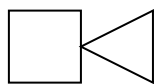


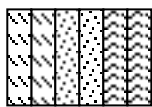
Kilayim

- The first *Mishnah* list pairs of produce – would they be considered *kilayim* if planted together? (א: א)
- The second and third *Mishnayot* lists pairs of vegetables – are they considered *kilayim*? (ג: ב: א)
- What pairs of similar things are listed in the next *mishnah* and what is the *kilayim* related concern? (ד: א)
- The next *Mishnah* returns to listing pairs of vegetables – are they considered *kilayim*? (ה: א)
- What pairs of similar things are listed in the next *mishnah* and what is the *kilayim* related concern? (hint: this time it does not refer to plants) (ו: א)
- Explain the debate regarding grafting vegetables and trees. (ז: א)
- Can someone place a vine in a watermelon if his intentions are that the vine draws water from the watermelon? (ח: א)
- What are the four concerns that the *mishnah* addresses when burying bundles of radishes at the base of a vine? (ט: א)
- Explain the debate regarding planting a single wheat seed and a single barley seed together? (י: א)
- At what ratio of two grains that ordinarily cannot be planted together, does the prohibition of *kilayim* not become an issue? (יא: ב)
- Explain the debate regarding what one can do if the above permissible proportion is not met. (יא: ב)
- Does the above described measure hold for a mixture of more than two types of grain? (יא: ב)
- Does the above described measure hold for a mixture including garden seeds? (יב: ב)
- What should someone do if they have initially planted wheat seeds and wants to now grow barley? What if the wheat had already begun to grow? (יג: ב)
- How does one go about converting a vineyard to a field producing grain? (יד: ב)
- What is different about the way we treat *kanbus* and *lof* with regards to *kilayim*? (יד: ב)
- What distance must a farmer leave between strips of different produce to avoid the problem of *kilayim*? (טו: ב)
- Is it permissible to have the following field formation of two different types of grain? (טו: ב)

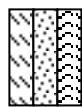


- If someone has a wheat field, and his neighbour has a barley field, can he plant a barley field in between their two fields? (טז: ב)
- If both he and his neighbour had wheat fields, can he plant a strip of anything in between the two fields? Why? (טז: ב)
- Is there a difference if both fields contain the same vegetables? (יז: ב)
- What things divide a field such that different seeds can be planted on either side without a concern for *kilayim*? (יז: ב)
- How does one go about planting a field “like patchwork”? Explain the debate regarding planting multiple patches of the same seed. (יח: ב)

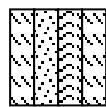
- Are the following things included when measuring out the space when creating a patchwork field: Graves? Holes? Rocks? (ב'י: י')
- How much space must one leave between: (ב'י: י')
 - Two different fields of grain?
 - Two different vegetable fields?
 - A vegetable and grain field?
- Is it a problem if someone plants two different grains, with the required spacing in between to the different regions, yet the produce grew (bent) and overlapped each other? (ב'י: י'')
- What is a maximum number of difference vegetable patches that can be planted in an area: (ג'י: י'א)
 - 6 *amot* by 6 *amot*?
 - 8 *amot* by 8 *amot*?
- Does the above ruling also apply for grain? (ג'י: ב')
- What must someone do if they planted the maximum number for different vegetables in the 8 by 8 area and the patch reduced in size? (ג'י: ב')
- How much space must be left between two regions of different vegetables? (ג'י: ג')
- Which of the following field structures is permissible/forbidden? (ג'י: ד')



(a)



(b)



(c)

- In what situation can two different species be planted in the same hole without any space separating them? (ג'י: ה')
- Explain the debate regarding inserting rows of pumpkins into a field of onions? (ג'י: ו')
- What spacing must be left between: (ג'י: ו')
 - A pumpkin planted in a vegetable field?
 - A row of pumpkins planted in a vegetable field? (both opinions)
- What is *karachat hakerem* and what is its minimum size? (Include both opinions) (ד'י: י'א)
- What is *machol hakerem* and what is its minimum size? (Include both opinions) (ד'י: י'א) (ב')
- How does *R' Yehudah* define *machol hakerem*? (ד'י: ג')
- How high must a fence be to be considered an adequate division? (ד'י: ג')
- How large can a breach in the fence be without rendering it unusable as a continuous division? (ד'י: ד')
- How many minor breaches can a fence have without rendering it unusable as a continuous division? If there are too many breaches, can one plant next to the existing fence? (ד'י: ד')
- How many vines are needed to define the region as a vineyard (include both opinions) and why is this important? (ד'י: ה')
- Which of the following vine configurations would define the region as a vineyard? (ד'י: ו')



(a)



(b)

- If two rows of grapes were divided by a fence, when is the regions still defined as a vineyard? (ד'י: ו')

- How wide must the spacing be between two rows of vines so that the region is not defined as a vineyard? (ד: ח')
- How wide must the spacing be between each row of vines in a field that has many rows of vines so that the region is not defined as a vineyard? (Include both opinions) (ד: ט')
- If a field contains vines that have been planted haphazardly, can it still be defined as a vineyard? (ה: א')
- What is the minimum spacing between rows of vines such that the area can be defined as a vineyard? (ה: ב')
- Can grain be planted in a hole in the vineyard that is used for pressing wine? (ה: ג')
- When can a watchmen's hut in a vineyard not be used for planting grain? (ה: ג')
- How can one plant a single vine and grain within the same ditch? (ה: ד')
- Can one plant produce inside a house surrounded by vines? (ה: ד')
- How many vines are made *assur* if a vegetable is planted in the centre of vineyard, whose spacing between each of the vines is: (ה: ה')
 - 4 *amot*?
 - 5 *amot*?
 - 6 *amot*?
 - 7 *amot*?
- If someone finds a vegetable growing in his vineyard, does he need to remove it immediately? If not, when does leaving it become problematic? (ה: ו')
- What are the four cases the *Mishnah* lists of unintentional planting and why is this important? (ה: ו')
- Is one allowed to leave thorns growing in his vineyard? (ה: ח')
- Explain what is meant by the term *aris*? How much space must be left from vines planted in this manner, and from where is the spacing measured? (ו: א')
- If the side of a mountain is divided in to levels (like a staircase) and an *aris* is constructed on one of the levels, how much space must be left between that vine and produce that will be planted on the next level? (ו: ב')
- Do two rows of vines planted on bordering levels combined to define the area as a vineyard? (ו: ב')
- If someone is growing vines on a lattice frame, can they plant other produce under the frame that is not yet covered by the vine? What is the law if someone does plant grain that that area? (ו: ג')
- Does that same ruling (as the previous question) apply if the person uses a fruit tree in place of the lattice frame? (ו: ד')
- What is the ruling (with respect to the previous question) if a person used a non-fruit bearing tree in place of the lattice frame? (Explain the debate regarding what is considered an *ilan s'arak* with respect to this law.) (ו: ה')
- How large must a breach be in an *aris* such that grain can be planted in the gap? (ו: ו')
- Explain what is meant by the *mishnah* when it says the following:
 "עריס שהוא יוצא מן הכותל מתוך הקרן וכלה"
 And what is the ruling in such as case? (Note different opinions in the *Rishonim*) (ו: ו')
- When is one allowed to plant underneath the reed extending out from an *aris*? (ו: ח')
- The *mishnah* list three forms of extension under which one is not allow to plant other produces – what are they? (ו: ט')
- Explain what is meant by the term *mavrich*? (ו: א')
- How much earth must cover a sunken shoot such that seeds can be planted over it? When is one allowed to plant seeds if less than this amount covers the vine-shoot? (ו: א')

- If someone is *mavrich* from three vines in a row, when does one regard all six vines as a *kerem*? (ב:י)
- What is the law regarding planting near a dried-up vine? (ב:י)
- What are the four cases listed in the *mishnah* where it is forbidden to plant in the area, yet if one does, the grain is not prohibited due to *kil'ei kerem*? (ג:י)
- Explain the debate regarding causing *kil'ei kerem* with one's vine in his friend's field? (ד:י)
- What was the ruling of R' Akiva in the case where someone caused *kil'ei kerem* in their field during the *shmittah* year? (ה:י)
- What should one do if their property, having been forcefully seized, was returned to them with *kil'ei kerem* during *chol ha'moed*? (ו:י)
- What should one do if the wind blew his vines such that they bent over other produce? (ז:י)
- If grain is within a vineyard during which period of time (include the start and finish times) of the growth of both plants do they become *assur be'hana'ah*? In other words, what is the *onat ha'kiddush*? (ז:י)
- When is it forbidden to place a pot-plant containing a vegetable in a vineyard? (ח:י)
- Explain the basic differences between *kil'ei kerem*, *kil'ei zeraim*, *kil'ei begadim* and *kil'ei behema*? (ח:יא)
- What is the scope of the law when the Torah forbids using an ox and donkey to plough together – does it also apply to other animals? (ח:יב)
- What is the punishment for *kil'ei behema*? (ח:יג)
- Would a passenger in a wagon being pulled by two different animals also transgress this prohibition? (ח:יד)
- Can one tie a horse to the side a wagon that is being pulled by two oxen? (ח:טו)
- Does the prohibition of *kil'ei behema* apply to a horse and an animal which is a product of *kil'ei behema* whose mother was a horse? (ח:טז)
- If one cannot identify the parentage of mules, can they be used together for working in the field? (ח:יז)
- Into what category do the following animals fit?
 - Hedgehog?
 - *Chuldat HaSna'im*? (ח:יח)
 - Dog?
 - Pig?
 - Elephant and monkey? (ח:יט)
- Does one transgress the prohibition of *kil'ei behema* if a human being and an ox are used together to pull a wagon? (ח:כ)
- Which two fabrics when combined constitute the prohibition of *kil'ei begadim*? What two other laws relate specifically to these two fabrics? (ט:יא)
- When is it a problem to have a mattress made with linen and wool? (ט:יב)
- Does one transgress *kil'ei begadim* if the prohibited garment is worn on top of ten other layers of clothing? (ט:יג)
- Explain the debate regarding handtowels made from *shatnez*? (ט:יד)
- Do the laws of *kil'ei begadim* apply to death shrouds? Why? (ט:טו)
- When can *shatnez* saddles be problematic? (ט:טז)
- Can a seller of fabrics hang his *shatnez* garments over his shoulder when sampling his products? (ט:יז)
- Can a tailor rest *shatnez* garments on his lap while mending the garment? (ט:יח)
- What do the *tznuyim* do in the above two cases? (ט:יט)

- What three necessary processes are hinted to be the word “*shatnez*”? (ט: רח) What does R’ *Shimon* learn from this word? (ט: רח)
- Are felted materials problematic? (ט: ט)
- Can wool be used to form the edge of a linen material? (ט: ט)
- Can one make a belt of a strip of linen and wool, separated by leather? (ט: ט)
- Is it prohibited to wear a linen garment that has wool connected to it with a single stitch? (ט: ט)

Who many passes of a needle (stitches) are need, such that one material is considered fixed to the other for *hilchot Shabbat*? (ט: ט)