

Oral Torah

Laws and Introduction
— Exam for *Olim*

Meaningful Learning Reform Program

תורה שבעל פה

דינים ומבוא — שאלון לעולים חדשים

על פי תוכנית 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 – (4x16)– 64 points

Part Two – (3x12)– 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!

Good Luck!

הוראות לנבחן

א. משך הבחינה: שעה וחצי.

ב. מבנה השאלון ומפתח ההערכה:

בשאלון זה שני פרקים.

פרק ראשון – (16x4) – 64 נקודות

פרק שני – (12x3) – 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 בטיוטה (ראשי פרקים, חישובים וכדומה).
רשום "טיוטה" בראש כל עמוד טיוטה. רישום טיוטות כלשהן על דפים מחוץ למחברת הבחינה עלול לגרום לפסילת הבחינה!

בהצלחה!

Questions

Part One (64 points)

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

1. Laws of Kashrut [הלכות כשרות]

- א. (1) According to the Torah, in which circumstance(s) is it prohibited to eat meat and dairy foods [בשר וחלב] together?
- (2) The Sages ordained many additional prohibitions that are intended to separate between meat and dairy foods.
Name one prohibition added by the Sages and explain why they ordained many prohibitions specifically with regard to eating meat and dairy foods.
(10 points)
- ב. According to Jewish law [הלכה], one must wait for a certain length of time between eating meat and eating dairy food.
- (1) Why must one wait between eating meat and eating dairy food? Give one reason.
- (2) Name one situation in which one may act more leniently and reduce the waiting interval between eating meat and eating dairy food.
(6 points)

2. Prayers and Blessings [תפילות וברכות]

- א. (1) About whom does the *Tanach* relate that his prayer was accepted at the time that the afternoon prayer, *Minchah* [תפילת מנחה], is recited? Explain why a person who recites *Minchah* receives great reward.
- (2) At what time of the day is *Minchah Gedolah* ["מנחה גדולה"] said, and at what time of the day is *Minchah Ketanah* ["מנחה קטנה"] said?
(8 points)
- ב. (1) Briefly describe the content of *Tefillat Haderech* [תפילת הדרך].
- (2) In the morning, a person traveled to work out of town and later came home. In the afternoon, he went to a wedding out of town.
Does he have to recite *Tefillat Haderech* on each of these trips? Explain your answer.
(8 points)

3. Shabbat [שבת]

- א. (1) Shabbat observance [שמירת השבת] commemorates two important events.
Name each of these events.
- (2) On Shabbat, we make the *Hamotzi* blessing ["ברכת "המוציא"] on *Lechem Mishneh* ["לחם משנה"].
Explain the term *Lechem Mishneh*.

(6 points)

- ב. (1) During *Havdalah* [הבדלה], we recite four blessings. List three of them.
- (2) Shabbat is over and a person wants to perform a certain act defined as work [מלאכה], but he has not yet recited *Maariv* [ערבית] or made *Havdalah*. What must he say?

(10 points)

4. Shabbat [שבת]

- א. Explain what the prohibition of *muktzeh* ["מוקצה"] is and give one reason for this prohibition.
(6 points)
- ב. (1) Explain what *kli shemelachto le'issur* ["כלי שמלאכתו לאיסור"] is and give one example of such an object.
- (2) It is permissible to move a *kli shemelachto le'issur* for two purposes.
Explain both of these purposes.

(10 points)

5. Festivals – Yamim Nora'im [מועדים – ימים נוראים]

- א. (1) Name the festival that marks the beginning of the Ten Days of Repentance [עשרת ימי תשובה] and the festival that marks the end of this period.
- (2) How should one behave during the Ten Days of Repentance, and why should one behave in this way?

(8 points)

- ב. (1) List three of the afflictions [עינויים] imposed on Yom Kippur.
- (2) What *haftarah* [הפטרה] is read during *Mincha* on Yom Kippur? Why is this particular *haftarah* read on Yom Kippur?

(8 points)

Part Two (36 points)

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

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

- א. (1) Who compiled the Mishnah? What name is given to the *mishnayot* that were not included in the Mishnah?
(2) The Mishnah is made up of six orders [סדרים].
Name one of the orders and briefly describe its content.
(6 points)
- ב. In Israel, there are Torah institutes that research the halachic position on contemporary questions. List two questions that are addressed by these institutes.
(6 points)

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

- א. A person goes into a candy store and wants to taste some of the candy.
(1) In what situation is it forbidden to taste them, and why?
(2) In what situation is it permitted to taste them?
(8 points)
- ב. A person who wants to test his employee's trustworthiness and leaves some money out in an exposed place is transgressing the prohibition of "Before the blind, do not put a stumbling block" ["לפני עור לא תתן מכשל"]. Explain why.
(4 points)

8. Festivals – Chanukah [מועדים – חנוכה]

- א. (1) List two events that Chanukah was established to commemorate.
(2) Name one addition made to the prayers during Chanukah.
(5 points)
- ב. (1) Which member(s) of the family lights (light) the Chanukah lights? Give either the *sefardi* custom or the *ashkenazi* custom.
(2) Why is it necessary to light the *shamash* ["שַׁמֶשׁ"]?
(7 points)

9. Commandments [מצוות]

- א. (1) What two *parshiot* [פרשיות] are written in the *mezuzah*?
(2) On which side of the entrance to the house should the *mezuzah* be fixed and at what height?
(6 points)
- ב. (1) Why should one buy a *mezuzah* only from a trustworthy person?
(2) Why is it customary to kiss the *mezuzah*?
(6 points)

Good Luck!

בהצלחה!