



## POINTS TO PONDER

1. The גמרא says that one who spends a lot on צדקה, should not spend more than a fifth. Is this referring to a certain time frame, for example one fifth every year? Secondly if this refers to a fifth of his assets in a year, wouldn't he have the same problem after a few years whereby there will be too little left for him?
2. The גמרא says regarding this תקנה מאי קרא. Since this is a תקנה that was instituted by חז"ל why is the גמרא looking for a source in the תורה? It is obviously a תקנה דרבנן.
3. When they instituted a תקנה that a father should be patient with his son who doesn't want to learn until he is 12, what were they looking to fix? Were fathers being more strict before a son became 12?
4. בן עשר למשנה ד"ה שיהא אדם מגלגל עם בנו עד יב שנה. Why doesn't he simply answer that the משנה is referring to a child who wants to learn and we should know what the ideal subjects are at various ages, as opposed to a child who doesn't want to learn and needs a different approach?
5. The גמרא says that רב יצחק בר יוסף repeated the same thing 40 times until he retained it. What did he learn 40 times, was it the תקנה or who said it?
6. Why did he learn it exactly 40 times? He will only realize later if 40 was enough, because he still remembers it. Is there a lesson for us in this story?
7. רב יוסף said that just like sons only inherit from קרקע so too daughters only get to eat from קרקע. Since both are a כתובה תנאי why would one be more obvious than the other?

לע"נ אבי מורי הרב יעקב בן ר' קיים משה יצחק ז"ל  
לע"נ הרב צבי ליפא בן יחיאל ישראל זצ"ל

If you have any comments or suggestions, please email Rabbi Grunhaus at  
[Ygrunhaus@gmail.com](mailto:Ygrunhaus@gmail.com)

לימוד מסכת כתובות מוקדש : לע"נ ר' חיים יהודה ב"ר אליעזר ז"ל  
IN MEMORY OF MR. HERBY STAVSKY