



Wishing You A
Wonderful Yom Tov!

ראש השנה דף יב

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Place an "X" if Closed **גמרא** _____ (if no indication, we'll assume Open **גמרא**) **חזרה** of the דף: _____ times **1st בחינה?** _____

Please email or fax your completed **בחינה** using the contact info above by **Wednesday, Oct. 11, 2017** 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 write clearly and use only black ink.** **Unless otherwise indicated, all questions are based on גמרא ארש"י.**

At the bottom of the test are diagrams to help visualize the סוגיא of מזלות.

This week's בחינה starts on דף יא: five lines from the top, כתיב.

It ends at the two dots towards the bottom of דף יב.

תקעו בחדש שופר בכסה ליום חגנו: (תהלים פא:ד)

והיה ביום ההוא יתקע בשופר גדול ובאו האבדים בארץ אשור והנדחים בארץ מצרים והשתחוו לד' בהר הקדש בירושלם: (ישעיהו כז:יג)

1. A) What did רבי אליעזר learn from these two פסוקים and how?

ליל שמרים הוא לד' להוציאם מארץ מצרים הוא הלילה הזה לד' שמרים לכל בני ישראל: (שמות יב:מב)

B) What did רבי יהושע learn from this פסוק and how?

C) What does רב אליעזר do with this לימוד?



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בשנת שש מאות שנה לחיי נח בחדש השני בשבעה עשר יום לחדש ביום הזה נבקעו כל מעינת תהום רבה וארבת השמים נפתחו: (בראשית ז:י)

2. This פסוק teaches us the מבול started in החדש השני. Fill in the following chart.

In which month is the beginning of the מנין שני הדורות	In which month was בריאת העולם (the birth of הראשון)?	Which month is החדש השני?	
			רבי יהושע
			רבי אליעזר

See diagram below to better visualize this סוגיא

בעצם היום הזה בא נח ושם וחס ויפת בני נח ואשת נח ושלשת נשי בניו אתם אל התבה: (בראשית ז:יג)

3. A) From this פסוק we see that the מבול began during the _____.

B) According to רבי יהושע, since the מבול started in the month of _____, the כימה of מזל typically shouldn't rise during the _____.

C) Because the people in the generation of נח altered their actions (acted corruptly) therefore הוא הקודש ברוך הוא altered the ways of nature. According to רבי יהושע, in what way did Hashem alter nature and thereby causing the מבול?

4. A) How does רבי אליעזר understand the words החדש השני in the abovementioned פסוק (#2). The second month in relationship to what?

B) רבי אליעזר agrees that Hashem altered the ways of nature (due to the immorality of the generation of נח) resulting in the flood. Was כימה rising during the day one of the alterations? Why or why not?



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ויזכר א-לקים את נח ואת כל החיה ואת כל הבהמה אשר אתו בתבה ויעבר א-לקים רוח על הארץ וישכו המים: (בראשית ה:ו)
ותלו את המן על העץ אשר הכין למרדכי וחמת המלך שככה: (אסתר ז:י)

4. C) According to רבי אליעזר, in what (other) way did the flood alter nature for the flood and how did רב חסדא learn this from these פסוקים?

5. A) Fill in the chart as to when is the beginning of the year regarding the following. (ניסן or תשרי)

תקופות ומולדות seasons and the new moon	מבול, שנות נח, שנות הדורות	
		חכמי ישראל
		חכמי אומות העולם

B) In which month did חכמי ישראל believe the world was actually created (was אדם הראשון born)?

6. A) Is the requirement to take מעשר from ירקות a דין דאורייתא or a דין דרבנן?

B) Is the requirement to take מעשר from דגן a דין דאורייתא or a דין דרבנן?

C) Our משנה says ולירקות ... ואת ראש השנה ... בא' בתשרי ראש השנה ... ולירקות ... Our גמרא quotes a ברייתא that says that 'א' is the referring to when it says לירקות? Regarding what הלכות is the ברייתא referring to when it says לירקות?

D) What problem does this raise?

E) How does the גמרא answer this question?



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6. F) Why is ירקות mentioned before מעשרות?

G) Why does our משנה only mention ירקות and not מעשרות?

H) Why does the ברייתא say מעשרות plural? Why didn't it just say מעשר?

I) Until when may one eat an עראי, a snack, from non-tithed ירקות that are typically bundled, נאגד?

J) Until when may one eat an עראי, a snack, from non-tithed ירקות that are not typically bundled, נאגד?

K) Why does the ברייתא say ירקות, plural. Why didn't it just say ירק?

7. The significance of ראש השנה for מעשרות is ...

- a) one may not separate last year's crop with this year's crop.
- b) to differentiate the מעשר שני years (1, 2, 4 & 5) from the מעשר עני years (3 & 6).
- c) Both "a" and "b"

כי תכלה לעשר את כל מעשר תבואתך בשנה השלישית שנת המעשר ונתתה ללוי לגר ליתום ולאומנה ואכלו בשעריך ושבעו: (דברים כו: יב)

8. A) What do we learn from the words שנת המעשר in this פסוק?



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ואל הלויים תדבר ואמרת אלהם כי תקחו מאת בני ישראל את המעשר אשר נתתי לכם מאתם בנחלתכם והרמתם ממנו תרומת ד' מעשר מן המעשר: (במדבר יח:כו)

8. B) What does רבי אליעזר בן יעקב learn from this פסוק and how?

ובא הלוי כי אין לו חלק ונחלה עמך והגר והיתום והאלמנה אשר בשעריך ואכלו ושבעו למען יברכך ד' א-לקיך בכל מעשה ידך אשר תעשה: (דברים יד:כט)

C) What רבי יהודה learns from this פסוק, רבי אליעזר בן יעקב learned from the previous פסוק, How does he learn it?

D) Thus, based on these פסוקים, we learn that on years where מעשר עני is taken ...

- a) **neither מעשר ראשון nor מעשר שני are taken.**
- b) **מעשר שני is taken, מעשר ראשון is not.**
- c) **both מעשר ראשון and מעשר שני are taken.**

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

Utilize our Shoel U'meishiv online at <http://www.dafaweek.org/discussion-forum>

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? _____



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

(718) 376-9663
(973) 860-1661 fax
tests@dafaweek.org
www.dafaweek.org

בס"ד

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Diagrams For The סוגיא Of מזלות, Constellations Of the Zodiac

To better understand this סוגיא as explained by רש"י, the following diagrams presented from an earth-centered perspective, where the earth is standing still. It is neither spinning, nor orbiting the sun. The man is standing on the surface of the earth facing south.

There are twelve major מזלות, constellations, that follow the גלגל חמה, path of the sun. One after another, they circle the earth in a day. Each constellation rises in the east. It stays on top of the earth (visible) for approximately twelve hours. Then it sets in the west. It goes below the earth (not visible) for approximately twelve hours. Simple division tells us that every two hours (24 / 12) a new מזל will rise in the east as another מזל will set in the west.

The sun travels the same path in front of the מזלות. It circles the earth in exactly 24 hours. (Caution must be used when using the word exactly, but for understanding this סוגיא this will suffice).

The מזלות circle the earth slightly quicker than the sun. It takes them 23 hours and 56 minutes. Thus, after a month, a מזל will rise two hours earlier (4 minutes x 30 days = 2 hours).

Note: a מזל that rises together with the sun, or, for that matter, any מזל that is on top of the earth, although it should be visible, it cannot be seen due to the glare of the sun.

The solar year is 365.25 days. A lunar year is 354. When discussing the מזלות, we are referring to the solar year. Just as the lunar year is divided in 12 months, so too is the solar year. The solar months have the same names as the lunar month (...ניסן אייר תמוז ...) but are slightly longer (to make up for the 11.25 day discrepancy between the solar and lunar year)

In the month of ניסן, the מזל of טלה, the ram, begins rising at daybreak (6am) and completes its rising at 8am. At that point, the next מזל, the שור, rises (from 8am to 10am).

A month later, אייר, the שור, ox, rises at daybreak. The טלה has already finished rising before day break. It started rising two hours earlier at 4am and finished by 6am.

Six months after that, מרחשון, the טלה rises twelve hours earlier than in אייר, namely, 4pm.

כימה is not one of the twelve major מזלות. Rather it is part of the מזל of טלה, namely, its tail.

These diagrams are ignoring seasons so sunrise is always at 6am and sunset always at 6pm.

Both the sun and מזלות are rotating counter-clockwise. As mentioned above, the מזלות are rotating slightly quicker giving the appearance that the sun is traveling around the מזלות in a clockwise direction.

Diagram #1 –The solar month of ניסן at 6am. The sun is in front of the טלה so that is the מזל of the month.

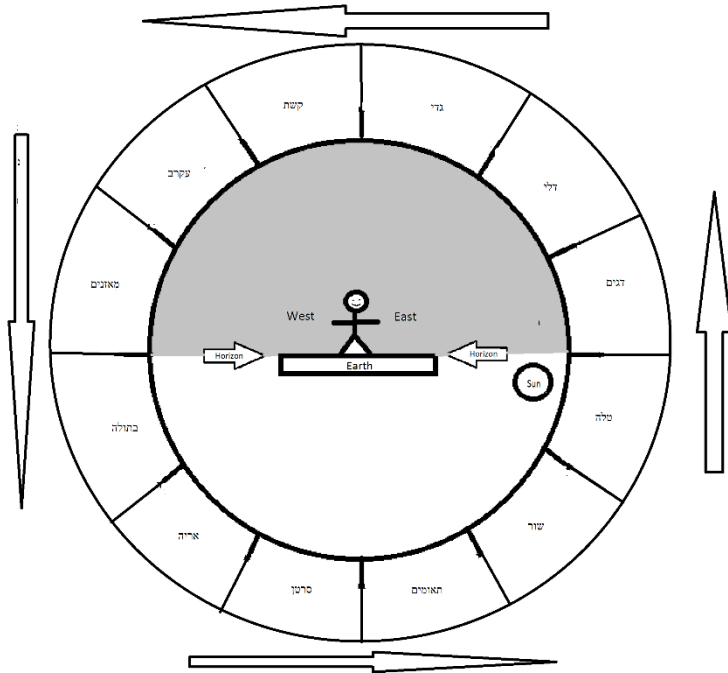


Diagram #2 –The solar month of ניסן at 8am. The sun and מזלות shifted two hours relative to the earth. טלה (and כימה) rose during the day (at sunrise).

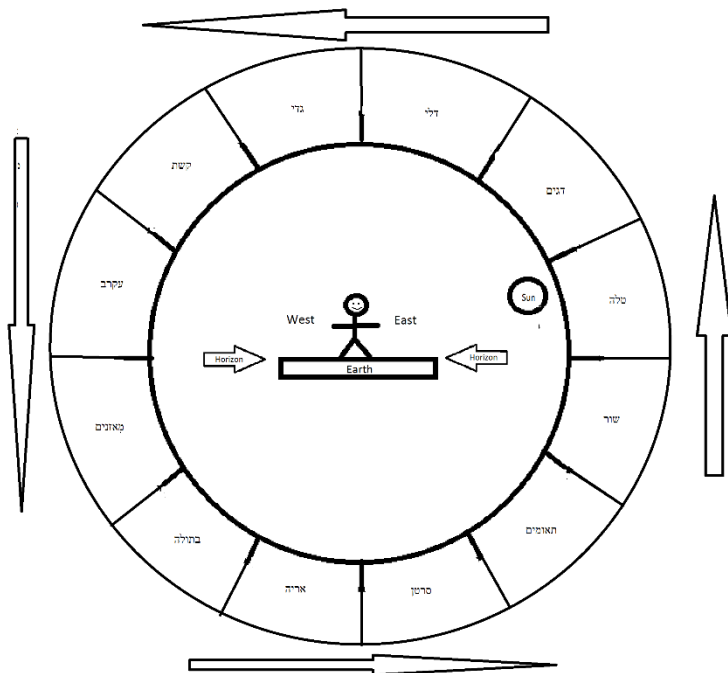


Diagram #3 –The solar month of אייר at 6am. The sun is in front of the שור, so that is the מזל of the month. It is exactly a month after diagram #1. Since the מזלות rotate around the earth slightly quicker than the sun, the מזלות shifted two hours relative to the sun. טלה (and כימה) rose at night (just before sunrise).

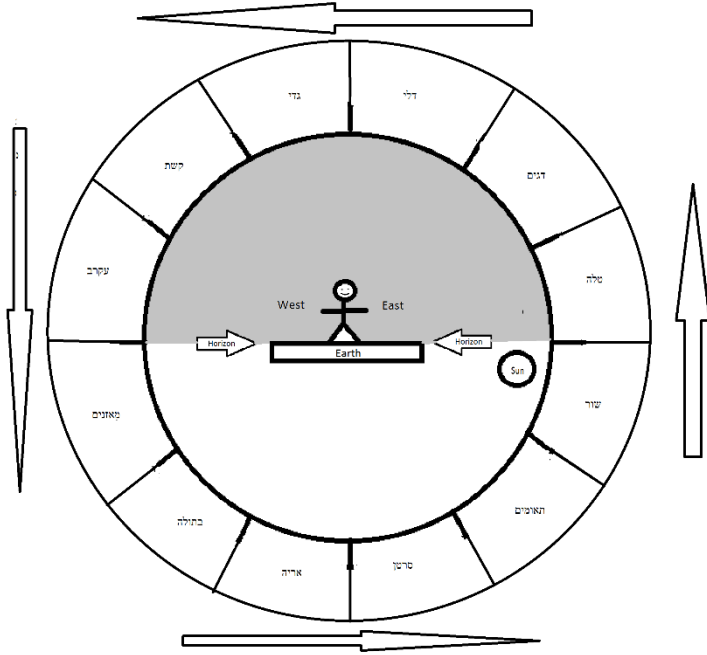
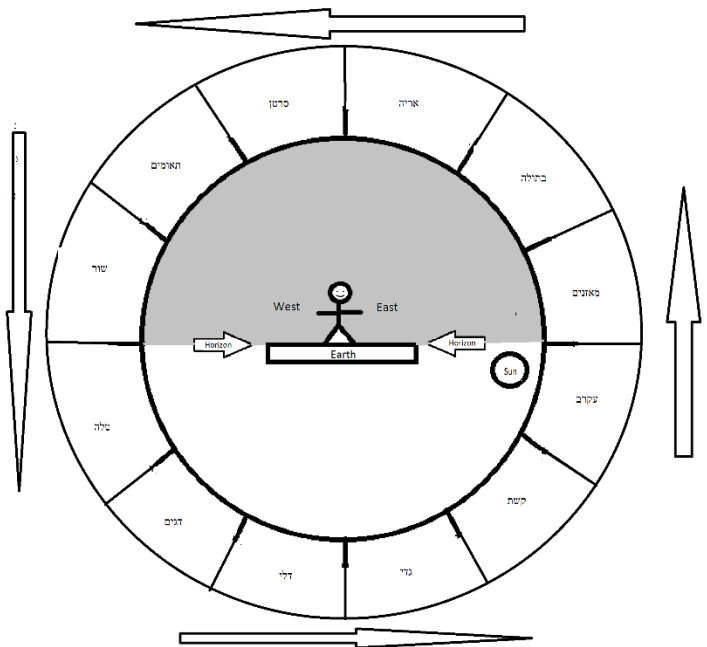


Diagram #4 –The solar month of מרחשון at 6am. The sun is in front of the עקרב, so that is the מזל of the month. It is exactly six months after diagram #3. טלה has just finished setting.





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Diagram #5 –The solar month of מרחשון at 4pm. The sun is still front of the עקרב. It is ten hours after diagram #4. טלה (and כימה) are ready to rise during the day (4pm).

