

Oral Torah

Laws and Basics of Oral Torah — Exam for *Olim*

Instructions for examinees

- א. Duration of exam: One and a half hours
ב. Exam structure and breakdown of points:

This exam has two parts.

Part One	– (4×16)	– 64 points
Part Two	– (3×12)	– <u>36 points</u>
Total	–	100 points

- ג. Material that may be used during the exam:
A Hebrew-other language / other language-Hebrew dictionary
ד. Special instructions: None

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

Good Luck!

תורה שבעל פה

דינים ויסודות תורה שבעל פה — שאלון לעולים חדשים

הוראות לנבחן

- א. משך הבחינה: שעה וחצי.
ב. מבנה השאלון ומפתח ההערכה:

בשאלון זה שני פרקים.

פרק ראשון	– (16×4)	– 64 נקודות
פרק שני	– (12×3)	– <u>36 נקודות</u>
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.

בהצלחה!

Questions

Part One (64 points)

Answer four of the questions 1-6 (each question – 16 points).

1. Prayer [תפילה]

- א. A person should try to pray with a quorum [בציבור]. One reason for this is because some sections of the prayers may only be recited with a quorum.
(1) Name two sections of the prayers that may only be recited with a quorum.
(2) Give one additional reason for making an effort to pray with a quorum.
(8 points)
- ב. Why should even a person who prays alone [ביחידות] make an effort to pray in a Beit Knesset?
(3 points)
- ג. How should one show respect toward holy books [ספרי קודש]? Give two examples. (5 points)

2. Shabbat [שבת]

- א. (1) Give two reasons for lighting Shabbat candles.
(2) The obligation to light Shabbat candles applies to all members of the household, but the Sages ruled that the woman should light them. Why?
(9 points)
- ב. (1) What is the purpose of Havdala?
(2) The initials of the Havdala blessings in Hebrew are יבנ"ה.
What do the initials יבנ"ה stand for?
(7 points)

3. Festivals – Rosh Hodesh and Rosh Hashana [מועדים – ראש חודש וראש השנה]

- א. (1) What is a "חודש מלא" ["complete month"] and what is a "חודש חסר" ["incomplete month"]?
(2) In the Hebrew calendar, not all the months are the same length, and a "complete month" is usually followed by an "incomplete month". Explain why.
(7 points)
- ב. (1) The prayers for Rosh Hodesh include "חצי הלל" ["half Hallel"].
Why is "half Hallel" given this name?
(2) What else is added to the prayers recited on Rosh Hodesh apart from "half Hallel"?
(5 points)
- ג. What are the three types of shofar blasts sounded on Rosh Hashana? (4 points)

4. Festivals – Pesach [מועדים – פסח]

- א. Why is Seder night [ליל הסדר] given this name? (3 points)
- ב. (1) The Seder plate should include three *matzot*, *karpas* [כרפס], *zeroa* [זרוע], and certain other food items.
List two of the other food items that should be on the Seder plate.
(2) What does each of these two foods items commemorate?
(7 points)
- ג. (1) Why do store owners have to display a "sale of *hametz*" certificate [תעודת "מכירת חמץ"]?
(2) After Pesach, Reuven wanted to buy tomatoes at the local fruit and vegetable store, but he discovered that the store did not have a "sale of *hametz*" certificate.
Is he permitted to buy tomatoes at this store? Explain your answer.
(6 points)

5. Laws of Kashrut [הלכות כשרות]

- א. (1) List two differences between "standard" *kashrut* [כשרות רגילה] certificate and "higher-grade" *kashrut* [כשרות מהדרין] certificate.
(2) Large supermarkets display a *kashrut* certificate in the fruit and vegetable department and the meat department, but not in the drinks department or canned goods department. What is the reason for this?
(8 points)
- ב. (1) Why must we wait between eating meaty food and dairy food? Give two reasons.
(2) A person who wants to eat meaty food immediately after eating dairy food must perform several actions.
List two of these actions.
(8 points)

6. Interpersonal Conduct [בין אדם לחברו]

- א. (1) Explain the concept of "מצוות שבין אדם לחברו" [commandments concerning interpersonal conduct].
(2) What do we learn from the verse "ואהבת לרעך כמוך" ["You shall love your fellow as yourself"]?
(6 points)
- ב. (1) Why is the commandment to perform acts of lovingkindness [גמילות חסדים] greater than that of charity [צדקה]? Give two reasons.
(2) What are the two main actions we must perform in order to fulfill the commandment of visiting the sick [ביקור חולים]?
(10 points)

Part Two (36 points)

Answer three of the questions 7-11 (each question – 12 points).

7. Basics of the Oral Torah [יסודות תורה שבעל פה]

- א. (1) What is the Oral Torah?
(2) Name one book that is considered part of the Oral Torah.
(4 points)
- ב. (1) When was the Great Assembly [כנסת הגדולה] active?
(2) Give one activity that the members of the Great Assembly carried out.
(4 points)
- ג. (1) What important action did Rabbi Yehuda Hanasi carry out?
(2) Why did Rabbi Yehuda Hanasi carry out this action?
(4 points)

8. Blessings [ברכות]

- א. (1) When we want to eat food items that require different blessings, we recite the blessings in the order represented by the initials המג"ע א"ש.
Write the names of the blessings in this order.
(2) A person wants to eat the following foods: figs, apples, cookies, and candies.
List these foods in the order of priority of their blessings.
(8 points)
- ב. On what do we recite each of the following blessings?
(1) "ברוך אתה ה' א-לוהינו מלך העולם עושה מעשה בראשית"
["Blessed are You, L-rd our G-d, King of the universe, Who performs the work of creation"].
(2) "ברוך אתה ה' א-לוהינו מלך העולם זוכר הברית, נאמן בבריתו, וקיים במאמרו"
["Blessed are You, L-rd our G-d, King of the universe, Who remembers the covenant, and is faithful to His covenant, and keeps His promise"].
(4 points)

9. Shabbat [שבת]

א. (1) What is the reason why performing *melacha* [מלאכה - work] on Shabbat is prohibited?

(2) On Shabbat, 39 categories of *melacha* [ל"ט אבות המלאכה] are prohibited.

Why did the Rabbis prohibit these specific categories of *melacha* on Shabbat?

(5 points)

ב. (1) For 'sorting' [לברור] to be permissible on Shabbat, three conditions must be met.

List two of them.

(2) The vegetable salad on the Shabbat table contains onion, but Hagit does not like onion.

How can Hagit eat the salad without transgressing the prohibition of 'sorting' [איסור ברור]?

(7 points)

10. Festivals – Ta'anit Esther (Fast of Esther) and Purim [מועדים – תענית אסתר ופורים]

א. (1) What does Ta'anit Esther [תענית אסתר] commemorate?

(2) If Ta'anit Esther falls on Shabbat, on what day do we fast?

(5 points)

ב. (1) Name two festivals on which we add "*al hanissim*" [על הניסים] in the prayers and in Birkat Hamazon.

(2) Why do we not recite Hallel on Purim?

(7 points)

11. Commandments between Man and G-d [מצוות שבין אדם למקום]

א. (1) Where in the doorway do we affix the *mezuzah*? Your answer should indicate which side of the entrance and at what height.

(2) In what case should the *mezuzah* be affixed without a blessing?

(6 points)

ב. (1) What two passages [פרשיות] from the Torah are written on the parchment of the *mezuzah*?

(2) The *mezuzah* is written by a scribe [*sofer stam* - סופר סת"ם].

What do the initials סת"ם stand for?

(6 points)

Good Luck!

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בהצלחה!

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