

Unless otherwise indicated, all questions are based on Gemara/Rashi.

Copies of these tests can be obtained by contacting us directly or at [www.dafaweek.com/DafAWeekTests.php](http://www.dafaweek.com/DafAWeekTests.php). Initially, the “questions only” test will be posted. A few weeks later, we will post the “question/answer” sheet. Any comments, suggestions or corrections would be appreciated.

**Name** \_\_\_\_\_

**Please Circle One:** Open גמרא / Closed גמרא

**1) If a person goes from a place that keeps one day טוב יום to a place that keeps two days, on the second day of טוב יום may he do מלאכה privately ...**

**a) in the city?**

**b) out of the city, במדבר?**

**2) What is a more severe punishment, מלקות (lashes) or גידוי (excommunication) and what did they vote on (נמנו) in ארץ ישראל based on that?**

**The משנה says: רבי יהודה אומר צא והבא לך אף אתה. The גמרא discusses six possible ways to understand רבי יהודה. The next 6 questions deal with this.**

**3) According to the initial understanding of the גמרא, not found explicitly in the גמרא but explained in רש"י:**

**A) What case was ר"י's statement (צא והבא לך אף אתה) referring to?**

**B) According to the קמא is a person חייב in ביעור?**

**C) According to ר"י is a person חייב in ביעור?**

**D) Who is saying to whom צא והבא and what is he saying?**

**E) Why is the גמרא bothered by this understanding?**

4) According to ר' שישא בריה דרב אידי

A) What case was ר"י's statement (צא והבא לך אף אתה) referring to?

B) According to the בייעור חייב in תנא קמא is a person

C) According to ר"י is a person חייב in בייעור?

D) Who is saying to whom צא והביא and what is he saying?

E) Why is the גמרא bothered by this understanding?

5) According to the revised opinion of רב שישא בריה דרב אידי

A) What case was ר"י's statement (צא והבא לך אף אתה) referring to?

B) According to the בייעור חייב in תנא קמא is a person

C) According to ר"י is a person חייב in בייעור?

**D) Who is saying to whom צא והביא and what is he saying?**

**6) According to אב"י ...**

**A) What case was ר"י's statement (צא והבא לך אף אתה) referring to?**

**B) According to the תנא קמא is a person ביעור חייב in ביעור?**

**C) According to ר"י is a person ביעור חייב in ביעור?**

**D) Who is saying to whom צא והביא and what is he saying?**

**E) Why was ר' אשי bothered by אב"י's understanding?**

**7) According to ר' אשי ...?**

**A) What case was ר"י's statement (צא והבא לך אף אתה) referring to?**

**B) When does the ת"ק say he is חייב in ביעור and with whom does he share his opinion?**

**C) When does ר"י say he is חייב in ביעור and with whom does he share his opinion?**

**D) What does ר"י mean when he says צא.....?**

**E) What's the third opinion in the משנה in שביעית that is more חמור than both the ת"ק and ר"י?**

**F) According to which opinion is the הלכה?**

**8) According to רבינא ...**

**A) What case was ר"י's statement (צא והבא לך אף אתה) referring to?**

**B) At what point does the ת"ק consider dates unavailable?**

**C) At what point does the ר"י consider dates unavailable?**

- D) What does ר"י mean when he says ...צא?**
- 9) What are the three regions of ארץ ישראל and what significance do they have?**
- 10) Each region is divided into three sub-regions. What physical difference is there between the sub-regions and what *Halachic* difference (if any) is there?**
- 11) According to the conclusion of the גמרא, if fruits were brought out of ארץ ישראל during a שמיטה year, are you required to bring them back to ארץ ישראל and be מבער them in their original place?**
- 12) What is the problem of cutting off a branch of a tree with fruit on it for firewood during the שמיטה year?**
- 13) What is the מתחלי of a date and can you benefit from it when the tree is still ערלה?**