

Name _____

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לימוד מסכת תענית מוקדש לז"נ
נעכא גיטל בת שמואל הירש הלוי ע"ה

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לע"נ ברוך בענדיט וברכה גרוס ע"ה
BY MR. AND MRS. DUVY GROSS

בחינה זו מוקדש לז"נ
רבקה בת אליהו הלמן ע"ה
שהלכה לעולמה י"ג מנחם אב תשע"ח

Future weekly dedications available

Email or Phone # _____ Place an "X" if Closed **גמרא** _____ (if no indication, we'll assume Open **גמרא**)

חזרה of the **דף**: _____ times

1st ever **בחינה**? _____

Please email or fax your completed **בחינה** using the contact info above by **Monday, August 6, 2018** and we'll send it back marked, **בל"נ**. All scores 90 or above will receive a financial incentive in the form of a gift certificate. Any comments, suggestions or corrections would be appreciated. Copies of these tests and answer keys can be obtained by contacting us or by download from our website listed above. Initially, the "questions only" test will be posted. A few weeks later, we will post the "question/answer" sheet. **Please type your answers or write clearly, using only black ink. Completed tests in Word or PDF are preferred. No JPEGs please.**
Unless otherwise indicated, all questions are based on **גמרא** אר"ש.

This week's **בחינה** covers **דף כא**

1. A **שקל** equals one half of a **סלע**. As per the **ברייתא** quoted in our **גמרא**, how much should a trustworthy person distribute to his friend's heirs whose typical living expenses is one **סלע** per week, when his friend instructed him to distribute to them ...

A) a **שקל** per week?

a) a **שקל** per week

b) a **סלע** per week

B) not more than a **שקל** per week?

a) a **שקל** per week

b) a **סלע** per week

C) a **שקל** per week with the remainder going to a different person?

a) a **שקל** per week

b) a **סלע** per week

D) not more than a **שקל** per week with the remainder going to a different person?

a) a **שקל** per week

b) a **סלע** per week

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1. **E) Our גמרא says the rulings of this ברייתא is based on a principle said by רבי מאיר. What is this principle?**
2. **Our משנה says איזהו דבר, עיר המוציאה חמש מאות רגלי ויצאו ממנה ג' מתים בג' ימים זה אחר זה, הרי זה דבר. פחות מכאן, אין זה דבר. Our גמרא quotes a ברייתא that elaborates on our משנה. According to this ברייתא, for a city of fifteen hundred men, דבר is when ...**
- nine people die in three days.**
 - nine people die in nine days.**
3. **If a שור goes once a day for three consecutive days it is considered a שור מועד, an ox that tends to gore, and therefore its owner is responsible to pay full damages. Is a שור that goes three times in one day considered a שור מועד according to ...**
- A) **רש"י (brought in רבי יהודה)?**
- B) **רבי מאיר?**
- C) **In דרוקרת, a city of five hundred men, there were three deaths in one day. In response to this, רב נחמן בר רב חסדא decreed a fast. In lieu of our משנה, how did רב יצחק explain רב נחמן's decree?**
- ואיש לא יעלה עמך וגם איש אל ירא בכל ההר גם הצאן והבקר אל ירעו אל מול ההר ההוא: (שמות לד ג)
לא תגע בו יד כי סקול יסקל או ירה יירה אם בהמה אם איש לא יחיה במשך היבל המה יעלו בהר: (שמות יט ג)
- D) **רב נחמן בר רב lived in a place with people who were not of high caliber. רב נחמן בר רב invited רב יצחק to move to his city. רב יצחק declined the invitation based on a principle that רבי יוסי learned from these two פסוקים. What did רבי יוסי learn from these פסוקים?**
- E) **רב נחמן בר רב חסדא then suggested that he move to רב נחמן בר רב's place. Explain רב נחמן בר רב's response.**

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4. A) When רב יהודה heard that locusts had arrived, he decreed a fast. People questioned why he made this decree even though the locusts had not destroyed anything. How did רב יהודה explain his decision?

B) When רב יהודה heard that a plague was killing pigs, he decreed a fast. The גמרא tells us that רב יהודה does not believe that a plague that is sent to one specie will spread to all species (and eventually kill humans). Why then, did רב יהודה decree a fast?

C) When שמואל heard of a deadly plague in בי חוזאי (a town in בבל), he decreed a fast. People questioned this decree since בי חוזאי was far away. How did שמואל initially explain his decision?

D) When רב נחמן heard of a deadly plague in ארץ ישראל, he decreed a fast in בבל. How did he explain his decision?

E) We can deduce from רב נחמן, that he only decreed the fast because the plague was in ארץ ישראל. Had it been in a distant place in בבל, he would not have made this decree. This seems to be at odds with שמואל's ruling of the plague in בי חוזאי (#C). How does the גמרא reconcile these two rulings?

Please feel free to add any questions/answers, הערות or headlines of the סוגיות from this week's דף

Let's plan to be קונה the מסכת focusing on a simple חזרה of just the וטריא inside:

Were you able to make a few minutes every day for an immediate חזרה of the portion just learned? _____

Were you able to make time on שבת or Sunday to do a חזרה of the דף? _____

Were you able to make time on שבת or Sunday to do a חזרה of the last 3 דפים? _____