

The State of Israel
Ministry of Education
Exam Type: *Bagrut*
Exam Date: Summer 2017
Exam Number: 005384
English Translation (3)

מדינת ישראל
משרד החינוך
סוג הבחינה: בגרות
מועד הבחינה: קיץ תשע"ז, 2017
מספר השאלון: 005384
תרגום לאנגלית (3)

Oral Torah

Laws and Introduction
— Unit for *Olim*

Reform for Meaningful Learning Program

תורה שבעל פה

דינים ומבוא — יחידה לעולים חדשים

על פי הרפורמה ללמידה משמעותית

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 – $(4 \times 16) = 64$ points
Part Two – $(3 \times 12) = 36$ 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, on separate pages, everything you wish to write as a draft (outlines, calculations, etc). Write "טיוטה" at the head of each draft page. If you use draft paper other than the pages in the answer booklet, your exam may be disqualified!

הוראות לנבחן

- א. משך הבחינה: שעה וחצי.
- ב. מבנה השאלון ומפתח ההערכה:
בשאלון זה שני פרקים.
פרק ראשון – $(16 \times 4) = 64$ נקודות
פרק שני – $(12 \times 3) = 36$ נקודות
סה"כ – 100 נקודות
- ג. חומר עזר מותר בשימוש:
מילון עברי-לועזי / לועזי-עברי.
- ד. הוראות מיוחדות: אין.

כתוב במחברת הבחינה בלבד, בעמודים נפרדים, כל מה שברצונך לכתוב כטיוטה (ראשי פרקים, חישובים וכדומה). רשום "טיוטה" בראש כל עמוד טיוטה. רישום טיוטות כלשהן על דפים מחוץ למחברת הבחינה עלול לגרום לפסילת הבחינה!

Good Luck!

בהצלחה!

Questions

Part One (64 points)

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

1. Introduction to the Oral Torah [מבוא לתורה שבעל פה]

- א. Explain why the Jerusalem Talmud [התלמוד הירושלמי] was given this name and name the orders [סדרים] of the Mishna that are discussed in it. (6 points)
- ב. (1) What are the two names given to the halachic work written by Rabbi Moshe Ben Maimon [הרמב"ם]? Explain one of these names.
- (2) The Rambam explained in the introduction to his halachic work that he wrote it in order to solve two problems. What was one of these problems?
- (10 points)

2. Laws of Kashrut [הלכות כשרות]

- א. (1) The Gemara relates that Mar Ukva [מר עוקבא] said that the time that he would wait between eating meat and dairy food was "from one meal to the next" ["מסעודה לסעודה"]. Write three explanations of Mar Ukva's statement.
- (2) Shira is careful to wait six hours between eating meat and dairy food. At 13:00 she finished eating meat and at 15:00 she said *birkat hamazon* [ברכת המזון] for this meal. At what time will Shira be allowed to eat dairy food? Explain.
- (10 points)
- ב. Two situations are described below. What is the correct behavior in each of these situations regarding the time one should wait between eating meat and dairy food?
- (1) A person finished eating potatoes that were cooked with meat and wants to eat a dairy meal.
- (2) A person finished eating potatoes that were cooked in a meaty pot (without meat) and wants to eat a dairy meal.
- (6 points)

3. Prayers [תפילות]

- א. (1) What is the theme of each of the three sections of the weekday *Amidah* [תפילת העמידה]?
(2) Give details of three blessings found in one section of the weekday *Amidah*.
(9 points)
- ב. On certain days of the year, extra pieces are recited in the *Amidah*. List two such additions. On which days of the year is each of them added?
(7 points)

4. Shabbat [שבת]

- א. The prohibition of *muktzeh* [מוקצה] is a rabbinical ordinance [גזרה של חכמים] not to move certain objects on Shabbat. Why did the rabbis enact this ordinance? Give two reasons.
(8 points)
- ב. (1) Explain what *muktzeh mahmat gufo* [מוקצה מחמת גופו] is and give one example of this type of *muktzeh*.
(2) Describe a case when it is permissible to move something that is *muktzeh mahmat gufo*.
(8 points)

5. Festivals – Pesach [מועדים – פסח]

- א. (1) Why do we eat *maror* [מרור] on Seder night, and why do we dip the *maror* in the *haroset* [חרוסת]?
(2) Explain what the *afikoman* [אפיקומן] is. Why do we eat it?
(8 points)
- ב. (1) Explain what the action of *hasavah* [הסבה] is and why we do this on Seder night.
(2) List two of the mitzvot that we perform *behasavah* [בהסבה] on Seder night.
(8 points)

Part Two (36 points)

Answer three of the questions 6-9 (each question – 12 points)

6. Laws of Interpersonal Conduct [הלכות בין אדם לחברו]

- א. (1) Explain why it is forbidden to buy a stolen article from the thief who stole it.
(2) A store-owner who suspects one of his employees of stealing from him is forbidden to test the suspect. For example, he must not leave a valuable article in an exposed place in order to see if the suspect will steal it.

Explain why such behavior is forbidden.

(6 points)

- ב. (1) Give one example of fulfilling the commandment of *maake* [מעקה], apart from building a railing on the roof of a house.
(2) Give an example of a roof on which there is no need to build a railing.

(6 points)

7. Shabbat [שבת]

- א. (1) *Birkat me'en sheva* [ברכת מעין שבע] is recited in the Friday night service [תפילת ליל שבת].
At what stage of the service is *Birkat me'en sheva* recited, and why is this blessing given this name?

- (2) Name two customs that are followed on Friday nights before *kiddush* [קידוש].

(9 points)

- ב. What are the two additions made to *Birkat Hamazon* [ברכת המזון] on Shabbat? (3 points)

8. Festivals – Elul and Rosh Hashana [מועדים – חודש אלול וראש השנה]

- א. (1) When do we begin to recite *selichot* [סליחות]? List two customs.
(2) List two customs that are followed at the end of *shaharit* [שחרית] during the month of Elul.

(8 points)

- ב. What is *tashlich* [תשליך] and where should this prayer be recited? (4 points)

9. Commandments [מצוות]

- א. (1) What is *shaatnez* [שעטנז]?
(2) List two actions that are forbidden because of *shaatnez*.

(7 points)

- ב. A person is obligated to perform the commandment of *pidyon haben* [פדייון הבן] if three conditions are met. List two of them. (5 points)

Good Luck!

בהצלחה!