



נדרים דף ס"ג

POINTS TO PONDER

1. The גמרא says that רביעה שניה is for נדרים. What does the גמרא mean? Don't we need to know that there's a "second" רביעה to understand that the next one is the third.
2. Further to the above, when someone makes a נדר they don't necessarily know the details regarding the 3 time frames, so when they said עד הגשמים, they probably mean the beginning of the rainy season, not the middle. How can the משנה in describing the 2nd רביעה impact his mindset?
3. The משנה writes that is someone made a נדר that he will not drink wine this year and that year becomes a leap year, he is אסור in the whole year including the 2nd Adar. Since he didn't know that the year will become a leap year, why is he אסור, he obviously didn't know what will happen.
4. The משנה writes that when someone made a נדר which is dependent on his friend coming over and talking food for his son he can be "מפר שלא על פי חכם". Why does the משנה use the term הפרה which is normally only used to describe a husband undoing his wife's נדרים?

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