

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. What was עולא's conclusion whether eating dates is conducive to learning תורה?

Answer: עולא concluded that eating dates is not conducive to learning תורה.

2. Our גמרא says: יתום ששחטו עליו אפוטרופסין יאכל במקום שהוא רוצה. Why does the גמרא say that this does not prove that יש ברירה?

Answer: זירא learns from the פסוק (שמות 12:3) "שה לבית" – מכל מקום, the אפוטרופס can designate a קרבן פסח for the יתום against his will. Since the יתום is not required to actively accept being part of the קרבן, his choosing which קרבן he wants to be part of, does not need ברירה.

3. Which קרבן should be eaten when

A. a father and his minor child both sacrifice a קרבן פסח for the child?

Answer: the father's

B. a father and an adult child both sacrifice a קרבן פסח for the child?

Answer: the adult child's

C. a husband and wife both sacrifice a קרבן פסח for the wife?

Answer: the wife's

D. an עבד כנעני and his master both sacrifice a קרבן פסח for the עבד?

Answer: the master's

4. According to the conclusion of our גמרא, if a husband brings a קרבן פסח for his wife, does she have to protest if she does not want to be part of it or does she have to consent if she does want to be part of it?

Answer: if she protests she is not part of it but otherwise she is automatically included.

5. What should an עבד של שני שותפין do if both masters shechted a קרבן פסח for him?

Answer: If the two masters are מקפיד towards each other, the עבד cannot eat from either one. If they are not מקפיד towards each other, the עבד can eat from whichever one he wants.

6. According to the conclusion of the גמרא, can someone who is חורין בן וחציו עבד וחציו bring his own פסח, and why/why not?

Answer: He may bring his own פסח. Although בית הלל originally did not have a problem of someone being partially owned as a slave and partially free, he later retracted this opinion in favor of בית שמאי's who said that this is an untenable situation. This partial עבד would not be able to marry either a שפחה or a בת חורין. Staying unmarried is also an unacceptable option. Therefore the master is forced to free him. Since he will inevitably be freed, he has the right to bring his own פסח.

7. Our משנה says, שחט טלה יאכל, שחט גדי יאכל, שחט עלי את הפסח, צא ושחוט עליו את הפסח, האומר לעבדו, Why was it necessary for the משנה to say this; is it not obvious?

Answer: The משנה wants to teach us that even though the master was accustomed to use a טלה and the עבד brought a גדי or the master was accustomed to use a גדי and the עבד brought a טלה, the master may eat it.

8. According to the conclusion of the גמרא, what should a master do if he did not specify whether to שחט a גדי or a טלה for his פסח and the עבד ended up shechting both?

Answer: If the master was a king or queen, he should eat the one that the עבד shechted first, otherwise, he cannot eat either.

9. Is a הלטאה, or any of the other eight שרצים, food if they are alive?

Answer: No

10. What should an עבד do if the master specified which type of animal he wanted for his קרבן פסח, but the עבד forgot if it was a טלה of a גדי? Include details on how the קנינים are made.

Answer: The slave should go to a shepherd that regularly does business with his master and is interested in fixing this problem. The shepherd should sell the two animals with the following stipulation. One of the two animals is being sold to the master and the other to the slave with the condition that the master has no rights in it. It is the choice of that עבד as to which one is for the master and which one is for himself. Then the עבד should stipulate that if the master wanted the גדי, then the גדי will be the master's, and I will take the טלה. If the master wanted the טלה, then the טלה will be the master's and I will take the גדי.

11. In the previous case, with regard to פסח ראשון, קרבן פסח, what should be done if the master also forgot which type of animal he specified?

Answer: Both animals should be burned.

12. In the previous case, with regard to קרבן פסח שני, what should be done

A) According to the first version of אב"י?

Answer: If he forgot before זריקת הדם, they have to bring קרבן פסח שני. If he forgot after זריקת הדם, they do not.

B) According to the second version of אב"י?

Answer: They are not required to bring a קרבן פסח שני.

13. Five people brought separate קרבני פסח and their hides got mixed up. It was then noticed that one of these hides had a disqualifying מום. Regarding פסח שני, what should be done ...

A) According to the first version of אב"י?

Answer: If they got mixed up before זריקת הדם, they have to bring קרבן פסח שני. If they got mixed up after זריקת הדם, they do not.

B) According to the second version of אב"י?

Times Reviewed the דף: _____

Please Circle One: Open גמרא / Closed גמרא