



פסחים פו

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

Copies of these tests can be obtained by contacting us directly at (718) 376-9663 or info@dafaweek.com or download at 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 _____

1. How does רב explain the (פסחים קיט): משנה that says אין מפטירין אחר הפסח אפיקומן רב?

Answer: It is prohibited to take one's eating utensils to another חבורה and eat something else there. This is אסור מדרבנן to safeguard the prohibition of eating the פסח קרבן in two places.

2. According to רב is it permitted to ...

a) eat the פסח קרבן on the roof of one's house (in ירושלים)?

Answer: No

b) after one finishes eating, to go to the roof and say הלל together with other חבורות?

Answer: Yes

3. Was the roof of the בית קדשי קדשים considered קודש?

Answer: The roofs are considered semi-קודש. Although they were not קודש enough to be able to eat קדשי קדשים on them or to sacrifice קדשים קלים, they had enough קדושה to store כלי קודש, such as the two one-אמה rulers.

4. According to the conclusion of the גמרא regarding the לשכות of the המקדש that were built in חול but their entrances were in חול,

a) are their interiors considered קודש?

Answer: No

b) are their roofs considered קודש?

Answer: If the roof is at ground level, it is קודש, otherwise it is not.

5. According to the conclusion of the גמרא are the מחילות, tunnels of the המקדש בית considered קודש?

Answer: If their entrances opened into the עזרה (קודש), they are קודש, but if they opened into הר (חול), they were חול.

6. ברייתא explain this גמרא – How does the גמרא, וגגו קודש?

Answer: The roofs are considered קודש-ש. Although they were not קודש enough to be able to eat קדשי קדשים on them or to sacrifice קדשים קלים, they had enough קדושה to store כלי קודש, such as the two one-אמה rulers.

7. How long were the two one-אמה rulers that were stored in the tower in the בהמ"ק?

Answer: One of them was $\frac{1}{2}$ אצבע larger than the standard אמה רבינו אמה, which makes it $24 \frac{1}{2}$ אצבעות. The second one was $\frac{1}{2}$ אצבע larger than the first which makes it 25 אצבעות.

8. What is the tower?

Answer: It was a tower that was built on the eastern gateway of the בית המקדש during the time of בית שני. It had a picture of שושן הבירה.

It was built as a tribute to the rulers of Persia who allowed the Jews to rebuild the בית המקדש. Another opinion is that the Persian government required the picture as a reminder that they were still under Persian rule.

9. חומה and חל explain חל, רבי חנינא, רב אחא – How does חל (איכה ב:ח)?

Answer: The חל was a low, support wall for the חומה, tall wall of the עזרה. The top of the low wall was level with the ground.

10. What does רבי יהודה learn from

A. The פסוק: (שמות יב:ז) על הבתים אשר יאכלו אותו בהם?

Answer: He learns that one קרבן פסח may be eaten in two groups.

B. The פסוק: (שמות יב:מו) בבית אחת יאכל?

Answer: He learns that a person may not eat the קרבן פסח in two places.

11. What does רבי שמעון learn from

A. The פסוק: (שמות יב:ז): על הבתים אשר יאכלו אותו בהם?

Answer: He learns that a person may eat the **קרבן פסח** in two places.

B. The פסוק: (שמות יב:מו): בבית אחת יאכל?

Answer: He learns that one **קרבן פסח** may not be eaten in two groups; rather when the **חבורה** starts to eat the **קרבן פסח**, they must sit down together in one place.

12. What's the underlying reason for the מחלוקת between רבי יהודה and רבי שמעון? (see previous two questions)

Answer: **רבי יהודה** is of the opinion that **יש אם למסורת** – that we interpret the word based on the written form. Therefore, when the **תורה** uses the word **יֹאכַל**, it is written as **יֹאכַל**. **יֹאכַל** refers to the person, meaning that the person must eat in one house.

רבי שמעון is of the opinion that **יש אם למקרא** – that we interpret the word based on the pronounced form. Therefore, when the **תורה** uses the word **יֹאכַל**, it refers to the **קרבן פסח**, meaning that the **קרבן פסח** must be eaten in one house.

13. When drinking, what is the proper amount of sips a person should take to finish the drink?

Answer: In general, two sips is the proper amount. However, if it is a small cup or sweet wine or the person has a broad stomach, it is proper to drink it in one sip.

Please Circle One: Open גמרא / Closed גמרא