Hanukah candles?
.....

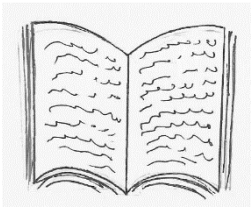
When do you light the Hanukah candles?
.....

Who lights the Hanukah candles in your house?
.....

What *minhagim* can you add?
.....
.....
.....

להוסיף - add
יכול - can
נר - candle
חייב - has to
איך - how
להדליק - light
אחר - other
להשתמש - use
מה - what
מתי - when
איפה - where
מי - who
לכתוב - write
שלך - your





Fact File About a Famous Rabbi

Read the information about a famous rabbi.

BEN ISH HAI

Rabbi Yosef Chaim ben Eliyah al-Chakam was born in Baghdad, around 1835. Many people came to hear Rabbi Yosef Chaim speak. He wrote many books about halacha and Kabbala. One of his halacha books, which is a Kitzur Shulchan Aruch for Sephardic Jews is called the Ben Ish Hai. That's why he is known as the Ben Ish Hai. Rabbi Yosef Chaim answered questions he got from people all around the world. Rabbi Yosef Chaim visited Israel. The rabbis in Israel were very happy he came. Rabbi Yosef Chaim died in 1909.

(Adaped from The Responsa Project, version 22)

Fill in the fact file about Rabbi Yosef Chaim. You can write in your notebooks.

Fact File

Name: _____

Date of Birth: _____

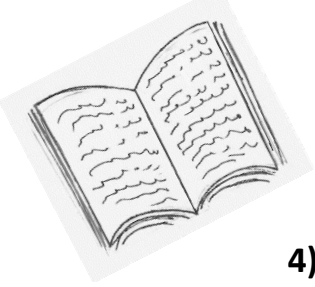
City of Birth: _____

Facts: _____

A Book He Wrote: _____

Year He Died: _____

- about- אודות
- answer- לענות
- around the world- סביב העולם
- around- בערך
- birth- לידה
- book- ספר
- called- נקרא
- come(came)- לבוא
- date- תאריך
- died- נפטר
- fact file- תיק עובדות
- famous- מפורסם
- get (got)- לקבל
- happy- שמח
- information- מידע
- known as- ידוע כ... ..
- many- הרבה
- one of- אחד מ...
- people- אנשים
- question- שאלה
- rabbi- רב
- read- לקרוא
- very- מאד
- visit- לבקר
- was born- נולד
- were- היו
- which- ש



4) Before you read the words of Torah by the Ben Ish Hai, look at the title below.

The Parts of a Flame

5) What do you need to light a *hanukiah*?

- a)
- b)
- c)



6) Look at the new words below. Translate the words into Hebrew. Then fill in the sentences with the words.

English	Hebrew
1) connect	{1
2) miracle	{2
3) way	{3
4) think	{4
5) speak	{5
6) do	{6

ראשית- first-
 אנחנו- we-
 אז- then-
 הוא- he-
 עסוק- busy-
 ש"ב- homework-
 לעבוד- work-
 חוט- wire-

- 1) There was a on Hanukah.
- 2) This is the to the yeshiva.
- 3) First we, then we
- 4) He is busy now, he ising his homework.
- 5) It will work if you the wires.



7) Now read and answer the questions on the side.

The Parts of a Flame

בראשית פרק מ פסוק י

ובגפן, שלושה שריגים; והיא כפורחת עלתה ניצה, הבשילו אשכלותיה ענבים.

(Adapted from בן איש חי שנה ראשונה פרשת וישב - הלכות חנוכה)

The Ben Ish Chai connects the words from the *passuk* above, "ובגפן שלושה שריגים", to the miracle of Hanukkah. *Gefen* is the Jewish people and the **shlosha sirigim** are the three ways of living a life of Torah and *mitzvot*, through thinking, speaking and doing.

- 1) a) What do the *shlosha sirigim* tell us?
- b) Can you think of examples for each part?

משלי פרק ו פסוק כג

כי נר מצוה ותורה אור ודרך חיים תוכחות מוסר:

The Torah is called "*ohr*" and the *mitzvot* are called "*ner*". The candle is made up of three parts: the candleholder, the wick and the oil. Without one of these three parts, there is no flame and no light. The flame is also made up of three different colors. So here in the candle and in the flame there are the *shlosha sirigim* of thinking, speaking and doing.

- 3) What are the three parts of the candle?
- 4) What are the three parts of the flame?

- למעלה - above-
- יכול - can-
- לחבר - לקשר - connect-
- לעשות - do-
- דוגמה - example-
- להבה - flame-
- יהודי - Jewish-
- חיים - life-
- לחיות - live-
- נס - miracle-
- של - of-
- חלק - part-
- אנשים עם - people-

- גם - also-
- נקרא - called-
- נר - candle-
- פמוט - candleholder-
- צבע - color-
- שונה - different-
- כאן - here-
- אור - light-
- עשוי מ- עשוי מ... - made up of...
- שמן - oil-
- אז - so-
- אלו - these-
- פתיל - wick-
- בלי - without-



That is why Hashem made an eight day miracle with the **menorah**. The Jews lived a life of Torah and *mitzvot* in their thinking, speaking and doing.

5) Why did Hashem choose to make a miracle with the **menorah**?

יום- day-
 שמונה- eight-
 לעשות- make (made)-
 נס- miracle-
 עם- with-

Extra

Ben Ish Hai writes more about *Hanukah*. He says that because the Jewish people lived a life of Torah and *mitzvot* in thought, speech and action, they were saved from the three bad laws of the Greeks. The bad laws were to stop celebrating *Shabbat*, *Rosh Hodesh* and *Brit Mila*.

Also the *zechut* of Torah helped beat the bad laws. How? The Torah has five books, in Hebrew this is חמש. The letters of חמש are ה, מ, ש - which are for *hodesh* (*Rosh Hodesh*), *Mila* and *Shabbat* (חודש, שבת, מילה). Also the word "oil" in Aramaic is משה, once again the letters of ה, ש, מ.

(Adapted from בן איש חי שנה ראשונה פרשת וישב - הלכות חנוכה)

מעשה- action-
 שוב- again-
 גם- also-
 ארמית- Aramaic-
 רע- bad-
 לנצח- beat-
 לחגוג- celebrate-
 יוונים- Greeks-
 איך- how-
 חוק- law-
 אות- letter-
 דיבור- speech-
 להפסיק- stop-
 מחשבה- thought-
 ניצלו- were saved-

6) How does the **zechut** of the Torah help beat the bad laws of the Greeks?



Your New Words

New Word	Meaning	Your Practice Sentence
51.		
52.		
53.		
54.		
55.		
56.		
57.		
58.		
59.		
60.		
61.		
62.		
63.		
64.		
65.		

New Word	Meaning	Your Practice Sentence
66.		
67.		
68.		
69.		
70.		
71.		
72.		
73.		
74.		
75.		
76.		
77.		
78.		
79.		
80.		

English in Tevet

The English Inspectorate- The Charedi District

What's Inside?

The Parshiot- page 35



Fasts of the Year- page 36

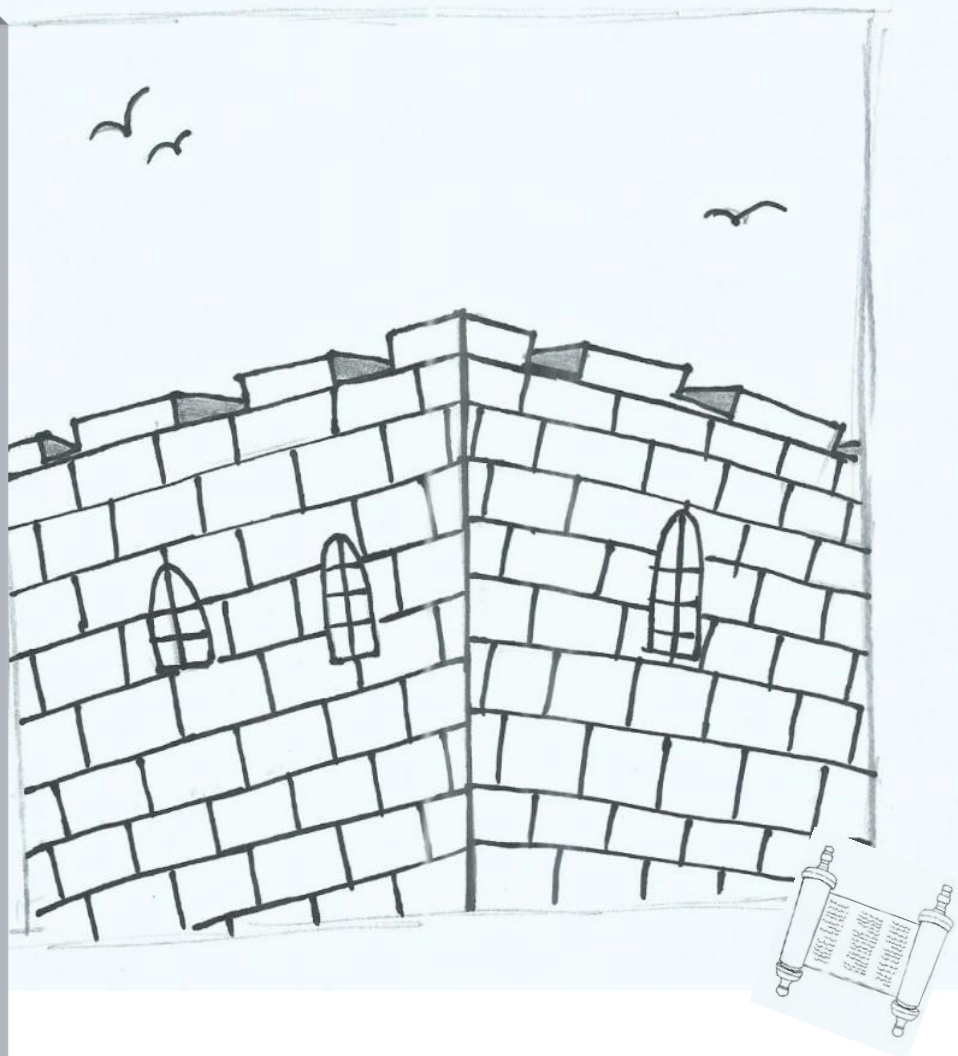


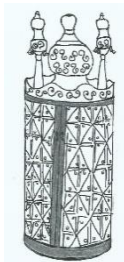
Fact File- page 37

Words of Torah- pages 38-41



Your New Words- pages 42-43





3rd of Tishrei
17th of Tammuz

10th of Tevet
9th of Av

Fast of Esther

a) Five bad things happened on this day.

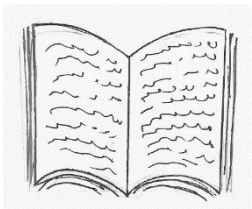
b) The first and second Temple were destroyed.

c) Gedalya ben Achicham was killed on this day and troubles for the Jews began.

d) The siege on Jerusalem started on this day by Nebuchanezer, the king of Babel.

e) All the Jews fasted on this day during the times of Mordechai and *Ester*.

bad- רע
begin (began)- להתחיל
day- יום
during- במשך
fast- לצום, צום
first- ראשון
for- בשביל
happen- לקרות
Jews- יהודים
king- מלך
match- להתאים
name- שם
on- על
reason- סיבה
say- לומר
second- שני
siege- מצור
Temple- בית המקדש
thing- דבר
time- זמן
to- ...ל
troubles- צרות
under- מתחת
was killed- נהרג
were destroyed- נהרסו



Fact File About a Famous Rabbi

Read the information about a famous rabbi.

Akeidat Yitzchak

Rabbi Yitzchak Aramah was born in Spain in 5180 (1420). He was a rabbi and *rosh yeshiva* in a few cities in Spain. He collected his *shiurim* on the *parashot* in a book called Akeidat Yitzchak. The book Akeidat Yitzchak helps explain difficult *psukim* in the *Torah*. Rabbi Yitzchak often uses parables to explain them. In 5252 (1492), he was driven out of Spain because of the Spanish Expulsion. He travelled to Portugal, and from there to Italy, where he died in Naples in 5254 (1494).

(Adapted from The Responsa Project, version 22)

Fill in the fact file about Rabbi Yitzchak. You can write in your notebooks.

Fact File

Name: _____

Date of Birth: _____

City of Birth: _____

Countries He Lived In: _____

A Book He Wrote: _____

Year He Died: _____

- because of- בגלל
- called- נקרא
- city- עיר
- collect- לאסוף
- died- נפטר
- difficult- קשה
- driven out of- גורש
- explain- להסביר
- few- מספר, כמה
- from- ...מ
- he- הוא
- help- לעזור
- his- שלו
- often- לעתים
- קרובות
- parables- משלים
- rabbi- רב
- Spain- ספרד
- Spanish Expulsion- גירוש ספרד
- them- אותם
- there- שם
- travel- לנסוע
- use- להשתמש
- was born- נולד
- was- היה
- where- היכן ...ש



1) Read the *passuk* below. Try to think how it connects to fasts.
 Write your answer on the lines below in English.

בראשית פרק לב

(לג) על-כֵּן לא-יאכלו בני-ישראל את-גיד הנֶשֶׂה אֲשֶׁר על-כֵּף הַיָּרֵךְ עַד הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה כִּי נִגְעַל בְּכַף-יָרֵךְ יַעֲקֹב בְּגִיד הַנֶּשֶׂה:

Your answer:

2) Now read how the Akeidat Yitzchak connects the above *passuk* to fasts.

עקידת יצחק בראשית שער כו (פרשת וישלח)

There are six fasts in a year. We fast on Yom Kippur because it says to fast in the Torah. We fast before Purim, the Fast of Esther, because in the times of Mordechai and Esther all the Jews fasted on that day. So how do we know that there are four more fasts? The answer is that there is a *passuk* in *Zecharia* that says there are four more fasts during the year. Here is the *passuk*:

יט כה-אָמַר ה' צָבָאוֹת, צוֹם הַרְבִּיעִי וְצוֹם הַחֲמִישִׁי וְצוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי וְצוֹם הָעֲשִׂירִי יְהִיָּה לְבֵית-יְהוּדָה לְשִׁשּׁוֹן וּלְשִׂמְחָה, וּלְמַעֲדִים, טוֹבִים; וְהָאֵמֶת וְהַשְּׁלוֹם, אָהָבוּ.

- תשובה- answer
- כי- because
- לפני- before
- למטה- below
- קשור- connect
- במשך- during
- צום, לצום- fast
- ארבעה- four

1) How many fasts are there in the *passuk*?

The sages explain that the numbers in the *passuk* above tell us the month of the fasts. For example, the fourth fast is in the fourth month, *Tammuz*. The fifth, the seventh and the tenth fasts are in the months *Av*, *Tishrei* and *Tevet*. The sages also tell us on which days to fast in these months.

2) Which is the tenth month?

also- גם
 day- יום
 fast- צום
 fifth- חמישי
 for example- לדוגמה
 fourth- רביעי
 number- מספר
 sages- חז"ל
 tell- לומר
 that- ...ש
 these- אלו
 which- איזה

The Akeidat Yitzchak, however, writes that there is a hint in the *Torah* for the four fasts mentioned in *Zecharia*. The hint is in the *passuk* about *gid hanesheh*. The Akeidat Yitzchak explains. Firstly, the topic of the *passuk* is about sadness because Yaakov is hurt and feels pain. Secondly, if you read the word *hanasheh* backwards it is *hashanah*. So now the *passuk* is hinting to a sadness during the year.

3) Where does the Akeidat Yitzchak get the hint in the *Torah* for the four fasts?

backwards- הפוך
 during- במשך
 feel- להרגיש
 firstly- ראשית
 get- לקבל
 hint- רמז
 however- אולם, אבל
 hurt- פצוע
 mentioned- מוזכרים
 now- עכשיו
 pain- כאב
 read- לקרוא
 sadness- עצב
 secondly- שנית
 topic- נושא
 word- מילה



Then the Akeidat Yitzchak uses *gematria*. The letters of *gid* are ג, י and ד. In *gematria*, the *gimel* is three, the *yud* is ten and the *daled* is four. So the Akeidat Yitzchak writes that the *gimel*, which is three, is for the fast on the 3rd of *Tishrei*, the *yud* is for the fast on the 10th of *Tevet* and the *gematria* of the word *gid* is for the fast on the 17th of *Tammuz*.

4) How does the Akeidat Yitzchak connect the word *gid* with the fasts?

can- יכול
 connect- לקשר
 included- כלול
 letter- אות
 like- כמו
 mean- להתכוון
 refer to- להתייחס ל...
 so- אז
 then- אז
 therefore- לכן
 this- זה
 use- להשתמש
 which- ש...
 will not eat- לא יאכלו
 with- עם
 word- מילה

What about *Tisha B'Av*? The Akeidat Yitzchak says the word *et* in the *passuk* refers to *Tisha B'Av*. The Akeidat Yitzchak writes that the *passuk* can mean like this, "Therefore, *Bnei Yisrael* will not eat *et gid* this year."

5) How does the Akeidat Yitzchak connect the fast of *Tisha B'Av* with the *passuk*?

answer- תשובה
 fill in- למלא
 chart- טבלה
 write- לכתוב
 name- שם
 hint- רמז
 according to- לפי



3) Fill in the chart below. Write your answers in English.

<u>Name of the fast</u>	<u>The hint in the Torah according to the Akeidat Yitzchak</u>
The third of Tishrei	
The tenth of Tevet	
The seventeenth of Tammuz	
The ninth of Av	



Your New Words

New Word	Meaning	Your Practice Sentence
81.		
82.		
83.		
84.		
85.		
86.		
87.		
88.		
89.		
90.		
91.		
92.		
93.		
94.		

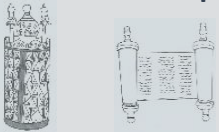
New Word	Meaning	Your Practice Sentence
95.		
96.		
97.		
98.		
99.		
100.		
101.		
102.		
103.		
104.		
105.		
106.		
107.		
108.		
109.		
110.		

English In Shevat

The English Inspectorate- The Charedi District

What's Inside?

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The Adar Word Competition-
pages 46-49

It's a Segula! – page 50

Fact File- pages 51-52

Words of Torah (a story)- pages 53-57



Your New Words- pages 58-59

Glossary- pages 159-167



The Adar Word Competition

Your school can have the first Adar Word Competition.

Everyone can participate.

All you have to do is know the words.

Study the word sets below and try to get to the final stage.

Tip: Start reviewing the words now!

Good Luck!!!

Suggestions for studying the words

- ❖ Write the word in the chart and translate it.
- ❖ Say the word correctly.
- ❖ Hear the word and understand it.
- ❖ Find the word in the monthly booklet and read the sentence.
- ❖ Write your own sentence.
- ❖ Cut the words up into cards.
- ❖ Test yourself with the word cards.
- ❖ Play word games in class (for example, bingo or memory).

chart- טבלה
class- כיתה, שיעור
competition- תחרות
correctly- בצורה נכונה
cut the words up- לגזור את המילים
everyone- כל אחד
final- סופי
for example- לדוגמה
game- משחק
good luck- בהצלחה
hear- לשמוע
participate- להשתתף
play- לשחק
review- לחזור על
sentence- משפט
stage- שלב
study- ללמוד
suggestion- הצעה
test- לבחון
tip- עצה
translate- לתרגם
word sets- סטים של מילים
yourself- עצמך

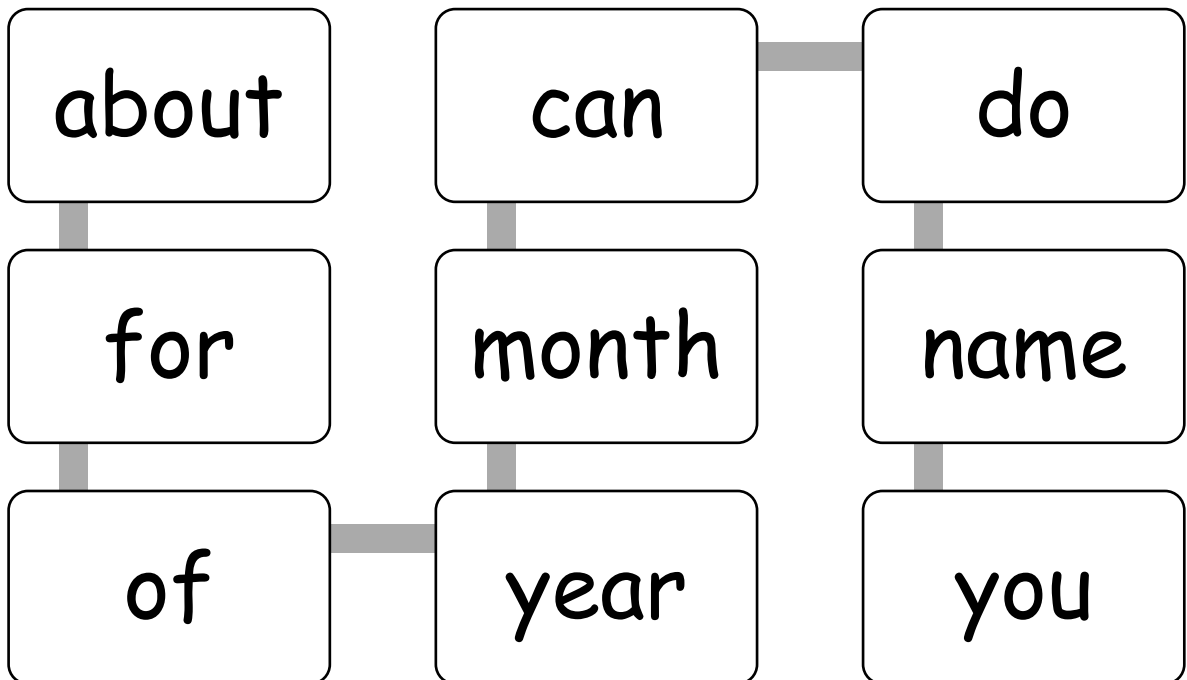
A note for your teacher:

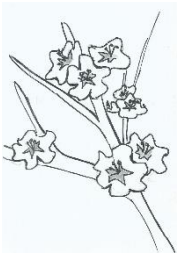
There are three example sets in this booklet. Look at the **Word Set Booklet** for the rest of the word sets and for the blank Bingo card.

Set #1 (Cheshvan page 2)

(* Page numbers are from the Complete Monthly Booklet)

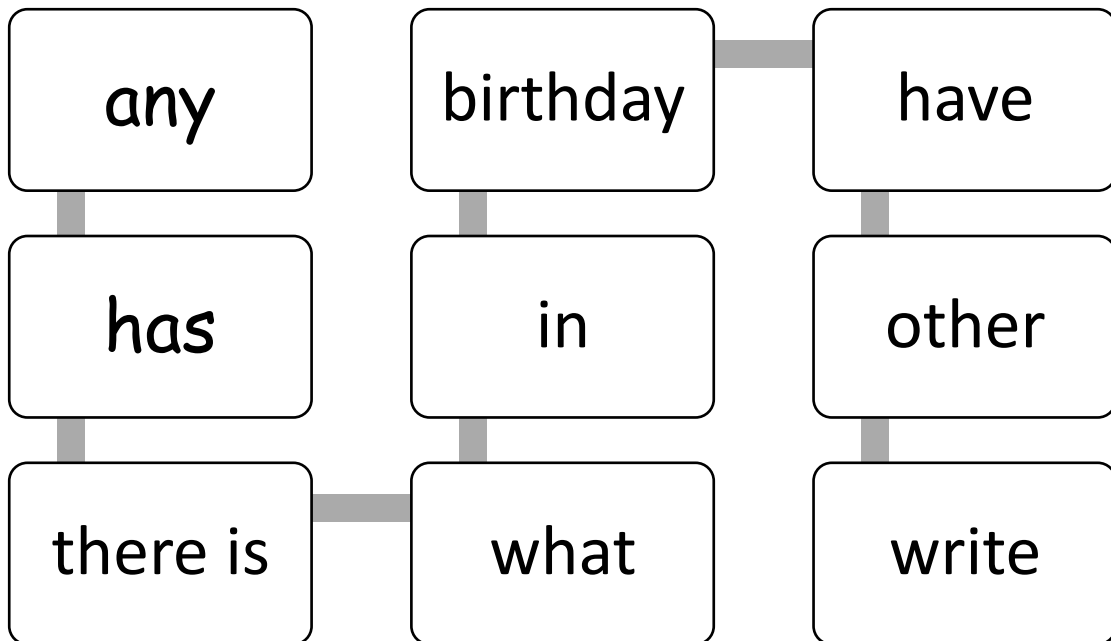
English Word	Hebrew Meaning	Your Sentence
about	אודות	I am writing about my school.

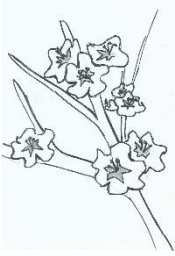




Set #2 (Cheshvan page 2)

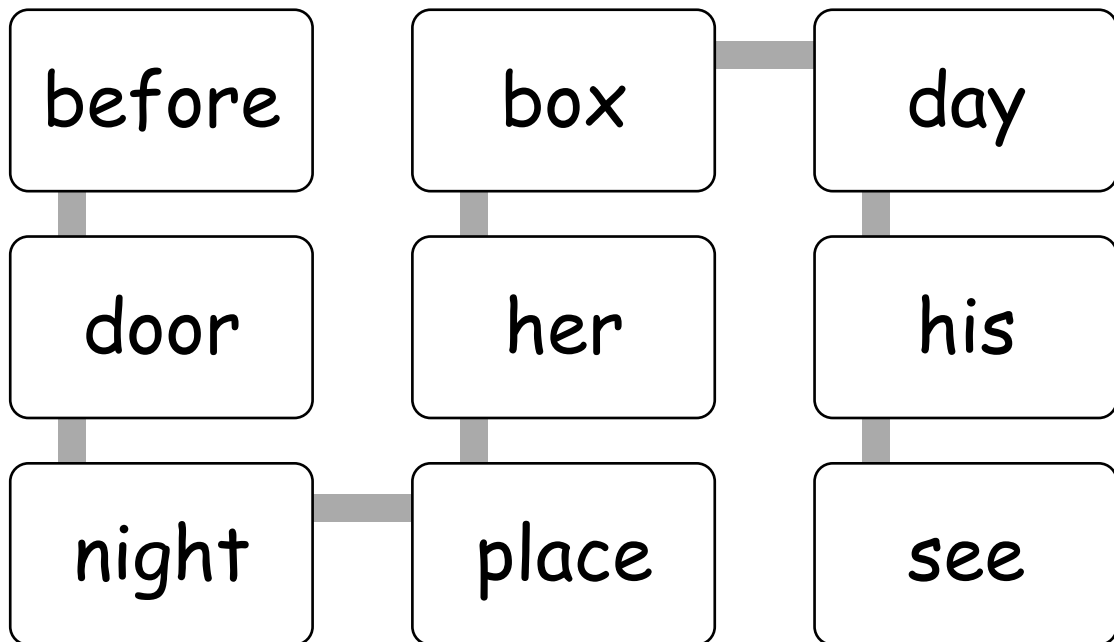
English Word	Hebrew Meaning	Your Sentence

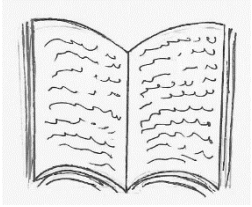




Set #3 (Cheshvan page 3)

English Word	Hebrew Meaning	Your Sentence





Fact File About a Famous Rabbi

Read the information about a famous rabbi.

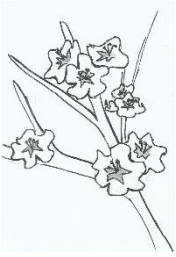
Rabbi Eliyahu Ki Tov

Rabbi Eliyahu Ki Tov was born in Warsaw, Poland in 1912. He died in 1976. He learned in *cheder* and then in the *beit midrash* in a small town near Warsaw. Rabbi Eliyahu learned a lot of Torah from his father, Rabbi Michael. When Rabbi Eliyahu was 17 years old, he went back to Warsaw. There he worked, learned Torah, taught Torah and volunteered teaching non- religious homeless Jewish children.

In 1936, Rabbi Eliyahu moved to Eretz Yisrael. He helped improve the conditions of religious workers and he taught *Torah*. But Rabbi Eliyahu wanted to reach more people than just his students. So he started to write divrei Torah and books. One of his most famous books is called Sefer Hatodaah. This book is about the holidays and what is special about each Jewish month.

(Adapted from The Book Of Our Heritage, The Jewish Days and Its Days of Significance, Feldheim Publishers, 1997, pages About the Author)

a lot of- הרבה
condition- תנאי
homeless- חסר בית
most- הכי
move to- ... לעבור ל-
near- ליד
non- religious- לא דתי
one of- ... אחד מ-
reach- להגיע
small- קטן
special- מיוחד
taught- לימד
than- ... מ-
town- עיר
volunteer- להתנדב
want- לרצות
went back – חזר
work- לעבוד
worker- פועל
years old- בן



Fill in the fact file about Rabbi Eliyahu. You can write in your notebooks.

Fact File

○ Name: _____

○ Year of Birth: _____

○ City of Birth: _____

○ At 17, in Warsaw, he _____.

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

○ Countries he lived in: _____

○ A book he wrote: _____

○ Other facts you learned:

○ Year he died: _____

1) Read the sentences below and discuss your answer in class with your teacher.

Rabbi Eliyahu Ki Tov writes that Tu BeShevat reminds us of the praises of Eretz Yisrael. What praises can you think about of Eretz Yisrael?

discuss- לשוחח
praise- שבח
remind- להזכיר
sentence- משפט
teacher- מורה
what- איזה

2) Read the *passuk* and Rashi's comment.
Read the question and choose the correct answer below.

דברים פרק לג פסוק כד
וְלְאִשֶּׁר אָמַר בְּרוּךְ מִבְּנֵי אֲשֶׁר יְהִי רְצוֹן אֱתִיו וְטָבַל בְּשֶׁמֶן רִגְלוֹ:

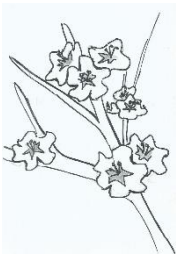
רש"י דברים פרק לג פסוק כד
וטובל בשמן רגלו - שהיתה ארצו מושכת שמן כמעין.

blessing- ברכה
choose- לבחור
comment- פירוש
complete- להשלים
correct- נכון
land- אדמה
part- חלק
They would have- יהיה להם
tree- עץ
water- מים

What was *Asher's* blessing? Complete the sentence.

They would have a lot of _____ in their part of land.

- a) oil
- b) trees
- c) water



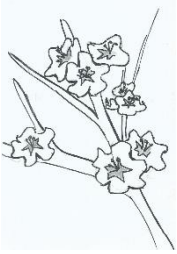
3) Now read the story from *Menachot* 85b and see how it connects to Asher's blessing.

Here's a story that happened in Asher's part of the land in Eretz Yisrael.

Once the people of Ludkia needed oil. They asked a man from Ludkia, who was an idol worshipper to go buy a million *manot* of oil. So the man went to Jerusalem and the people of Jerusalem said to him, "Go to *Tzur*." He went to *Tzur* and the people of *Tzur* said to him, "Go to *Gush Chalav*." He went to *Gush Chalav* and the people said to him, "Go to *Paloni*." He went to *Paloni's* house, but he didn't find him. They said to him, "He is in the field." The man went to the field and found *Paloni* digging under his olive trees. The man asked *Paloni*, "Do you have a million *manot* of oil to give me?" *Paloni* said, "Yes, wait until I finish my work."

- 1) What did the people of Ludkia ask the man to do?
- 2) What was *Paloni* doing when the man saw him?

ask- לשאול
bring- להביא
dig- לחפור
field- שדה
find- למצוא
found (find)- מצא
idol worshipper- עובד כוכבים
million- מיליון
olive- זית
once- פעם
said (say)- אמר
tree- עץ
under- מתחת
until- עד ש...
wait- לחכות
went (go)- הלך



The man waited. When *Paloni* finished his work, he collected his tools and put them on his back, (just like a poor field worker). As they walked home together, *Paloni* also threw rocks off the road. The messenger thought *Paloni* was poor and he asked him, "Do you *really* have a million *manot* of oil?" I think those Jews that told me to come see you are playing a joke on me.

8) Why did the man ask *Paloni* if he really had a million *manot* of oil?

9) Do you think *Paloni* has all that oil?

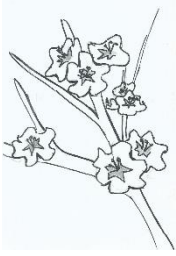
When they got to the city, *Paloni's* maid brought him kettles of hot water to wash his hands and feet. Then she brought him a golden bowl full of oil and he dipped his hands and feet inside of it. *Paloni* wanted to do what is written in the Torah, "And he dips his feet in oil" (Devarim, 33, 24).

6) What shows that *Paloni* is a rich man?

7) Do you think the man is surprised?

just like- כמו
play a joke- לעשות צחוק מ...
poor- עני
road- כביש
rock- אבן
those- אלו
threw off (throw)- זרק מ...
tool- כלי
walk- ללכת ברגל
worker- פועל

bowl- סיר
brought (bring)- הביא
dip- לטבול
feet (foot)- רגליים
full of- מלא
golden- מזהב
got (get)- הגיע
hand- יד
hot- חם
inside of- בתוך
kettle- קומקום
maid- משרתת
rich- עשיר
surprised- מופתע
water- מים
when- כאשר
written- כתוב



After they ate and drank, *Paloni* gave him a million *manot* of oil. *Paloni* said to the man, "Do you need more oil for yourself?" The man said, "Yes, but I don't have enough money." *Paloni* said to him, "If you want more oil, I will give you more and I will come with you to your city to get paid there." *Paloni* gave him another 180,000 *manot* of oil. The man rented every horse, mule, camel and donkey he could find.

- 4) Why did *Paloni* go with the man to Ludkia?
5) How do you know that 180,000 *manot* of oil is a lot? Underline the sentence that tells us.

ate (eat)- אכלו
camel- גמל
donkey- חמור
drank (drink)- שתו
enough- מספיק
get paid- לקבל
תשלום
horse- סוס
I will give- אתן
measure- למדוד
money- כסף
mule- פרד
rent- לשכור
there- שם
underline- למתוח
קו מתחת
yourself- לעצמך

When they got to Ludkia, all the people of the city came out to cheer the man. But, the man said to them, "Don't praise me, praise *Paloni*. He is the one who sold us the million *manot* of oil and then he lent me 180,000 *manot*."

Paloni did all this so he could make this Mishley (13:7) happen,

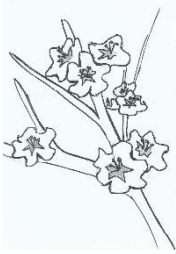
"יש מתעשר ואין גל מתרושש והון רב."

Some people look rich, but they are poor. Others look poor but they are really rich.

(Sefer Todaah, Rabbi Eliyahu Ki Tov, page 317 and a few translated words by the Artscroll Gemara, Menachot 85b.)

- 3) Who did the people of Ludkia cheer first?

came out (come out)- יצאו
cheer- להריע
did (do)- עשה
don't praise- אל תשבחו
however, אולם
lent (lend)- הלווה
look- נראה
me- אותי
sold (sell)- מכר
who- ...ש



Answer the questions about the story.

1) Tick (✓) TWO correct answers.

We learn from the story ____.

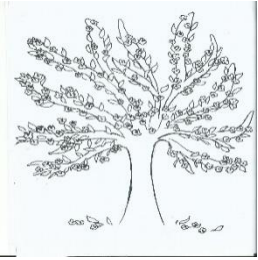
- why the people of Ludkia needed oil
- about the blessing of Asher
- when to buy a lot of oil
- about different types of animals
- that it's important to be modest

2) What could be a title for this story?

- a) Waiting For Oil
- b) Going To Jerusalem
- c) Always Pay On Time
- d) Don't Judge- You Never Know

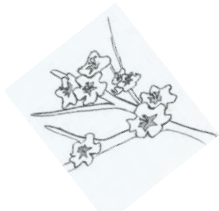
a lot of – הרבה
always- תמיד
animals- חיות
be- להיות
correct- נכון
don't – אל
important- חשוב
judge- לשפוט
modest- צנוע

never- לא מעולם
nice- נחמד
on time- בזמן
others- אחרים
pay- לשלם



Your New Words

New Word	Meaning	Your Practice Sentence
111.		
112.		
113.		
114.		
115.		
116.		
117.		
118.		
119.		
120.		
121.		
122.		
123.		
124.		



New Word	Meaning	Your Practice Sentence
125.		
126.		
127.		
128.		
129.		
130.		
131.		
132.		
133.		
134.		
135.		
136.		
137.		
138.		
139.		
140.		

English in Adar

The English Inspectorate- The Charedi District

What's Inside?

The Parshiot- page 62



Halacha in Adar- pages 63-70

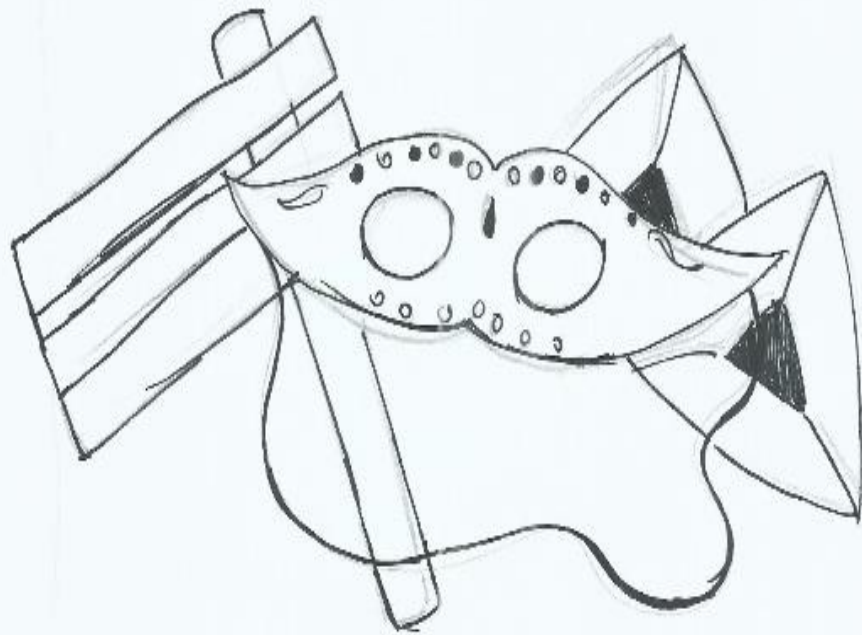


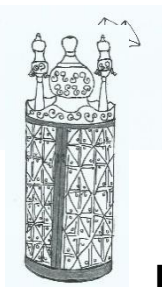
Fact File- page 71

The Word Competition Instructions-
page 72

Your New Words- pages 73-74

Glossary- pages 159-167





Halacha for Adar

Below are *halachot* and *minhagim* for the month of Adar. On the next page, write the *halachot* or the *minhag* in the correct box.

להגיע- arrive
בלילה- at night
להיות- be
נכון- correct
תחפושת- costume

מנהג- custom
במשך- during
חגיגי- festive
חצי- half
יותר שמח- happier
ארוחה- meal
הבא- next
עמוד- page
ללבוש- wear

- The Fast of *Ester*
- Wearing a costume
- When Adar arrives, people should be happier
- Giving *Matanot La'evyonim*
- Wearing Shabbat clothes
- Reading *Parashat HaChodesh*
- Making sure to learn Torah
- Reading *Parashat Zachor*
- Giving *Mishloach Manot*
- Having a festive meal
- Reading *Parashat Parah*
- Giving Half of a Shekel
- Reading *Megillat Ester* at night and during the day



Halacha for Adar

Write the *halachot* or the *minhagim* in the correct box. After you finish, check your answers on page 66.

In Adar Before Purim

- ❖ _____
- ❖ _____
- ❖ _____
- ❖ _____
- ❖ _____
- ❖ _____

On Purim

- ❖ _____
- ❖ _____
- ❖ _____
- ❖ _____
- ❖ _____
- ❖ _____
- ❖ _____
- ❖ _____
- ❖ _____
- ❖ _____

In Adar After Purim

- ❖ _____
- ❖ _____
- ❖ _____
- ❖ _____

Halacha for Adar

Check your answers below.

<i>Halachot and Minhagim</i>
<u>In Adar Before Purim</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ When Adar arrives, people should be happier○ The Fast of <i>Ester</i>○ Reading <i>Parashat Zachor</i>○ Giving the Half of a <i>Shekel</i>○ Learning Torah
<u>On Purim</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Wearing a costume○ Giving <i>matanot la'evyonim</i>○ Making sure to learn Torah on Purim○ Giving <i>mishloach manot</i>.○ Having a festive meal○ Reading <i>Megillat Ester</i> at night and during the day○ Wearing Shabbat clothes○ Being happier
<u>In Adar After Purim</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Reading <i>Parashat Parah</i>.○ Reading <i>Parashat HaChodesh</i>○ Learning Torah○ Being happier



Halacha for Adar

Read the reasons for the *halachot* and *minhagim* in Adar.

Write the *halachot* or *minhagim* (from page 66) next to each of their reasons.

As you read, think if you know of a different reason for that *halacha* or *minhag*.

1 The month of Adar was full of miracles for the Jewish people.

This is the halacha or minhag of:

2 It says in *Megillat Ester* to give presents to the poor.

This is the halacha or minhag of:

3 This parasha tells how people can become pure.

This is the halacha or minhag of:

each- כל
miracle- נס
poor- עניים
present- מתנה
pure- טהור



4

We give it on *erev* Purim when everybody is in *shul*. Then people won't forget.

This is the halacha or minhag of:

5

The miracle of Purim was hidden and looked like natural events. So we too try to look different on Purim... it also adds to our happiness.

This is the halacha or minhag of:

6

We remember the actions of Amalek. We remember to erase both Amalek's name and Haman's name.

This is the halacha or minhag of:

7

It says in *Megillat Ester*, "...making on the 14th of Adar happiness, a festive meal and a yom tov" (Ester 9:19).

This is the halacha or minhag of:

מעשים- actions

שניהם- both

למחות \ למחוק- erase

אירוע- event

כולם- everybody

נסתר- hidden

נראה כמו- looked like

טבעי- natural

בית כנסת- shul

גם- too

לנסות- try

לא (בעתיד)= will not= won't



8

In the days of Achashverosh miracles happened to the Jewish people. These miracles happened during festive meals.

This is the halacha or minhag of:

at night- בלילה

during- במשך

happiness- שמחה

person- בנאדם

there was- היה

9

It says in Megillat Ester, "...for the Jews there was light and happiness." Chazal say "light" is "Torah."

This is the halacha or minhag of:

10

We remember that the miracle happened during the day and at night.

This is the halacha or minhag of:

11

It says in *Megillat Ester* to give it to another person.

This is the halacha or minhag of:



12

This *parasha* is read on the Shabbat before the month of Nissan. It deals with many *halachot* of *korban Pesach*.

This is the halacha or minhag of:

deal with- לעסוק

davened- התפללו

enemy- אויב

fasted- צמו

hear- לשמוע

that- ... ש

thirteenth- השלושה עשר

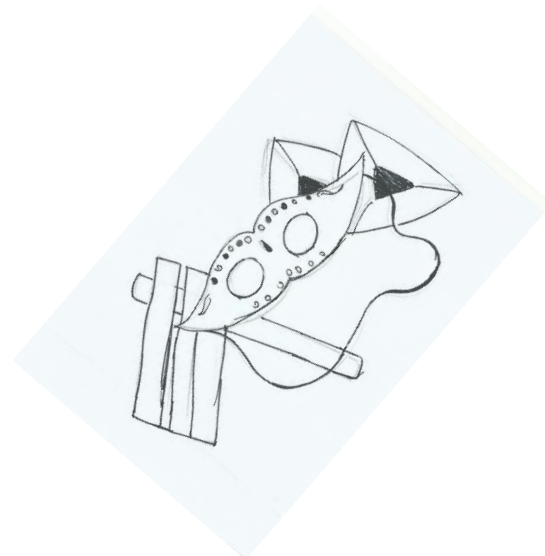
us- אותנו

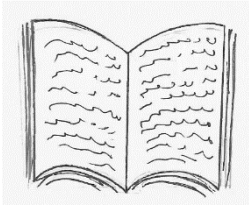
13

During the times of Mordechai and Ester, on the thirteenth of Adar, the Jews fasted and *davened* to Hashem. They asked Hashem to help them beat their enemies.

So we also fast on this day. We remember that when we fast and do *teshuva*, Hashem sees and hears us.

This is the halacha or minhag of:





Fact File About a Famous Rabbi

Read the information about a famous rabbi.

Rabbi Yosef Caro

SCHULCHAN ARUCH

Rabbi Yosef ben Ephraim Caro was born in Toledo, Spain in 1488 and died in Safed in 1575. He is also called *Maran* ("our master") or *Ha-Mechaber* ("the author"). Rabbi Caro left Spain in 1492 and moved with his family to Turkey. In 1536, he moved again and this time to *Eretz Yisrael*. Rabbi Caro became the chief rabbi of *Safed*. Rabbi Caro was the author of the *Beit Yosef* and then he wrote the *Shulchan Aruch*. Also Rabbi Caro wrote the *Kesef Mishneh* on the Rambam's *Mishneh Torah*.

(Adapted from the Responsa Project v.22)

author- מחבר
 chief- ראשי
 master- אדון
 move- לעבור
 our- שלנו
 Safed- צפת
 Spain- ספרד
 Turkey- טורקיה
 was born- נולד

Fill in the fact file about Rabbi Caro. You can write in your notebooks.

Fact File

- Name: _____
- Year of Birth: _____
- City of Birth: _____
- Countries he lived in: _____
- Books he wrote: _____
- Year he died: _____

The Adar Word Competition Word Sets

Everyone can participate.

All you have to do is know the words.

Study the word sets on pages 110-136 and try to make it to the final stage.

Tip: Start reviewing the words now.

Good Luck!!!

Suggestions for studying the words

- ❖ Write the word in the chart and translate it.
- ❖ Say the word correctly.
- ❖ Understand the word when somebody else says it.
- ❖ Find the word in the monthly booklet and read the sentence.
- ❖ Write your own sentence.
- ❖ Cut the words up into cards.
- ❖ Test yourself with the word cards.
- ❖ Play word games in class (for example, bingo or memory).

suggestion - הצעה
competition - תחרות
chart - טבלה
translate - לתרגם
correctly - בצורה נכונה
sentence - משפט
cut the words up - לגזור את המילים
test - לבחון
yourself - עצמך
play - לשחק
game - משחק
class - כיתה, שיעור
for example - לדוגמה



Your New Words

New Word	Meaning	Your Practice Sentence
141.		
142.		
143.		
144.		
145.		
146.		
147.		
148.		
149.		
150.		
151.		
152.		
153.		
154.		
155.		

New Word	Meaning	Your Practice Sentence
156.		
157.		
158.		
159.		
160.		
161.		
162.		
163.		
164.		
165.		
166.		
167.		
168.		
169.		
170.		

English in Nissan

The English Inspectorate- The Charedi District

What's Inside?

The Parshiot- page 76



The Four Sons – page 77

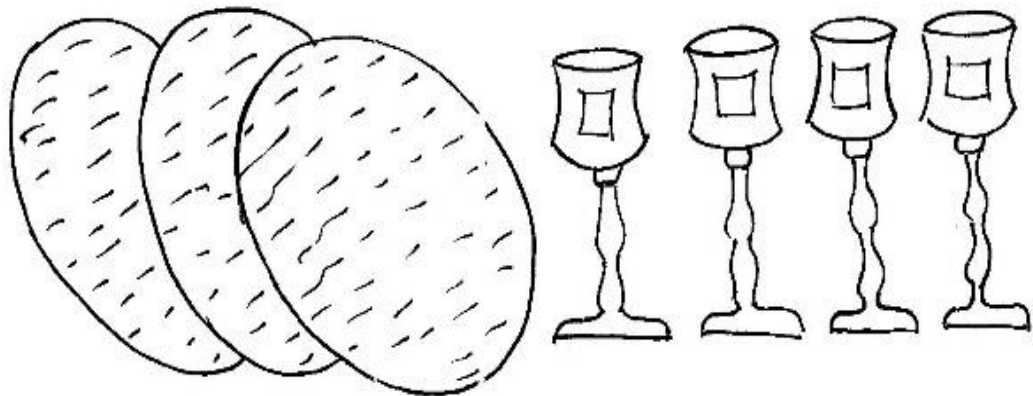
Find the *Chometz* –
pages 78-80

Fact File- page 81

Different *Seder* Plates -
pages 82-89

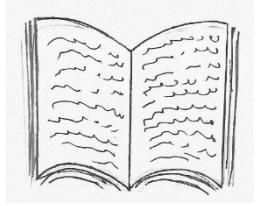
Your New Words-
pages 91-92

Glossary- 159-167



פסח , מצה
וצדור

Fact File About a Famous Rabbi



Read the information about a famous rabbi.

Rabbi Moses Isserles- The REMA

Rabbi Moses ben Israel Isserles, known as the Rema was born in 1525 in Cracow, Poland. The Rema was the head of the *beis din* and the *rosh yeshiva* of the yeshiva in Cracow. The Rema added the Ashkenazic *halacha* to the *Shulchan Aruch*.

The Rema also wrote a *perush* on the *Tur* called *Darkei Moshe*. He died Cracow in 1572.

(Adapted from the Responsa Project v.22)

head- ראש
known as- ידוע כ...

Fill in the fact file about . You can write in your notebooks.

Fact File

- Name: _____
- Year of birth: _____
- City of birth: _____
- Country he lived in: _____
- Books he wrote: _____
- Year he died: _____

Different Seder Plates

Yosef, Avraham and Daniel are telling the class about their *Pesach seder*.

As you read fill in the *seder* plates at the bottom of the pages with the names of the special foods.

Yosef- The Arizal's (HaAri) Seder Plate

Hi, I want to talk about the *Pesach seder* at my house. Every year I usually help my father set up the *seder* plate. We make our *seder* plate like the Arizal's *seder* plate. My father says that the Arizal's *seder* plate follows the Kabbala.

First, we put three *matzas* near the plate. My father says that the three *matzas* represent *the Kohanim, the Leviim, and the Yisraelim*. Then on the top right side of the plate we put the roasted bone and on the top left side we put the roasted egg. Then we put the *maror* in the center of the plate close to the roasted bone and the roasted egg.

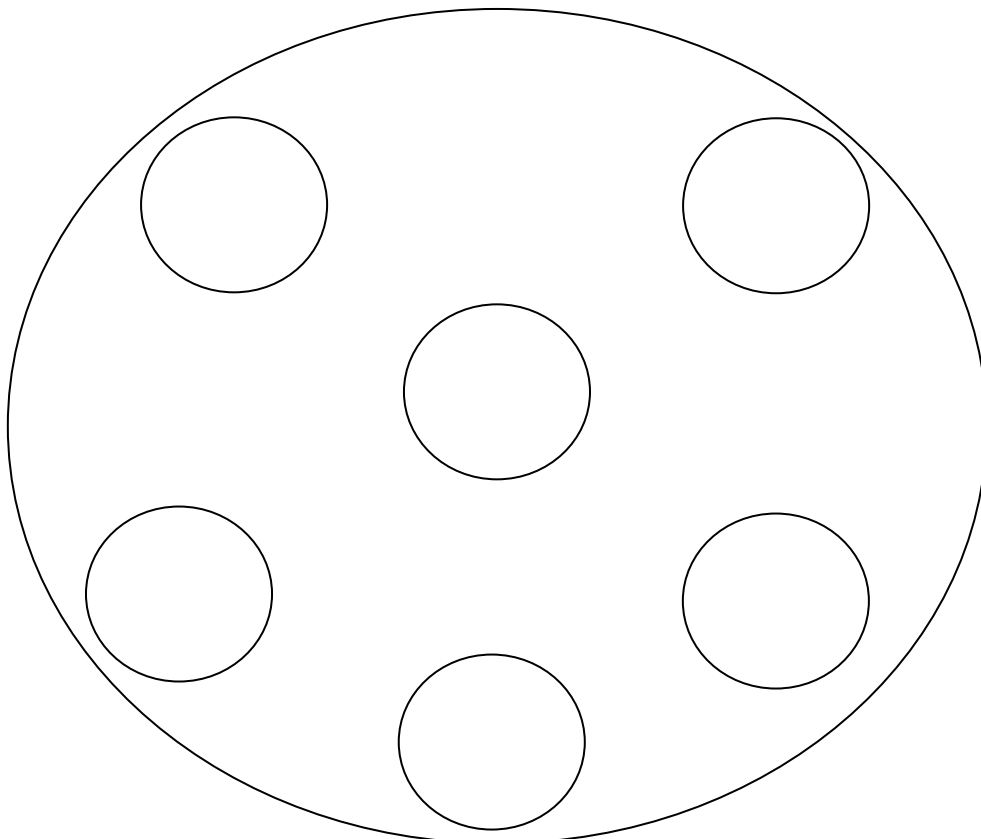
as –	כאשר
bone-	עצם
bottom-	תחתית
center-	מרכז
class-	כיתה
close-	קרוב
egg-	ביצה
fill in-	למלא
follow-	לעקוב
hope-	לקוות
is placed-	ממוקם
left-	שמאל
order-	סדר
plate-	קערה
represent-	לייצג
right-	ימין
roasted-	צלוי
set up-	לארגן
side-	צד
special-	מיוחד
top-	עליון
want-	לרצות

We put the *charoset* on the right side under the roasted bone, and the *karpas* on the left side under the roasted egg. The *chazeret* is placed in the middle under the *maror*. This *chazeret* is the *chazeret* we use for the *korech* (Kaf Hachaim, 473; 58).

I love Pesach; I hope I'll find the Afikoman this year.

bone- עצם
hope- לקוות
is placed- ממוקם
left- שמאל
right- ימין
roasted- צלוי
side- צד

The Arizal's (HaAri) Seder Plate



Avraham- The Rema's Seder Plate

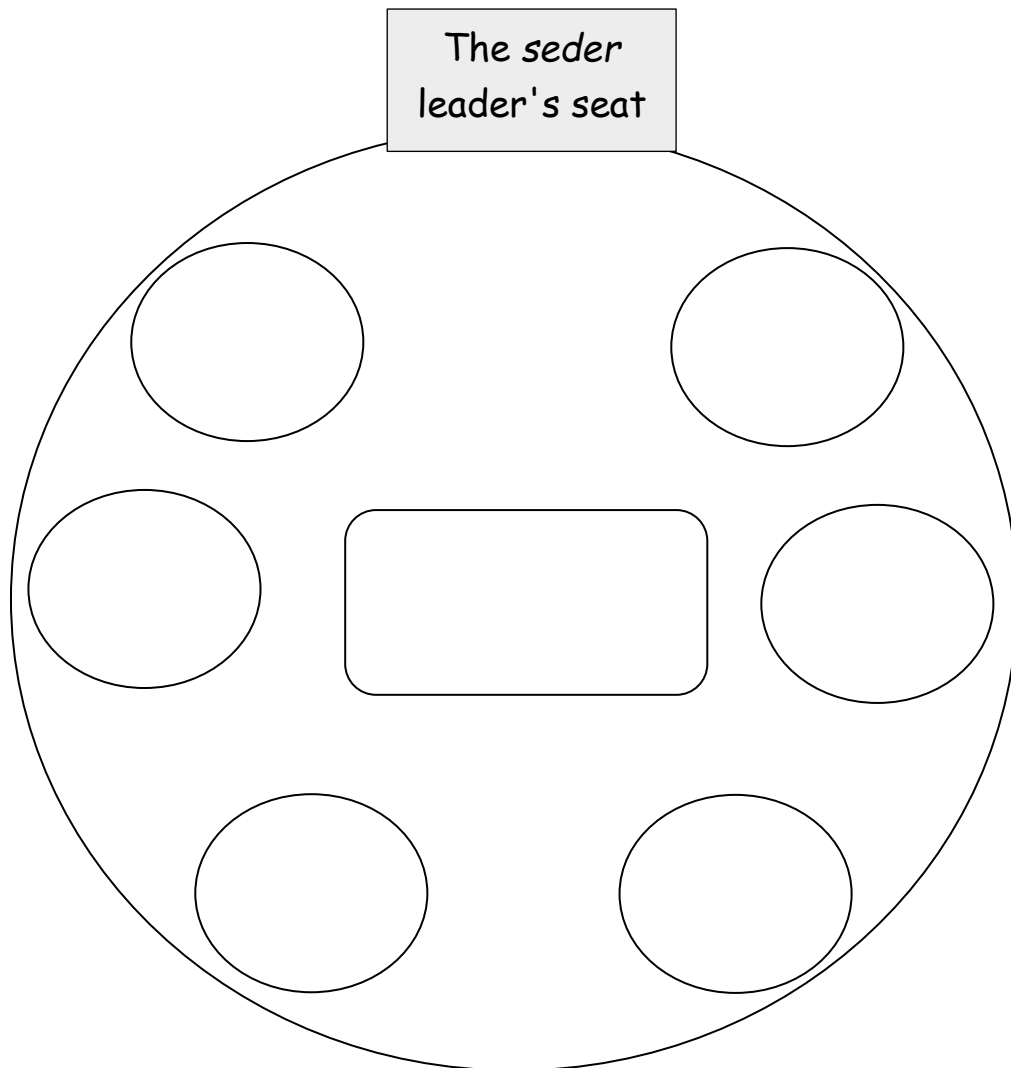
Every year my family and I go to my grandparents' house for the *seder*. Before we go to *shul*, my grandfather asks me to help him to set up the *seder* plate. Right before we start, my grandfather always asks me, "Avraham, what's the rule in setting up the *seder* plate?" And I answer him, "Whatever food we eat first, goes closer to the leader of the *seder*. And that's you *Zeide*."

So my grandfather and I start putting the special foods in the correct order. First the *karpas* and the salt-water are closest to where my grandfather sits. Then we put the three *matzas* in a special *matza* bag. After the *matzas*, we place the *maror* and the *charoset* on the plate. Then we finish by putting the roasted bone and the roasted egg on the *seder* plate. (Rema, 273:4)

I love having the *seder* at my grandparents' house.

ask-	לשאול
bag-	תיק
bone-	עצם
closer-	יותר קרוב
correct-	נכון
egg-	ביצה
leader of the seder-	בעל הסדר
order-	סדר
place-	למקום
plate-	קערה
right before-	מיד לפני
roasted-	צלוי
rule-	כלל
salt-	מלח
seat-	כיסא
set up-	לארגן
special-	מיוחד
water-	מים
whatever-	איזה
zeide-	סבא

The Rema's Seder Plate



Daniel- The Yemenite Seder Plate

We usually have the *seder* in my house. Except for one year when we went to my uncle's house. Anyway, my father and I put the special foods on the table and my grandfather watches us set the table up. We don't have a *seder* plate, but we put the food on different plates on the table. My neighbor Shimon says that his family uses a *seder* plate.

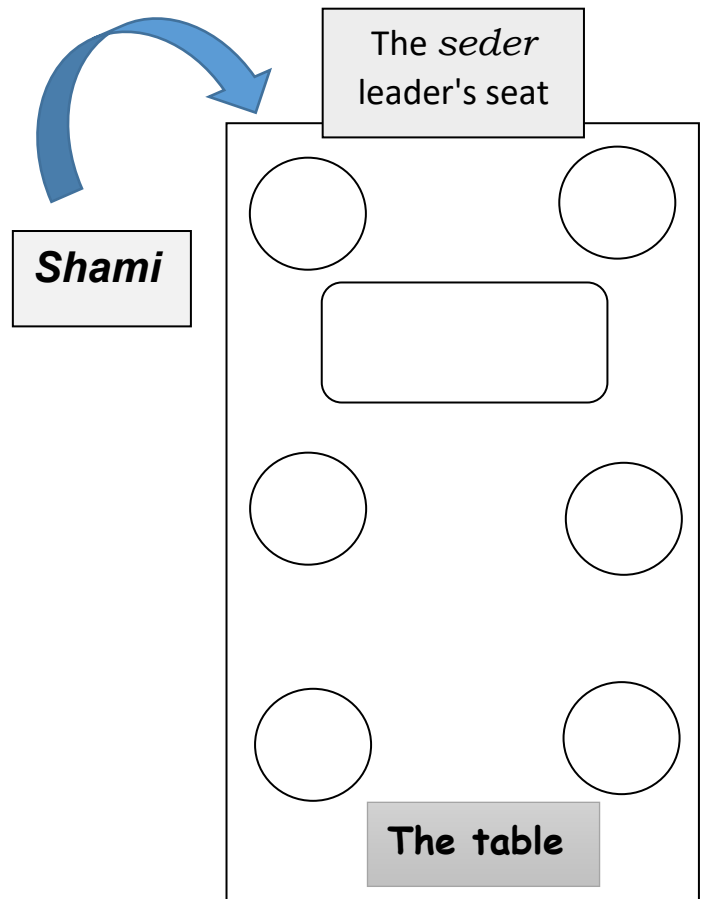
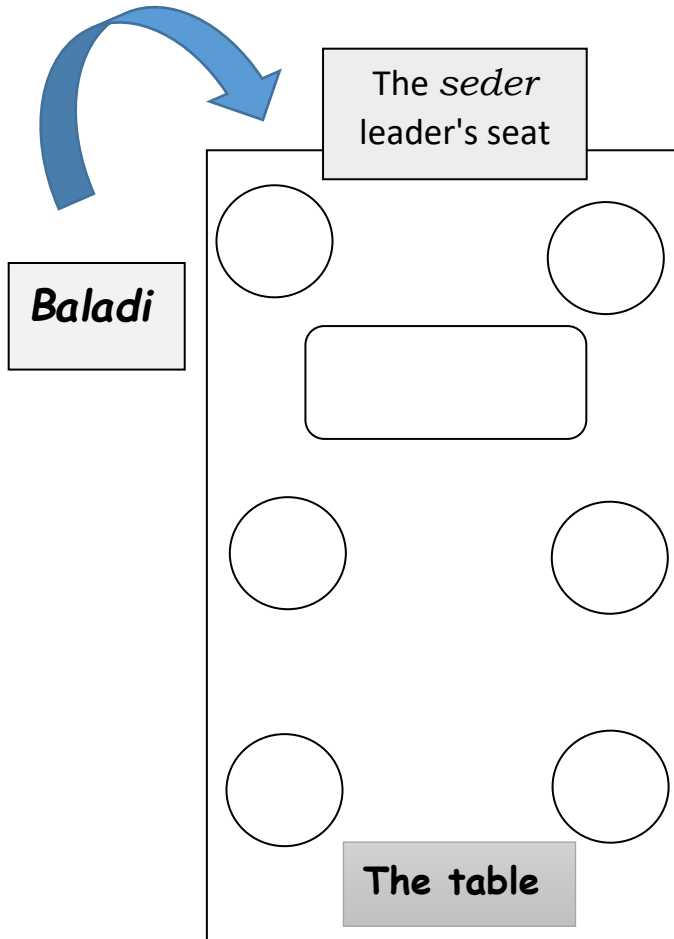
We put the special foods next to the leader of the *seder* in the order that they are needed during the *seder*. So first we put *karpas* and the *charoset* next to my grandfather's seat. We are *Baladi* Yemenites so we dip the *karpas* into *charoset*, but the *Shami* Yementes dip the *karpas* into salt-water or vinegar.

anyway-	בכל אופן-
bone-	עצם-
dip-	לטבול-
egg-	ביצה-
except for-	חוץ מ...-
hand-	להעביר לי ביד-
leader of the seder-	בעל הסדר-
neighbor-	שכן-
next to-	ליד-
on top of-	מעל-
plate-	קערה-
roasted-	צלוי-
salt-	מלח-
seat-	כיסא-
set up-	לארגן-
tablecloth-	מפה-
uncle-	דוד-
usually-	בדרך כלל-
vinegar-	חומץ-
watch-	לצפות-
water-	מים-

Then my father hands me two *shmura matzas* and I put them on the table. Then my grandfather always says to me, "*Shami Yeminites* use three *matzas*, but we follow the *Rambam*, we use two." Then we put the *maror*, the roasted bone and the roasted egg on the table. Then my mother brings us a beautiful tablecloth that we put on top of all the special foods. (Shulchan Aruch Mekutzar Eynei Yitzchak, chelek 3, siman 91)

I can't wait to say the *ma chibar* at the *seder*.

follow- לפי
 leader of the seder- בעל הסדר
 on top of- מעל
 set up- לארגן
 tablecloth- מפה



A) Answer the questions on pages 88 and 89.

Yosef's Seder Plate

1) Who sets up the *seder* plate at Yosef's house?

2) What do the three *matzot* represent?

3) What does Yosef hope he will find at the *seder*?

Avraham's Seder Plate

1) Where does Avraham and his family go for the *seder*?

2) Why is the *karpas* put first on the *seder* plate?

3) a) Does Avrhama like going to his grandparent's house for the *seder*? Circle YES or NO.

b) Copy the words from the text that helped you answer the question.

להקיף - circle

להעתיק - copy

לעזור - help

טקסט - text

Daniel's Seder Plate

1) Where does Daniel usually go for the *seder*?

2) What Daniel's family dip the *karpas* in?

3) What does Daniel want to say at the *seder*?

B) Put a (✓) in the correct box. There can be more than one correct answer.

Who _____?

	Yosef	Avraham	Daniel
1) usually stays home for the <i>seder</i>			
2) helps set up the <i>seder</i> plate			
3) puts the <i>karpas</i> closest to the <i>seder</i> leader			
4) does something at the <i>seder</i>			

C) Do you set up your *seder* plate differently? If yes, draw your *seder* plate in your notebook.

Your New Words

New Word	Meaning	Your Practice Sentence
171.		
172.		
173.		
174.		
175.		
176.		
177.		
178.		
179.		
180.		
181.		
182.		
183.		
184.		
185.		

New Word	Meaning	Your Practice Sentence
186.		
187.		
188.		
189.		
190.		
191.		
192.		
193.		
194.		
195.		
196.		
197.		
198.		
199.		
200.		

English in Iyar

The English Inspectorate- The Charedi District

What's Inside?

The Parshiot- page 93



Lag B'Omer- A Letter- pages 94-99

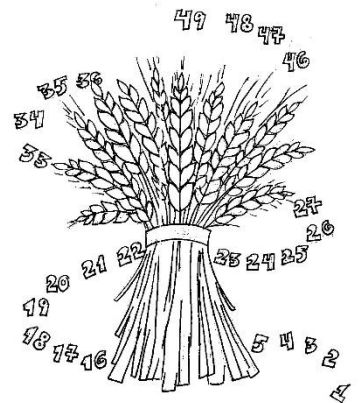
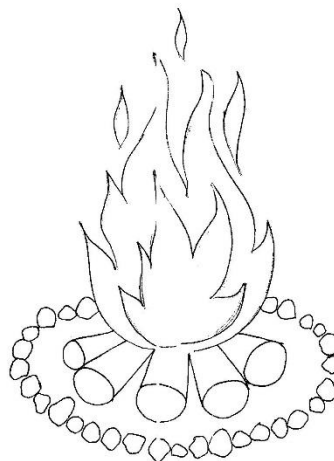
Counting the Omer- page 100

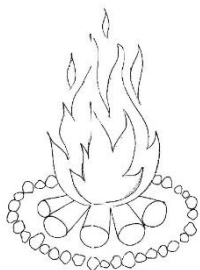
Writing about Lag B'Omer-
pages 101-102

Words of Torah- pages 103-105

Your New Words- pages 106-107

Glossary- pages 159-167





Lag B'Omer

1. David wrote a letter. The words below are from his letter.

a bonfire

sticks

on the way

eating

family

stopped driving

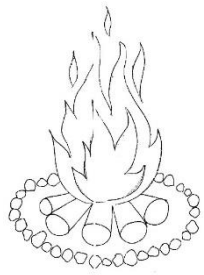
2. What do you think David's letter is about? Use the words above to help you. Choose one answer below.

- a. a family picnic
- b. a trip to Meron
- c. camping in Tzefat
- d. Lag B'Omer in Jerusalem

3. Match the words in column A to the words in column B to make a sentence.

- A**
1. I ate
 2. I asked
 3. My little brother
 4. We are lighting
 5. I collected
 6. We stopped

- B**
- a) a bonfire now.
 - b) a lot of sticks.
 - c) on the way.
 - d) my sandwich.
 - e) laughed.
 - f) a question.



4. Read David's letter and answer the questions.

A

Dear Shalom,

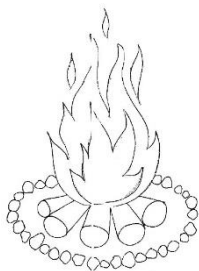
I am writing this letter on the way to Meron. We just stopped driving so we can eat our sandwiches. We left Jerusalem two hours ago. My family and I are going to stay in Tzefat tonight. Then on Lag B'Omer we're going to take a bus to Meron. This will be my first time in Meron. I'm very excited.

drive- לנסוע / לנהוג
excited- מתרגש
letter- מכתב
on the way- בדרך
sandwich- סנדוויץ'
stay- להשאר
take a bus- לנסוע באוטובוס
time- פעם

1) Where does David and his family live?

- a) Meron
- b) Tzefat
- c) Jerusalem
- d) I don't know

2) Why is David excited?



B

I told my parents that it's fun to collect sticks and have a huge bonfire on Lag B'Omer. So then my father asked me if I knew why we light bonfires. I said, "Because of Rabbi Shimon bar Yochai." Then my father asked why. I said, "I don't know." Yosef, my little brother, laughed and my father asked him if he knew why. Yosef was quiet. I gave Yosef a look.

a look- מבט

laugh- לצחוק

light a bonfire-
להדליק מדורה

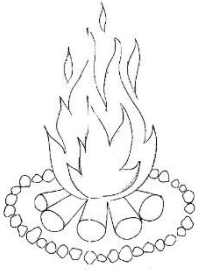
quiet- שקט

sticks- מקלות

3) Tick (✓) TWO correct answers.

What does David usually do on Lag B'Omer?

- He writes letters to family on Lag B'Omer.
- He has a big fire.
- He always eats good sandwiches on Lag B'Omer.
- He enjoys being in Meron.
- He likes to get the sticks for the bonfire.



C

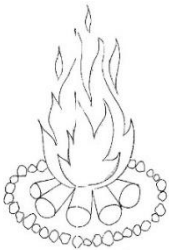
My father said that on Lag B'Omer Rabbi Shimon bar Yochai, also known as Rashbi, died. My father asked us if we both knew that Rashbi wrote the Zohar and we both nodded yes. My father continued and said that on this day, Rashbi knew he was going to die, so he called his student Rabbi Abba to come to his house.

לנענע בראש-nod

4) Why did Rashbi tell his student to come to his house?

D

Rashbi told Rebbi Abba the rest of the Torah secrets. This was the last chance to tell these secrets to the world. Rebbi Abba wrote everything Rashbi told him. This is why it's a happy day, because the secrets were revealed. The day was almost over, but the sun stopped going down and suddenly a fire started around Rashbi's house. When Rashbi finished telling Rebbi Abba everything, the sun set and a huge light came out from Rashbi's house. Then Rashbi died. This is one reason why we light bonfires on *Lag B'Omer*.



almost- כמעט
huge- ענק
last chance-
הזדמנות אחרונה
over- נגמר
rest of- ...ה שאר
secret- סוד
set- לשקוע
were revealed-
התגלו
world- עולם

5) What TWO miracles happened on the day Rashbi died?

Miracle One: _____

Miracle Two: _____

E

My little brother and I didn't move after my father told us the story. I told my father that now I know why we light bonfires. Then my little brother said he was hungry. So here we are, eating sandwiches on the way to Tzefat. I can't wait to light the bonfire in Meron.

See you when I get back,

David

can't wait- לא יכול לחכות

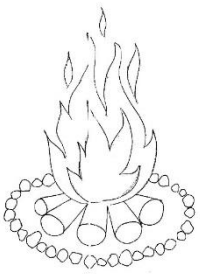
get back- לחזור

here- כאן

hungry- רעב

story- סיפור

6) David and his brother didn't move after their father finished telling the story because _____



Lag B'Omer

- connected- קשורות
- line- קו
- verb- פועל
- noun- שם עצם
- sentence- משפט

1. Below are words that are connected to *Lag B'Omer*. What words can you add? Write your words on the lines.

Some Helpful Words							
Verbs				Nouns			
visit	cook	eat	learn	friends	family		
				a barbeque	Meron		

2. What do you do on Lag B'Omer? Write at least two sentences:

On Lag B'Omer I _____.

I also _____.

I sometimes _____.

3. Now ask at least three friends what they do on Lag B'Omer and write down what they said.

Remember to write...	
The name of your friend	plays makes
	cooks goes
	has travels
	eats visits

Name of your friend	What your friend does on Lag B'Omer

4. Which friends do what you do on Lag B'Omer?

1. Read the questions below and discuss your answer.

A) Why did 24,000 students of Rabbi Akiva die from Pesach until Lag B'Omer?

discuss- לשוחח

until- עד

respect- לכבד

person- בנאדם

B) Give an example of how to respect another person.

2. Read the *dvar* Torah about Lag B'Omer.

Lag B'Omer is the day that a terrible plague ended and Rabbi Akiva's students stopped dying. The Gemara in Yevamot 62b writes that "...Rabbi Akiva had 12,000 pairs of students...; and all of them died at the same time because they did not treat each other with respect..."

That's why the Shulchan Aruch writes that "the practice is not to get married between Pesach and Shavout- until Lag B'Omer..." (Shulchan Aruch 493:1).

all of them- כולם

get married- להתחתן

had- היה ל...

pair- זוג

plague ended- המגפה נעצרה

the practice- הנהגה

treat- לנהוג

1)

a) How many students of Rabbi Akiva died?

b) Why did this happen?

How did Rabbi Akiva's students not respect each other?
Their teacher, Rabbi Akiva, taught as a main principle in Torah that, "You shall love your neighbor as yourself" (Vayikra, 19:18). How can it be that Rabbi Akiva's students didn't follow his teaching of loving other Jews?

עיקרי- main
כלל- principle
you shall love your neighbor as yourself- ואהבת- רעך כמוך
עוקב- follow
מפתיע- surprising

2) Why is it surprising that Rabbi Akiva's students didn't respect each other?

The answer is that 'love' and 'respect' are two different ideas. Love is a feeling, but respect is an attitude. A person can love someone, but not respect him. Rabbi Akiva's students must have loved other Jews, but they didn't respect them. They didn't understand that Rabbi Akiva wanted them to love and also to respect each other. The two must be together.

גישה- attitude
הרגשה- feeling
רעיון- idea
אהבה- love
חייב- must be להיות
must have loved- ודאי אהבו

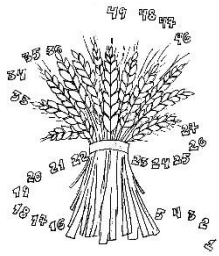
3) Give an example of how someone can love someone else, but not respect him or her.

Rabbi Akiva's students died for thirty two days starting after Pesach. Thirty two is "lamed" and "bet", which spells "lev." Lev is "heart" in Hebrew. The heart is the source of love. The plague stopped on day thirty three of the *Omer* in order to teach us that love is not enough without respect.

(Adapted from "Lag B'Omer: Better than Love" by Rabbi Binyamin Blech- Aish HaTorah)

לאיית- spell
לב- heart
מקור- source
מספיק- enough
בלי- without
שלושים- thirty

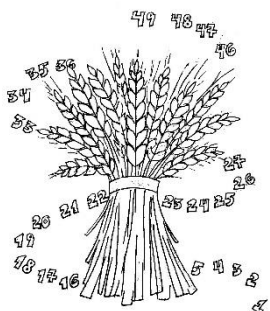
4) What can we learn from the plague stopping on day 33 of the *Omer*?



Your New Words

New Word	Meaning	Your Practice Sentence
201.		
202.		
203.		
204.		
205.		
206.		
207.		
208.		
209.		
210.		
211.		
212.		
213.		
214.		
215.		

New Word	Meaning	Your Practice Sentence
216.		
217.		
218.		
219.		
220.		
221.		
222.		
223.		
224.		
225.		
226.		
227.		
228.		
229.		
230.		



English in Sivan

The English Inspectorate- The Charedi District

What's Inside?

Minhagim of Shavuot- page 109

Megilat Rut- pages 110-112

The Parshiot- page 113

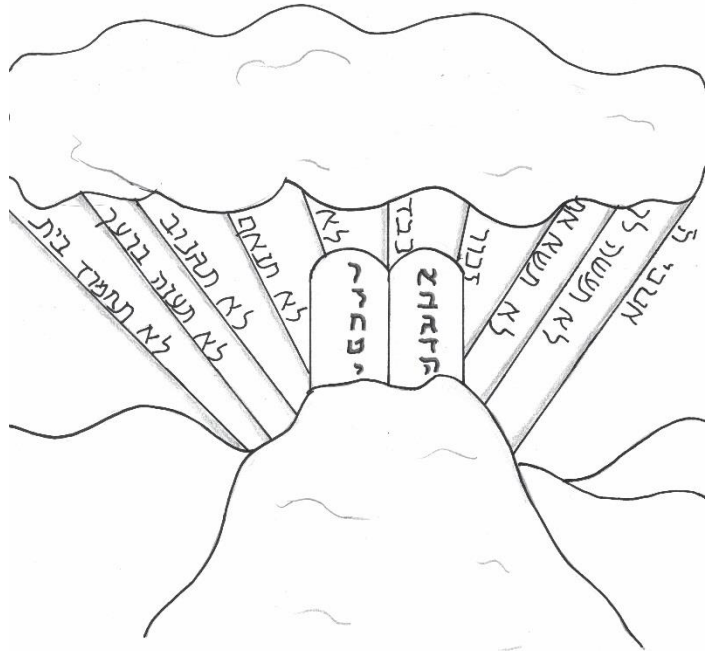
A Fact File- page 114

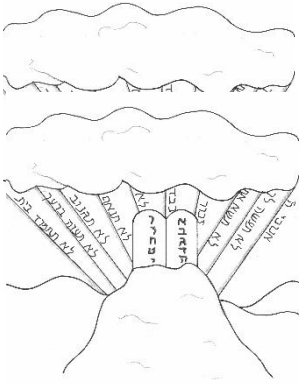
Words of Torah- pages 115-116

Your New Words- pages 117-118

A Cheesecake Recipe- page 119

Glossary- pages 157-169





1. Read the passuk below from Megilat *Rut*. What is special about this passuk?

וְהִנֵּה-בְעֵז בָּא מִבֵּית לָחֶם וַיֹּאמֶר לְקוֹצְרִים ה' עִמָּכֶם
 וַיֹּאמְרוּ לוֹ יְבָרְכֶךָ ה' (רות, ב:ד)

2. Read the *Dvar Torah* below.

A

In the second *perek* of Megilat *Rut*, the Navi tells us about the first meeting between Boaz and *Rut*. This is the beginning of the history of the *Mashiach*. The great grandson of *Rut* and Boaz will be King David. The *Mashiach* will come from the children of King David.

התחלה- beginning
 בין- between
 לצאת מ- ... come from
 ראשון- first
 נין- great grandson
 פגישה- meeting

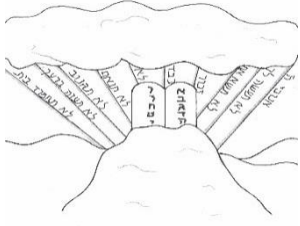
1. Who is the great grandson of *Rut* and Boaz?

B

In the second *perek*, Boaz arrives at the field from *Beit Lechem* and he greets the harvesters who are working in the field. But he greets them with these words, "Hashem be with you!" And the harvesters reply to him, "May Hashem bless you!" (*Rut* 2:4).

לברך- bless
 זה את זה- each other
 לברך לשלום- greet
 קוצרים- harvesters
 להשיב- reply
 ש- ... who

2. What is special about the way Boaz and the harvesters greet each other?



C

Why are these greetings mentioned in *Megilat Rut*? The *beit din* during the times of *Boaz* made a *psak* that people could use the real name of Hashem to greet somebody else (Makkot 23b). Before the times of *Boaz* people never greeted each other with the 'real' name of Hashem. Also after the times of *Boaz* people didn't continue this way of

greeting each other. But now it was an emergency situation.

3. What was the *psak* of the *beit din* during the time of *Boaz*?

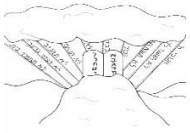
emergency situation- מצב חירום
 during- במשך
 else- אחר
 fix- לתקן
 Jewish- יהודי
 Jews- יהודים
 leader- מנהיג
 mentioned- מוזכר
 'real'- 'מפורש'
 times- תקופה
 treat- להתייחס ל...

D

There was no food in *Eretz Yisrael*. A leader of the Jewish people, *Elimelech*, left his people and went to *Moav*. How could a leader treat his people like this and just leave them? Also Jews were treating other Jews badly. So the *beit din* decided to fix this bad situation by having Jews greet each other with the 'real' name of Hashem.

4. Why did the *beit din* make this *psak*?

5. How will the *psak* help the situation?



E

Greeting everyone with the 'real' name of Hashem shows that every Jew is so important and so holy. It made everyone remember that Jews are created in *Tzelem Elokim*; every Jew should be treated as a prince. This is how Boaz and the harvesters treated each other...with respect. That is how the story of the Mashiach begins.

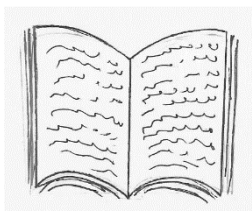
(Rabbi Yissocher Frand-
<http://torah.org.il/learning/ravfrand/5760/shavuos.html>)

- נבראים - are created-
- לגרום - cause-
- קדוש - holy-
- חשוב - important-
- לגרום - make (made)-
- כבוד - respect-
- צריך שיתחסו אליו... - should be treated-

6. What does greeting another Jew with the 'real' name of Hashem cause?

3. Complete the chart. Write down at least two situations.

When is it difficult for <u>you</u> to treat someone with respect?	How do you think you can <u>change</u> ?
1. _____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____
2. _____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____
3. _____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____



Fact File About a Famous Rabbi

Read the information about a famous rabbi.

SEFAT EMET

Rabbi Yehuda Aryeh Leib was born in 1847 in Gura Kalwaria, Poland. His grandfather, Rabbi Yitzchak Meir Alter who wrote the Chiddushei Ha-Rim, raised Rabbi Yehuda.

Rabbi Yehuda became the Rebbe of the *Gur chassidim* after his grandfather died. Rabbi Yehuda wrote a famous series of books on the parshiot called the Sefat Emet. He was the Rebbe of thousands of *chassidim* for 35 years until he died in 1905.

(Adaped from The Responsa Project, version 22)

raise- לגדל

Fill in the fact file about Rabbi Yehuda Aryeh Leib. You can write in your notebooks.

Fact File

Name: _____

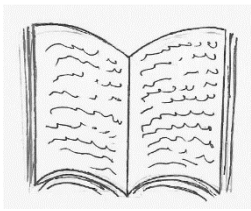
Year of Birth: _____

Place of Birth: _____

Facts: _____

A Book He Wrote: _____

Year He Died: _____



1. In the beginning of *parashat Behaalotcha*, Hashem tells Aharon HaCohen to light the *menorah* every day. Then in the next *passuk* it is written that, "Aharon did so."

ויעש כן אהרן אֶלְמוּל פְּנֵי הַמְנוֹרָה הַעֲלָה וְרָחִיף כְּאִשֶּׁר צִוָּה ה' אֶת־מֹשֶׁה (במדבר ח:ג).

Rashi writes about this *passuk*:

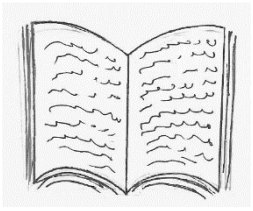
ויעש כן אהרן - להגיד שבחו של אהרן שלא שינה.

How does Rashi explain "Aharon did so"?

a lot of- הרבה
 after a while- אחרי פרק זמן
 beginning- התחלה
 change- לשנות
 energy- אנרגיה
 excitement- התלהבות
 light- להדליק
 lose- לאבד
 next- הבא
 written- כתוב

2. Read how the Sefat Emet explains "Aharon did so" and Rashi's words "he didn't change".

"Aharon did so"-"Aharon didn't change." Aharon HaCohen did the *mitzvah* of the *menorah* every day of his life with *kavanah* and with *ratzon*. This is special because most people start doing something new with a lot of energy, but after a while they lose the excitement of doing it.



The Sefat Emet says that people need to be excited about the *mitzvot* they do every day. But they always need to find new ways to make themselves excited about every *mitzvah*. Aharon, "didn't change"- every time he did the *mitzvah* of the *menorah*, he was excited as if it was the first time. He did the *mitzvah* with the same, original kavana every day.

as if- כאילו
excited- מתלהב
himself- עצמו
look for- לחפש
original- ראשוני
themselves- עצמם

3. Now answer the questions below.

A) According to the Sefat Emet, what does it mean that "Aharon did so" and "didn't change"?

B) What *mitzvah* would you choose to work on so you would have more *kavana* and *ratzon* every day?

Your New Words

New Word	Meaning	Your Practice Sentence
231.		
232.		
233.		
234.		
235.		
236.		
237.		
238.		
239.		
240.		
241.		
242.		
243.		
244.		
245.		

New Word	Meaning	Your Practice Sentence
246.		
247.		
248.		
249.		
250.		
251.		
252.		
253.		
254.		
255.		
256.		
257.		
258.		
259.		
260.		

Shulamit's Famous Cheesecake

מדינת ישראל
משרד החינוך
המחוז החרדי

בס"ד

Below is a recipe for cheese cake. Make the recipe at home, but remember to only bake with an adult.

Ingredients

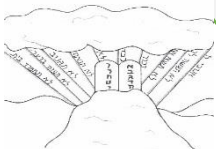
- 750 grams of 5% white cheese
- 250 grams of 15% sour cream
- 5 eggs
- 3 tablespoons of vanilla instant pudding
- 3 tablespoons of corn flour
- a half of cup of sugar

cheese- גבינה
corn flour- קורנפלור
cup- כוס
egg- ביצה
famous- מפורסם
half- חצי
sour cream- שמנת חמוצה
sugar- סוכר
tablespoon- כף

How to prepare it:

- 1) Put the egg whites in bowl #1.
- 2) Beat the egg whites and then add the sugar until the mixture gets foamy.
- 3) In bowl #2, put in the white cheese, the sour cream, the egg yolks, the corn flour and the instant pudding.
- 4) Mix everything well until it all becomes one mixture.
- 5) Add mixture from bowl #1 into bowl #2.
- 6) Mix the mixture, but mix from the bottom to the top.
Not in a circle.
- 7) Put baking paper in a rectangular aluminum pan.
- 8) Pour the mixture into the pan.
- 9) Heat up the oven to 180 degrees.
- 10) Bake the cake for 30-45 minutes. Check the cake with a toothpick to see if it's ready.

aluminum- אלומיניום
baking paper- נייר אפיה
beat- לערבב
bowl- קערה
circle- בעיגול
degrees- מעלות
egg whites- חלבונים
egg yolks- חלמונים
foamy- מלא קצף
from the bottom to the top- מלמטה למעלה
heat up- לחמם
mix- לערבב
mixture- תערובת
pan- תבנית
pour- לשפוך
ready- מוכן
rectangular- מלבני
toothpick- קיסם
well- היטב

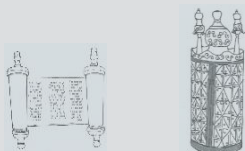


English in Tamuz

The English Inspectorate- The Charedi District

What's Inside?

The Parshiot- page 121



The 17th of Tamuz- pages 122-124
(and page 129)

Fact File- page 125

Words of Torah- pages 126-128



Your New Words- pages 129-131

Glossary- pages 157-167



The 17th of Tamuz

You are going to read about a lesson in Rabbi Tuvia's class. Rabbi Tuvia is teaching his students about the 17th of Tamuz fast.

Rabbi Tuvia: Class, let's start today's *shiur* and talk about the seventeenth of Tamuz fast. This fast is in this month and it starts The Three Weeks. Now who can tell me the five bad things that happened to the Jewish people on the seventeenth of Tamuz? Yes, Shlomo.

Shlomo (a student): I know one thing that happened.

Rabbi Tuvia: Okay, so tell us what you know.

Shlomo: The first Tablets were broken when Moshe Rabbeinu saw the Golden Calf.

Rabbi Tuvia: Correct Shlomo. Does anyone else know the other four bad things that happened on the seventeenth of Tamuz? Yes, Avraham.

Avraham (a student): The walls of Jerusalem were broken during *Bayit Sheini*. Also the *Korban Tamid* stopped.

bad- רע
correct- נכון
Golden Calf- עגל הזהב
lesson- שיעור
Tablets- לוחות הברית
thing- דבר
wall- חומה, קיר
were broken- נשברו
who- מי

The 17th of Tamuz

Rabbi Tuvia: You are correct, Avraham. Thank you. There are two more bad things that happened. Oh, I see two hands raised. Shlomo, you have already answered a question, so David you may answer.

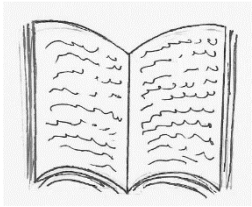
David (a student): The last two bad things were the wicked Apostamus burned a *sefer* Torah that was in the Beit Hamikdash. And an idol was put in the *heichal* in the Beit Hamikdash.

Rabbi Tuvia: Thank you David, you're right. Those are the five bad things that happened to the Jewish people on the 17th of Tamuz. Remember everyone, that this day, like all of the fast days, is a time to do *teshuva*. Okay everyone, let's open up the *Chumash* to...

already- כבר
burn- לשרוף
hand- יד
idol- פסל, צלם
last- אחרון
let's open up- בא נפתח ל...
like- כמו
may- יכול (רשות)
raise- להרים
right- נכון
those- אלו
was put- שמו אותו
wicked- רשע

A. Fill in the chart below. Put a ✓ in the correct box.

Questions	Rabbi Tuvia	Shlomo	Avraham	David
1) Who gave one answer?				
2) Who wanted to speak about the 17 th of Tamuz?				
3) Who gave two answers?				



Fact File About a Famous Rabbi

Read the information about a famous rabbi.

The Kli Yakar

Rabbi Shlomo Ephraim was born in Poland around 1540. He was Rosh Yeshiva in Lemberg. From 1604 he helped the Maharal in Prague and he was the *Rosh Yeshiva* there. After the Maharal died in 1609, Rabbi Shlomo Ephraim became the Rabbi of Prague. He is famous for his book *Olelot Ephraim* and for his *perush* on the Torah called the *Kli Yakar*. He had many students. One of his most famous students was the *Tosfot Yom Tov* who wrote a *perush* on the Mishna. Rabbi Shlomo Ephraim died in 1619.

(Adapted from The Responsa Project, version 25 Plus)

around-
בערך
position-
תפקיד

Fill in the fact file about Rabbi Shlomo Ephraim. You can write in your notebooks.

Fact File

Name: _____

Date of Birth: _____

Country of Birth: _____

Positions: _____

Books He Wrote: _____

A Famous Student: _____

Year He Died: _____

1. Read the *passuk* below from parashat *Maasei*. What do you notice in the *passuk*?

וַיִּכְתֹּב מֹשֶׁה אֶת־מוֹצְאֵיהֶם לְמַסְעֵיהֶם עַל־פִּי ה' וְאֵלֶּה מַסְעֵיהֶם לְמוֹצְאֵיהֶם:
במדבר (לג,ב)

Your Answer:

2. Now read one of the Kli Yakar's *perushim* on the above *passuk*.

The Kli Yakar asks: why does the order of words in the above *passuk* switch? In the beginning of the *passuk* the Torah writes **מוצאיהם** and then **למסעיהם**. But at the end of the *passuk*, it's the opposite, the Torah writes **מסעיהם** and then **מוצאיהם**.

הפך- opposite
סדר- order
להתחלף- switch

5. Explain the Kli Yakar's question to your teacher or friend.

The Kli Yakar asks another question. Why does the Torah write "על-פי ה'" after the first "מוצאיהם למסעיהם", but not after the second "מסעיהם למוצאיהם"?

4. Explain the Kli Yakar's second question to your teacher or friend.

The Kli Yakar has three different answers to his two questions. This *dvar* Torah will give his third answer.

3. How many answers does the Kli Yakar have for his questions?

The Kli Yakar writes that if Bnei Yisrael didn't sin in the desert then Hashem would have taken *Bnei Yisrael* to Eretz Yisrael on one trip. That's why it is written, "מוצאיהם למסעיהם" because they would leave only once. Hashem would take *Bnei Yisrael* straight to Eretz Yisrael immediately on *kanfei nesharim*.

1. Explain how the Kli Yakar explains "מוצאיהם למסעיהם" to your teacher or friend.

desert- מדבר
immediately- מיד
is written- כתוב
once- פעם אחת
part- חלק
second- שני
sin- לחטוא
straight- ישר
wander- לנדוד
would have taken- היה לוקח
would leave- היו יוצאים
לדרך...

But because *Bnei Yisrael* sinned, Hashem made them wander in the desert. So it is written in the second part of the *passuk*, "מסעיהם למוצאיהם" because *Bnei Yisrael* stopped and left different places. Hashem wanted to take *Bnei Yisrael* immediately to Eretz Yisrael and that's why after the first "מוצאיהם למסעיהם" the Torah writes "על-פי ה'". But for the second part, it's not written there.

5. Why is it written "על-פי ה'" only after the first part of the *passuk*?

Your New Words

New Word	Meaning	Your Practice Sentence
261.		
262.		
263.		
264.		
265.		
266.		
267.		
268.		
269.		
270.		
271.		

New Word	Meaning	Your Practice Sentence
272.		
273.		
274.		
275.		
276.		
277.		
278.		
279.		
280.		
281.		
282.		
283.		
284.		
285.		
286.		
287.		
288.		
289.		

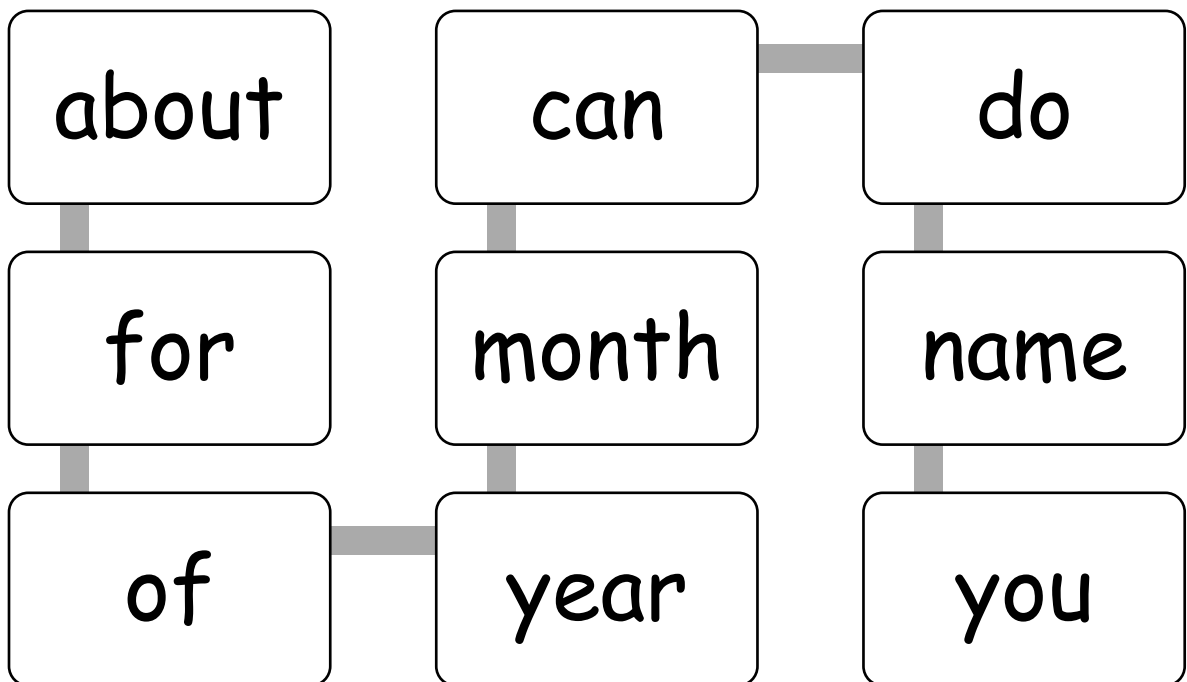
New Word	Meaning	Your Practice Sentence
290.		
291.		
292.		
293.		
294.		
295.		
296.		
297.		
298.		
299.		
300.		

The Adar Word Competition

(* Page numbers are from the Complete Monthly Booklet)

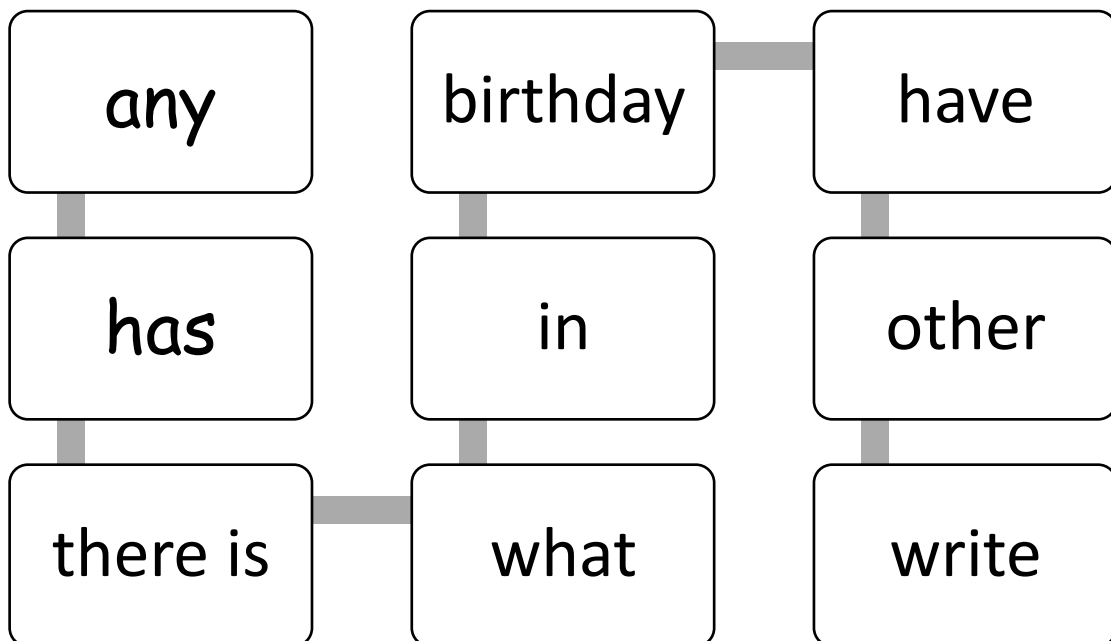
Set #1 (Cheshvan page 2)

English Word	Hebrew Meaning	Your Sentence
<i>about</i>	<i>אודות</i>	<i>I am writing about my school.</i>



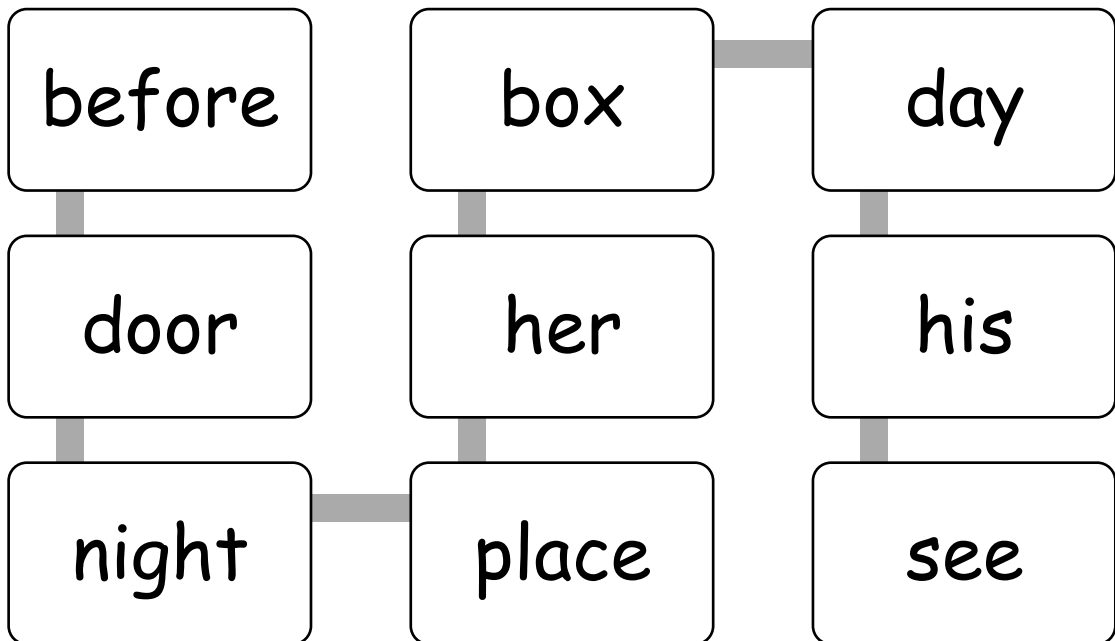
Set #2 (Cheshvan page 2)

English Word	Hebrew Meaning	Your Sentence



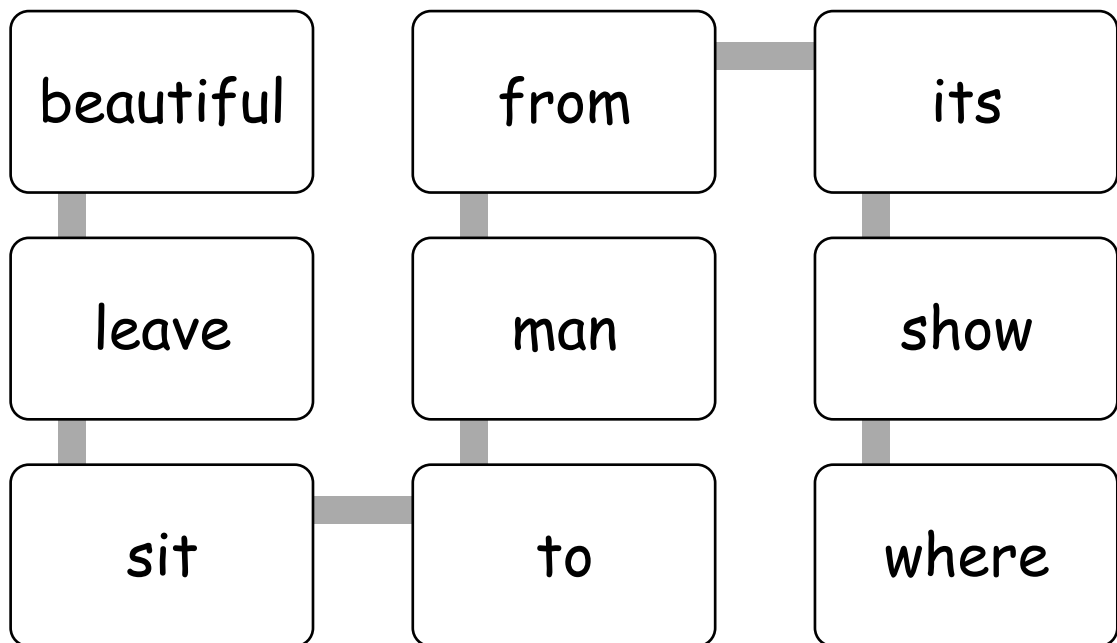
Set #3 (Cheshvan page 3)

English Word	Hebrew Meaning	Your Sentence



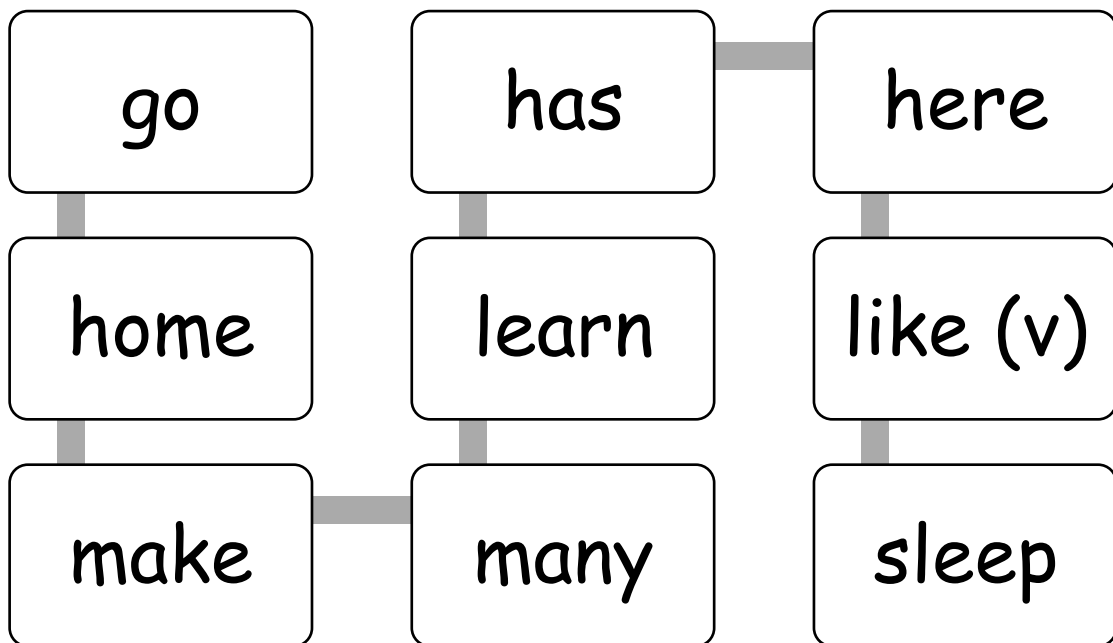
Set #4 (Cheshvan pages 3 and 4)

English Word	Hebrew Meaning	Your Sentence



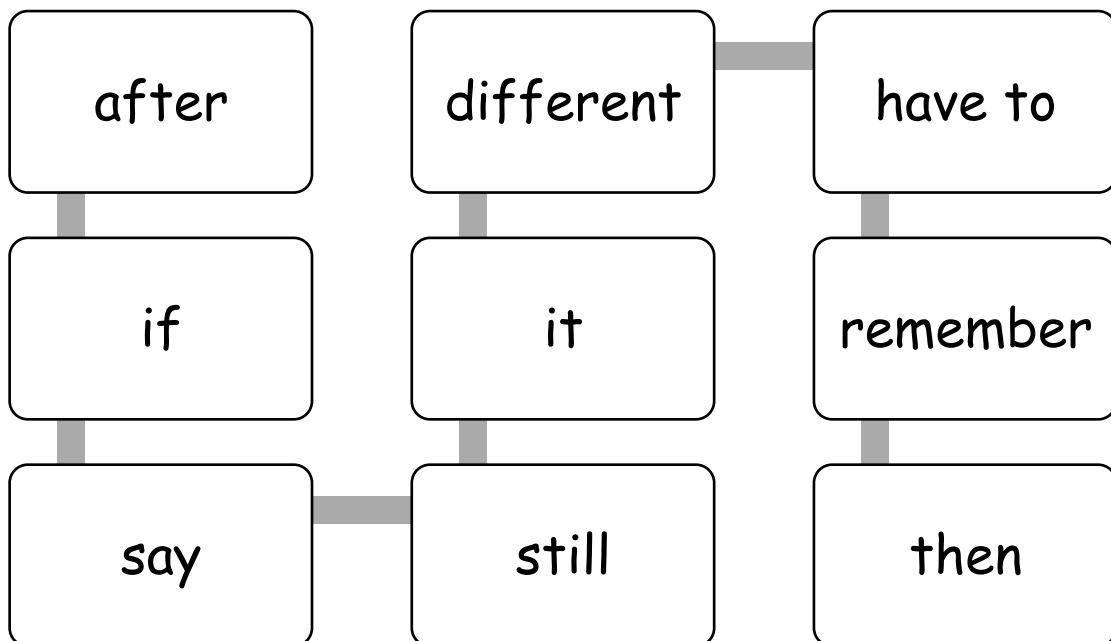
Set#5 (Cheshvan page 4)

English Word	Hebrew Meaning	Your Sentence



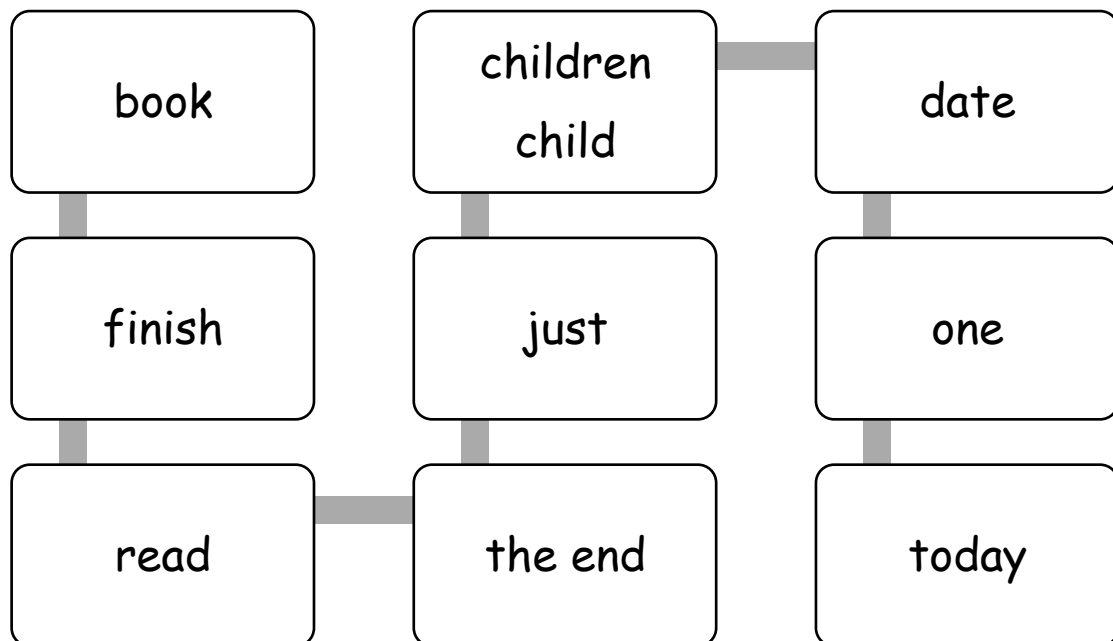
Set#6 (Cheshvan pages 4 and 5)

English Word	Hebrew Meaning	Your Sentence



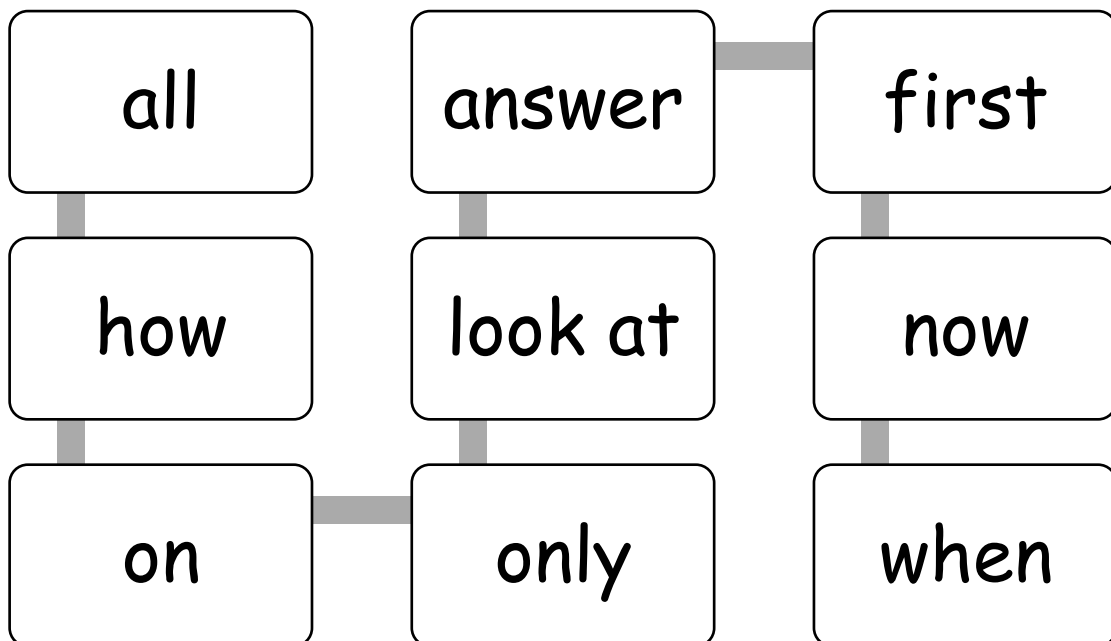
Set #7 (Cheshvan pages 6 and 7)

English Word	Hebrew Meaning	Your Sentence



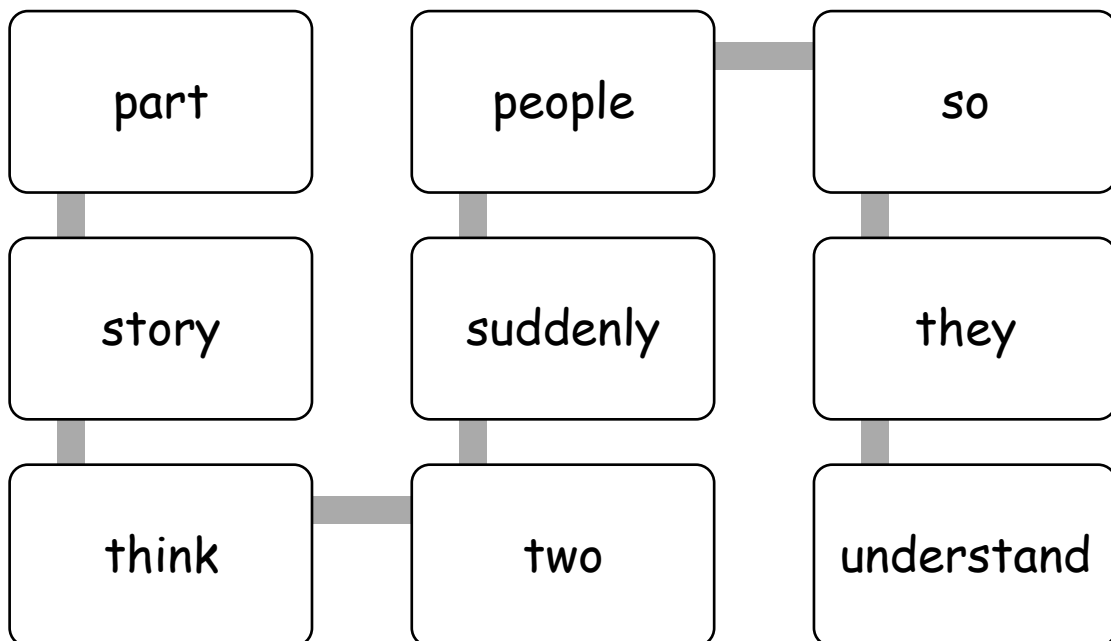
Set #8 (Cheshvan pages 7 and 8)

English Word	Hebrew Meaning	Your Sentence



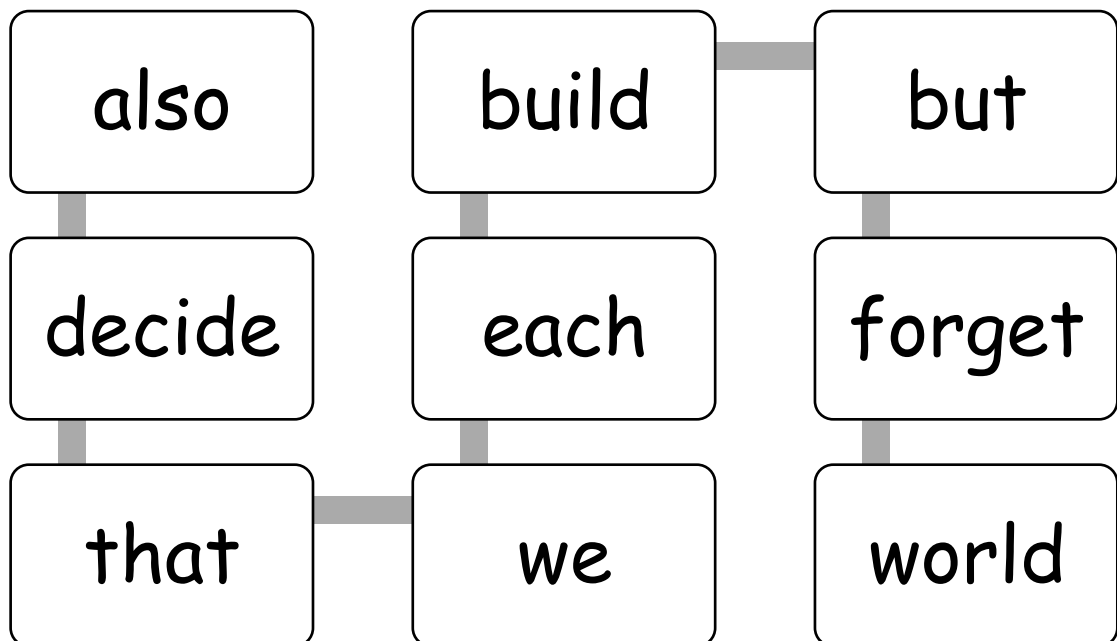
Set #9 (Cheshvan page 8)

English Word	Hebrew Meaning	Your Sentence



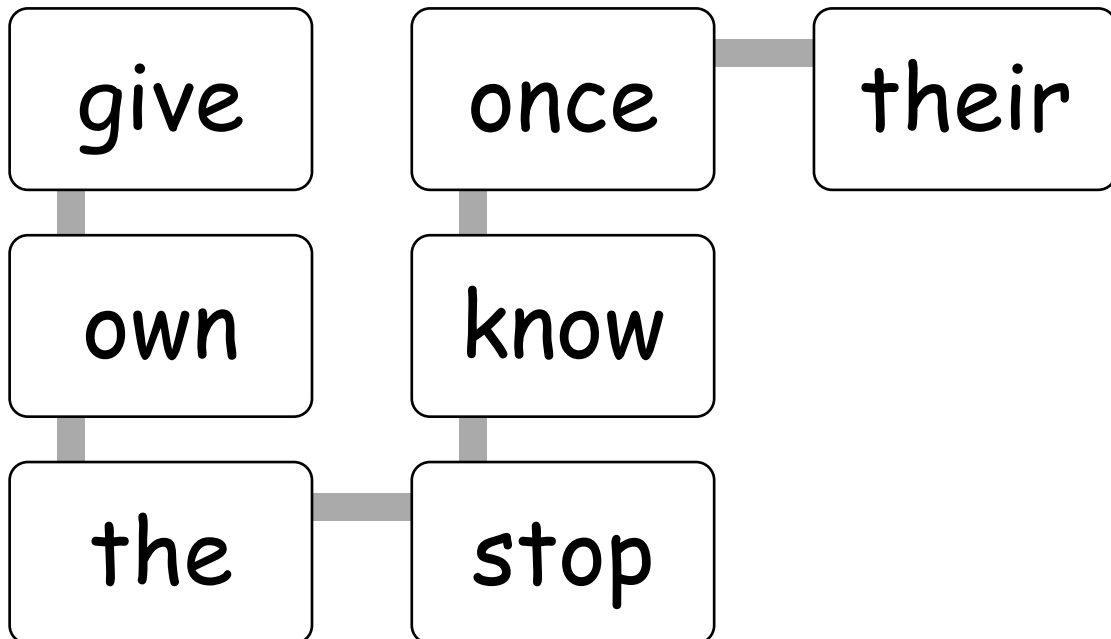
Set #10 (Cheshvan pages 9 and 10)

English Word	Hebrew Meaning	Your Sentence



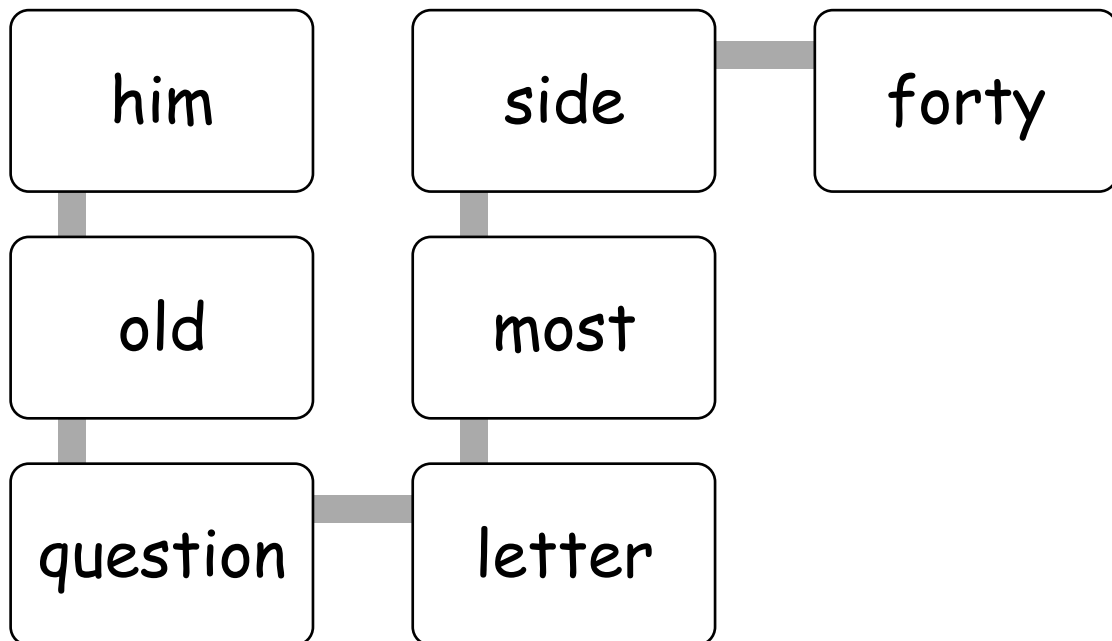
Set #11 (Cheshvan page 10)

English Word	Hebrew Meaning	Your Sentence



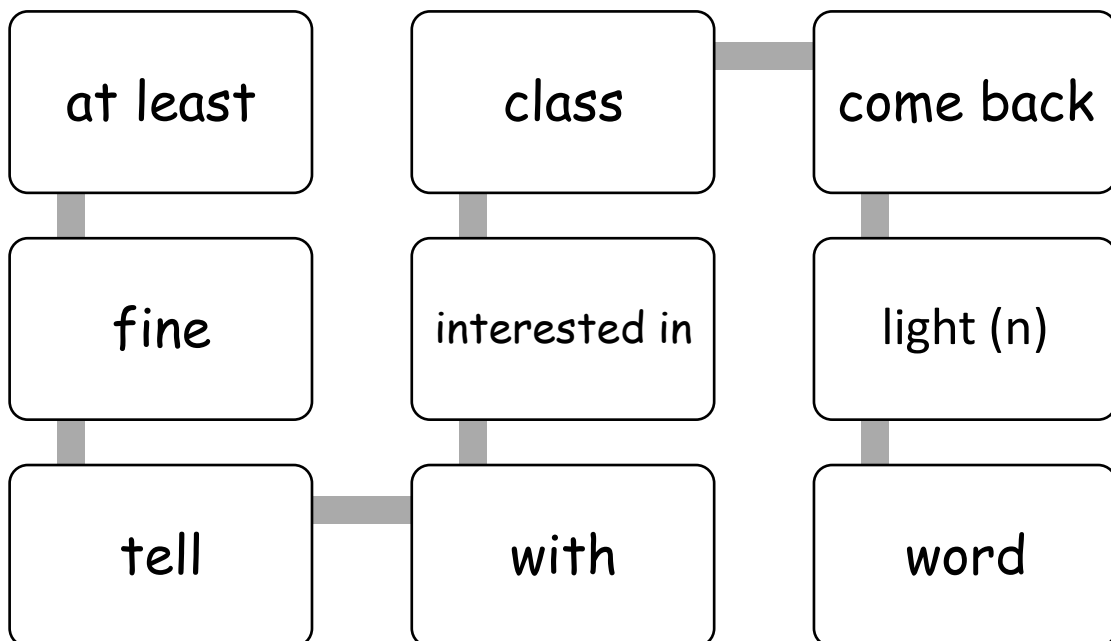
Set #12 (Cheshvan- Find the Words)

English Word	Hebrew Meaning	Your Sentence



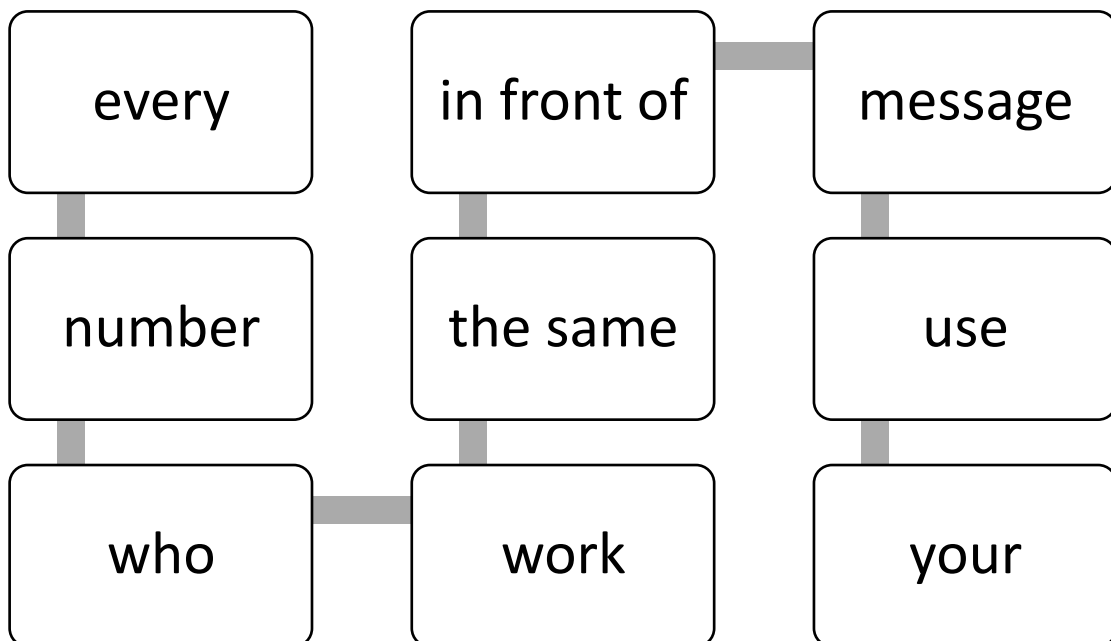
Set #13 (Kislev – Pages 2 to 5)

English Word	Hebrew Meaning	Your Sentence



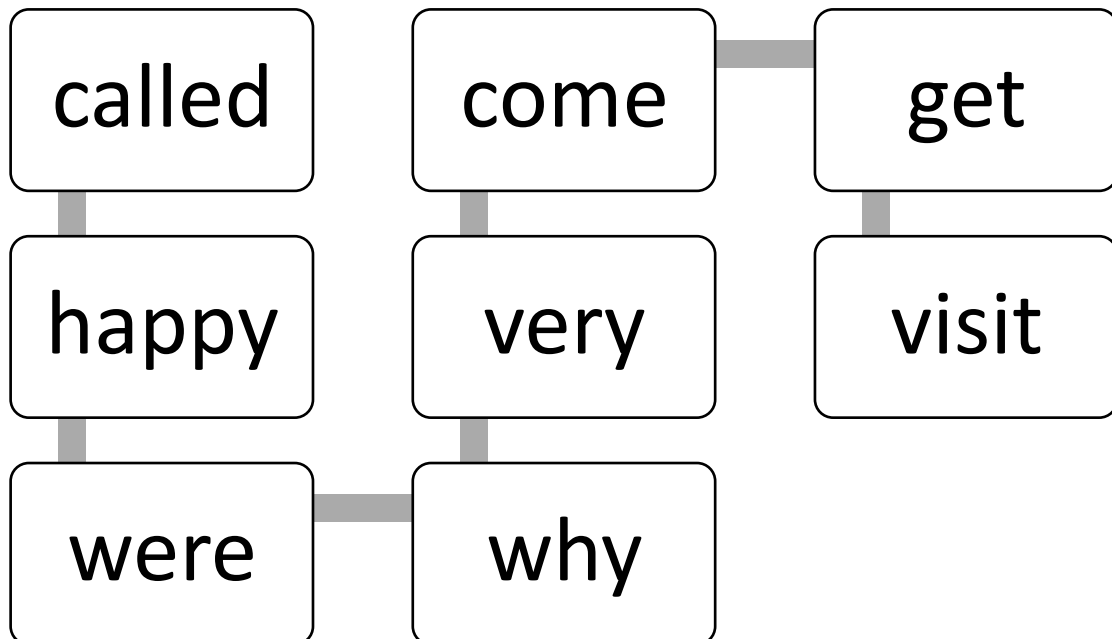
Set #14 (Kislev – Pages 6 to 8)

English Word	Hebrew Meaning	Your Sentence



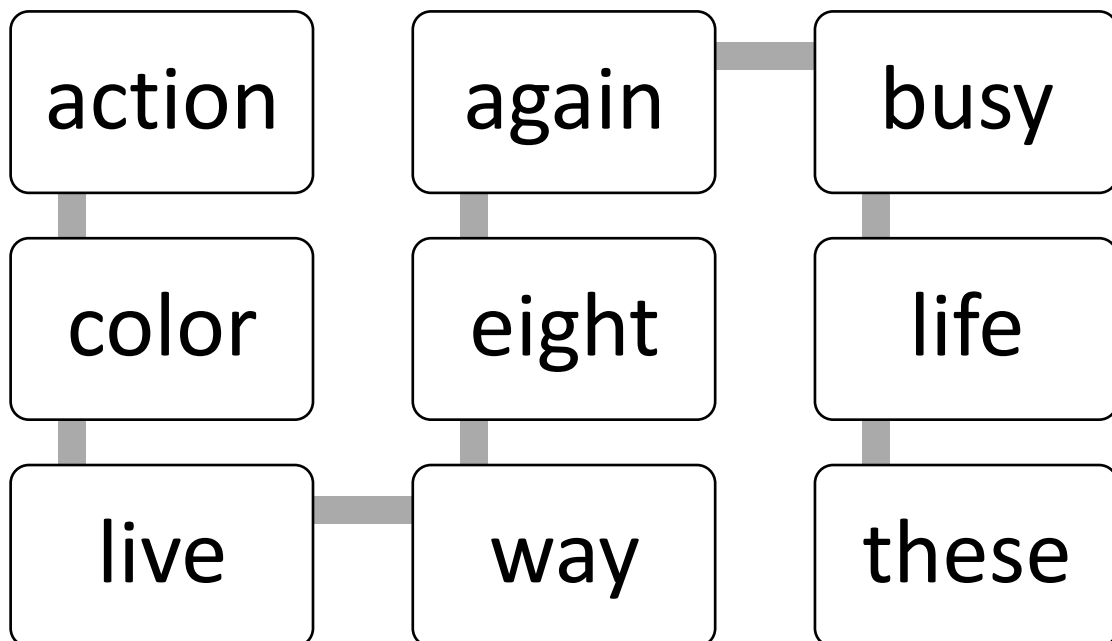
Set #15 (Kislev – Page 9)

English Word	Hebrew Meaning	Your Sentence



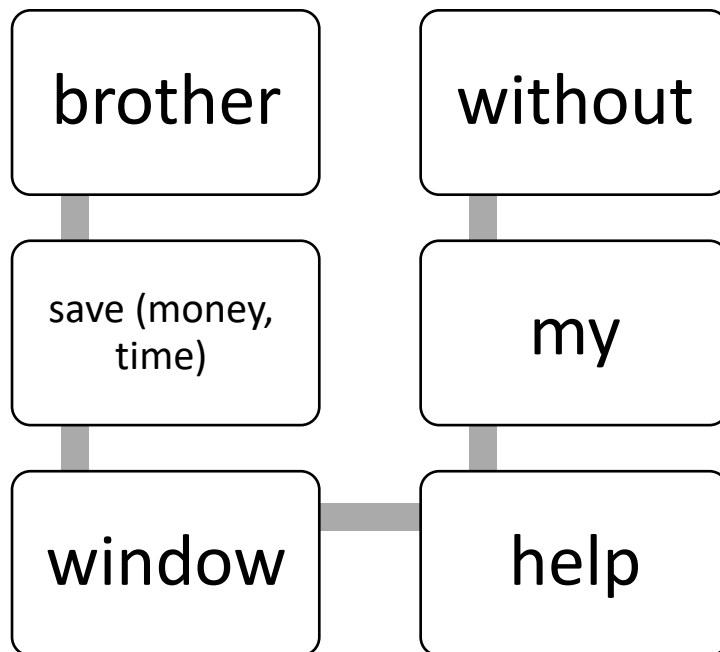
Set #16 (Kislev – Pages 10 to 12)

English Word	Hebrew Meaning	Your Sentence



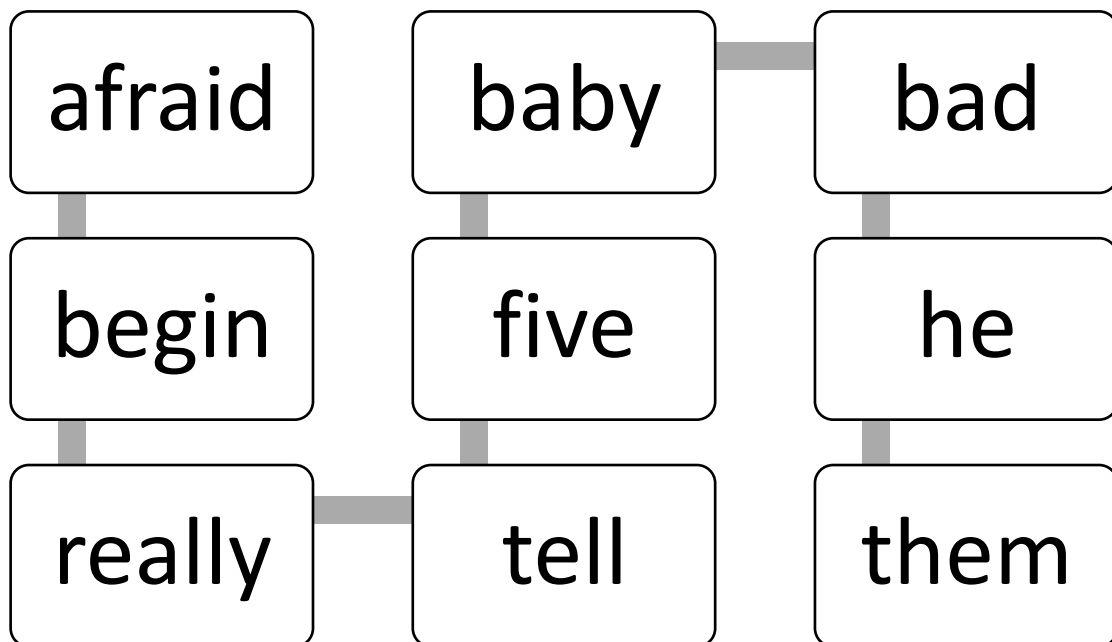
Set #17 (Kislev- Find the Words)

English Word	Hebrew Meaning	Your Sentence



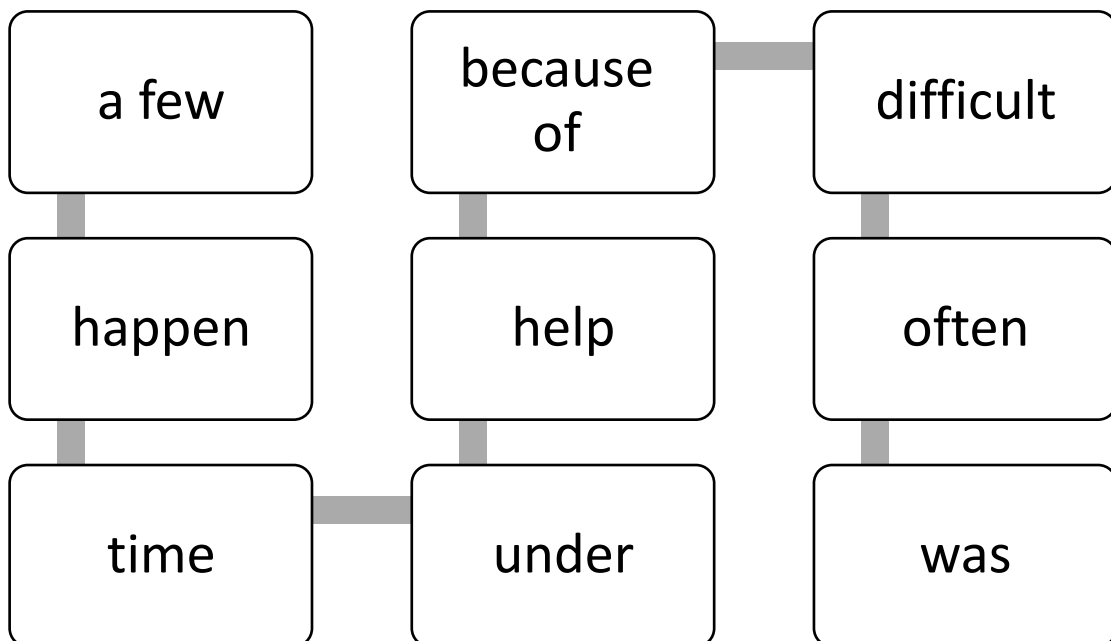
Set #18 (Tevet- Pages 2 to 3)

English Word	Hebrew Meaning	Your Sentence



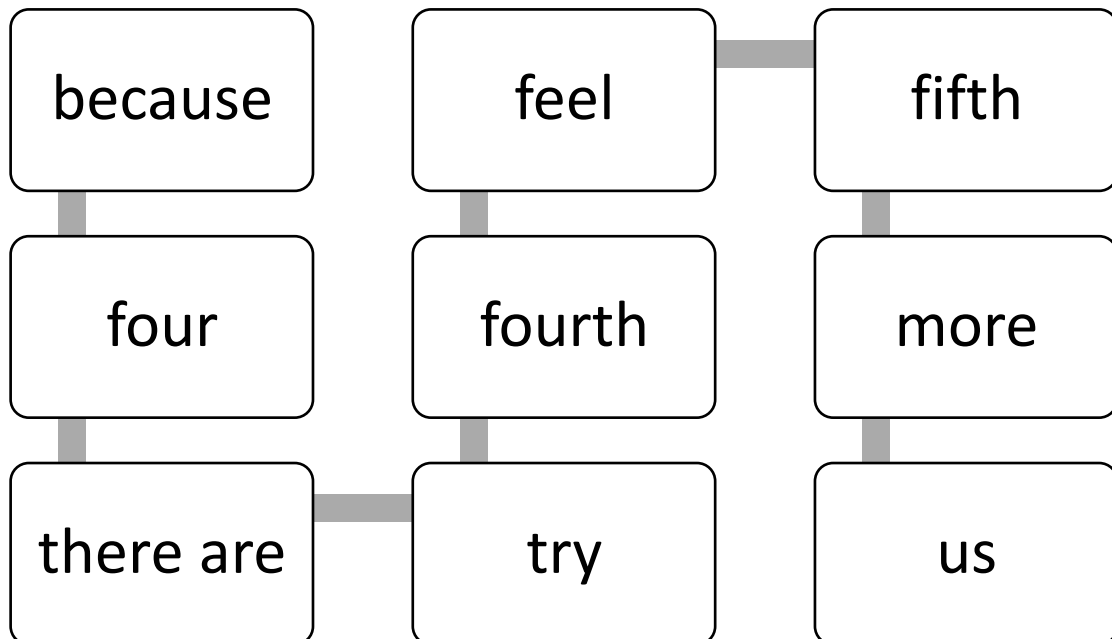
Set #19 (Tevet- Pages 3 to 4)

English Word	Hebrew Meaning	Your Sentence



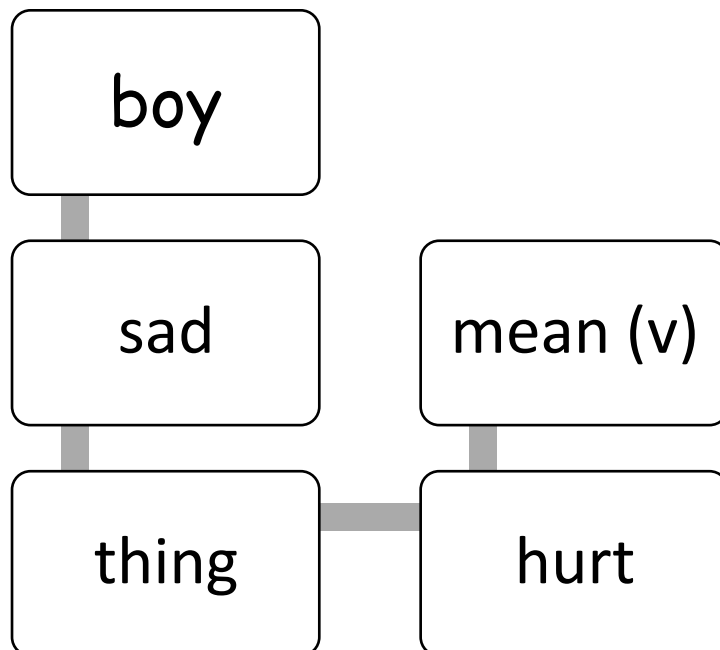
Set #20 (Tevet- Pages 5 to 6)

English Word	Hebrew Meaning	Your Sentence



Set #21 (Tevet- Find the Words)

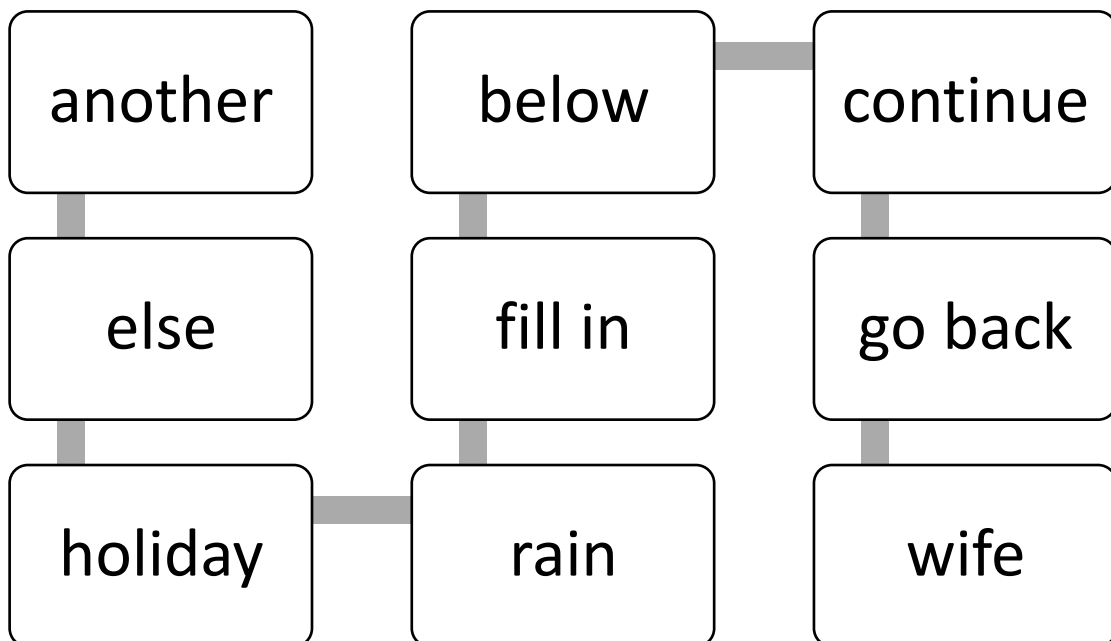
English Word	Hebrew Meaning	Your Sentence



Band II Words

Set #21 (Cheshvan- Pages 2 to 6)

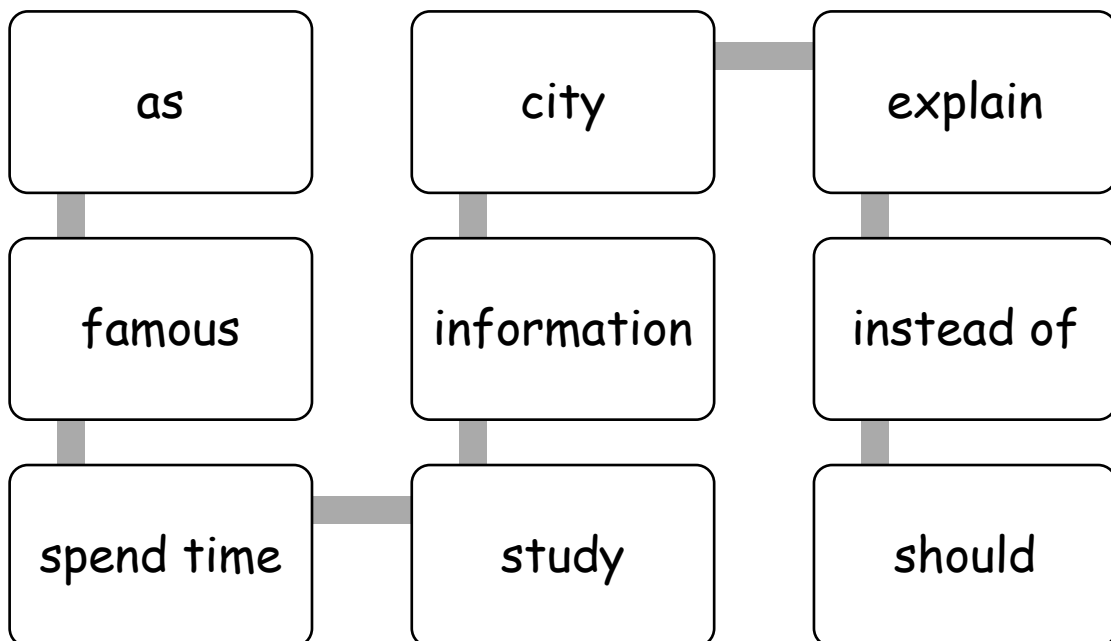
English Word	Hebrew Meaning	Your Sentence



Set #22

(Cheshvan- Pages 6 to 7)

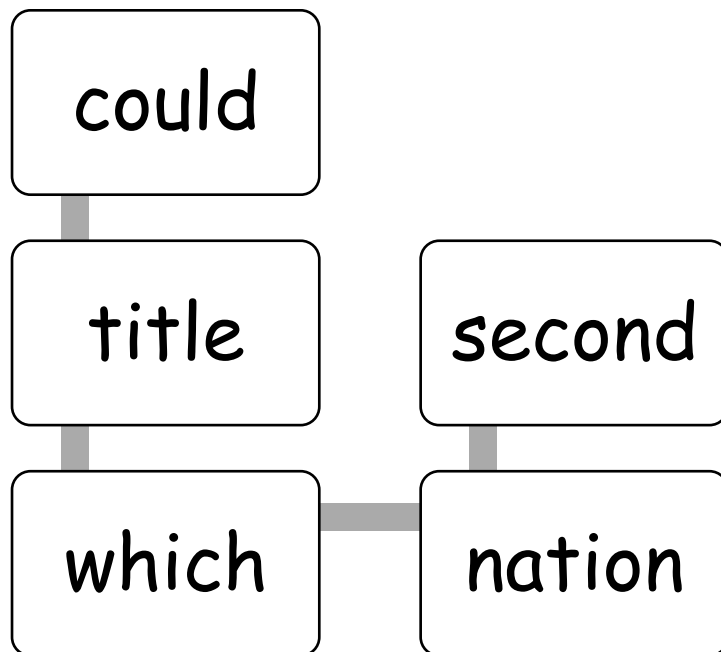
English Word	Hebrew Meaning	Your Sentence



Set #23

(Cheshvan- Pages 8 to 10)

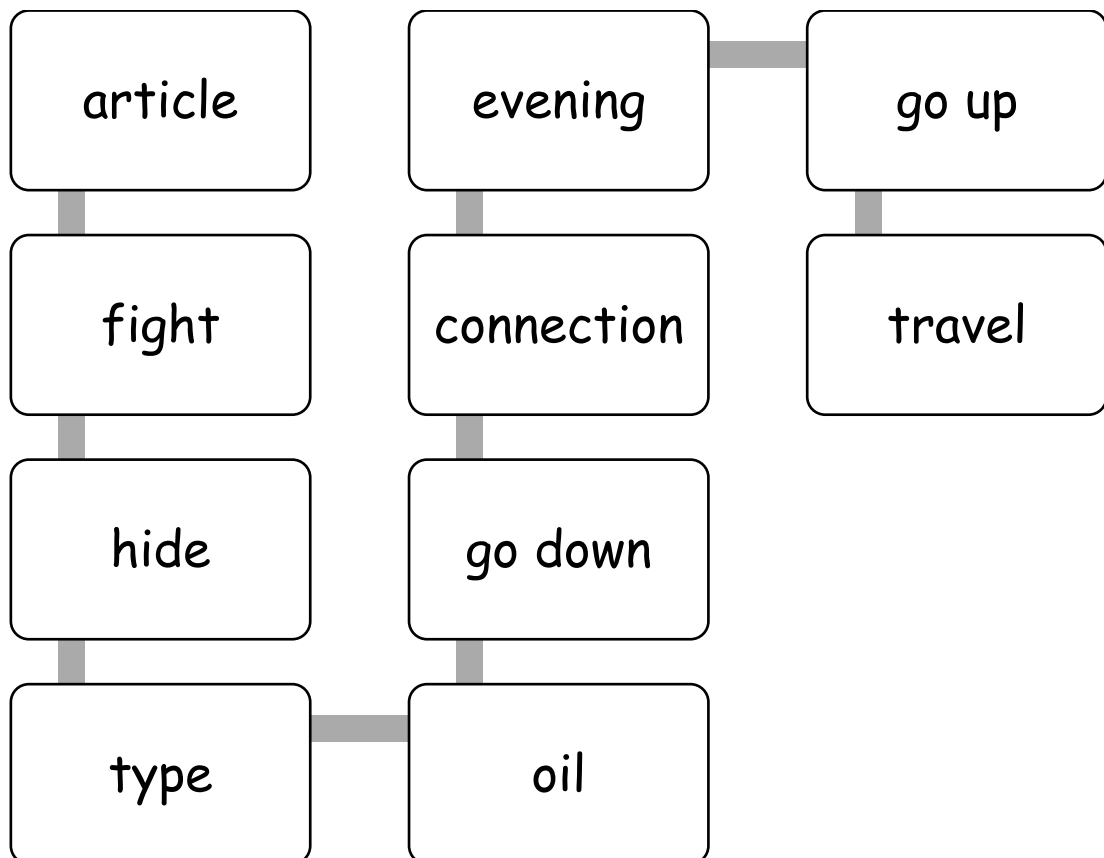
English Word	Hebrew Meaning	Your Sentence



Set #24

(Kislev- Pages 2 to 6)

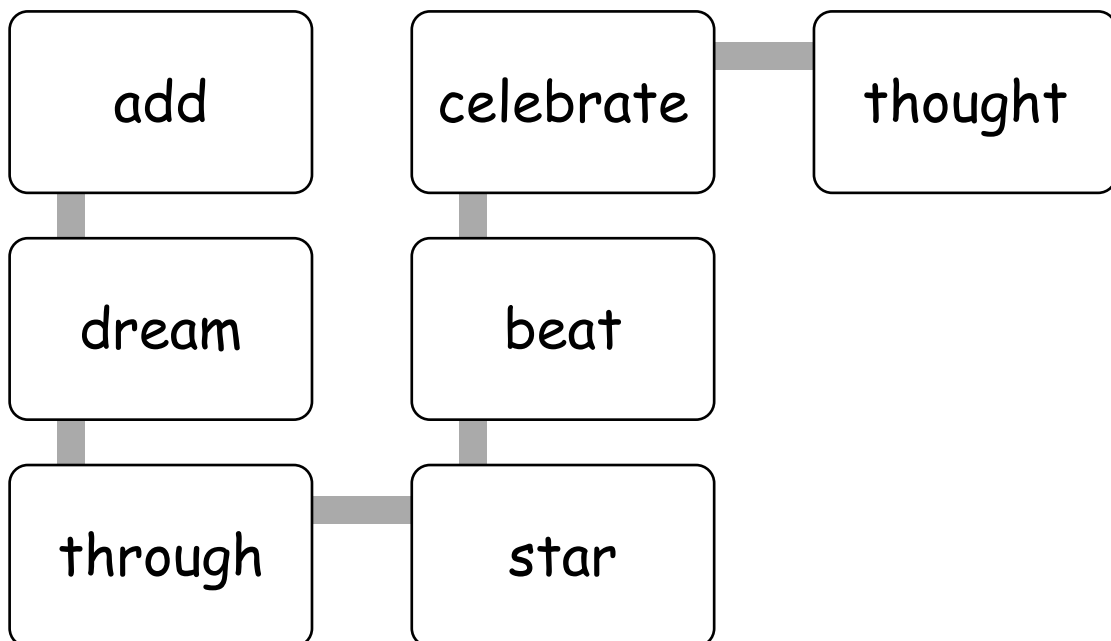
English Word	Hebrew Meaning	Your Sentence



Set #25

(Kislev- Pages 7 to 12)

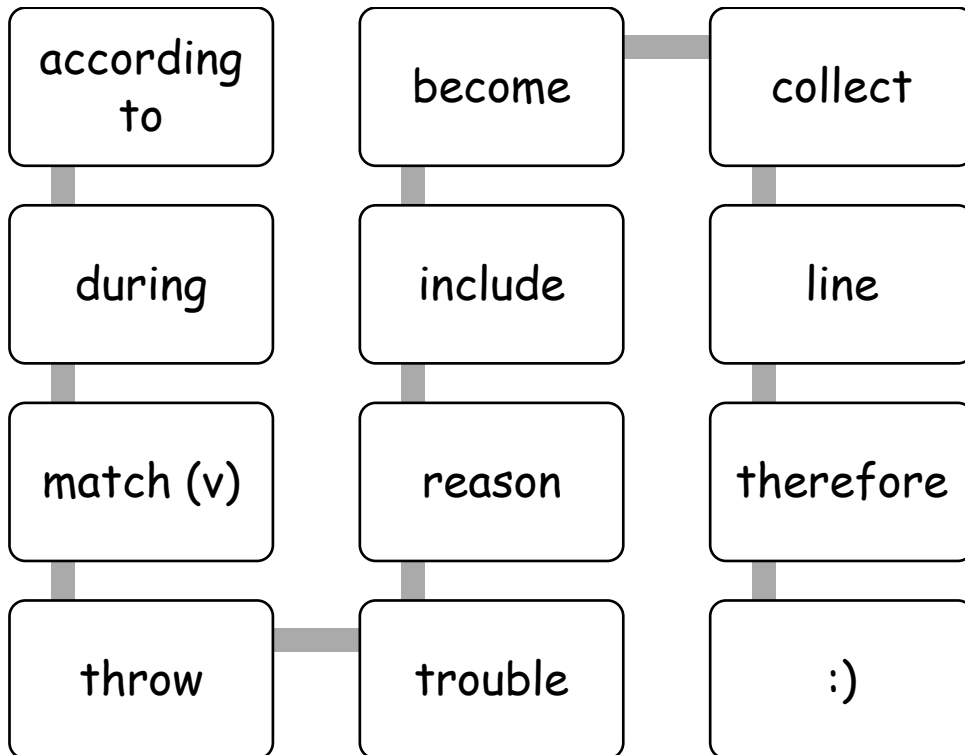
English Word	Hebrew Meaning	Your Sentence



Set #26

(Tevet- All Pages)

English Word	Hebrew Meaning	Your Sentence



My Glossary

* מילים בסוגריים () הן בצורת העבר.

A a		B b	
about	אודות	baby	תינוק
above	מעל	bad	רע
according to	לפי	bag	תיק
action	פעילות	be	להיות
add	להוסיף	beat	להביס
afraid	מפחד	beautiful	יפה
after	אחרי	because	כי
again	שוב	because of	בגלל
all	כל	become	להפוך להיות
also	גם	bedroom	חדר שינה
always	תמיד	before	לפני
animal	חיה	begin (began)	להתחיל
another	אחר	below	למטה
answer	תשובה, לענות	birthday	יום הולדת
any	כל, שום	blessing	ברכה
anyway	בכל אופן	bone	עצם
appear	להופיע	book	ספר
arrive	להגיע	bookcase	ארון ספרים
article	מאמר	was born	נולד
as	כמו, כאשר	both	שניהם
ask	לשאול	bottom	תחתית
at	ב...	bowl	סיר, קערה
at least	לפחות	box	קופסה
author	מחבר	boy	ילד
		bring (brought)	להביא
		brother	אח
		build (built)	לבנות
		bunk bed	מיטת קומתיים
		busy	עסוק
		but	אבל
		by	ליד

C c		D d	
cabinet	ארון מטבח	date	תאריך
called	נקרא	day	יום
camel	גמל	deal with	לעסוק
can	יכול	decide	להחליט
<i>celebrate</i>	לחגוג	desk	שולחן עבודה
center	מרכז	dig	לחפור
chart	טבלה	dining room	פינת אוכל
cheer	להריע	dip	לטבול
chief	ראשי	different	שונה
child	ילד, ילדה	difficult	קשה
children	ילדים	discuss	לשוחח
choose (chose)	לבחור	do (did)	לעשות
circle	להקיף בעיגול	donkey	חמור
<i>city</i>	עיר	door	דלת
class	כיתה, שיעור	<i>doven</i>	להתפלל
close	קרוב	dress up	להתחפש
closer	יותר קרוב	drink (drank)	לשתות
closet	ארון בגדים	during	במשך
clothes	בגדים		
<i>collect</i>	לאסוף		
color	צבע		
come (came)	לבוא		
come back	לחזור		
come out	לצאת		
comment	פירוש, הערה		
competition	תחרות		
complete	להשלים		
condition	תנאי		
<i>connection</i>	קשר		
<i>continue</i>	להמשיך		
copy	להעתיק		
correct	נכון		
correctly	בצורה נכונה		
costume	תחפושת		
couch	ספה		
<i>could</i>	יכל		

E e		F f	
each	כל	fast	לצום
egg	ביצה	fast	מהר
Egypt	מצרים	a few	קצת
eight	שמונה	<i>famous</i>	מפורסם
enemy	אויב	feel (felt)	להרגיש
enough	מספיק	festive	חגיגי
<i>else</i>	אחר	foot (feet)	רגל
erase	למחות\ למחוק	field	שדה
<i>evening</i>	ערב	festive	חגיגי
every	כל	final	סופי
everybody	כולם	fifth	חמישי
everyone	כל אחד	find (found)	למצוא
<i>explain</i>	להסביר	<i>fight (fought)</i>	להלחם
except for	חוץ מ...	<i>fill in</i>	למלא
the end	הסוף	final	סופי
		fine	בסדר
		finish	לגמור
		first	ראשון
		fish	דג
		five	חמש
		follow	לפי
		food	אוכל
		for	בשביל, ל...
		for example	לדוגמה
		forget (forgot)	לשכוח
		forty	ארבעים
		four	ארבע
		fourth	רביעי
		from	מ...
		full	מלא
		funny	מצחיק

G g		H h	
game get (got) get paid give (gave) glass go (went) go back go down go up golden good luck	משחק לקבל, להגיע לקבל תשלום לתת כוס, זכוכית ללכת לחזור לרדת לעלות מזהב בהצלחה	half hand happen happy happier happiness has has to have (had) have to (had to) he head help her hear (heard) here hide hidden him his holiday home homeless hope horse hot how however hurt (v)	חצי יד לקרות שמח יותר שמח שמחה יש לו \ לה חייב יש ל... חייב הוא ראש לעזור שלה לשמוע כאן להחביא נסתר אותו שלו חג בית לקוות חסר בית סוס חם איך אולם לפגוע
I i		J j	
if important in in front of include information inside instead of interested in it its	אם חשוב ב... מול לכלול מידע בתוך במקום מעוניין ב... הוא \ היא \ זה שלו \ שלה	judge just just like	לשפוט רק בדיוק כמו

K k		L l	
kettle king kitchen know (knew) known as	קומקום מלך מטבח לדעת ידוע כ...	land law learn leave (left) left lend (lent) letter life light (n) like <i>line</i> live look look like look at look for a lot of	אדמה חוק ללמוד לעזוב, להשאיר שמאל להלוות אות, מכתב חיים אור לחבב שורה, קו לחיות, לגור נראה להראות להסתכל על לחפש הרבה
M m		N n	
maid make (made) man many master <i>match</i> (v) me measure meal (I) mean meat message milk miracle money month more most move to mule must my	משרתת להכין, לעשות, לגרום איש הרבה אדון להתאם אותי למדוד ארוחה להתכוון בשר הודעה, מסר חלב נס כסף חודש יותר, עוד הכי לעבור ל... חמור חייב שלי	name natural near need never next nice night now number <i>nation</i>	שם טבעי ליד צריך מעולם לא הבא נחמד לילה עכשיו מספר עם, אומה

O o		P p	
of often old olive on on time on top of one of once one only order other our oven own (my own, your own ...) oil	של לעתים קרובות זקן, ישן זית על בזמן מעל אחד מ... פעם, פעם אחת אחד רק סדר אחר שלנו תנור שלי שמן	page part participate pay (paid) people person picture place placed plate play play a joke on poor praise present pure	עמוד חלק להשתתף לשלם אנשים בנאדם תמונה למקום, מקום ממוקם קערה לשחק לעשות שחוק מ... עני לשבח, שבח מתנה טהור
Q q		R r	
question	שאלה	rain reach read (read) ready really refrigerator remind reason remember rent repeat represent review rich right right before road roasted rock	גשם להגיע לקרוא מוכן באמת מקרר להזכיר סיבה לזכור לשכור לחזור על... לייצג לחזור על עשיר ימין מיד לפני כביש צלוי אבן

S s			
sad	עצוב		
salt	מלח		
save (money, time)	לחסוך		
say (said)	לומר		
seat	כיסא		
<i>second</i>	שני		
see (saw)	לראות		
sell (sold)	למכור		
sentence	משפט		
set up	לסדר		
<i>should</i>	כדאי ש...		
show	להראות		
shul	בית כנסת		
side	צד		
simple	תם		
sink	כיור		
sit	לשבת		
sleep (slept)	לישון		
small	קטן		
snake	נחש		
so	אז		
son	בן		
special	מיוחד		
<i>spend time (spent)</i>	לבלות		
<i>split</i>	לבקוע		
stage	שלב, במה		
<i>star</i>	כוכב		
start	להתחיל		
stick	מקל		
still	עדיין		
story	סיפור		
strong	חזק		
<i>study</i>	ללמוד		
suddenly	פתאום		
suggestion	הצעה		
sun	שמש		
surprised	מופתע		
the same	אותו דבר		

T †			
table	שולחן	try	לנסות
Table of Commandments	לוח הברית	turn into	להפוך ל...
tablecloth	מפת שולחן	two	שתיים
take (took)	לקחת	<i>type (n,v)</i>	סוג, להקליד
take out	להוציא		
teach (taught)	ללמד		
teacher	מורה		
tell (told)	לספר		
test	מבחן		
text	טקסט		
that	ש...		
the	ה...		
their	שלהם		
them	אותם		
than	מ...		
then	אז		
there	שם		
there is	יש		
there is no	אין		
there are	יש		
therefore	לכן		
these	אלו		
they	הם		
thing	דבר		
think (thought)	לחשוב		
third	שלישי		
this	זה		
those	אלו		
thought	מחשבה, חשב		
through	דרך...		
throw (threw)	לזרוק		
throw off	לזרוק מ...		
time	זמן		
thirteenth	השלושה עשר		
tip	עצה		
title	כותרת		
to	ל...		
too	גם		
today	היום		
top	עליון		
town	עיר		
translate	לתרגם		
together	ביחד		
travel	לנסוע		
tree	עץ		
trouble	צרות		

U u		V v	
uncle under underline understand us usually use (v) used for	דוד מתחת למתוח קו מתחת להבין אותנו בדרך כלל להשתמש שומשו כ...	very vinegar visit volunteer	מאד חומץ לבקר להתנדב
W w		X x	
wait walk want was watch water way we wear (wore) were what when where <i>which</i> who why wicked <i>wife</i> window wise with without word work worker world write (wrote) written	לחכות ללכת ברגל לרצות היה לצפות מים דרך אנחנו ללבוש היו מה, איזה מתי, כאשר איפה איזה מי, ש... למה רשע אישה חלון חכם עם בלי מילה עבודה, לעבוד פועל עולם לכתוב כתוב		
Y y		Z z	
year years old you your yourself	שנה בן אתה, אתם שלך, שלכם עצמך	zeide	סבא (בידיש)