

Oral Torah

Jewish Law and Basics of Oral Torah — 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)	– 36 points
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

- 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 "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. Prayers [תפילות]

- א. (1) What is the theme of each of the three parts of the weekday Amida?
(2) Name three brachot from one of the parts of the weekday Amida (that you mentioned in the previous item).

(9 points)

- ב. Extra passages are added to the Amida on certain days of the year.

Name two such additions, and specify on what days of the year each of them is added.

(7 points)

2. Shabbat [שבת]

- א. (1) Observing the Shabbat commemorates two important events.

What were these two events?

- (2) On Shabbat we make the bracha *hamotzi on lehem mishne* [לחם משנה].

Explain the term *lehem mishne*.

(6 points)

- ב. (1) At Havdala we make four brachot.

Name three of them.

- (2) If a person wants to perform a *melacha* [מלאכה] after Shabbat has ended, but has not yet prayed Maariv or made Havdala, what should they say so that they may perform the *melacha*?

(10 points)

3. Festivals – Days of Awe [מועדים – ימים נוראים]

- א. (1) When do sefardim begin to recite Selichot, and when do ashkenzim begin to recite them?

- (2) How should we behave during the Ten Days of Repentance [עשרת ימי תשובה], and why?

(8 points)

- ב. (1) List three of the "afflictions" [*innuyim* – עינויים] observed on Yom Kippur.

- (2) What *haftara* is read at Minha on Yom Kippur, and why was this *haftara* chosen for Yom Kippur?

(8 points)

4. Festivals – Pesah and Shavuot [מועדים – פסח ושבועות]

א. Before Pesah we have to perform *bedikat hametz* and *biur hametz*.

(1) What is *bedikat hametz*, and when do we do it?

(2) What is *biur hametz*, and when do we do it?

(8 points)

ב. List three customs of Shavuot.

(8 points)

5. Laws of Kashrut [הלכות כשרות]

א. (1) List two differences between "regular" kashrut [כשרות "רגילה"] and "mehadrin" kashrut [כשרות מהודרת].

(2) When ordering food in a restaurant we have to check whether the restaurant has a kashrut certificate, but when buying a bottle of drink in a store we have to check whether the bottle has a kashrut stamp. What is the reason for this difference?

(10 points)

ב. When buying open food products (for example, in an event hall, a restaurant, or coffee shop), we should pay attention to several details on the kashrut certificate.

List three such details.

(6 points)

6. Laws of Kashrut [הלכות כשרות]

א. (1) The Gemara relates how Mar Ukba stated that the time he waited between eating meaty food and dairy food was "*mi'seuda le'seuda*" [מסעודה לסעודה].

List three interpretations of Mar Ukba's statement.

(2) Shira's custom is to wait six hours between eating meaty and dairy foods. She finished eating meat at 13:00, and at 15:00 she recited Birkat Hamazon for this meal.

At what time will Shira be permitted to eat dairy food? Explain.

(10 points)

ב. Two situations are described below. How should a person act in each of these situations with regard to the waiting time between eating meat and dairy foods?

(1) A person finished eating potatoes that were cooked together with meat, and now wants to eat a dairy meal.

(2) A person finished eating potatoes that were cooked in a meaty pot (without meat), and now wants to eat a dairy meal.

(6 points)

Part Two (36 points)

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

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

- א. (1) Who compiled the Mishna, and what name is given to the collection of *mishnayot* that were left out of the Mishna?
(2) The Mishna consists of six orders [סדרים]. Name one order, and write briefly what it is about.
(6 points)
- ב. In Israel there are Torah research institutions that clarify Jewish law regarding questions that arise nowadays.
List two questions that these institutions deal with.
(6 points)

8. Brachot [ברכות]

- א. List two conditions that must be met when performing *netilat yadayim* [נטילת ידיים].
(4 points)
- ב. (1) From what verse did the Sages learn the obligation to recite a bracha after eating bread?
(2) What is the purpose of the bracha recited after eating?
(3) Birkat Hamazon contains four brachot. Name two of these brachot.
(8 points)

9. Festivals – Hannuka [מועדים – חנוכה]

- א. (1) Hannuka was established to commemorate two events. What were these two events?
(2) Name one extra passage that is added to the prayers during Hannuka.
(5 points)
- ב. (1) Which member(s) of the family lights the Hannuka candles?
Give either the *sefardi* custom or the *ashkenazi* custom.
(2) Why is it necessary to light the *shamash*?
(7 points)

10. Interpersonal Relations [בין אדם לחברו]

- א. (1) In what circumstances is a teacher permitted to confiscate an object belonging to a student?
(2) What is a teacher forbidden to do with an object confiscated from a student?
(6 points)
- ב. List two things that a car owner or driver must do in order to avoid harming others.
(6 points)

11. Mitzvot – Brit Mila and Pidyon Haben [מצוות – ברית מילה ופדין הבן]

- א. (1) If a baby was born on *motzei Shabbat*, on what day will his *brit mila* be performed?
Explain your answer.
(2) What should an adult do if his parents did not give him a *brit mila* when he was a child?
(6 points)
- ב. It is a mitzva to redeem [לפדות] a first-born son.
(1) How many days after the son's birth is this mitzva performed?
(2) List two circumstances in which a first-born son is not redeemed.
(6 points)

Good Luck!

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בהצלחה!

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