

## Oral Torah

### Laws and Basics of Oral Law— Exam for *Olim*

#### Instructions

- 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 "טייטש" 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

- א. משך הבחינה: שעה וחצי.  
ב. מבנה השאלון ומפתח ההערכה:  
בשאלון זה שני פרקים.  
פרק ראשון — (16×4) — 64 נקודות  
פרק שני — (12×3) — 36 נקודות  
סך הכול — 100 נקודות  
ג. חומר עזר מותר בשימוש:  
מילון עברי–לועזי / לועזי–עברי.  
ד. הוראות מיוחדות: אין.

יש לכתוב במחברת הבחינה בלבד. יש לרשום "טייטש" בראש כל עמוד המשמש טייטה. כתיבת טייטה 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. Rising in the morning and prayer [קימה בבוקר ותפילה]

- א. (1) "יתגבר כארי [כמו אריה] לעמוד בבוקר לעבודת בוראו [לעבודת ה']" (שולחן ערוך)  
[One should gather his strength like a lion to rise in the morning to serve his Creator.]  
The Sages compared a person getting up in the morning to a lion. Explain this image.  
(2) When we wake up in the morning we thank God by saying: "מודה אני לפניך מלך חי וקיים...".  
For what do we thank God in this prayer?  
(5 points)
- ב. (1) List two purposes of prayer.  
(2) Why did the Men of the Great Assembly establish a fixed formula of prayer? Give two reasons.  
(7 points)
- ג. Why should we prepare ourselves for prayer, and how should we prepare ourselves for prayer?  
(4 points)

#### 2. Prayers and blessings [תפילות וברכות]

- א. (1) The Tanakh tells of a person who prayed at the time of Mincha and whose prayer was answered. Name this person. Explain why a person who prays Mincha is greatly rewarded.  
(2) At what time of the day is *mincha gedola* [מנחה גדולה] said and at what time of the day is *mincha ketana* [מנחה קטנה] said?  
(8 points)
- ב. (1) Summarize the content of *tefillat haderekh* [תפילת הדרך].  
(2) A person traveled to work out of town in the morning and then returned home. In the afternoon he traveled out of town to a wedding. Was he obligated to recite *tefillat haderekh* on each of these journeys? Explain your answer.  
(8 points)

### 3. Blessings [ברכות]

- א. Explain why we make a blessing before eating.  
(4 points)
- ב. (1) What is the minimum quantity of food on which we must make a blessing before eating  
[ברכה ראשונה]?  
(2) What is the minimum quantity of food on which we must make a blessing after eating  
[ברכה אחרונה]?  
(6 points)
- ג. (1) Give one case in which we make the blessing of *sheheheyanu* [שהחיינו].  
(2) Give one case in which we make the blessing of *hagomel* [הגומל].  
(6 points)

### 4. Shabbat [שבת]

- א. The prohibition of *muktze* [מוקצה] is a decree [גזרה] issued by the Sages not to move certain objects on Shabbat. Why did the Sages issue this decree? Give two reasons.  
(8 points)
- ב. (1) Explain what "*muktze mehamat gufo*" [מוקצה מחמת גופו] is, and give one example of this type of *muktze*.  
(2) Describe a case in which it is permitted to move an object that is *muktze mehamat gufo*.  
(8 points)

### 5. Festivals – Pesach [מועדים – פסח]

- א. (1) Why do we eat *maror* [bitter herbs – מרור] on Seder night, and why do we dip the *maror* in *haroset* [חרוסת]?  
(2) Explain what the *afikoman* [אפיקומן] is, and write why we eat it.  
(8 points)
- ב. (1) Explain what the action of reclining [הסבה] on Seder night is, and write why we perform this action on Seder night.  
(2) Name two commandments that we perform on Seder night while reclining.  
(8 points)

### 6. Laws of Kashrut [הלכות כשרות]

- א. (1) According to the Torah, in what situation is it forbidden to eat meat and milk together?  
(2) Give one stringency [חומרה] added by the Sages about eating meat and milk together.  
(6 points)
- ב. Explain why the Sages imposed many prohibitions particularly about eating meat with dairy foods.  
(4 points)
- ג. If you want to eat meat after having eaten dairy food, what must you do? List two actions.  
(6 points)

## Part Two (36 points)

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

### 7. Basics of Oral Law [יסודות תורה שבעל פה]

- א. (1) The Mishna consists of six orders [סדרים]. Name two of them, and write what each of these two orders is about.  
(2) Name another work that the Tannaim [תנאים] compiled, apart from the Mishna.  
(7 points)
- ב. (1) What does the Talmud Bavli do?  
(2) Name the Talmud that was written in Eretz Yisrael. Why was it given this name?  
(5 points)

### 8. Blessings [ברכות]

- א. Extra sections are added to the Grace after Meals [*Birkat Hamazon* – ברכת המזון] on Shabbat and festivals.  
Name one section added on Shabbat and one section added on festivals.  
(5 points)
- ב. (1) List two types of food for which we recite "one blessing like three" [*beracha ahat mei'ein shalosh* – ברכה אחת מעין שלוש] after eating them.  
(2) Why is this blessing called "*mei'ein shalosh*" [מעין שלוש]?  
(7 points)

### 9. Interpersonal conduct [בין אדם לחברו]

- א. (1) Why is it forbidden to steal with the intention of returning the stolen item [לגנוב על מנת להחזיר]?  
(2) Explain why it is forbidden to buy an item from someone who stole that item from another person.  
(8 points)
- ב. "וַעֲשִׂיתָ מִגָּדָה לְגִגְגְּךָ" [and you shall make a guard rail for your roof] (דברים, כ"ב, ח)  
The Sages explained that this command does not refer exclusively to a roof and a guard rail.  
Based on the Sages' explanation, give one example of this commandment.  
(4 points)

### 10. Festivals – Days of Awe [מועדים – ימים נוראים]

- א. What are the three stages of repentance [חזרה בתשובה]?  
(6 points)
- ב. *Malkhuyot* [מלכויות], *zikhronot* [זכרונות] and *shofarot* [שופרות] are blessings in the Mussaf prayer of Rosh Hashana.  
What is the theme of each of these blessings?  
(6 points)

11. Commandments between man and God [מצוות בין אדם למקום]

- א. (1) Where in the doorway do we put the mezuzah? Your answer should indicate on which side of the entrance and at what height we put the mezuzah.
- (2) Give one case in which a mezuzah is put on a doorway without a blessing.
- (6 points)
- ב. (1) What two passages [פרשיות] from the Torah are written on the mezuzah parchment?
- (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