

Demai

- What foods were the *Chachamim* lenient towards with respect to *demai*? (א:א)
- How is *ma'aser sheni* separated from *demai* different from regular *ma'aser sheni*? (ב:א)
- If someone purchases produce from an *am ha'aretz* for particular uses they may not be treated as *demai* – what are they? (ג:א)
- What other things purchased from an *am ha'aretz* are not considered *demai*? (ג:א)
- What may *demai* be used for that *tevel* may not? (ד:א)
- What other laws are more lenient in *demai* than *tevel*? (ד:א)
- What foods does *demai* apply to beyond *ch'ziv*? (א:ב)
- What does an *am ha'aretz* need to do to become *ne'eman*? (ב:ב)
- What is the difference between someone who is *ne'eman* and a *chaver*? (ג:ב)
- How does one become a *chaver*? What further restriction's does *R' Yehuda* add? (ג:ב)
- What must a baker remove from his bread made from produce purchased from an *am ha'aretz*? (ד:ב)
- What type of produce sold are excluded from the law of *demai* and why? (ב:ד)
- What does *R' Meir* add to the rule described in the previous question? (ב:ה)
- Which two groups of people may be given *demai* to eat? (א:ג)
- Explain the debate between *Beit Shammai* and the *Chachamim* regarding a *gabbai tz'daka* and *demai*? (א:ג)
- What three things does the *mishnah* direct one to do to prevent others from eating food from which *trumot* and *ma'asrot* have not been taken? [hint: lightening the load, returning produce and storing food] (ג:ב-ג)
- Can someone give someone else *demai* food as a gift if they notify them that it is *demai*? (ג:ג)
- What is law regarding tithed wheat given to a *kuti*, *am ha'aretz* and *nochri*: (ג:ד)
 - For grinding?
 - As a collateral? (Explain the debate in this case)
- Explain the debate regarding giving un-tithed produce to an inn-keeper for safe keeping? (ג:ה)
- According to *R' Yehudah* what precautionary measures must one take when giving wheat to his mother-in-law to make bread? (ג:ו)
- If someone forgot to separate *trumot* and *ma'asrot* from *demai* and it is now *Shabbat* what can they do? Does the ruling change on *motzei Shabbat*? (א:ד)
- What can one do if *trumot ma'aser* separated from *demai* gets mixed up with the original produce? (א:ד)
- When do the *Chachamim* allow you to trust the *am ha'aretz*'s claim that his produce has been tithed? (ב:ד)
- Explain the debated between *R' Eliezer* and the *Chachamim* regarding the separating *ma'aser ani*? (ג:ד)
- On *Shabbat* can someone separate food that have been called *trumot ma'aser* or *ma'aser ani* prior to *Shabbat*? (ד:ד)
- If someone sends an *am ha'aretz* to buy food, when can he believe the messenger that he bought it from a seller of *tithed* produce? (ה:ד)
- If someone is visiting a foreign city, how can he determine who is a *ne'eman*? (ו:ד)

- If the visitor went to person A under the advice of person B, and asked person A which local seller is careful about the laws of *chadash* and the response was person B – can he be trusted? (ד: וי)
- If two travelling salesman enter a city and one says that his produce is *chadash* and his friend's is *yashan* while the other salesman says that his friend's produce has been tithed while his own has not – can they be trusted? (ד: וז)
- How does one “fix” demai bread purchased from a baker? (ה: וז)
- How does one separate *trumah gedolah* and *trumah ma'aser* from *tevel* at once? (ה: וב)
- Explain the debate regarding separating the tithes from one demai loaf for other demai loaves:
 - Purchased from a baker? (ה: וג)
- What is special about the way produce belonging to or purchased from an *ani* must be tithed? (ה: וה)
- Can one tithe from one group of produce for another if they were purchased at different times from
 - The same wholesaler? (ה: וז)
 - A private owner (*ba'al ha'bait*) selling from home? (ה: וז)
 - A *ba'al ha'bait* selling at the market (NB: two cases)? (ה: וז)
- If someone purchased *tevel* from two different people can he tithe from one for the other? (ה: וז)
- Can one tithe from produce belonging to a non-Jew for produce belong to a Jew? Belong to *Kuti* for a Jew? (ה: וט)
- What is the status of produce that has grown in a pot that has a hole in the bottom (*atzitz nakuv*)? (ה: וי)
- What is the law if someone tithes: (ה: וי)
 - From demai for other demai produce?
 - From demai for *tevel* produce?
 - From *tevel* for demai produce?
- What is an *aris*? What is a *choker*? (ה: וי)
- What must an *aris* and *choker* do before giving the produce to the owner of the field? (ה: וי)
- What is the difference in the responsibilities of a *choker* in the field belonging to an *Yisrael* and a *Nochri*? (ה: וב)
- Explain the debate regarding a *kohen* or *levi* who is an *aris*? (ה: וז)
- What is the law regarding *ma'aser sheni* from produce collected by an *aris* who lives outside Jerusalem from a field belonging to a *Yerushalmi*? (ה: וז)
- What is the law regarding the *ma'asrot* from produce collected by an *aris Yisrael* from a field belonging to a *kohen* or *levi*? (ה: וז)
- Does the previous law differ when the *aris* is collecting olives and making oil? (ה: וז)
- Explain the debate between *Beit Shammai* and *Beit Hillel* regarding the restriction on the sale of olives. (ה: וז)
- What must one do when sharing a wine press with someone who is not believed with respect to separating *ma'asrot*? (ה: וז)
- In what situation is one allowed to join in partnership or joint-*arisut* with someone who is not believed with respect to separating *ma'asrot*? (ה: וז)
- Does the previous law differ if the two parties inherited a property? (ה: וט)
- How should a *ger* and *goi* divide the inherited possessions? (ה: וי)

- If an *am ha'aretz* selling fruit in *Surya* admits that the fruit is from Israel yet claim that tithes have been taken, is he believed? Why? (א"י: י)
- Explain the issue raised regarding a *chaver* who buys produce for himself and an *am ha'aretz*. (ב"י: י)
- Can one separate *trumot* and *ma'asrot* from *demai* on *Shabbat*? What can a *chaver* do if he accepts an invitation to eat at an *am ha'aretz*'s house on *Shabbat*? (א"י: י)
- Continuing from the previous question, provided that the *chaver* makes the necessary "preparation" what must he do before, e.g., drinking wine at the meal? (ב"י: י)
- What must an employee do before eating food provided by his *am ha'aretz* employer (3 opinions)? (ג"י: י)
- If someone purchases wine from a *Kuti* and does not have time to separate *trumot* and *ma'asrot* before *Shabbat* what can they do during *bein ha'shmashot* (between sunset and nightfall)? (ד"י: י)
- If one has dates that are *tevel* at home, and is unable to get home and separate *trumot* and *ma'asrot* before *Shabbat* what should he do? Does he act differently if the dates were *demai*? (ה"י: י)
- What is the ruling if someone has two baskets of *tevel* produce and says: (ו"י: י)
 - "The *ma'asrot* of the first basket shall be in the second basket"?
 - "The *ma'asrot* of this one shall be in the other, and the other's in this one"?
 - "The *ma'asrot* of each shall be in the each other's basket"?
- What should one do if he has a mixture of: (ז"י: י)
 - 100 parts *tevel* and 100 parts *chulin*?
 - 100 parts *tevel* and 100 parts *ma'aser rishon*?
 - 100 parts *chulin* and 100 parts *ma'aser rishon*?
 - 100 parts *tevel* and 90 parts *ma'aser rishon*?
 - 90 parts *tevel* and 80 parts *ma'aser rishon*?
- What should one do if when separating *ma'aser rishon* from barrels of wine, he is unaware of his intention when saying: (ח"י: י)
 - The outer row shall be *ma'aser*?
 - Half the outer row shall be *ma'aser*?
 - A row shall be *ma'aser*?
 - Half a row shall be *ma'aser*?
 - One barrel shall be *ma'aser*?