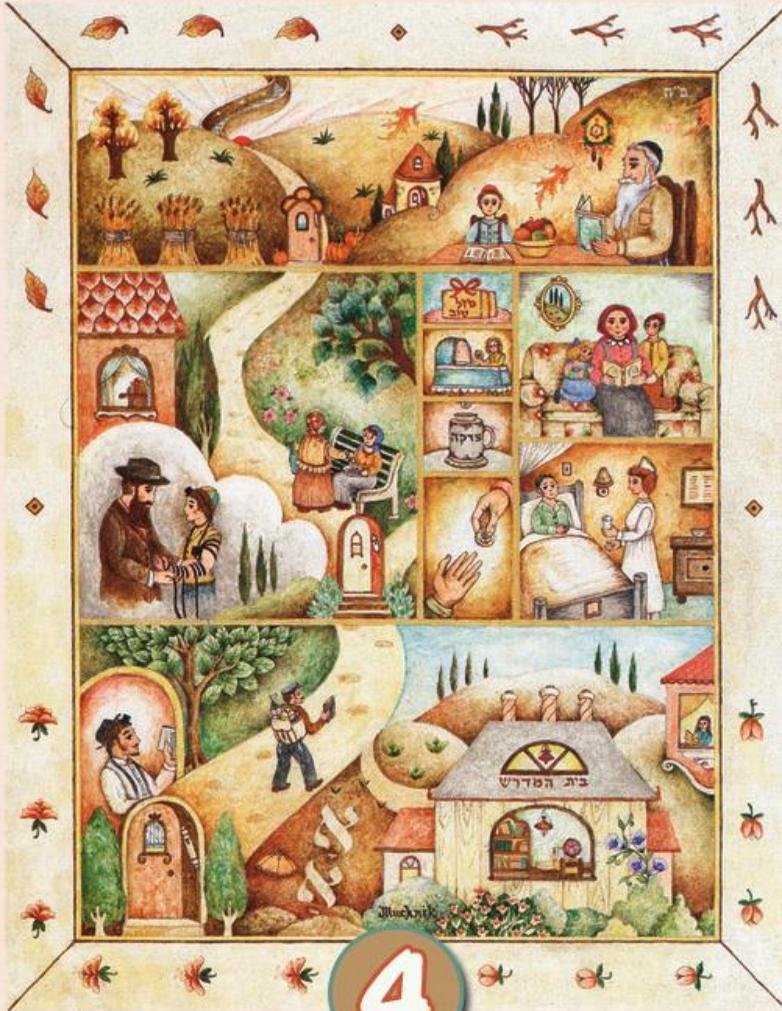


בס"ד

ידיעות כלליות

GENERAL TORAH KNOWLEDGE



LUBAVITCH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
17330 Northwest 7th Avenue, Miami, FL 33169

שם התלמיד(ה): _____

כיתה: _____ מורה/מורה:

1. BROCHOS RECITED ON DIFFERENT TYPES OF FOOD

ברוך אתה ה' אֱ-לֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם . . .

BREAD	
Who brings forth bread from the earth	הַמוֹצִיא לֶחֶם מִן הָאָרֶץ
FOODS MADE WITH THE FIVE TYPES OF GRAIN WHEAT, BARLEY, SPELT, OATS, OR RYE	
Who creates various kinds of food	בוֹרֵא מִיְּנֵי מְזֻנוֹת
WINE AND GRAPE JUICE	
Who creates the fruit of the vine	בוֹרֵא פְּרֵי הַגֶּפֶן
FRUIT GROWN FROM A TREE	
Who creates the fruit of the tree	בוֹרֵא פְּרֵי הָעֵץ
VEGETABLES AND FRUIT THAT DO NOT GROW FROM A TREE	
Who creates the fruit of the earth	בוֹרֵא פְּרֵי הָאֲדָמָה
MEAT, FISH, CHEESE, CANDY, BEVERAGES	
by Whose word all things come to be	שֶׁהַכֹּל נִהְיָ בְּדַבְּרוֹ

• Why Should We Make a *Brocha*?

1) Everything belongs to *Hashem*. Therefore, every time we make a *brocha* we are actually asking permission from *Hashem* to eat His food. In doing so, we are declaring our belief in *Hashem*, Who is the Creator of the food we are about to eat.

2) The *chochomim*—our Torah sages—have said that we cannot enjoy anything in this world before we make a *brocha*. We are showing our appreciation to *Hashem* for creating the foods that give us life.

- **The Order of the *Brochos*: Eating Foods With Different *Brochos***

Some foods are considered more important than others, and their *brochos* should be said first.

Bread is the most important food. After saying the <i>brocha</i> הַמּוֹצִיא, no more <i>brochos</i> have to be said, except הַגָּפֶן if drinking wine.*	הַמּוֹצִיא	1 st
If you do not say הַמּוֹצִיא, foods of the 5 types of grain are next in importance, and the <i>brocha</i> בּוֹרֵא מִיְיָ מְזוֹנוֹת should be said first.	מְזוֹנוֹת	2 nd
After saying the <i>brocha</i> בּוֹרֵא פְּרֵי הַגָּפֶן on wine, no <i>brochos</i> have to be said on other drinks.	הַגָּפֶן	3 rd
Next in the order of importance	הָעֵץ	4 th
Next in the order of importance	הָאֲדָמָה	5 th
Next in the order of importance	שֶׁהַכֹּל	6 th

Hint to Remember: הַמְּנַעֵ אֵשׁ

* There are additional exceptions when another *brocha* must be said.

☺ **FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** 1) Know what *brochos* are made on which foods and give two examples of foods for each *brocha*; 2) Know the reasons for making *brochos* on food; 3) Translate each *brocha* recited on food into English; 4) Know the order of importance of each *brocha*.

2. נְבִיאִים רְאֻשׁוֹנִים

יְהוֹשֻׁעַ (1)

שׁוֹפְטִים (2)

שְׁמוּאֵל (3)

מְלָכִים (4)

 **FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** List the names of the נְבִיאִים רְאֻשׁוֹנִים.

1. THE HEBREW CALENDAR

- **In a regular year the Hebrew calendar has 12 months.** In a leap year there are 13 months, when an extra month of אָדָר ראשון—called אָדָר ראשון—is added *before* the month of אָדָר. During a leap year the month after אָדָר ראשון is called אָדָר שני.

טבת	10	תשרי	7	תמוז	4	ניסן	1
שבט	11	חשוון	8	אב	5	אייר	2
אדר	12	כסלו	9	אלול	6	סיון	3

There are two different orders for the Hebrew months. One is based on the months; the other is based on the years. The Torah is the source for both orders.

The Hebrew Calendar Based on the MONTHS	The Hebrew Calendar Based on the YEAR
Starts with the month of ניסן	Starts with the month of תשרי
THE TORAH SOURCE: On the first day of the month of ניסן Hashem told Moshe and Aharon: "This shall be to you the head of months."	THE TORAH SOURCE: The new year begins on Rosh Hashana, the first day of the month of תשרי, which is the anniversary of the creation of Adam and Chava.



FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: 1) List the twelve months in the correct order and correctly spelled, starting with the month of ניסן; 2) Know the differences between the calendars and the reason behind each one.

2. פְּרָשִׁיּוֹת סֵפֶר דְּבָרִים

- The fifth and final book of the Torah is סֵפֶר דְּבָרִים.

הָאֲזִינוּ	10	כִּי תָבוֹא	7	רְאֵה	4	דְּבָרִים	1
וְזֹאת הַבְּרָכָה	11	נִצְבִים	8	שׁוֹפְטִים	5	וְאֶתְחַנֵּן	2
		וַיִּלְךְ	9	כִּי תֵצֵא	6	עֲקֹב	3



FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: List the פְּרָשִׁיּוֹת סֵפֶר דְּבָרִים in the correct order.

1. מְצוּוֹת בֵּין אָדָם לְחֵבֵרוֹ • מְצוּוֹת בֵּין אָדָם לְמָקוֹם

- The *mitzvos* of the Torah can be separated into two groups:

מְצוּוֹת בֵּין אָדָם לְחֵבֵרוֹ

Mitzvos between one Jew and another,
such as giving *tzedaka*, having *ahavas Yisroel*, and visiting the sick

מְצוּוֹת בֵּין אָדָם לְמָקוֹם

Mitzvos between a Jew and *Hashem*,
such as keeping *Shabbos*, eating kosher food, and trusting in *Hashem*



FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: 1) Know what is a מְצוּוֹת בֵּין אָדָם לְחֵבֵרוֹ and what is a מְצוּוֹת בֵּין אָדָם לְמָקוֹם; 2) Give an example of each type of mitzvah.

ה' חומשים 1.

(1) בְּרַאשִׁית (2) שְׁמוֹת (3) וַיִּקְרָא (4) בְּמִדְבָּר (5) דְּבָרִים



FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: List the five books of the *Chumash* in the correct order.

נְשָׁמוֹת הַתְּפִילוֹת בְּיוֹם כִּפּוּר 2.

- **On Yom Kippur five separate תְּפִילוֹת are said.** Each one of the five תְּפִילוֹת corresponds to one of the five parts of a Jew's נְשָׁמָה. When one *davens* each of the Yom Kippur תְּפִילוֹת, the corresponding part of the נְשָׁמָה "shines."

When the part of the נְשָׁמָה is revealed	Part of the נְשָׁמָה	תְּפִילָה
Boys: when he has a <i>bris</i> Girls: when she is given her Jewish name	נֶפֶשׁ	מְעַרְבֵיב
At the age of <i>chinuch</i> (some say 3, some say 5)	רוּחַ	שְׁחָרִית
Boys: at his <i>bar mitzvah</i> Girls: at her <i>bas mitzvah</i>	נְשָׁמָה	מוֹסָף
When a person reaches the level of צְדִיק	חַי	מְנַחֵה
When a person has a chance to do מְסִירַת נֶפֶשׁ	יְחִידָה	נְעִילָה



FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: 1) List the five parts of *davening* on Yom Kippur in the proper order; 2) Write the part of a Jew's נְשָׁמָה that "shines" during each of these parts of *davening*.

3. מִצְוֹת דְּרַבָּנִין

- The following seven *mitzvos* were instituted by the *rabbonim*.

Ritually wash the hands before eating bread	נְ	נְטִילַת יָדַיִם	1
Construct an <i>Eruv</i> to permit carrying to and within public areas on <i>Shabbos</i>	ע	עֵירוּב	2
Recite a blessing for each enjoyment	בְּ	בְּרָכוֹת הַנְּהֻנִין	3
Prepare lights in advance of <i>Shabbos</i> and <i>Yomtov</i> (one of the reasons is to have peace in the home)	שְׁ	נְרוֹת שַׁבָּת וְיוֹם טוֹב	4
Read <i>Megilas Esther</i> on Purim	מְ	מְגִילַת אֶסְתֵּר	5
Light the Chanukah lights	חְ	נְרוֹת חֲנוּכָּה	6
Recite the <i>Hallel</i> on <i>Rosh Chodesh</i> , Chanukah and <i>Yomtov</i>	ה	הִלַּל	7

Hint to Remember: "נְעַ בְּשִׂמְחָה"



FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: 1) List in Hebrew the seven *mitzvos* instituted by the *rabbonim*; 2) Know the expression that helps us remember the *mitzvos*.

1. THE SIX DAYS OF CREATION

- *Hashem* created the universe and everything in it.

light, darkness	אור, חושך	יום ראשון
separate earth and heaven	רקיע	יום שני
grass, trees, flowers, fruit, vegetables	עשב, עצים, פרחים, פירות	יום שלישי
sun, moon, stars	מאורות	יום רביעי
fish and birds	דגים ועופות	יום חמישי
animals, man	חיות, בהמות, אדם, חנה	יום ששי
rest	מנוחה	יום שבת



FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: List in Hebrew or in English what was created for each day of creation.

2. שִׁבְעַת מִצְוֹת בְּנֵי נֹחַ

- **Hashem gave seven laws to the non-Jews, so they could establish a world that would be moral and free of evil.** The laws were given to No'ach and his descendants, from whom the world was rebuilt after the Great Flood.

Do not enter into a forbidden marriage	גִּילּוּי עֲרִיּוֹת	1
Do not murder	שְׁפִיכַת דָּמִים	2
Do not worship idols	עֲבוֹדַת זָרָה	3
Do not eat a limb removed from a live animal	אֲבָר מִן הַחַי	4
Do not curse G-d	בְּרִכַּת ה'	5
Do not steal	גְּזֵל	6
Set up courts of law and bring criminals to justice	דִּינֵן	7

The שִׁבְעַת מִצְוֹת בְּנֵי נֹחַ are universal commandments given to the nations of the world by Hashem on Har Sinai.

It is the responsibility of the *Yidden* to promote the observance of these commandments and encourage non-Jews to perform them. As the *Rambam* writes: "לְכַף אֶת כָּל בְּאֵי הָעוֹלָם לְקַבֵּל מִצְוֹת שְׁנַצְטוּוּ בְּנֵי נֹחַ"—"to compel all humanity to accept upon themselves the laws given to the descendants of No'ach."

The *Yidden* must also teach them that the שִׁבְעַת מִצְוֹת בְּנֵי נֹחַ must be kept because it is Hashem Who commanded these *mitzvos* to them. In the month of *Nissan*, תשמ"ג (1983), the Rebbe began a campaign calling upon every *Yid* to influence his non-Jewish acquaintances to do the שִׁבְעַת מִצְוֹת בְּנֵי נֹחַ. The Rebbe also said that this makes the entire world a דִּירָה בְּתַחְתּוֹנִים—a dwelling place for G-dliness in this world—and will help pave the way for *Moshiach's* arrival.

☺ **FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** Write in Hebrew each of the שִׁבְעַת מִצְוֹת בְּנֵי נֹחַ and its correct English translation.

1. גִּמְטְרִיָּא

- **Gematria is a system whereby Hebrew letters have a numerical value.** The numerical value of a Hebrew word may express a special significance. Finding words with the same numerical value may reveal a special relationship between words. Days of the week and days of the month, as well as calendar years, are often expressed with Hebrew letters.

300	ש	80	פ	40	מ	9	ט	5	ה	1	א
400	ת	90	צ	50	נ	10	י	6	ו	2	ב
		100	ק	60	ס	20	כ	7	ז	3	ג
		200	ר	70	ע	30	ל	8	ח	4	ד

- **Letters are combined to represent a number.**

348 = שליח	87 = פז	43 = מג	19 = יט	15 = טו	11 = יא
773 = תשע"ג	98 = צח	54 = נד	20 = כ	16 = טז	12 = יב
	110 = קי	65 = סה	21 = כא	17 = יז	13 = יג
	222 = רכב	76 = עו	32 = לב	18 = יח	14 = יד

- **Adding up the letters of a word to equal a number**

$$ת + ו + ר + ה$$

$$611 = 5+200+6+400$$

$$ח + י + ש + מ$$

$$358 = 8+10+300+40$$

- **The significance of גִּמְטְרִיָּא.**

גִּמְטְרִיָּא can reveal the connection between words and teach us a lesson. For example, when a ש+ל+י+ח (348) uses the 10 powers of his נְפֶשׁ, he has the potential to bring מ+ש+י+ח (358).



FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: Know the *Gematria* for any number from 1 to 400.

2. פְּתוּחֵי מְשִׁיחַ

The time for your redemption has arrived.	הַגִּיעַ זְמַן גְּאוּלְתְּכֶם	1
When is the Master coming? When the wellsprings [of <i>Chassidus</i>] spread outward.	אֵימְתִי קֹאֲתִי מֵר, לְקִשְׁפוּצוֹ מֵעִינֹתֶיךָ חוּצָה	2
I believe with complete trust in the coming of Moshiach.	אֲנִי מֵאֲמִין בְּאַמוּנָה שְׁלֵמָה בְּבִיאַת הַמְּשִׁיחַ	3
Moshiach is coming.	הִנֵּה זֶה מְשִׁיחַ בָּא	4

☺ **FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** 1) Fill in the missing words of the expressions concerning Moshiach's arrival; 2) Match the Hebrew to the correct English translation.

3. הַפְּרֶשֶׁת חֲלָה • SEPARATING CHALLAH

- **Baking challah for *Shabbos* and separating a portion of the dough is a special *mitzvah* given to the Jewish women.** The *mitzvah* recalls the responsibility to put aside *terumah* for the *kohain* during the time of the *Beis Hamikdosh*. It is necessary to separate the challah before we can eat the bread from which it was taken.



- **How do we perform the *mitzvah* of הַפְּרֶשֶׁת חֲלָה?**

After the dough has risen—but before shaping the dough into loaves, a portion of the *challah* about the size of an egg is taken from the dough mass *without separating it*. Recite the *brocha*:

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה ה' אֱ-לֹהֵינוּ מִלֶּךְ הָעוֹלָם אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ לְהַפְרִישׁ חֲלָה

Separate the dough from the mass and say "הֲרִי זֶה חֲלָה." Wrap the piece of challah in foil and burn it.

* Some have a custom of putting a few coins into a *pushka* at this point.

- **What is the significance of performing the *mitzvah* of הַפְּרֶשֶׁת חֲלָה?**

During the time of the *Beis HaMikdosh*, the separated dough was given to a *kohain*. When Moshiach comes, we will once again give it to the *kohain*.

Taking *challah* tells us that whatever we are given is not for our use alone. If we have wisdom, money or good health, our first step is to put these assets towards a holy purpose.



FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: 1) Explain what the *mitzvah* of taking challah is based on; 2) Explain the procedure of taking challah; 3) Explain what lesson we learn from this *mitzvah*.

1. הַכְנָסַת אֹרְחִים

The *mitzvah* of **הַכְנָסַת אֹרְחִים** literally means “welcoming guests.” We can look to Avrohom Avinu to learn how to perform this *mitzvah*, which for him was very dear. His tent had an opening on each of its four sides, so he could see from every direction when travelers were coming.

At first he offered his guests bread, and then served them a big meal. When he was weak from his *bris milah*, Hashem made it very hot outside so there would be no travelers to invite into his tent, allowing Avrohom to rest. Not being able to fulfill this *mitzvah* however caused Avrohom much pain, so Hashem made three angels appear as his guests.



FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: 1) Write the English translation for the above *mitzvah*; 2) Give an example of how you have done this *mitzvah*.

2. בִּיקוּר חוֹלִים

- The *mitzvah* of **בִּיקוּר חוֹלִים** means “visiting the sick.” We learn the great value of this *mitzvah* from when Avrohom Avinu was weak after having a *bris milah* at the age of 99 and Hashem Himself came to visit him.

Have you ever performed this *mitzvah*? It's an easy one to do and can be done with a friend, a relative or even someone you don't even know.



FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:

- 1) Write the English translation for the above *mitzvah*;
- 2) Give an example of how you have done this *mitzvah*.

DANNY'S FEELING A LOT BETTER SINCE YOU CAME.

HE JUST HAS ONE REQUEST...



NEXT TIME, BRING 59 FRIENDS WITH YOU!

3. RESPONDING TO *KADDISH*

- When someone recites *Kaddish* in a *minyan*, the congregation responds by saying:

אָמֵן, יְהִי שְׁמֵהּ רַבָּא מְבָרַךְ, לְעֵלָם, וְלְעֵלְמֵי עָלְמֵיָא, יִתְבָּרַךְ

"Amen. May Hashem's great name be blessed forever and ever."

- **Why is it important to respond to *Kaddish*?**

When a Jew responds to *Kaddish* with full strength and conviction, he shows that he believes and confirms what is being said. Responding in a strong voice—but not yelling or shouting—cannot only annul an evil decree on oneself of 70 years, ח"ו , but *Hashem* will add even more years to one's life.

- ☺ **FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** 1) Write the exact wording of the entire *יהא שמה רבא אמון*; 2) Know how it should be recited; and (3) Know what can be accomplished when it is said.



1. אבות ואמהות

- The first family of *Yidden* are called our “fathers” and our “mothers.”

אבות:

אברהם, יצחק, יעקב

אמהות:

שרה, רבקה, רחל, לאה

- ☺ **FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** Know the names of the אבות ואמהות.

2. מַעַרַת הַמַּכְפִּילָה COUPLES WHO ARE BURIED IN

- Our patriarchs and matriarchs are buried in מַעַרַת הַמַּכְפִּילָה.

אדם-חוה

אברהם-שרה

יצחק-רבקה

יעקב-לאה



- ☺ **FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** Know the names of the couples buried in מַעַרַת הַמַּכְפִּילָה.

3. וְזֹאת הַתּוֹרָה

- After completing the Torah reading in *shul*, the *sefer Torah* is raised (*hagbah*) while partially open and then dressed (*gelilah*). As the Torah scroll is raised, the congregation faces the Torah so they can see the letters, and they recite the following:



וְזֹאת הַתּוֹרָה אֲשֶׁר שָׂם מֹשֶׁה לִפְנֵי
בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל: עֵץ חַיִּים הִיא לַמַּחְזִיקִים בָּהּ,
וְתִמְכֶיהָ מֵאֲשֶׁר: דְּרָכֶיהָ דְרָכֵי נְעִם, וְכָל
נְתִיבוֹתֶיהָ שְׁלוֹם: אַרְךְ יָמִים בִּימִינָהּ,
בְּשִׂמְאלָהּ עֵשֶׂר וְכָבוֹד: הִי חִפְץ
לְמַעַן צְדָקוֹ, יִגְדִיל תּוֹרָה וַיֵּאָדִיר.



- FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** 1) Fill in the missing words for וְזֹאת הַתּוֹרָה;
2) Know when it is said.

WEEK 9

כַּז חֶשׂוֹן

REVIEW

1. BLESSINGS AFTER EATING FOOD • בּוֹרָא נְפֹשׁוֹת

- The shortest after-*brocha* said after eating is “בוֹרָא נְפֹשׁוֹת.” This after-*brocha* is recited after eating foods upon which you made the *brocha* הַעֵץ (except fruit from the *shivas haminim*), הָאֲדָמָה or שֶׁהֶכֵּל.

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה ה' אֱ-לֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, בּוֹרָא נְפֹשׁוֹת רַבּוֹת וְחֶסְרוֹן עַל כָּל מֵה-שֶׁבְרָאתָ לְהַחִיּוֹת בָּהֶם נֶפֶשׁ כָּל-חַי, בְּרוּךְ חַי הָעוֹלָמִים :

- ☺ **FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** Fill in the missing Hebrew words for the blessing of בּוֹרָא נְפֹשׁוֹת.

2. סְעוּדַת מִצְוָה

- A סְעוּדַת מִצְוָה is a festive meal that is made in honor of performing a *mitzvah*, e.g. *bris*, *pidyon haben*, wedding. It is a *mitzvah* to wash for bread and to partake in the *simcha*.



- ☺ **FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** 1) Explain what is a *seudas mitzvah*;
2) Give an example.

3. WHO INSTITUTED THE PRAYERS? • מִי תִקַּן הַתְּפִילּוֹת?

- The three daily prayers were instituted by the Avos, as described in the Torah in the *pesukim* written below.

מַעְרִיב	מְנַחֵה	שַׁחֲרִית	Prayer
יַעֲקֹב	יִצְחָק	אַבְרָהָם	Instituted By

- ☺ **FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** 1) Name the three daily prayers; 2) Write who instituted each one.

א-ב • נְקוּדוֹת 1.

'	ט	ח	ז	ו	ה	ד	ג	ב	א	כ
פ	צ	ס	ן	מ	ל	א	ס	ק	כ	כ
	ת	ת	ש	ש	ר	ק	ף	צ	ף	פ

⋮	חֲטָף קָמֶץ	.	חִירִיק	⋮	סָגוּל	⋮	קָמֶץ
⋮	חֲטָף פֶּתַח	⋮	קָבוֹץ	:	שׁוּא	-	פֶּתַח
⋮	חֲטָף סָגוּל	ו	שׁוּרֵק	ו	חוּלָם	⋮	צִירָה



FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: 1) Write out the letters of the Hebrew alphabet in the correct order; 2) Write the name of the נְקוּדָה next to each image.

עַל הַמַּחִי' 2.

- The after-brocha 'עַל הַמַּחִי' is said after eating food made from the חֲמֻשֵׁת חַיִּים unless the food eaten requires the after-brocha of הַמוּצֵיאַ. This after-brocha is commonly said and should be memorized by everyone.

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה ה' אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, עַל הַמַּחִי וְעַל הַכֶּלֶפֶלָה, וְעַל תְּנוּבַת הַשָּׂדֶה, וְעַל אֶרֶץ חֲמֻדָּה טוֹבָה וְרַחֲבָה, שְׂרָצִיתָ וְהִנְחַלְתָּ לְאַבוֹתֵינוּ, לְאֶכּוֹל מִפְּרִיָהּ וּלְשִׁבּוֹעַ מִטּוֹבָהּ. רַחֵם נָא, ה' אֱלֹהֵינוּ, עַל יִשְׂרָאֵל עַמּוֹךְ, וְעַל יְרוּשָׁלַיִם עִירָךְ, וְעַל צִיּוֹן מְשֻׁכָּן כְּבוֹדֶךָ, וְעַל מִזְבְּחֶךָ, וְעַל הַיְכָלֶךָ. וּבִנְיַן יְרוּשָׁלַיִם עִיר הַקֹּדֶשׁ בְּמַהֲרָה בְּיָמֵינוּ, וְהַעֲלֵנוּ לְתוֹכָהּ, וְשִׁמְחֵנוּ בָּהּ וּנְבָרְכֶךָ בְּקִדְשָׁהּ וּבְטַהֲרָהּ. כִּי אַתָּה ה' טוֹב וּמְטִיב לְכָל וְנוֹדֶה לְךָ עַל הָאֶרֶץ וְעַל הַמַּחִי. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה ה', עַל הָאֶרֶץ וְעַל הַמַּחִי.



FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: Fill in the missing Hebrew words for 'עַל הַמַּחִי'.

1. THE CHAIN OF THE CHABAD LEADERS

THEIR REBBETZINS, PARENTS, DATES OF BIRTH AND YAHRTZEITS

שמות הנשיאים Given Name	שְׁלֵשֶׁת הַנְּשִׂאִים Name Rebbe Was Known By
ר' ישראל	בעל שם טוב
ר' דובער	מעזריטשער מגיד
ר' שניאור זלמן	אלטער רבי
ר' דובער	מיטעלער רבי
ר' מנחם מענדל	צמח צדק
ר' שמואל	רבי מהר"ש
ר' שלום דובער	רבי רש"ב
ר' יוסף יצחק	פריערדיקער רבי
ר' מנחם מענדל	היינטיקער רבי



FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: Know the given names of the *Rebbeim* and the names they were known by.

שְׁנַת הַסְתַּלְקוֹת Yahrtzeit Year	יוֹם הַסְתַּלְקוֹת Yahrtzeit Date	שְׁנַת הַיּוֹלָדָת Birthday Year	יוֹם הַיּוֹלָדָת Birthday Date	שְׁלֵשֶׁת הַנְּשִׂאִים
תק"כ	שבועות	נח"ת (תני"ח)	חיי אלול	בעל שם טוב
תקל"ג	י"ט כסלו	Unknown	Unknown	מעזריטשער מגיד
תקע"ג	כ"ד טבת	קהת (תק"ה)	חיי אלול	אלטער רבי
תקפ"ח	ט' כסלו	תקל"ד	ט' כסלו	מיטעלער רבי
תרכ"ו	י"ג ניסן	תקמ"ט	כ"ט אלול	צמח צדק
תרמ"ג	י"ג תשרי	תקצ"ד	ב' אייר	רבי מהר"ש
תר"פ	ב' ניסן	כתרא (תרכ"א)	כ' חשוון	רבי רש"ב
תש"י	י' שבט	תר"מ	י"ב תמוז	פריערדיקער רבי
תשנ"ד	ג' תמוז	תרס"ב	י"א ניסן	היינטיקער רבי



FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: Fill in the dates of the birthdays and *yahrtzeits* of the *Rebbeim*. **EXTRA CREDIT:** Fill in the years.

1. DO NOT BE WASTEFUL • בַּל תַּשְׁחִית

- From a Torah prohibition against needlessly cutting down a tree, we learn that we should not destroy or waste anything of value. For example, leftover food



should not be thrown out; paper should not be discarded if it can be used for another purpose; lights should be turned off if no one is in the room. Can you think of other examples of בַּל תַּשְׁחִית? Whatever we own was given to us by *Hashem*, so we must be careful not to be wasteful about anything.

- ☺ **FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** 1) Translate into English the words בַּל תַּשְׁחִית 2) Give an example of this *mitzvah* that is not given above.

2. RETURNING LOST OBJECTS • הַשְׁבַּת אֲבֵדָה

"Do not see your brother's ox or sheep straying and ignore them; return them . . ." (Deuteronomy 22:1)

- Returning lost objects to their rightful owner is a positive *mitzvah*. Unless the item is of very little value, one who finds an object must make an effort to return it to its owner.

- ☺ **FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** 1) Translate into English the words הַשְׁבַּת אֲבֵדָה; 2) Give an example of this *mitzvah* that is not given above.



1. פְּרָשִׁיּוֹת סֵפֶר בְּרָאשִׁית 1.

- The first book of the Torah is סֵפֶר בְּרָאשִׁית.

מִקֵּץ	10	וַיֵּצֵא	7	וַיִּרְא	4	בְּרָאשִׁית	1
וַיִּגַּשׁ	11	וַיִּשְׁלַח	8	חַיֵּי שָׂרָה	5	נֹחַ	2
וַיַּחֲי	12	וַיֵּשֶׁב	9	תּוֹלְדוֹת	6	לֵךְ לֵךְ	3



FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: Write the פְּרָשִׁיּוֹת סֵפֶר בְּרָאשִׁית in the correct order.

2. THE FOUR FASTS RELATED TO THE DESTRUCTION OF THE BEIS HAMIKDOSH

Gedaliah was assassinated.	ג' תְּשָׁרִי	צוֹם גְּדַלְיָה'	1
The walls of <i>Yerushalayim</i> were surrounded.	י' טִבֵּת	עֲשָׂרָה בְּטִבֵּת	2
The walls of <i>Yerushalayim</i> were broken.	יז תַּמּוּז	שִׁבְעָה עָשָׂר בְּתַמּוּז	3
The first <i>Beis Hamikdosh</i> and second <i>Beis Hamikdosh</i> were burned.	ט' אָב	תְּשַׁעָה בְּאָב	4



FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: 1) List the four fasts related to the destruction of the *Beis Hamikdosh*; 2) Know the date when each event occurred; 3) M the reason for each fast.

י"ב שבטים 1.

- Each of the שבטים were led by one of Yaakov Avinu's 12 sons.

אָשֶׁר	10	דָּן	7	יְהוּדָה	4	רְאוּבֵן	1
יוֹסֵף	11	נַפְתָּלִי	8	יִשְׁשַׁכָּר	5	שִׁמְעוֹן	2
בְּנִימִין	12	גָּד	9	זְבוּלוֹן	6	לֵוִי	3

- The 12 tribes are descendants of four mothers.

אָשֶׁר, גָּד, זְלָפָה	רְאוּבֵן, שִׁמְעוֹן, לֵוִי, יְהוּדָה, יִשְׁשַׁכָּר, זְבוּלוֹן	יֵאָה
יוֹסֵף, בְּנִימִין, רַחֵל	דָּן, נַפְתָּלִי	בְּלָהָה

- ☺ **FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** 1) List the names of the שבטים י"ב; 2) Know which of the שבטים י"ב descended from which mother.

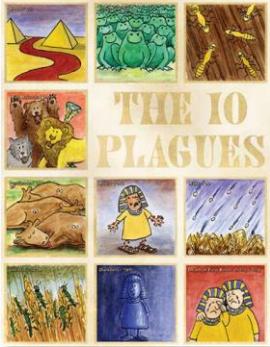
2. FIVE BROCHOS RECITED WHEN MOSHIACH ARRIVES

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה ה' אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם . . .		
for redeeming us	גּוֹאֵל יִשְׂרָאֵל	1
for bringing us to this day	שֶׁחַיֵּינוּ וְקִיּוּמֵנוּ וְהַגִּיעָנוּ לְזֶמַן הַזֶּה	2
Who gives a portion of His wisdom to those who fear Him	שֶׁחֵלַק מִחִכְמָתוֹ לִירְאָיו	3
Who gives a portion of His honor to those who fear Him	שֶׁחֵלַק מִכְבוֹדוֹ לִירְאָיו	4
Knower of secrets	חֹכֵם הַרְזִים	5

- ☺ **FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** 1) List the brochos recited when Moshiach comes; and 2) Match each one to its correct translation.

1. THE 10 MAKOS • עֶשֶׂר מַכּוֹת

- *Hashem* punished the Egyptians with 10 plagues for not allowing the Jews to leave Egypt



בְּרַד (7)	עָרוֹב (4)	דָּם (1)
אֲרָבָה (8)	דָּבָר (5)	צִפְרִידַעַ (2)
חוֹשֶׁךְ (9)	שָׁחִין (6)	כְּנִים (3)
מַכַּת בְּכוֹרוֹת (10)		

The *Pesach Hagadah* gives an acronym to help us remember the עֶשֶׂר מַכּוֹת:

דְּצִ"ךְ עֲדִ"שׁ בְּאֲחִ"ב

- ☺ **FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** 1) Write the עֶשֶׂר מַכּוֹת in the correct order;
2) Write the acronym for the עֶשֶׂר מַכּוֹת.

1. THE SPECIAL FRUITS OF ISRAEL • שְׁבַעַת הַמִּינִים

- The *Shivat Haminim* are the seven types of fruits and grains named in the Torah (דברים ח:ח) as the main produce of the land of Israel.

	תָּמָר Date		חֶטָּה Wheat
	רְמוֹן Pomegranate		שְׁעוֹרָה Barley
	שֶׁמֶן זַיִת Olive		גֵּפֶן Grape
			תְּאֵנָה Fig



FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: List the names of the שְׁבַעַת הַמִּינִים in both Hebrew and English.

2. ראשי תיבות

- **Hebrew, like many languages, uses abbreviations for commonly used expressions.** The following ראשי תיבות—the Hebrew word for “abbreviations”—are seen throughout Jewish writings.

If <i>Hashem</i> wills it (to happen)	אם ירצה ה'	אי"ה
Blessed is <i>Hashem</i>	ברוך ה'	ב"ה
With the help of Heaven	בסייעתא דשמיא	בס"ד
acts of kindness	גמילות חסדים	גמ"ח
of blessed memory	זכר צדיק לברכה	זצ"ל
[may he/she live] till 120 years	עד מאה ועשרים שנה	עמו"ש

- ☺ **FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** Know what the ראשי תיבות stand for and their English translation.

1. בכורים

- During the time of the *Beis Hamikdosh*, from *Shavuot* until *Chanukah*, the *yidden* would bring the first of the **שְׁבַעַת הַמִּינִים**—the seven special produce of Israel: wheat, barley, grapes, figs, dates, pomegranates and olives—to the *Beis HaMikdosh*, and give them to the *Kohain* to eat. Their first fruits were called **בְּכוֹרִים**.



😊 **FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** Know what are **בְּכוֹרִים** and what was done with them during the time of the *Beis Hamikdosh*.

2. עֲשֵׂרַת הַדְּבָרוֹת

I am <i>Hashem</i> your G-d Who took you out of the land of <i>Mitzrayim</i>	אֲנֹכִי ה' אֱלֹקֶיךָ אֲשֶׁר הוֹצֵאתִיךָ מֵאֶרֶץ מִצְרַיִם	1
Do not worship idols	לֹא יִהְיֶה לְךָ אֱלֹקִים אֲחֵרִים	2
Do not use <i>Hashem's</i> name in vain	לֹא תִשָּׂא אֶת־שֵׁם ה' אֱלֹקֶיךָ לְשׁוּא	3
Remember the <i>Shabbos</i> and keep it holy	זָכוֹר אֶת־יְוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת לְקַדְּשׁוֹ	4
Honor your father and your mother	כָּבֵד אֶת־אָבִיךָ וְאֶת־אִמְךָ	5
Do not murder	לֹא תִרְצַח	6
Do not commit adultery	לֹא תִנָּאֵף	7
Do not steal	לֹא תִגְנוֹב	8
Do not bear false witness against your neighbor	לֹא־תַעֲנֶה בְרַעְדָּךְ עַד שֶׁקֶר :	9
Do not envy your neighbor	לֹא תַחְמוֹד בֵּית רַעְדָּךְ :	10

😊 **FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** 1) Fill in the missing Hebrew words of the **עֲשֵׂרַת הַדְּבָרוֹת**; 2) Write the English translation of each of the **עֲשֵׂרַת הַדְּבָרוֹת**.

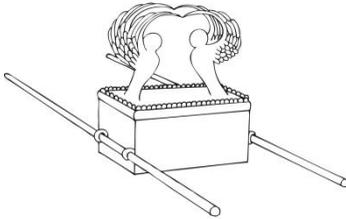
WEEK 19

כד שבת

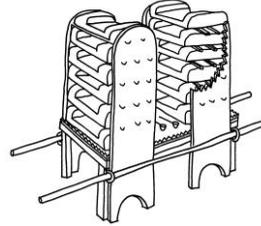
REVIEW

1. THE VESSELS OF THE MISHKAN • כְּלֵי הַמִּשְׁכָּן

1. Holy Ark • אָרוֹן



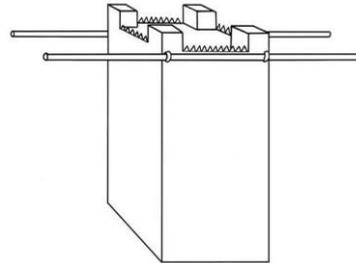
2. [Golden] Table • שֻׁלְחָן



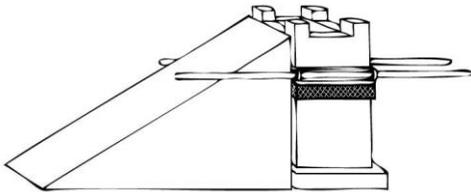
3. [Golden] Candelabra • מְנוֹרָה



4. Golden Altar • מִזְבֵּחַ הַזָּהָב



5. Copper Altar • מִזְבֵּחַ הַנְּחֹשֶׁת



6. Wash Basin • כִּיּוֹר



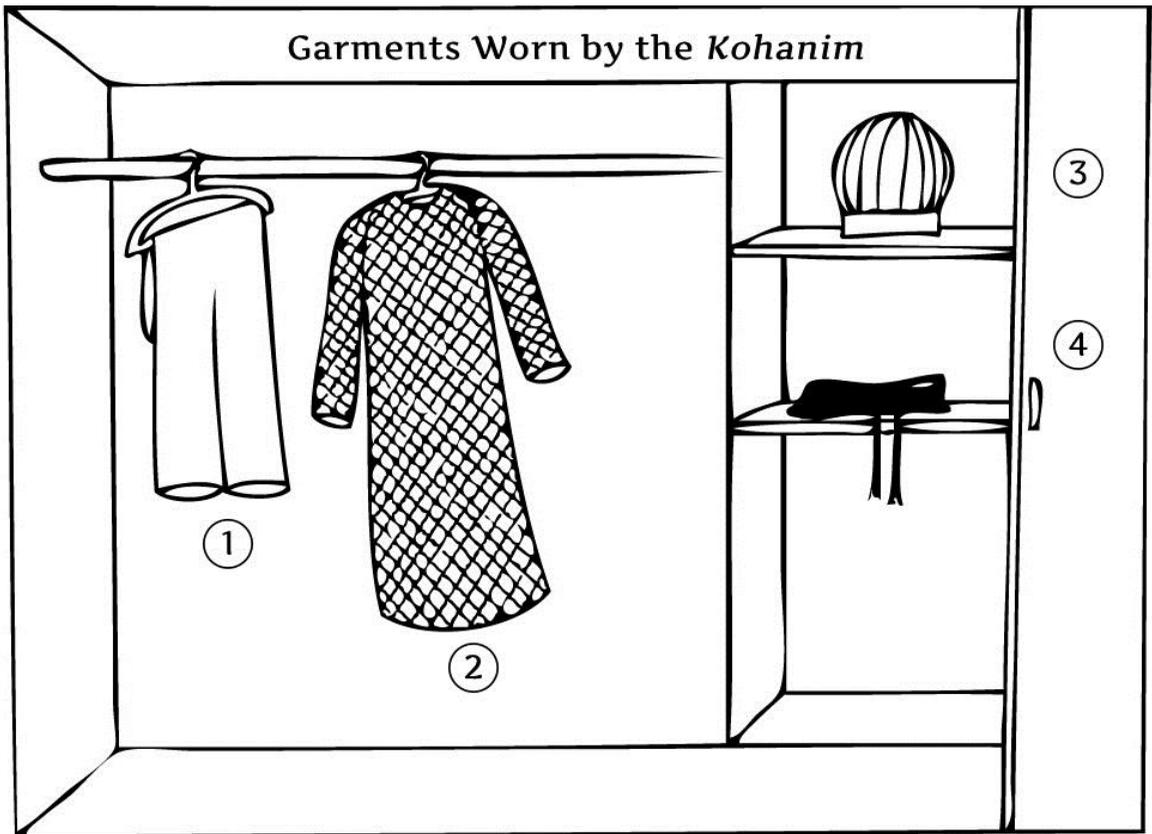
FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: Next to each picture write the name of each of the כְּלֵי הַמִּשְׁכָּן in Hebrew and English.

1. THE PRIESTLY GARMENTS • בְּגָדֵי כֹהֵנֵי הַגֹּדֹל

- While performing their service in the *Beis Hamikdash*, the כֹהֵן גֹדֹל and the כֹהֲנִים wore special garments.



pants	מְכַנְסִים	5	breastplate	חֹשֶׁן מִשְׁפָּט	1
head-plate	צִיץ	6	apron	אַפֹּד	2
turban	מִצְנָפֶת	7	robe	מְעִיל	3
belt	אַבְנֵט	8	tunic	כְּתֹנֶת	4



turban-like hat	מְגִבַּעַת	3	pants	מְכַנְסִים	1
belt	אַבְנֵט	4	tunic	כְּתָנֶת	2

☺ **FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** Write the names of the garments of the *kohanim* and the *kohain godol* next to their picture.

2. אֲוִרִים וְתוֹמִים

- The **אֲוִרִים וְתוֹמִים** was a parchment that had the name of *Hashem* written on it. It was placed inside the **חֹשֶׁן מִשְׁפָּט** that the **כֹּהֵן גָּדוֹל** wore. The **חֹשֶׁן מִשְׁפָּט** had twelve precious stones, one for each *shevet*. Each of these stones was engraved with the name of one of the *shvatim*. When the leader of the Jewish people would have a question, he would ask the **כֹּהֵן גָּדוֹל** to ask Hashem through the **אֲוִרִים וְתוֹמִים**. Letters on the stones on the **חֹשֶׁן מִשְׁפָּט** would light up and give the answer. The **אֲוִרִים וְתוֹמִים** was like the “spiritual battery” that powered the stones.
- ☺ **FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** 1) Know what was the **אֲוִרִים וְתוֹמִים**, what was written on it and where it was placed; 2), Explain what occurred when the *Kohain Godol* was asked a question and the role that the **אֲוִרִים וְתוֹמִים** played in the response.

1. THE 10 מְבַצְעִים

- The 10-point *mitzvah* campaign—known as the 10 מְבַצְעִים—was started by the Lubavitcher Rebbe to reach out to all Jews—regardless of their background—to do at least the following 10 basic *mitzvos*. One of the most famous sayings of the Rebbe was “Action is the main thing.” Doing must come before understanding.



כְּשָׁרוֹת Keeping kosher	9	בֵּית מְלֵא סִפְרִים A home full of holy books	7	מְזוּזָה <i>Mezuzah</i>	5	תּוֹרָה Learn Torah	3	אַהֲבַת יִשְׂרָאֵל Love your fellow Jew	1
טְהֻרַת הַמְּשָׁפָּחָה Family purity	10	נֵרוֹת שַׁבָּת קוֹדֵשׁ <i>Shabbos</i> candles	8	צְדָקָה Charity	6	תְּפִילִין <i>Tefillin</i>	4	חִינוּךְ Jewish education	2

- ☺ **FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** List the Rebbe's 10 מְבַצְעִים.

2. THREE NAMES USED WHEN REFERRING TO HASHEM

(1) הַקְּדוֹשׁ בְּרוּךְ הוּא (2) רְבוֹנוּ שְׁל עוֹלָם (3) הַמְּקוֹם

- ☺ **FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** Write the three names used when referring to *Hashem*.

1. פְּרָשִׁיּוֹת סֵפֶר שְׁמוֹת

- The second book of the Torah is סֵפֶר שְׁמוֹת.

פְּקוּדֵי	11	כִּי תִשָּׂא	9	תְּרוּמָה	7	יִתְרוֹ	5	בֹּא	3	שְׁמוֹת	1
		וַיִּקְהַל	10	תְּצַוָּה	8	מִשְׁפָּטִים	6	בְּשַׁלַּח	4	וְאָרָא	2



FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: List the פְּרָשִׁיּוֹת סֵפֶר שְׁמוֹת in the correct order.

1. סִימְנֵי הַסֵּדֶר

- There are 15 steps—referred to as “signs,” or in Hebrew סִימְנֵים—to the Pesach *seder*.

בְּרָךְ	13	כוֹרֵךְ	10	מוֹצִיא	7	יַחַץ	4	קֹדֵשׁ	1
הִלֵּל	14	שֶׁלַחן עוֹרֵךְ	11	מִצָּה	8	מַגִּיד	5	וִרְחַץ	2
נִרְצָה	15	צָפוֹן	12	מְרוֹר	9	רְחִיצָה	6	כִּרְפֵס	3



FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: Know the 15 parts of the Pesach *seder* in the correct order.

1. SIGNS OF KOSHER ANIMALS AND FISH • טִיּוּמֵי בְּשָׂרוֹת

- The Torah specifies two signs an animal must have in order to be kosher.

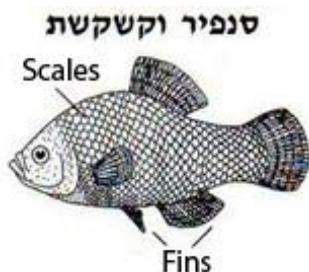


ANIMALS

1. Chew their cud
2. Have split hooves

Examples: cows, sheep, goats, deer

- Fish have their own distinct kosher signs.



FISH

1. Fins
2. Scales

Examples: salmon, tuna, pike, flounder, carp, herring

- ☺ **FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** Know the signs of a kosher animal and kosher fish.

2. חוקים, עֲדוֹת, מִשְׁפָּטִים

- The *mitzvos* of the Torah are divided into three different categories.

Examples	Category Description	Category
שְׁעִטְנוֹ, בְּשָׂרוֹת, פָּרָה אֲדוּמָה	<i>Mitzvos</i> whose reason we don't understand	חוקים
שַׁבָּת, יוֹם טוֹב	<i>Mitzvos</i> that relate to an historical event	עֲדוֹת
Do not kill, do not steal, speak the truth, give charity	<i>Mitzvos</i> whose meaning is easily understood	מִשְׁפָּטִים

- ☺ **FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** 1) Write the Hebrew names of the three categories of *mitzvos*; 2) Write their description in English; 3) Give two examples of each.

1. מְצוּוֹת עֲשֵׂה/מְצוּוֹת לֹא תַעֲשֵׂה

What We Learn	They Correspond to Our Body Parts	Mitzvos
By keeping the 248 positive <i>mitzvos</i> we keep our limbs healthy.	The 248 limbs of our body	רמ"ח מְצוּוֹת עֲשֵׂה There are 248 positive <i>mitzvos</i> in the Torah.
By keeping the 365 negative <i>mitzvos</i> we keep our veins healthy.	The 365 veins of our bodies.	שס"ה מְצוּוֹת לֹא תַעֲשֵׂה There are 365 negative <i>mitzvos</i> in the Torah



FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: 1) Know how many there are of each type of *mitzvah*, 2) Know what parts of the body correspond to each of the two types of *mitzvos*; and 3) Know how a Jew benefits from doing each type.

2. THREE עֲבֻרוֹת FOR WHICH A PERSON SHOULD GIVE ONE'S LIFE

1) גילוי עריות - forbidden marriages

2) שפיכת דמים - murder

3) עבודה זרה - idol worship



FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: Write the three עֲבֻרוֹת, in either Hebrew or English, for which a person should give up his life before doing.

1. מוֹדָה אֲנִי

- **When we awaken in the morning, we must immediately recognize the kindness Hashem has shown us by returning our soul, which we have entrusted to Him before going to sleep.** We are thankful that He has returned our tired and weary soul renewed and refreshed. While still in bed, even before washing our hands,* we say the following:

מוֹדָה אֲנִי לְפָנֶיךָ מֶלֶךְ חַי וְקַיִם שֶׁהַחַיּוּת בִּי נִשְׁמָתִי בְּחַמְלָה.
רַבָּה אֱמוּנָתֶךָ.

*Since *Modeh Ani* does not contain Hashem's name, one is permitted to say it before washing the hands.

- When saying *Modeh Ani* in the morning, one must make sure to make a slight pause between the words "בְּחַמְלָה" and "רַבָּה."

I offer thanks to You	מוֹדָה אֲנִי לְפָנֶיךָ
living and eternal King	מֶלֶךְ חַי וְקַיִם
for You have mercifully restored my soul within me.	שֶׁהַחַיּוּת בִּי נִשְׁמָתִי בְּחַמְלָה.
Your faithfulness is great.	רַבָּה אֱמוּנָתֶךָ.

- ☺ **FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO:** 1) Explain why and when we say מוֹדָה אֲנִי when first getting up in the morning; 2) Write out the complete מוֹדָה אֲנִי; 3) Translate the words into English; 4) Know between which words do we make a slight pause.

2. פְּרָשִׁיּוֹת סֵפֶר וַיִּקְרָא

- The third book of the Torah is סֵפֶר וַיִּקְרָא.

וַיִּקְרָא	3	שְׁמִינִי	5	מְצֹרַע	7	קְדוּשִׁים	9	בְּהֵר
צו	4	תְּזַרְעַ	6	אַחֲרֵי מוֹת	8	אָמֹר	10	בְּחֻקְתֵּי



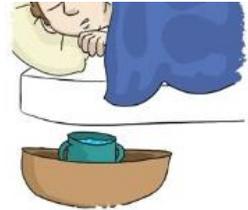
FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: List the פְּרָשִׁיּוֹת סֵפֶר וַיִּקְרָא in the correct order.

1. נְטִילַת יָדַיִם

- **There are two types of ritual hand-washing.** One is done before eating bread, and the second is done when awakening in the morning. Rabbi Chisda says, "Don't skimp. Fill your hands with water and *Hashem* will fill them with His goodness."

I. In the Morning

While the body rests, the soul ascends heavenward to recharge. The resulting void allows for a negative spiritual state called *tumah*. Upon awakening, *Hashem* returns our soul, but a small amount of *tumah* remains on our fingertips. We wash *negel vasser*—"nail water"—to remove what remains of that *tumah*.



Before going to sleep, prepare a *kvort* (ritual washing cup) with water and an empty *shissel* (basin) and place it beside your bed. After waking up and reciting the *Modeh Ani*, wash the right hand until the wrist and then the left hand, repeating two more times. (Left-handed people reverse the order.) This washing is called נְטִילַת יָדַיִם (or, in Yiddish, *negel vasser*). After washing the hands, using the restroom, brushing the teeth, and getting dressed, wash a second time (using the same procedure) at the kitchen sink; dry your hands; and only then recite the blessing עַל נְטִילַת יָדַיִם—while bringing the hands upright to the height of the פְּיאוֹת.

II. Before Eating Bread

Fill a *kvort* with water and pour three times on your right hand. Repeat on the left.



(Left-handed people reverse the order.) Make sure the water covers your entire hand until the wrist with each pour. Separate your fingers slightly to allow the water to run in between them. After washing, allow some of the water to remain in the palm of your hand and rub your hands together, raise your hands chest-high and recite the blessing עַל נְטִילַת יָדַיִם.

Afterwards the hands are dried. A person should be careful not to speak until reciting the blessing on bread and swallowing some too.

In the Morning	Before Eating Bread
1. Wash R-L-R-L-R-L	1. Wash R-R-R-L-L-L
2. Recite בְּרַכָּה with dry hands	2. Recite בְּרַכָּה with wet hands
3. Recite בְּרַכָּה with hands at height of the פְּיאוֹת	3. Recite בְּרַכָּה with hands by heart
4. Recite בְּרַכָּה with hands apart	4. Recite בְּרַכָּה with hands together



FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: 1) Know why and how we wash our hands in the morning; 2) Know how we wash our hands for bread.

1. שלש רגלים

- The **שלש רגלים** are the three holidays when, during the time of the *Beis Hamikdosh*, the Jewish people would go up to *Yerushalayim* "to see Hashem, and to be seen by Hashem."

English Translation	Also Known As . . .	Holiday
Festival of Matzos, Festival of Spring, Time of Our Freedom	חג המצות, חג האביב, זמן חרותנו	פסח
Festival of First Fruits, Restriction from מלאכה Time of the Giving of Our Torah	חג הבכורים, עצרת, זמן מתן תורתנו	שבועות
Festival of Gathering, Time of Our Rejoicing	חג האסיף, זמן שמחתנו	סוכות



FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: 1) Know the names of the שלש רגלים and the other names they are known by; 2) Match them to their correct English translation.

1. אֲשֶׁר יֵצֵר

- **After leaving a restroom, one has to wash his/her hands at a sink in the same manner one washes *negel vasser* in the morning (see Week 27).** After drying our hands, we recite the following *brocha* to thank *Hashem* for the normal bodily functions that keep us healthy:

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה ה' אֱ-לֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר יֵצֵר אֶת הָאָדָם
 בְּחִכְמָה, וַיְבָרָא בּוֹ נְקָבִים וְנְקָבִים, חֲלוּלִים חֲלוּלִים. גְּלוּי וְיָדוּעַ לִפְנֵי
 כֶּסֶף כְּבוֹדָךְ, שְׂאֵם יִסְתֵּם אֶחָד מֵהֶם אוֹ אִם יִפְתַּח אֶחָד מֵהֶם, אִי
 אֶפְשָׁר לְהִתְקַיֵּם אֶפִּילוֹ שְׁעָה אַחַת. בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה ה', רוֹפֵא כָל-בָּשָׂר
 וּמַפְלִיא לַעֲשׂוֹת:



FOR THE TEST YOU WILL NEED TO: Fill in the missing words for the *brocha*
 אֲשֶׁר יֵצֵר.

REVIEW

**YEDIOS KLALIOS
 BEE**

