

Note: This exam has special instructions.
Answer the questions according to
these instructions.

שים לב: בבחינה זו יש הנחיות מיוחדות.
יש לענות על השאלות על פי הנחיות אלה.

Oral Torah

Home, Education and Family
— Exam for *Olim*

תורה שבעל פה

בית, חינוך ומשפחה — שאלון לעולים חדשים

Instructions for examinees

א. Duration of exam: One and a half hours

ב. Exam structure and breakdown of points:

This exam has three parts.

Part One — $(4 \times 16) = 64$ points

Part Two

or :

Part Three

— $(3 \times 12) = 36$ points

Total — 100 points

ג. Material that may be used during the exam:

Hebrew-other language / other language-

Hebrew dictionary

ד. Special instructions: none

Write in the answer booklet only. Write "טיוטה" at top of each draft page. If you use draft paper outside the answer booklet, your exam may be disqualified.

א. משך הבחינה: שעה וחצי.

ב. מבנה השאלון ומפתח ההערכה:

בשאלון זה שלושה פרקים.

פרק ראשון — $(16 \times 4) = 64$ נקודות

פרק שני
או: — $(12 \times 3) = 36$ נקודות
פרק שלישי

סך הכול — 100 נקודות

ג. חומר עזר מותר בשימוש:

מילון עברי-לועזי / לועזי-עברי.

ד. הוראות מיוחדות: אין.

כתוב במחברת הבחינה בלבד. רשום "טיוטה" בראש כל עמוד המשמש טיוטה.
כתיבת טיוטה בדפים שאינם במחברת הבחינה עלולה לגרום לפסילת הבחינה.

Good Luck!

בהצלחה!

Questions

Part One (64 points)

Answer four of the questions 1-5 (each question – 16 points).

1. The Relationship between Husband and Wife; To "Be Fruitful and Multiply"

[מהות הקשר שבין איש לאישה ופרייה ורבייה]

- א. (1) According to Rav Yosef Dov Soloveitchik, what names/terms [כינויים] are used for Adam and Hava in the first account of Creation in the book of Bereishit, and what purpose of marriage do these names/terms suggest?
- (2) According to Rav Yosef Dov Soloveitchik, what names/terms [כינויים] are used for Adam and Hava in the second account of Creation in the book of Bereishit, and what purpose of marriage do these names/terms suggest?

(10 points)

- ב. (1) According to the Gemara, a person who does not try to have children [עוסק בפרייה ורבייה] can be compared to one who has committed a very grave sin. What sin is this?
- (2) The Sefer Hahinuch states that whoever refrains from performing the commandment to 'be fruitful and multiply' is punished severely. Why is he punished so severely, according to the Sefer Hahinuch?

(6 points)

2. Finding a Mate; Married Life [מציאת בן זוג וזוגיות]

- א. (1) "אמר רבן שמעון בן גמליאל: לא היו ימים טובים לישראל..." (מסכת תענית, פרק ד', משנה ח')
[Rabban Shimon ben Gamliel said: "There were never such good days in Israel..."]
(Ta'anit, Chapter 4, Mishna 8).
The Mishna then names two "good days". Name these two good days, and write what the girls of Yerushalayim would do in the vineyards on those days.
- (2) List two features that the clothes worn by the girls in the vineyards on those days had in common. Give the reason that the Mishna mentions for one of these common features.

(10 points)

- ב. Rav Eliyahu Dessler used to say the following to couples at their wedding celebration:
"דעו אשר ברגע שתתחילו לדרוש דרישות זה מזה הנה כבר אושרכם מכם והלאה" (מכתב מאלהיו)
["Remember, as soon as you start making demands of each other, you are no longer happily married"]. (Michtav Me'Eliyahu)

Explain Rav Dessler's words, and write what positive action is required of the partners.

(6 points)

3. Human Inclinations and Creation [יצר ויצירה]

- א. The prohibition of *yihud* [ייחוד] forbids a man and woman who are not married to each other from being alone together where there are no other people present and they cannot be seen by others.

In the following three cases the prohibition of *yihud* does not apply:

1. "פתח פתוח"; 2. "בעלה בעיר"; 3. "שומר".

(1) Explain each of these three cases.

(2) Give the reason why the prohibition of *yihud* does not apply in each of these three cases.

(10 points)

- ב. List two reasons why mixed dancing is forbidden. (6 points)

4. Kiddushin and Nissuin [קידושין ונישואין]

- א. (1) *Shidduchin* [שידוכין] is the stage before *kiddushin* and *nissuin*.

What is the importance of *shidduchin*?

(2) In times gone by, the *kiddushin* period lasted about a year.

What was the purpose of this *kiddushin* period?

(7 points)

- ב. The *huppah* [חופה] ceremony begins with the blessing for *erusin*:

"...אשר קידשנו במצוותי וציוונו על העריות, ואסר לנו את הארוסות,

והתיר לנו את הנשואות לנו על ידי חופה וקידושין..."

The *erusin* blessing consists of three parts. Explain each part in your own words.

(9 points)

5. Divorce and Aginut [גירושין ועגינות]

- א. Explain the term "גט מעושה". (3 points)

- ב. (1) Explain the term "הרחקות דרבנו תם" [lit. Rabbeinu Tam's distancing].

(2) List three sanctions that can be imposed by Israeli law on a husband who refuses to grant his wife a *get* [bill of divorce].

(7 points)

- ג. (1) Explain what a woman defined as an *agunah* [עגונה] is.

(2) Give one example of a halachic leniency that is meant to release a woman from her status as an *agunah*.

(6 points)

**Answer questions in either Part Two or Part Three,
according to the material you studied.**

Part Two (36 points)

If you studied **Chapters 1-11 of the booklet**, answer three of the questions 6-10 (each question – 12 points).

6. Building the Home [בניית הבית]

- א. "דריש רבי עקיבא: איש ואישה, זכו – שכינה ביניהן, לא זכו – אש אוכלתן" (תלמוד בבלי, סוטה, יז, ע"א)
[Rabbi Akiva expounded: If a man and woman are deserving, the Shechinah dwells in their midst; if they are not deserving, fire devours them.] (Talmud Bavli, Sota, 17a)
(1) "שכינה ביניהן" – where does the name of G-d appear in the names of איש and אישה?
(2) Explain both parts of Rabbi Akiva's statement.
(7 points)
- ב. (1) A husband or wife might behave violently toward their spouse.
List two types of such violent behavior, other than physical violence.
(2) Give an example of each of the types of violence you listed.
(5 points)

7. Onah [מצוות עונה]

- א. The commandment of *onah* is mentioned in the Torah with reference to a Hebrew maidservant [אמה עברייא].
(1) What is the commandment of *onah*?
(2) Explain how the obligation of *onah* between man and wife is derived from the case of the Hebrew maidservant.
(6 points)
- ב. What is the difference between the male-female relationship among animals and the male-female relationship among humans? (3 points)
- ג. Outward expressions of affection and intimacy between husband and wife should be kept private and not be seen in public. Explain why. (3 points)

8. Tumah and Taharah [טומאה וטהרה]

- א. There are times when a couple is forbidden to have marital relations [חיי אישות].
(1) Give an example of an additional separation [הרחקה] practiced at such times.
(2) How do these times add to the relationship between the husband and wife?
(7 points)
- ב. What might happen if a couple decides to make their own halachic decisions about marital relations rather than consult a rav? (5 points)

9. Hair Covering - [כיסוי ראש]

- א. (1) What is "דת משה", and what hair covering is required according to "דת משה"?
(2) What is "דת יהודית", and what hair covering is required according to "דת יהודית"?
(8 points)
- ב. The Halachah requires a married woman to cover all of her hair. Rav Moshe Feinstein ruled slightly more leniently. What is his leniency [הקלה]?
(4 points)

10. Short Questions

Answer two of the items א to ג in brief (each item – 6 points).

- א. List the two conditions necessary for reciting *sheva brachot* [שבע ברכות] during the seven days of celebration after the wedding.
- ב. What are "שבעה נקיים" ["seven clean days"], and what must a woman do during these days?
- ג. What is a "היתר מאה רבנים" ["permission of 100 rabbis"], and in what case is this permission used?

Answer questions in either Part Two or Part Three, according to the material you studied.

Part Three (36 points)

If you studied **Chapters 1-6, 10-14 of the booklet**, answer three of the questions 11-15 (each question – 12 points).

11. Obligations between Husband and Wife [מחויבויות בין איש לאשתו]

- א. What are the two fundamental principles that regulate the right of a woman to receive financial support [מזונות - *mezonot*] from her husband? (6 points)
- ב. (1) What is the basic sum that a husband undertakes to pay his wife in the *ketubah* if the marriage breaks down?
(2) Why is this the prescribed sum?
(6 points)

12. Building the Home [בניית הבית]

- א. "דריש רבי עקיבא: איש ואישה, זכו – שכינה ביניהן, לא זכו – אש אוכלתן" (תלמוד בבלי, סוטה, יז, ע"א)
[Rabbi Akiva expounded: If a man and woman are deserving, the Shechinah dwells in their midst; if they are not deserving, fire devours them.] (Talmud Bavli, Sota, 17a)
(1) "שכינה ביניהן" – where does the name of G-d appear in the names of איש and אישה?
(2) Explain both parts of Rabbi Akiva's statement.
(7 points)
- ב. (1) A husband or wife might behave violently toward their spouse.
List two types of such violent behavior, other than physical violence.
(2) Give an example of each of the types of violence you listed.
(5 points)

13. Intimacy between a Man and Woman [קרבה בין האיש לאישה]

- א. The commandment of *onah* is mentioned in the Torah with reference to a Hebrew maidservant [אמה עבריה].
(1) What is the commandment of *onah*?
(2) Explain how the obligation of *onah* between man and wife is derived from the case of the Hebrew maidservant.
(6 points)
- ב. What is the difference between the male-female relationship among animals and the male-female relationship among humans? (3 points)
- ג. Outward expressions of affection and intimacy between husband and wife should be kept private and not be seen in public. Explain why. (3 points)

14. "A Fence of Lilies" – Intimacy and Distance in Married Life

[סוגה בשושנים – קרבה וריחוק בחיי הזוגיות]

- א. There are times when a couple is forbidden to have marital relations [חיי אישות].
(1) Give an example of an additional separation [הרחקה] practiced at such times.
(2) How do these times add to the relationship between the husband and wife?
(7 points)
- ב. What might happen if a couple decides to make their own halachic decisions about marital relations rather than consult a rav? (5 points)

15. Short Questions

Answer two of the items א to ג in brief (each item – 6 points).

- א. List the two conditions necessary for reciting *sheva brachot* [שבע ברכות] during the seven days of celebration after the wedding.
- ב. What is a "היתר מאה רבנים" ["permission of 100 rabbis"], and in what case is this permission used?
- ג. What is a "הפסק טהרה" [*hefsek taharah*], and what are "שבעה נקיים" ["seven clean days"]?

Good Luck!

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בהצלחה!

זכות היוצרים שמורה למדינת ישראל
אין להעתיק או לפרסם אלא ברשות משרד החינוך