

Oral Torah

Laws and Basics of Oral Law

Exam for Olim

Instructions

א. Duration of exam: One hour and forty-five minutes.

ב. Exam structure and breakdown of points:

This exam has two parts.

Part One – (3×21) – 63 points

Part Two – (3×12) – 36 points

Total – 99 points

(one point will be divided proportionally)

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.

תורה שבעל פה

דינים ויסודות תורה שבעל פה

שאלון לעולים חדשים

הוראות

א. משך הבחינה: שעה וארבעים וחמש דקות.

ב. מבנה השאלון ומפתח ההערכה:

בשאלון זה שני פרקים.

פרק ראשון – (21×3) – 63 נקודות

פרק שני – (12×3) – 36 נקודות

סך הכול – 99 נקודות

(נקודה אחת תתחלק באופן יחסי)

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.

Good Luck!

בהצלחה!

Questions

Part One (63 points)

Answer three of the questions 1– 6 (each question – 21 points).

1. Prayers [תפילות]

- א. List two purposes of the *Amida* prayer.
(6 points)
- ב. A fixed text of prayer:
 - (1) Who established the fixed text of the *Amida* prayer?
 - (2) Give the two reasons for establishing a fixed text for prayer.
(8 points)
- ג. Personal prayer:
 - (1) Why is personal prayer important?
 - (2) Where in the fixed prayer (*Amida* prayer–Shmoneh Esreh) can a personal prayer be added?
(7 points)

2. Blessings [ברכות]

- א. There are three types of blessings.
Name two of the three types of blessings, and explain when each of the two types is recited.
(10 points)
- ב. 'Maga Esh' [מג"ע א"ש]
 - (1) Write out the words that compose the Hebrew acronym above.
 - (2) What *halakha* do we learn from this acronym?
(11 points)

3. Shabbat — Candle Lighting, Kiddush [שבת—הדלקת נרות, קידוש]

- א. The Sages established the commandment to light Shabbat candles.
 - (1) At what time are we required to light Shabbat candles according to the Sages?
 - (2) What are the three reasons for which the Sages established lighting Shabbat candles?
 - (3) The Sages ruled that a woman has precedence over other members of her household in lighting Shabbat candles. Explain why.
(12 points)
- ב. What commandment do we observe by reciting Kiddush on Friday evening?
(3 points)
- ג. It is customary for the head of the family to make Kiddush for the other people at the table, so that they are exempt of their obligation to make Kiddush.
 - (1) What must the head of the family do to ensure that the other people at the table will be exempt from making Kiddush?
 - (2) What must the other people at the table do to ensure that they will be exempt by the head of the family's Kiddush?
(6 points)

4. Festivals — Leap Year, Shofar Blowing [מועדים — עיבור שנה, תקיעת השופר]

א. A civil year has 365 days, whereas a Jewish year has 354 days.

(1) Explain the reason for this difference between a Jewish year and a civil year.

(2) The Sages established leap years to correct the gap that accumulates between the civil year and the Jewish year.

Explain why the gap needs to be corrected.

(10 points)

ב. The commandment to blow shofar:

(1) What are the two purposes of blowing shofar?

(2) Are women obligated to listen to shofar blowing? Why?

(11 points)

5. Festivals — Commandment to Live in a Sukkah [מועדים — מצוות ישיבה בסוכה]

א. The commandment of living in a Sukkah is a Written Torah commandment.

Name the two events that this commandment commemorates.

(6 points)

ב. For the roof of the Sukkah [סכך] to be kosher, it must fulfil three requirements.

List the three requirements.

(6 points)

ג. During the seven days of Sukkot we are required to eat in the Sukkah; however, there are some foods that we may eat outside the Sukkah.

(1) Give one example of a food one is forbidden to eat outside the Sukkah

(2) What type of eating is permitted outside the Sukkah? Give two examples of this type of eating.

(9 points)

6. Laws of Kashrut – Meat and Milk [הלכות כשרות – בשר וחלב]

א. According to the Written Torah, there are three prohibitions related to mixing meat and milk. List the three prohibitions.

(9 points)

ב. The Sages imposed several prohibitions in addition to the ones in the Torah.

(1) Give one prohibition added by the Sages.

(2) What are the two reasons for the long waiting time that the Sages established between eating meat and eating milk?

(8 points)

(3) A person wants to eat a meaty food after having eaten dairy foods. What should they do?

(4 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. The Pairs period [תקופת הזוגות]:

- (1) Name the members of one pair of sages from the Pairs period (name 2 sages).
- (2) Every two sages, members of a Pair, filled leadership functions in a rabbinic institution. Each sage had a different function. What were the functions of each member of the Pair?
(6 points)

ב. The *rishonim* [ראשונים] period

- (1) How was the *rishonim* period different from the preceding *ge'onim* [גאונים] period?
- (2) Give one example of a book of commentary written during the *rishonim* period and one example of a halakhic book written during the *rishonim* period.
(6 points)

8. Shabbat – Do not prepare things for the weekday on a holy day [שבת- לא להכין מקודש לחול]

א. The Sages forbade us to prepare things for a weekday on a holy day.

- (1) Explain why.
- (2) Give two actions that are forbidden because of this prohibition.
- (3) Explain in which case each action you named in Item א(2) would be permitted?
(8 points)

ב. One ought not to study on Shabbat for an exam in a secular subject.

- (1) Give one reason for this prohibition.
- (2) Under some unusual circumstances [בשעת הדחק], one is permitted to study on Shabbat for an exam in a secular subject. Explain why.
(4 points)

9. Festivals—Purim [מועדים – פורים]

א. In the month of Adar, on each Shabbat we read for the *maftir* section one of four special passages called "ארבע פרשיות".

- (1) What do we call the passage read at the beginning of Adar? What is this passage about?
- (2) What do we call the passage read just before the beginning of Nissan? What is this passage about?
(8 points)

ב. Remembrance of the half-shekel [זכר למחצית השקל].

- (1) What is the half-shekel decree that was customary in the time of the Temple?
- (2) What do we do today in remembrance of the half-shekel?
(4 points)

10. Interpersonal relations, acts of kindness [מצוות שבין אדם לחברו, גמילות חסדים]

- א. Commandments related to interpersonal relations [מצוות שבין אדם לחברו] have an important role in Torah.
- (1) What is the verse that encompasses everything a person is required to do for their fellow's benefit?
- (2) Observing the commandments related to interpersonal relations has a beneficial effect on us in several ways. List two such ways.
- (6 points)
- ב. There are three situations in which it is possible to perform an act of kindness [גמילות חסדים] but not the commandment of charity [מצוות צדקה].
- (1) List two such situations.
- (2) Give an example that illustrates one of the situations you listed in Item ב(1).
- (6 points)

11. Interpersonal relations – Laws of Theft and Robbery [מצוות שבין אדם לחברו- הלכות גניבה וגזילה]

- א. What is the difference between a thief [גנב] and a robber [גזלן] ?
- (3 points)
- ב. A student who cheats in an exam transgresses the prohibition of deception [גניבת דעת]. Explain why.
- (3 points)
- ג. A person entering a store wants to taste from the unpackaged roasted nuts or sweets in the open bins in the store.
- (1) Under what circumstances would they be allowed to taste from the nuts or sweets?
- (2) Under what circumstances would they be forbidden to taste?
- (3) Besides robbery [גיל], what other prohibition does a person transgress by tasting without permission?
- (6 points)

Good Luck!

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בהצלחה!

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