



## נדרים דף נ"ז

### POINTS TO PONDER

1. The ר"ן on the משנה writes that if the נדר says all תאנים should be אסור on him, he would be allowed to eat the גידולים. Since he said all figs, why would the "new" figs be any different than the original figs? ALL figs should be אסור?
2. The משנה lists 3 similar versions of the נדר, על פי, על פי, לפי. Is there a difference between them? For example if he said לפי, would he be allowed to sell them or have other benefits from them that are not "eating"?
3. Further to the above, what the difference between לפי and על פי?
4. The משנה writes about a husband making a נדר that his wife will not have הנאה from him until פסח if she visits her father before פסח. It then writes that if she visits her father before פסח the נדר is triggered and she is אסור to have הנאה from him, and she can visit her father after פסח. What is the חידוש that she can visit after פסח? The תנאי was only until פסח.
5. The גמרא discusses planting an onion of תרומה. Isn't there an איסור to destroy תרומה?

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