

## Berachot

- When is the starting time for *kriyat sh'ma* at night? (א:א)
- What are the three opinions regarding the latest time that one can recite *sh'ma* at night? (א:א)
- For what *mitzvah*, other than *kriyat sh'ma*, did the *Chachamim* bring forward the latest time that one can perform the *mitzvah* “to prevent one from transgressing”? (א:א)
- What are the two opinions regarding the starting time for *kriyat sh'ma* in the morning? (ב:א)
- What are the two opinions regarding the latest time that one can recite *sh'ma* in the morning? (ב:א)
- If the time for reading *sh'ma* in the morning has passed (but the *zman t'fillah* has not been completed) can one read *sh'ma* with the *brachot kriyat sh'ma*? (ב:א)
- Explain the debate surrounding the halachic significance of “ובשכבך ובקומך”? (ג:א)
- Which *tana* put himself in danger to recite *sh'ma* in the manner held by *Beit Shammai*? (ג:א)
- How many *brachot* does one recite before and after *kriyat sh'ma* in the morning and at night? (ד:א)
- Is there a *mitzvah* of remembering *yetziyat mitzrayim* at night? If so, how is it fulfilled? (ה:א)
- Explain the debate between *Ben Zoma* and the *Chachamim* about the *pasuk*: “למען תזכר” (ה:א)
- If someone happens to be reading the chapter of *sh'ma* from the *Torah* during *zman kriyat sh'ma* do they fulfill the *mitzvah* of *kriyat sh'ma*? (ב:א)
- Explain the debate between *R' Meir* and *R' Yehuda* about permissible interrupt during and in between the chapters of *sh'ma*? (ב:א)
- To what does *בין הפרקים* refer? (ב:ב)
- Explain the ordering of the chapters of *kriyat sh'ma*? (ב:ב)
- Explain the debate or ruling in the following cases: (ג:ב)
  - Reading *sh'ma* without hearing the words.
  - Not being precise with the pronunciation of the words.
  - Reading the *p'sukim* out of order.
  - If someone made a mistake.
- What is ruling regarding an employee working in a tree with regards to reading *sh'ma* and *t'fillah*? (ב:ד)
- Until when is a groom exempt from reciting *sh'ma*? (ב:ה)
- What are the three cases where *Rabban Gamliel* acted against the ruling of the *mishnah*? What was his justification in each of these cases? (ב:ה-ז)
- What was the name of *Rabban Gamliel's* slave? (ב:ז)
- Can a groom be *machmir* and recite *sh'ma* on his wedding night? (ב:ח)
- What three *mitzvot* are close relatives of the deceased exempt from prior to the burial? What is the law regarding those carrying the coffin and others attending the funeral? (ג:א)
- What is the law regarding the obligation of *sh'ma* for people attending a funeral as the mourners pass by them after the burial? (ג:ב)

- What are the *mitzvot* that women, slaves and minors are exempt from listed in the *mishnah* and why? What are the listed *mitzvot* that they are obligated to perform? (ג: ג)
- What is the debate regarding a *ba'al kerit* regarding *sh'ma* and *birkat ha'mazon*? [To which *takanah* does this debate (and the next three *Mishnayot*) refer?] (ד: ג)
- If someone was in the *mikvah* close to *netz ha'chamah* what should they do with regards to *sh'ma*? What if the water was filthy? (ג: ה)
- Explain the debate about a *zav* that also becomes a *ba'al kerit*? What are the other cases included in this debate? (ג: ו)
- Explain the debate about the starting and finishing times for all the *tefillot*? (א: ד)
- What is the nature of *R' Nechunya ben Hukana's tefillot* recited when entering and exiting the *beit midrash*? (ב: ד)
- What are the three opinions regarding what to say when praying the *sh'monah esrei*? (ד: ג)
- Who said "העושה תפלתו קבע אין תפילתו תחנונים"? (ד: ד)
- What should one do if it is time to pray but they find themselves in a dangerous place? (ד: ד)
- What should one do if they are riding a donkey and it is time to pray? (List the three different scenarios.) (ה: ד)
- What are the three other cases listed with a similar ruling to the previous question? (ד: ו)
- Explain the debate regarding *t'fillat mussaf*? (ד: ו)
- What was different about how the *חסידיים ראשונים* prayed and why? (ה: א)
- What are the two cases brought to illustrate the point that one should be completely focused while praying? (ה: א)
- Where and what are the additions to *sh'monah esrei*? Explain the argument about the placement of *havdalah* in the *sh'monah esrei*? (ה: ב)
- What are the three expressions which the congregation must prevent a *chazzan* from saying? (ה: ג)
- Does a *chazzan* respond with *amen* to the *birkat kohanim*? (ה: ד)
- If a *chazzan* is the only *kohen* in the shul and it is time for *birkat kohanim* what should he do? (ה: ד)
- What was special about the *tefillot* of *R' Channinah ben Dosa*? (ה: ה)
- What *bracha* should one make on: (א: ו)
  - Fruit?
  - Wine?
  - Bread?
  - Vegetables (include both opinions)?
- In which cases does one fulfil his obligation of reciting a *bracha* even if he said the wrong *bracha*? (ו: ב)
- For which foods does one recite a *shehakol*? (ו: ג)
- Explain the debate between *R' Yehudah* and the *Chachamim* about which food has preference when there are many different types of food to choose from? (ו: ד)
- True or false? (ו: ה)
  - A *bracha* on wine before the meal also covers the wine drunk after the meal.
  - A *bracha* on the *parperet* before the meal also covers the *parperet* after the meal. (What is *parperet*?)
  - A *bracha* on bread also covers the *parperet* eaten during the meal.
  - A *bracha* on the *parperet* also covers bread.

- Under what conditions can one person be *motzi* another for *birkat nehenin*? What are the two exceptions to this rule? (י:י)
- Complete this general principle: (יז:י)
 

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- Describe a case when bread is considered *t'fillah*? (יז:י)
- Explain the debate about the *bracha* one recites after eating dates, grapes or pomegranates. (יח:י)
- After eating what does *R' Akiva* say that one should recite *birkat ha'mazon*? (יח:י)
- Explain the debate about the *bracha* one recites before drinking water? (יח:י)
- After eating what food can one join in a *zimun*? Eating what food would exclude someone from a *zimun*? (יא:יז)
- Which people cannot be part of a *zimun*? (יב:י)
- Explain the debate about how much someone must eat before they can be part of a *zimun*. (יב:י)
- According to the *mishnah* what does one say for a *zimun* of 3? 4? 10? 11? Explain the debate about what one should say for a *zimun* of 100, 101, 1000, 1001, 10000 and 10001? (יג:יז)
- Which of the following group sizes can divide into two groups to bench separately: 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15 and 20? (יד:יז)
- When can two separate groups eating in the same house join together in a *zimun*? (יד:יז)
- Explain the debate between *Beit Shammai* and *Beit Hillel* regarding:
  - *Kiddush* on *leil Shabbat* (יא:יח)
  - Washing hands and drinking wine (יב:יח)
  - The placement of a hand-towel (יג:יח)
  - Washing hands and sweeping up (יד:יח)
- Explain the debate between *Beit Shammai (B"S)* and *Beit Hillel (B"H)* regarding *havdalah*. (יח:יח)
- What three things are forbidden to use as *besamim* or *ner* for *havdalah*? (יח:יח)
- Explain the debate between *B"S* and *B"H* regarding one who has forgotten to say *birkat ha'mazon* and finds themselves in a different location from where they ate. (יח:יח)
- What is the maximum time that someone can wait before *benching*? (יח:יח)
- Explain the debate between *B"S* and *B"H* regarding drinking wine and *benching*. (יח:יח)
- Can someone answer *amen* to a *bracha* if they only heard the end of the *bracha*? Is there a difference who said the *bracha*? (יח:יח)
- List all the debates between *B"S* and *B"H* listed in the eighth *perek*.
- What *bracha* does one make on:
  - Seeing a place where miracle occurred for the benefit of *Israel*? (יא:יט)
  - Seeing a place (in *Israel*) where idol worship was removed? (יא:יט)
  - Comets, earthquake, lightning, thunder and storms? (יב:יט)
  - Mountains, hills, seas, rivers and deserts? Explain the debate regarding the "great ocean". (יב:יט)
  - Rain and good news? (יב:יט)
  - Bad news? (יב:יט)
  - Building a new house and buying new utensils? (יג:יט)
- Give some examples of a *t'fillat shav*. (יג:יט)
- Explain the debate about the number of *brachot* one recites when entering and exiting a walled city. (יד:יט)

- What (four things) does the *mishnah* learn from the following *pasuk*: (ט"ה)  
"וְאָהַבְתָּ אֶת ה' אֱלֹהֶיךָ בְּכָל לֵבְבְךָ וּבְכָל נַפְשְׁךָ וּבְכָל מְאֹדְךָ"
- What (seven things) should one refrain from doing in the *Beit ha'Mikdash*? (ט"ה)
- What extra phrase was added to *brachot* in the *Beit ha'Mikdash*? (ט"ה)