



פסחים דף ק

5. How does the גמרא resolve this problem?

Answer: When the גמרא says the הלכה is like רבי יהודה it doesn't mean in התחלה but it is talking about in הפסקה.

6. What is the הפסקה between רבי יוסי and רבי יהודה about מחלוקת?

Answer: רבי יוסי – when eating on ערב שבת or even on ערב פסח one doesn't have to stop to make קידוש when it gets dark. Rather, a person could finish his meal and make קידוש afterwards.

רבי יהודה – if someone started the meal בהיתר, before the 9th hour, and continued until it got dark, he has to stop eating, remove the table, say ברכת המזון (according to תוספות). Then he should make קידוש and eat his שבת meal.

7. According to שמואל, what is the הלכה if one is eating on ערב שבת or ערב פסח and it becomes dark?

Answer: one should cover the food, make קידוש and resume his meal.

8. What does the גמרא try to prove from the words להבדלה מפיסקין להבדלה כשם שמפיסקין לקידוש כך מפסיקין להבדלה?

Answer: מפסיקין להבדלה indicates that one has to be עוקר the שלחן and not just cover the food. We can therefore deduce that the same is true מפיסקין לקידוש.

9. What does the גמרא try to prove from the story when בר רב הונא went to the house of the ריש גלותא?

Answer: In the story, they brought out the food before קידוש and בר רב הונא covered it and made קידוש. The גמרא proves from this that it is enough to just cover the food and it is not necessary to remove the שלחן before saying קידוש.

10. How does the גמרא explain how the story happened?

Answer: They already started their meal ערב שבת and the meal continued until שבת at which point they covered the food and said קידוש.



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11. The רשב"ם says ברייתא ושויין (all agree) we do not bring out the table until after קידוש. The רשב"ם removes the word ושויין from the ברייתא. What two possibilities can ושויין refer to?

Answer: 1) רבי יוסי and רבי יהודה agree that לכתחלה one should not bring out the table until after קידוש. 2) בית הלל and בית שמאי, although they disagree as to which comes first, washing hands or קידוש (בית שמאי says one washes hands first), both agree that where one was נוטל ידיים we don't bring out the table till after קידוש.

12. What day and time does the ברייתא refer to when it says שויין שאין מתחילין – all agree you can't start?

Answer: After 9 hours on ערב פסח.

13. A. What day and time does the ברייתא refer to when it says שויין שמתחילין – all agree you CAN start?

Answer: Before the 9th hour on ערב שבת וערב יו"ט.

Times Reviewed the דף: _____

Please Circle One: Open גמרא / Closed גמרא