JSAT 8
JUDAIC STUDIES ACHIEVEMENT TEST

JSAT LEVEL 8
SAMPLE EXAM
The Consortium of Jewish Day Schools is thankful to the following Jewish Day Schools and their staff members who participated in the development of JSAT Level 8:

Ahi Ezer Yeshiva  
Akiva Academy of Calgary  
Ashar  
Atlanta Jewish Academy  
Barakai Yeshiva  
Ben Porat Yosef  
Beth Tfiloh Dahan Community School  
Bi-Cultural Day School  
Bnos Malka Academy of Queens  
Caskey Torah Academy  
Columbus Torah Academy  
Denver Academy of Torah  
Derech Hatorah of Rochester  
Eitz Chaim (Toronto, ON)  
Emek Hebrew Academy  
Har Torah  
Harkham Hillel Hebrew Academy  
Hasten Hebrew Academy  
Hebrew Academy of Five Towns and Rockaway  
Hebrew Academy of Long Beach  
Hebrew Academy of Nassau County  
Hillel Yeshiva (Deal, NJ)  
Hyman Brand Hebrew Academy  
JEC/Bruria  
JEC/RTMA  
Jewish Foundation School  
Joseph Kushner Hebrew Academy  
Katz Hillel Day School of Boca Raton  
Kinneret Day School  
Lubavitch on the Palisades  
Maayan Torah Day School of Portland  
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SAR Academy  
Shulamith of Brooklyn  
Shulamith School for Girls (Cedarhurst, NY)  
Silverstein Hebrew Academy  
The Moriah School  
The Shefa School  
Torah Academy of Boca Raton  
Torah Day School of Phoenix  
Torah Day School of Seattle  
Yavneh Academy  
Yeshiva Derech HaTorah  
Yeshiva Har Torah  
Yeshiva Ktana of Waterbury  
Yeshiva of Central Queens  
Yeshiva of Flatbush  
Yeshiva of South Shore  
Yeshiva Shaarei Tzion  
Yeshiva Torat Emet (Houston, TX)  
Yeshivat Noam

CoJDS gratefully acknowledges the participation of the following High Schools and their staff members in the development of JSAT Level 8.

Bruriah High School for Girls  
Davis Renov Stahler Yeshiva High School for Boys - HALB  
Hebrew Academy of Nassau County  
Hebrew Academy of the Five Towns and Rockaway  
Rae Kushner Yeshiva High School  
SAR High School  
Shulamith High School for Girls (Cedarhurst, NY)  
Shulamith of Brooklyn School for Girls  
Stella K Abraham High School for Girls - HALB  
The Frisch School  
The Ramaz School  
Yeshiva Derech HaTorah  
Yeshiva of Flatbush  
Yeshiva University High School for Boys Marsha Stern Talmudical Academy (MTA)  
Yeshiva University High School for Girls (Central)

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1. The father of אברם was:
   a) נחór  b) חֶרְדָּר  c) חֶרְדָּר  d) בְּתוּאֵל

2. When לוֹט and אַבְרָהָם decided to part ways, לוֹט chose to settle in:
   a) שְׁכֶם  b) סְדוֹם  c) מוֹאָב  d) אֱדוֹם

3. שָׁרָה was taken from אַבְרָהָם by:
   a)˂ אֲבִימֶלֶ the king of the פְּלִשְׁתִּים b) The people of סְדוֹם
c) The king of סְדוֹם  d)ﬠֶפְרוֹן

4. Who was sent to select a wife for יִצְחָק?
   a) קְטוּרָה  b) מַמְרֵא  c)ﬠֶפְרוֹן  d) אֱלִיﬠֶזֶר

5. Who does the תּוֹרָה describe as being a "יוֹשֵׁב אֹהָלִים (somebody who dwelled in tents)"?
   a) תּוּבַל קַיִן  b) נֹחַ
c) יַﬠֲקֹב  d) רְאוּבֵן

6. Who or what did יַﬠֲקֹב see in his dream?
   a) Seven skinny cows eating seven fat cows
   b) A group of angels going up and down a ladder
   c) A group of shepherds around a well, which had a large rock on it that nobody could remove
   d) Flocks of sheep as far as they eye can see, and הַשֵּׁם told him that so, too, will he have many children who cannot be counted

7. What did יַﬠֲקֹב suggest as his wages after working for לָבָן for fourteen years?
   a) 700 silver שְׁקָלִים (50 שֶׁקֶל for every year he worked) and garments for his children
   b) He would work for another six years to be allowed to marry בִּלְהָה and זִלְפָּה
   c) Any spotted sheep born from a group of sheep that were not spotted
   d) Nothing. יַﬠֲקֹב just wanted to leave with his family and go to his father, יִצְחָק

8. What is another name that was given to יַﬠֲקֹב אָבִינוּ?
   a) רְפָאֵל  b) גַּבְרִיאֵל  c) פְּנוּאֵל  d) יִשְׂרָאֵל

9. For which of his children did יַﬠֲקֹב make a special garment (כְּתֹנֶת פַּסִים)?
   a) רְאוּבֵן  b) יְהוּדָה  c) יוֹסֵף  d) בִּנְיָמִין

10. The first time the brothers appeared before יוֹסֵף in Egypt he:
    a) Locked up בִּנְיָמִין before their eyes
    b) Accused them of being spies
    c) Told them he was יוֹסֵף and now his dreams had been fulfilled
    d) Placed the goblet in the sack of בִּנְיָמִין
11. When he first came down, how many descendants of יַﬠֲקֹב were with him in מִצְרַיִם?
   a) 46  b) 60  c) 66  d) 70

12. Who received the blessing of אָבֵד etc.?
   a) יַﬠֲקֹב  
      b) וּלְוָה and שִׁמְעוֹן  
      c) שִׁמְעוֹן and לֵוִי  
      d).gf

13. Which of the following people was a son of מֹשֶׁה רַבֵּנוּ?
   a) קְהָת  
      b) גֵּרְשֹׁם  
      c) נָדָב  
      d) פִּינְחָס

14. צִפּוֹרָה gave her son a בְּרִית מִילָה:
   a) After מֹשֶׁה was nearly killed by a snake  
      b) During מַכַּת בְּכוֹרוֹת when all the firstborn of Egypt were dying  
      c) While she was in מִדְיָן waiting for מֹשֶׁה to return  
      d) During מַכַּת דָּם in order to save him from the plague, as she did not know if the plague would affect the Jews

15. How did פַּרְעֹה respond when אַהֲרֹן turned his stick into a snake in front of him?
   a) פַּרְעֹה called people who were also able to turn sticks into snakes  
      b) פַּרְעֹה issued an order to stop giving the Jews straw to make bricks  
      c) פַּרְעֹה said he would only let the women and children go serve הַשֵּׁם, but not the men  
      d) פַּרְעֹה told מֹשֶׁה and אַהֲרֹן not to see his face again, for on the day they would do so they would die

16. On which day of the month of נִיסָן is the קָרְבַּן פֶּסַח slaughtered?
   a) 10th  b) 13th  c) 14th  d) 15th

17. What did יִבְנֶי do in Egypt as a sign that their houses should be passed over during מַכַּת בְּכוֹרוֹת?
   a) They wrote a מְזוּזָה and placed it on the doorpost of their houses  
      b) They tied the קָרְבַּן פֶּסַח to the doorpost of their houses  
      c) They placed blood from the קָרְבַּן פֶּסַח on the doorposts of their houses  
      d) They had a בְּרִית מִילָה and removed all חָמֵץ from their house

18. At what time of the day or night did מַכַּת בְּכוֹרוֹת occur?
   a) Sunset  b) Midnight  c) Sunrise  d) Midday

19. The group of people who converted and joined יִבְנֶי as they left Egypt were called:
   a) The שרְב רָב  
      b) The מְפַסְפָּסָה  
      c) The נְפִילִים  
      d) The אֲסַפְסוּף
20. According to the תּוֹרָה, if somebody killed somebody else by accident, what is their punishment?
   a) They need to pay money to the family of the victim
   b) They need to live in an עיר מִקְלָט until the death of the כֹּהֵן גָּדוֹל
   c) They get 39 lashes and need to bring a קָרְבַּן חַטָּאת
   d) Nothing – it was an accident

21. Which of the following is true of the שְׁמִטָּה year in אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל?
   a) One needs to give ten percent of everything which grows to a poor person
   b) One needs to give ten percent of all money they make and give it to the poor
   c) One cannot work their fields and anyone can take all fruits which are in the field
   d) One needs to take ten percent of everything which grows and bring it up to יְרוּשָׁלַיִם and eat it there

22. Which of the following items was only worn by a כֹּהֵן גָּדוֹל and not a כֹּהֵן הֶדְיוֹט?
   a) The אַבְנֵט (belt) b) The כֻּתֹּנֶת (tunic/shirt)
   c) The מִכְנָסַיִם (pants) d) The מְﬠִיל (coat)

23. Thencpyא to leave over a corner of your field for the poor people is known as:
   a) מַﬠֲשֵׂר עָנִי b) עָרְלָה c) פֵּאָה d) דְּמַאי

24. Which choice accurately describes the מִצְוָה of "לֹא תְקַלֵּל חֵרֵשׁ?"
   a) Not to curse someone who won’t hear what you said
   b) Not to stand by and watch someone get attacked when you can help
   c) Not to advise someone to sell their house because you desire to purchase it
   d) Not to enable someone to do an עבירה they couldn’t do themselves (e.g. give them something not kosher to eat)

25. To which of the following people is a כֹּהֵן allowed to make himself טָמֵא?
   a) A תַּלְמוּד חָכָם who died b) His grandfather who died
   c) A king who died d) His daughter who died

26. יוֹם כִּפּוּר is on:
   a) The tenth day of תִּשְׁרֵי b) The thirteenth day of תִּשְׁרֵי
   c) The fourteenth day of תִּשְׁרֵי d) The fifteenth day of תִּשְׁרֵי

27. Which of the following phrases are part of the blessing which the כֹּהֲנִים recite when blessing the nation?
   a) יְבָרְכֶ ה וְיִשְׁמְרֶ וְתֵן בְּרָכָה על פני האדמה
   b) וַיְﬠֲנֶ יָם צָרָה
   c) יַﬠֲנֶ ה בְיוֹם צָרָה
28. Who could bring a קָרְבַּן פֶּסַח שֵׁנִי?
   a) Anyone who did not bring the קָרְבַּן פֶּסַח in נִיסָן
   b) Somebody who was טָמֵא or far away from the בֵּית הַמִּקְדָּשׁ when the קָרְבַּן פֶּסַח was slaughtered in נִיסָן
   c) Somebody who did not have a בְּרִית מִילָה at the time of the פֶּסַח רִאשׁוֹן but got one before the פֶּסַח שֵׁנִי
   d) Somebody who converted and became Jewish in between the time of the פֶּסַח רִאשׁוֹן and פֶּסַח שֵׁנִי

29. How many זְקֵנִים (elders) did מֹשֶׁה have to help lead בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל in the desert?
   a) 12  b) 24  c) 60  d) 70

30. On which mountains did the שְׁבָטִים assemble to receive blessings (for keeping the תּוֹרָה) and curses (for not keeping the תּוֹרָה)?
   a) הַר גְּרִיזִים and הַר ﻋَبَل
   b) הַר ﻋְרִים and הָרֵי ﺽו
   c) הַר ﺽו and הָרֵי ﺽו
   d) ﺽו and ﺽו ﺽו
31. How frequently is לְדָוִד' ה øרִי וְיִשְׁﬠִי recited from רֹאשׁ אֱלוּל until שְׁמִינִי יﬠֲצֶרֶת?  
   a) Once a day  
   b) Twice a day  
   c) Three times a day  
   d) Once a day except שַׁבָּת

32. Which of the following is NOT the name of a sound made by the שׁוֹפָר?  
   a) תְּקִיﬠָה  
   b) תְּרוּﬠָה  
   c) שְׁבָרִים  
   d) תְּנוּﬠָה

33. "שָׁבָּת שׁוּבָה" is the שַׁבָּת:  
   a) In between רֹאשׁ הַשָּׁנָה and יוֹם כִּפּוּר  
   b) Before שְׁמִינִי יﬠֲצֶרֶת  
   c) After שְׁמִינִי יﬠֲצֶרֶת  
   d) After פָּרָשַׁת זָכוֹר but before פָּרָשַׁת פָּרָה

34. Which of the following are forbidden on יוֹם כִּפּוּר but not on שַׁבָּת?  
   a) Washing one’s face  
   b) Smelling perfume  
   c) Leaving food on a fire  
   d) Wearing a garment made of wool and linen

35. Which of the following יָמִים טובים are celebrated for seven days in אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל?  
   a) שְׁמִינִי יﬠֲצֶרֶת  
   b) חֲנֻכָּה  
   c) פּוּרִים  
   d) סֻכּוֹת

36. Which of the following is true about the blessing of שֶׁהֶחֱיָנוּ before shaking a לוּלָב?  
   a) It is recited every time one shakes a לוּלָב and אֶתְרוֹג on סֻכּוֹת  
   b) It is only recited the first time a year a person shakes the לוּלָב  
   c) It is recited once a day during the seven days of סֻכּוֹת  
   d) If one said שֶׁהֶחֱיָנוּ the first night of סֻכּוֹת they do not recited שֶׁהֶחֱיָנוּ when shaking the לוּלָב for the first time that year

37. The name of the holiday in which the סִפְרֵי תּוֹרָה are taken out of the אֲרוֹן קֹדֶשׁ and people dance with them is called:  
   a) הוֹשַׁﬠְנָא רַבָּא  
   b) שִׂמְחַת תּוֹרָה  
   c) פּוּרִים  
   d) שָׁבוּעוֹת

38. If somebody forgot to say וְתֵן טַל וּמָטָר in שְׁמוֹנֶה יﬠֲרֵה and started the next blessing:  
   a) They need to start שְׁמוֹנֶה יﬠֲרֵה again  
   b) They should insert the words וְתֵן טַל וּמָטָר in the blessing of שֶׁהֶחֱיָנוּ  
   c) The need to go back to בָּרֵﬠָלָנוּ and insert וְתֵן טַל וּמָטָר  
   d) They continue praying as usual as one fulfills their obligation even without saying these words
39. If one is lighting חֲנֻכָּה candles by the entrance of their house:
   a) They should light them on the side of the doorway which faces east
   b) They should light them on the same side of the door as the מְזוּזָה is located on
   c) They should light them on the side which is opposite the מְזוּזָה
   d) They should light them on the side of the doorway which faces south

40. The fast of the tenth day of טֵבֵת commemorates:
   a) The surrounding of the walls of יְרוּשָׁלַיִם by the armies of נְבוּכַדְנֶצַּר the king of בָּבֶל
   b) The burning of the בֵּית הַמִּקְדָּשׁ by the army of נְבוּכַדְנֶצַּר the king of בָּבֶל
   c) The breaching of the walls of יְרוּשָׁלַיִם by the armies of נְבוּכַדְנֶצַּר the king of בָּבֶל
   d) The death of גדְלַיָה בן אֲחִיקָם (the last Jewish ruler after the destruction of the בֵּית הַמִּקְדָּשׁ)

41. On שַׁבָּת פָּרָשַׁת זָכוֹר we read about:
   a) The מִצְוָה to do תְּשׁוּבָה before יום כִּפּוּר
   b) The מִצְוָה to wipe outﬠֲמָלֵק
   c) The מִצְוָה to donate a half שֶׁקֶל to the בֵּית הַמִּקְדָּשׁ each year
   d) The מִצְוָה to bring a פָּרָה אֲדֻמָּה in the times of the בֵּית הַמִּקְדָּשׁ

42. On which day(s) of אֲדָר did הָמָן intend to wipe out the Jewish nation?
   a) The 1st day of אֲדָר
   b) The 13th day of אֲדָר
   c) The 14th day of אֲדָר
   d) On the 14th and 15th of אֲדָר

43. Mr. Smith is able to spend $1,000 for the festival of פּוּרִים, ideally on which part of the holiday should he spend the most money?
   a) מִשְּלוֹחַ מָנוֹת – Sending food to friends
   b) מִשְׁתֶּה – His family meal
   c) מַתָּנוֹת לְאֶבְיוֹנִים – Giving presents to the poor
   d) מַסֵּכוֹת – Masks (getting costumes for everyone in the family)

44. In a Jewish leap year which of the following are added:
   a) Another day to the month of תִּשְׁרֵי
   b) Another day to the month of נִיסָן
   c) Another month called נִיסָן שֵׁנִי
   d) Another month called אֲדָר שֵׁנִי

45. Which of the following is the best description of something that is "חָמֵץ"?
   a) Anything made from flour
   b) Anything made from flour and water
   c) Anything made from flour and water that was left to rise
   d) Anything baked by a non-Jew before or on פֶּסַח

46. The custom of burning חָמֵץ on עֶרֶב פֶּסַח is also known as:
   a) בְּדִיקַת חָמֵץ
   b) מְכִירַת חָמֵץ
   c) שְׂרֵפַת חָמֵץ
   d) בִּטּוּל חָמֵץ
47. Which of the following is true about the מִצְוָה of reclining on the night of פֶּסַח?
   a) One needs to recline when drinking wine but not when eating מַצָּה
   b) One needs to recline when eating מָרוֹר
   c) One needs to recline when eating מַצָּה but not when drinking wine
   d) One should always recline on their left side no matter if they are righthanded or lefthanded

48. One of the סִימָנִים of the סֵדֶר is יַחַץ which means:
   a) We break the מַצָּה in half
   b) We wash our hands and recite a blessing
   c) We wash our hands but do not recite a blessing
   d) We conclude the סֵדֶר (and one who has completed it is praiseworthy)

49. On which of the following holidays is there a prominent custom to eat dairy?
   a) רֹאשׁ הַשָּׁנָה
   b)ﬠֶרֶב יוֹם כִּפּוּר
   c) הוֹשַׁ原文地址 רַבָּא
   d) שָׁבוּעוֹת

50. מְגִלַּת אֵיכָה is read on:
   a) שַׁבָּת חוֹל הַמּוֹﬠֵד of סֻכּוֹת
   b) שַׁבָּת חוֹל הַמּוֹﬠֵד of פֶּסַח
   c) שִׁבְﬠָה עָשָׂר בְּתַמוּז
   d) תִּשְׁﬠָה בְּאָב
ברוחוишائيل יש קסום יشكرות כליל.

ולא בשמך.

ולא בשמך.

ולא בשמך.

ולא בשמך.

ולא בשמך.
51. מה הכותרת הכיוון מביןパーリעה יבר פ המשתמשים? ממדון כיוון-קן חלון ירושלים
(b) ממדון כיוון-קן חלון ירושלים
(c) ממדון כיוון-קן חלון ירושלים
(d) ממדון כיוון-קן חלון ירושלים

52. מה השם יבר פ שניא ה(Collision בתקופת MPG)?
(a) ירושלים ביבים אInterop מוקם (b) המוקם הכוי פህב בכל הסיפורי
(c) המוקם הכוי פעה ביבים אInterop
(d) המוקם הכוי פעה ביבים אInterop

53. מה השם יבר פ שניא ה(Collision בתקופת MPG)?
(a) הדר ומנייה ביבים אInterop
(b) צום ביום בצל לטיו
(c) התרז עיר אPorno לרו
(d) לרו אPorno

54. מה השם יבר פ שניא ה(Collision בתקופת MPG)?
(a) הדר ומנייה ביבים אInterop
(b) פיקניק [< לירט
(c) התרז עיר אPorno
(d) התרז עיר אPorno

55. מה השם יבר פ שניא ה(Collision בתקופת MPG)?
(a) חמור למנייה ביבים אInterop
(b) דשא על לשבת
(c) שביעית עיר אPorno
(d) שביעית עיר אPorno

56. מה השם יבר פ שניא ה(Collision בתקופת MPG)?
(a) למנייה להפלל שחורה באורה
(b) למנייה להפלל שחורה באורה
(c) למנייה להפלל שחורה באורה
(d) למנייה להפלל שחורה באורה

57. מה השם יבר פ שניא ה(Collision בתקופת MPG)?
(a) למנייה להפלל שחורה באורה
(b) למנייה להפלל שחורה באורה
(c) למנייה להפלל שחורה באורה
(d) למנייה להפלל שחורה באורה

58. מה השם יבר פ שניא ה(Collision בתקופת MPG)?
(a) למנייה להפלל שחורה באורה
(b) למנייה להפלל שחורה באורה
(c) למנייה להפלל שחורה באורה
(d) למנייה להפלל שחורה באורה
שְׁאֵלוֹת על וﬠֲנֵה הַשִׂיחָה אֶת קְרָא 134-140.

לָלֶ רָצִיתִי אֶחָד יוֹם.

תַּלְפִּיוֹת בְּאֵיזוֹר בִּירוּשָׁלַיִם שלִי הַדוֹד אֶת,

בְּמֶש ˂ בְּמֶש לְבַקֵר יִשְׂרָאֵל לְאֶרֶץ טַסְתִּי כֶת "בִּירוּשָׁלַיִם כָּזֶה מָקוֹם يֵשׁ

הָאִם, "שהַיְד הַדוֹד אֶת שָׁאַלְתִּי אֵלָיו מגִיﬠִים לֹא תַּייָרִים כְּלָל ˂

שֶׁבְּדֶרֶ לְמָקוֹם הַאַתְּ הַמַדָּע אֶת אוֹהֶב שֶׁאַתּ שֶׁמִפְּנֵי חווּשֵׁב אֲנִי

אֲבָל, מְקוֹמוֹת כַּמָּה: שלִי דוֹד אוֹהֶב לְבְּמוּז בַּקֵר.

הַמַדָּע יאוֹן.

הַטֶבַע חוּקֵי מֵהֶם לִלְמוֹד שלִי אינְטֶרְאַקְטִיבִי

דְבָרִים הַרְבֵּה יֵשׁ שָׁמָה מגִיﬠִים ˂

וְאֵי: אֲנִי לְשָׁם?

הַמוּז לְיַד שֶׁעוֹצֵר, שֶׁבַע מִסְפָּר קו, אוֹטוֹבּוּס יֵשׁ

פָּשׁוּט זה מִפֹּה: שלִי הַדוֹד יאוֹן?

יִקָח זה זֶמַּן וְכַמָּה: הָאוֹטוֹבּוּס של

הַתַּחֲנָה וְאֵיפֹה: אֲנִי.

דַקוֹת ארבעים כִּמְﬠַט תִּיקַח וְהַנְסִיﬠָה;

לֶחֶם בֵּית ˂ בְּדֶרֶ, אֵלֵינוּ קְרוֹבָה נִמְצֵאת

הַתַּחֲנָה: שלִי הַדוֹד לָרֶדֶת

תַּחֲנָה בְּאֵיזוֹ אֵדַע ˂

וְאֵי: אֲנִי אֶשְׁתֵּי יֵשׁ:

שֶׁלִי הַדוֹד פְשָׁר אַחַתיוֹת מוז

שֶׁל הַתַּחֲנָה יאוֹן מוז

שֶׁל הַתַּחֲנָה אַחֲרֵי מִי

יאוֹן הַמַדָּע.

יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּרַם מוֹדִיﬠִים בִּירוּשָׁלַיִם

בְּאוֹטוֹבּוּס, שנית. -

הַבָּאָה הַתַּחֲנָה מהי קוֹל?

הַכְּנִיסָה דְמֵי וְכַמָּה:

אֲנִי.

שֶׁקֶל שישים: שלִי הַדוֹד א: אֲנִי?

תַּײָרִיםระยะ

או

מְסוּי מְגִל הֲנָחָה יֵשׁ

ם לְתּ רק הֲנָחוֹת יֵשׁ

כְּלָל ˂ בְּדֶרֶ אֲבָל יְדֵﬠַ אֵינְנִי:

שֶׁלִי הַדוֹד אֶת לְקַבֵּל זוּתוּת

תְּעוּדַת לְהָבִיא וּצְרִיכִים

יִשְׂרָאֵל וֹשָׁבֵי לַמוּז כְּנִיסָה על

הַבְּרִית בְּאַרְצוֹת מְשַׁלְמִים

וְכַמָּה. 

הֲהַנָחָה?

יאוֹן לַמוּז ˂ הוֹל וּכְשֶּאֲתָּה

יוֹתֵר מְשַׁלְמִים יָרְק

בְּניו עַזְזַק

צוֹדֵק אֲתָּה:

אֲנִי.

שָׁעוֹת לְכַמָּה שָם לְהִישָּאֵר

יָכוֹל אֲתָּה,

יאוֹן.
<table>
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<th>'.'</th>
<th>(a)</th>
<th>(b)</th>
<th>(c)</th>
<th>(d)</th>
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<td>ילִּי</td>
<td>שֶׁלִּי</td>
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<td>נוֹסֵﬠַ</td>
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<td>&quot;תַּייֶרֶת&quot;</td>
<td>מָקוֹר</td>
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<td>שֶׁבִּירוּשָׁלַיִם</td>
<td>לְבֵיתוֹ</td>
<td>שֶׁהַנְסִיﬠָה</td>
<td>שֶׁהַנְסִיﬠָה</td>
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<td>אֲנִי</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>?(in alphabetical order)</td>
<td>יָדַע</td>
<td>יָדַע</td>
<td>יָדַע</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
71. "איך מלקה פקארות?" (a) "פה" (b) "פּוֹת" (c) "פּוֹת" (d) "פּוֹת"

72. "اشשי עריך, ב sucesso מילים: (a) אֶנֶּשֶׁה של עיר שלנו (b) אנשי של עיר שלנו (c) אנשי של עיר שלנו (d)英格兰 של עיר שלנו

73. "איך מלקה ה.swap?" (a) אתה (b) אתה (c) אתה (d) אתה

74. אני זוכר את פניו ואני איני יכול לזכר את שמו.
(a) I don’t recognize his face and can’t remember his name.
(b) If I could remember his face, I am sure I would remember his name.
(c) I remember his face, but I am unable to remember his name.
(d) I remember his face and only wish I could remember his name.

75. "浓浓 של שלשלוט גם הוא, נמצא בנק הבטיח לי זה ב俸ו próprio.
(a) I was promised that the loan would be approved; the bank manager himself promised me.
(b) I am certain the loan will be approved; the bank manager trusts me personally.
(c) I was certain that the loan would be waived; the bank manager had promised me himself.
(d) The loan is very safe, you’ll be happy to know; the bank manager himself has been promising me that.
### JSAT Level 8 Sample Test – Section 4: Chumash Skills

(35 Questions)

| Question | Translation
|----------|------------- |
| 76.      | What is the best translation of the following word? קְטֹרֶת

a) יָבָאָל b) יָבָא c) יָבָא d) יָבָא וַﬠֲבָדִים

| 77.      | What is the best translation of the following word? עֲפוֹר

a) יָבָא b) יָבָא וַﬠֲבָדִים c) יָבָא d) יָבָא וַﬠֲבָדִים

| 78.      | Which word from the following is singular?

a) יָבָא b) יָבָא וַﬠֲבָדִים c) יָבָא d) יָבָא וַﬠֲבָדִים

| 79.      | Which word from the following is plural?

a) יָבָא b) יָבָא וַﬠֲבָדִים c) יָבָא d) יָבָא וַﬠֲבָדִים

| 80.      | Which word is a male noun (שֵׁם זָכָר)?

a) יָבָא b) יָבָא וַﬠֲבָדִים c) יָבָא d) יָבָא וַﬠֲבָדִים

| 81.      | Which word is a female noun (שֵׁם נְקֵבָה)?

a) יָבָא b) יָבָא וַﬠֲבָדִים c) יָבָא d) יָבָא וַﬠֲבָדִים

| 82.      | Please select the choice that is correctly phrased.

a) יָבָא b) יָבָא וַﬠֲבָדִים c) יָבָא d) יָבָא וַﬠֲבָדִים

| 83.      | Please select the choice that is correctly phrased.

a) יָבָא b) יָבָא וַﬠֲבָדִים c) יָבָא d) יָבָא וַﬠֲבָדִים

| 84.      | What is the correct translation of the following word? לָרָהָם

a) and from a city b) from the city c) and from the city d) and that the city

| 85.      | What is the correct translation for the following words? יָבָא וִנְגָﬠִים

a) and from a city b) from the city c) and from the city d) and that the city

| 86.      | What is the best translation for the following word? שֵׁפָר

a) In our house b) In a house c) In the house d) In my house

| 87.      | What is the best translation of the words in bold?

a) The spirit of בּוֹעֶל b) A wind went to בּוֹעֶל c) He blew onto יָבָא d) יָבָא וַﬠֲבָדִים

| 88.      | What is the best translation for the following word?

a) his tents b) her tents c) their tent d) your tent

| 89.      | What is the best translation for the following word?

a) his tent b) their tents c) her tent d) your tents

| 90.      | What is the best translation for the following word?

a) your tent b) their tents c) their tent d) your tents
91. What is the best **translation** for the following word? 
   a) their tents   b) your tent   c) your tents   d) their tent

92. Please select the best **translation** for the words in bold.
   נַעֲלָה יִתְקָל לָנְאָכְם לָטֹבַע נַעֲלוֹת אֲרָפֶקֶת שָׁפָרַו: Šaphar ָו
   a) the land of Šaphar   b) his land was Šaphar   c) to the land of Šaphar   d) from the land of Šaphar

93. Please select the best **translation** for the word in bold.
   נֶשֶׁלֶת נַעֲלוֹת אֲרָפֶקֶת נַבְיָה אֲרָפֶקֶת אֲדָמָה מַעֲהַת אֲרָפֶקֶת: מַעֲהַת אֲרָפֶקֶת
   a) to the house   b) from the house   c) the house   d) house

94. Please select the best **translation** for the word in bold.
   נַהֲלַת נַעֲלוֹת אֲרָפֶקֶת לָטֹבַע נַעֲלוֹת אֲרָפֶקֶת אֲרָפֶקֶת אֲדָמָה מַעֲהַת אֲרָפֶקֶת: מַעֲהַת אֲרָפֶקֶת
   a) they found   b) we found   c) you found   d) I found

95. Please select the best **translation** for the word in bold.
   נַעֲלוֹת אֲרָפֶקֶת לָטֹבַע נַעֲלוֹת אֲרָפֶקֶת לָטֹבַע נַעֲלוֹת אֲרָפֶקֶת אֲדָמָה מַעֲהַת אֲרָפֶקֶת: מַעֲהַת אֲרָפֶקֶת
   a) he has given   b) we have given   c) she has given   d) I have given

96. Please select the best **translation** for the word in bold.
   נַעֲלוֹת אֲרָפֶקֶת לָטֹבַע נַעֲלוֹת אֲרָפֶקֶת אֲרָפֶקֶת אֲדָמָה מַעֲהַת אֲרָפֶקֶת: מַעֲהַת אֲרָפֶקֶת
   a) She returned   b) I am returning   c) Return   d) She is returning

97. Please select the best **translation** for the word in bold.
   נַעֲלוֹת אֲרָפֶקֶת לָטֹבַע נַעֲלוֹת אֲרָפֶקֶת אֲרָפֶקֶת אֲדָמָה מַעֲהַת אֲרָפֶקֶת: מַעֲהַת אֲרָפֶקֶת
   a) And I am going   b) And he went   c) And go   d) And they went

98. What is the most likely translation of the word "דָּבֶר"?
   a) I will go out   b) I will ignite   c) I will consume   d) I will bend

99. What is the most likely translation of the word "דָּבֶר"?
   a) His fields   b) His chariots   c) His statues   d) His many people

100. Who is **speaking** in the following?
    נִאֲמַר לְאֵלָהְם יִתְקָל לָטֹבַע נַעֲלוֹת אֲרָפֶקֶת אֲרָפֶקֶת אֲדוֹם אֲרָפֶקֶת אֲדָמָה מַעֲהַת אֲרָפֶקֶת: מַעֲהַת אֲרָפֶקֶת
    a) מַעֲהַת אֲרָפֶקֶת   b) יִתְקָל   c) יִתְקָל   d) שָׁפָרַו

101. Who is **speaking** in the following?
    נִאֲמַר לְאֵלָהְם יִתְקָל לָטֹבַע נַעֲלוֹת אֲרָפֶקֶת אֲרָפֶקֶת אֲדוֹם אֲרָפֶקֶת אֲדָמָה מַעֲהַת אֲרָפֶקֶת: מַעֲהַת אֲרָפֶקֶת
    a) מַעֲהַת אֲרָפֶקֶת   b) יִתְקָל   c) יִתְקָל   d) שָׁפָרַו

102. What is the **number** of the word "דָּבֶר"?
    a) 460   b) 560   c) 570   d) 670

103. What is the **number** of the word "דָּבֶר"?
    a) 82   b) 172   c) 252   d) 362
104. How is the following word pronounced?

לַמְנַצֵּחַ

a) lam-nah-tzai-cha  b) lam-nay-tzai-cha  c) lam-nah-tzai-ach  d) lam-nay-tzai-cha

105. Which words in this passage best describe what somebody did to the יומָה?

וְלֹא מָצְאָה הַיּוֹנָה מָנוֹחַ לְכַף רַגְלָהּ וַתָּשָׁב אֵלָיו אֶל הַתֵּבָה כִּי מַיִם ﻋַל פְּנֵי כָּל הָאָרֶץ וַיִּשְׁלַח יָדוֹ וַיִּקָּחֶהָ וַיָּבֵא אֹתָהּ אֵלָיו אֶל הַתֵּבָה:

a) ולא מצאה  b) ענה כלית רגלה  c) נמצאה שלמה  d) נבאה אתה אליה

106. Which letter is this in "רי" script? (It is also the first letter in this word: לאפוקי).

ל

a) כ  b) ג  c) ז  d) ל

107. Select the matching phrase in "רי" script.

לָשׁוֹן גנָהַת וְלָשׁוֹן גָּנִית

a) עֵנָה כְּבָדָה לֶפֶשׁ  b) הַגָּזָם הֶחָסִיל  c) הַגָּזָם הֶחָסִיל  d) הַגָּזָם הֶחָסִיל

108. Select the matching phrase in "רי" script.

אַחֲרָיו וְהַגָּזָם הֶחָסִיל

a) אַחֲרָיו וְהַגָּזָם הֶחָסִיל  b) תַאֲרָיו וְהַגָזָס הֶחָסִיצ  c) אַחֲרָיו וְהַגָזָס הֶחָסִיצ  d) הֶאָסִיל וְהַגָּזָס תַאֲרָיו

109. What is the דִּבּוּר of רַשִׁי on פָּסוּק ז?

שֵׁם תַּהֲוָה עֵנָה כְּבָדָה לֶפֶשׁ יִבְרָאָה הָאָרֶץ אַחֲרָיו וְהַגָּזָם הֶחָסִיל וְלֹא מָצְאָה הַיּוֹנָה מָנוֹחַ לְכַף רַגְלָהּ וַתָּשָׁב אֵלָיו אֶל הַתֵּבָה כִּי מַיִים ﻋַל פְּנֵי כָּל הָאָרֶץ וַיִּשְׁלַח יָדוֹ וַיִּקָּחֶהָ וַיָּבֵא אֹתָהּ אֵלָיו אֶל הַתֵּבָה: (ו) (פָּסוּק ז) לָשׁוֹן גנָהַת וְלָשׁוֹן גָּנִית אַחֲרָיו וְהַגָּזָם הֶחָסִיל סָפָקָה וְלָשׁוֹן גָּנִית אַחֲרָיו וְהַגָּזָם הֶחָסִיל וְלֹא מָצְאָה הַיּוֹנָה מָנוֹחַ לְכַף רַגְלָהּ וַתָּשָׁב אֵלָיו אֶל הַתֵּבָה כִּי מַיִים ﻋַל פְּנֵי כָּל הָאָרֶץ וַיִּשְׁלַח יָדוֹ וַיִּקָּחֶהָ וַיָּבֵא אֹתָהּ אֵלָיו אֶל הַתֵּבָה: (ב) (פָּסוּק ז) הַגָּזָם הֶחָסִיל אַחֲרָיו וְהַגָּזָם הֶחָסִיל וְלֹא מָצְאָה הַיּוֹנָה מָנוֹחַ לְכַף רַגְלָהּ וַתָּשָׁב אֵלָיו אֶל הַתֵּבָה כִּי מַיִים ﻋַל פְּנֵי כָּל הָאָרֶץ וַיִּשְׁלַח יָדוֹ וַיִּקָּחֶהָ וַיָּבֵא אֹתָהּ אֵלָיו אֶל הַתֵּבָה: (ג) (פָּסוּק ז) הַגָּזָם הֶחָסִיל אַחֲרָיו וְהַגָּזָם הֶחָסִיל וְלֹא מָצְאָה הַיּוֹנָה מָנוֹחַ לְכַף רַגְלָהּ וַתָּשָׁב אֵלָיו אֶל הַתֵּבָה כִּי מַיִם ﻋַל פְּנֵי כָּל הָאָרֶץ וַיִּשְׁלַח יָדוֹ וַיִּקָּחֶהָ וַיָּבֵא אֹתָהּ אֵלָיו אֶל הַתֵּבָה: (ד) (פָּסוּק ז) הַגָּזָם הֶחָסִיל אַחֲרָיו וְהַגָּזָם הֶחָסִיל וְלֹא מָצְאָה הַיּוֹנָה מָנוֹחַ לְכַף רַגְלָהּ וַתָּשָׁב אֵלָיו אֶל הַתֵּבָה כִּי מַיִים ﻋַל פְּנֵי כָּל הָאָרֶץ וַיִּשְׁלַח יָדוֹ וַיִּקָּחֶהָ וַיָּבֵא אֹתָהּ אֵלָיו אֶל הַתֵּבָה:

a) "אֶסְמָכָהּ"  b) "הֵﬠָלוֹת הֶﬠָנָן"  c) "עֹלָה מִיָם"  d) כְּתַרְגּוֹמָה
Moshe would take the tent and pitch it for himself outside the camp far from the camp and he called it "אֹהֶל מַחְדָּשָׁד". It would be all those who sought to would go out to the which was outside the camp.

All those who sought הַשֵּׁם From here (we learn) one who seeks out the face of a sage (i.e. one who goes to meet a Torah scholar) is like greeting the שְׁכִינָה.

110. According to "רש"י", which of the following is an appropriate lesson one can learn from this פסוק?

a) One should not create a חִלּוּל הַשֵּׁם (a disgrace to the Name of הַשֵּׁם)

b) A בית מדרש should ideally be located outside the city (far from the camp)

c) One should realize that learning תורה from a Torah scholar is like learning from the שְׁכִינָה

d) One should be willing to travel far in order to learn תורה
111. Please select the best translation for the following word: אָוֵיב
a) enemy b) however/only c) to turn aside d) socket

112. Please select the best translation for the following word: אֵלֶּה
a) voice b) these c) great d) utensil/weapon

113. Please select the best translation for the following שֹׁרֵשׁ:
 a) place b) break c) jump d) bless

114. Please select the best translation for the following שֹׁרֵשׁ:
 a) very b) good c) to make holy d) above/upward

115. Please select the best translation for the following שֹׁרֵשׁ:
 a) behold b) to come close c) to die/death d) an altar

116. Please select the best translation for the following שֹׁרֵשׁ:
 a) find b) to travel/set out c) a well d) to miss

117. Please select the best translation for the following שֹׁרֵשׁ:
 a) congregation b) plague c) unclean d) service

118. Please select the best translation for the following שֹׁרֵשׁ:
 a) also b) to see c) between d) do/make

119. Please select the best translation for the following שֹׁרֵשׁ:
 a) to smite/hit b) command c) under/instead of d) before

120. Please select the best translation for the following שֹׁרֵשׁ:
 a) to believe b) to cover c) to declare/tell d) to lie down
121. In the days of יְהוֹשֻׁע, this group of people attempted to fool י by claiming they had come from a distant place in order to make a treaty with יְרִיחוֹ.
   a) The people of יְרִיחוֹ  
   b) The people of יְהוֹשֻׁע  
   c) The people of יְהוֹשֻׁע  
   d) The people of יְרִיחוֹ

122. The western border of אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל is:
   a) יַם סוּף  
   b) יַם הַגָּדוֹל  
   c) יַם כִּנֶּרֶת  
   d) יַם הַמֶּלַח

123. In the days of the שׁוֹפְטִים, סִיסְרָא, the general of יְיִבְּנֵמֶלכְּכָנָן was killed by:
   a) שִׁמְשׁוֹן  
   b)ﬠֲמָשָׂא  
   c) דְּבֹרָה  
   d) יָﬠֵל

124. The strength of שִׁמְשׁוֹן was taken away due to actions by his wife named:
   a) דְּלִילָה  
   b) אִיזֶבֶל  
   c) יָﬠֵל  
   d)ﬠָרְפָּה

125. This person’s mother promised to dedicate him to הַשֵּׁם for all the days of his life:
   a) שָׁאוּל  
   b) דָּוִד  
   c) אֶלְקָנָה  
   d) שְׁמוּאֵל

126. One of the people who provided protection for דָּוִד when he ran away from שָׁאוּל was:
   a) דּוֹאֵג הָאֲדוֹמֵי  
   b) אֲחִיתֹפֶל  
   c) אָכִישׁ  
   d) A woman sorcerer from אֹב (בַּﬠֲלָת אֹב)

127. Initially, when שְׁמוּאֵל came to the house of יִשַׁי in בֵּית לֶחֶם to anoint a king he thought he was supposed to anoint:
   a) יִשַׁי the father of דָּוִד  
   b) אֱלִיאָב the oldest brother of דָּוִד  
   c) אַמְנוֹן the son of דָּוִד  
   d) דָּוִד the son of יִשַׁי

128. דָּוִד recited a קִינָה (a sad song / lamentation) upon hearing of the death of:
   a) שְׁמוּאֵל  
   b) שָׁאוּל  
   c) יִשַׁי  
   d) אֱלִיאָב

129. After דָּוִד received word that בַּת שֶׁבַע was pregnant he:
   a) Tried to convince אוּרִיָּה הַחִתִּי to go home  
   b) Accused אַבְנֵר בֶּן נֵר of being the father  
   c) Told נָתַן הַנָּבִיא that he was innocent before הַשֵּׁם  
   d) Stole the (only) lamb of a poor man and fed it to his guests

130. Which of the following people did NOT fight against דָּוִד?
   a)ﬠֲשָׂהאֵל  
   b) אַבְשָׁלוֹם  
   c)ﬠֲמָשָׂא  
   d) שֶׁבַע בֶּן בִּכְרִי

131. This person was killed by his brother:
   a) אִישׁ בֹּשֶׁת  
   b) מְפִיבֹשֶׁת  
   c) אֲחִיתֹפֶל  
   d) אַמְנוֹן

132. In the story of פּוּרִים, who tried to kill אַחֲשְׁוֵרוֹשׁ?
   a) חַרְבוֹנָה  
   b) הָמָן  
   c) בִּגְתָן וָתֶרֶשׁ  
   d) זֶרֶשׁ
133. After Vashti was killed for refusing to appear before Ahashverosh at his banquet, letters were sent out stating that:
   a) All women should give honor to their husbands
   b) The king had appointed Haman to oversee the selection of the next queen
   c) All Jews should be killed on the 13th day of Adar for advising that Vashti be killed
   d) A feast would be held in honor of the new queen on the 13th day of Adar

134. Ruth went to collect grain in the fields of:
   a) Boaz
   b) Eliashib
   c) Meholah and Kilon
   d) Phoniy Almoni

135. Who first suggested that Jonah be thrown overboard in order to calm the stormy waters?
   a) The captain of the ship
   b) The sailors on the ship
   c) Some passengers on the ship
   d) Jonah
JSAT Level 8 Sample Test – Section 7: Torah Sheb’al Peh
(3 Questions)

136. Who wrote down the מִשְׁנָה?
   a) בֵּית שַׁמַּאי  
   b) רַבָּן שִׁמְעוֹן בֶּן גַּמְלִיאֵל
   c) רַבִּי יְהוּדָה הַנָּשִׂיא  
   d) בֵּית הַלֵּל

137. Which of the following is NOT one of the six books of מִשְׁנָה?
   a) נְזִיקִין  
   b) יוּחֲסִין  
   c) קָדָשִׁים  
   d) זְרָﬠִים

138. Rabbis mentioned in the מִשְׁנָה are known as:
   a) נְבִיאִים  
   b) תַּנָּאִים  
   c) אֲמוֹרָאִים  
   d) רִאשׁוֹנִים

JSAT Level 8 Sample Test – Section 8: Tefillah
(6 Questions)

139. On which of the following occasions is הַלֵּל NOT recited?
   a) רֹאשׁ חֹדֶשׁ  
   b) חֲנֻכָּה  
   c) פּוּרִים  
   d) פֶּסַח

140. In which prayer are the following words recited?

   וְהָאוֹפַנִּים וְחַיּוֹת הַקֹּדֶשׁ בְּרַﬠַשׁ גָּדוֹל מִתְנַשְּׂאִים לְﬠֻמַּת שְׂרָפִים,
   לְﬠֻמָּתָם מְשַׁבְּחִים וְאוֹמְרִים:
   a) בִּרְכוֹת קְרִיאַת שְׁמַע  
   b) קְרִיאַת שְׁמַע  
   c) תְּפִלַּת הָﬠֲמִידָה / שְׁמוֹנֶה ﻋֶשְׂרֵה  
   d) ﻋָלֵינוּ

141. In which prayer are the following words recited?

   אֶת צֶמַח דָּוִד > ﻋַבְדְּה מְהֵרָה תַצְמִיחַ, וְקַרְנוֹ ﻋָר随之 בִּישׁוּﬠָת, 
   כִּי > לִישׁוּﬠָת קִוִּינוּ כָּל הַיּוֹם, > בָּרוּ אַתָּה' 
   הַמַּצְמִיחַ קֶרֶן יְשׁוּﬠָה.
   a) בִּרְכוֹת קְרִיאַת שְׁמַע  
   b) קְרִיאַת שְׁמַע  
   c) תְּפִלַּת הָﬠֲמִידָה / שְׁמוֹנֶה ﻋֶשְׂרֵה  
   d) ﻋָלֵינוּ
142. Which is the main idea in the following line of prayer?

פּוֹתֵחַ אֶת יָדֶךָ וּמַשְׂבִּיא לְכָל חַי רָצוֹן.

a) enables people to open their hands in the morning
b) is asking humans to open their hands in prayer before Him (i.e. pray)
c) People should open their hands and give others what they need
d) opens His hand and provides every living creature with what it needs

143. What are we asking for in the following line of prayer?

סְלַח לָנוּ אָבִינוּ כִּי חָטָאנוּ מְחַל לָנוּ מַלְכֵּנוּ כִּי פָשָׁﬠְנוּ כִּי מוֹחֵל וְסוֹלֵחַ אָתָּה בָּרוּ אַתָּה חַנּוּן הַמַּרְבֶּה חַ וּלִסְ ל.

a) Health  b) Money / livelihood
c) To be rewarded for placing our faith in ◄יה►  d) Forgiveness

144. Which is the main idea in the following line of prayer?

וְהַﬠֲרֶב נָא' הַשֵּׁם קֵינוּ אֶת דִּבְרֵי תּוֹרָתְ בְּפִינוּ וּבְפִי עַמְּ בֵּית יִשְׂרָאֵל.

a) We are asking ◄יה► to answer us in the merit of ◄יה► learning ◄תור►
b) We are asking ◄יה► to make the ◄תור► sweet for us and all of ◄יה► when we learn ◄תור►
c) We are asking ◄יה► to give us and the rest of ◄יה► the strength to learn ◄תור► each night
d) We are asking ◄יה► to help us (i.e. ◄יה►) understand the ◄תור► so that we can teach it to our children
Please note the following information:

מִצְוָה – A positive מִצְוַת. This is the type of מִצְוָה where the תּוֹרָה says to do something (e.g. wear ציצית, eat מצה).

לֹא מִצְוָה – A negative מִצְוָה. This is the type of מִצְוָה where the תּוֹרָה says not to do something (e.g. do not steal, do not kill).

גְּרָמָא שֶׁהַזְּמַן – A מִצְוָה for which the תּוֹרָה defines a specific time for when a מִצְוָה needs to be done (e.g. on a holiday, by day, by night etc.). An example of such a מִצְוָה would be the מִצְוָה of שופר which is only done at a specific time of the year (רו"ש)

As a rule, women are exempt from a גְּרָמָא שֶׁהַזְּמַן unless the תּוֹרָה specifically obligates them to do it. However, women are obligated to keep all מִצְוָה and all גְּרָמָא שֶׁאֵין מִצְוָת, unless the תּוֹרָה specifically exempts them from doing it.

The prohibition of eating חמאץ on פסחא is a תַﬠֲשֶׂה לֹא מִצְוָת. However, the תּוֹרָה specifically obligates woman to eat מצה, as it learned that whoever is prohibited from eating חמאץ is also obliged to eat מצה.

145. According to the תּוֹרָה, which of the following מִצְווֹת are women obligated to keep?

(a) לָרֶגֶל – Visit the בית המקדש on the three festivals
(b) סְפִירַת הָעֹמֶר – Counting the forty nine days between פסחא and סָבָעֹת
(c) שְׁמַע – Recite the שְׁמַע once in the morning and once in the evening
(d) מְזוּזָה – To place a מְזוּזָה on the doors of the house

146. According to the תּוֹרָה, which of the following מִצְווֹת are women NOT obligated to keep?

(a) Return a lost object they found
(b) Sit in a סוכה on the holiday of סוכות
(c) Bring a חטאת קרבא (after committing an accidental sin)
(d) Set aside תְרוּמָה (food normally given to a כohen) before eating

147. Why is a woman obligated to eat מצה on פסחא?

(a) It is a גְּרָמָא שֶׁהַזְּמַן
(b) It is a מִצְוָה שֶׁאֵין מִצְוָת
(c) It is a תַﬠֲשֶׂה לֹא מִצְוָת
(d) The תּוֹרָה specifically obligates them
Please note the following information:

a) The תּוֹרָה prohibits a man from marrying his brother’s wife even after his brother dies or divorces his wife.

b) However, if a person dies without having children then there is a מצווה for one of his brothers to marry the widow of his brother. This is known as יבום.

c) If יבום is not done, the widow cannot marry another man before doing חליצה (the process of removing a shoe and spitting in his direction etc.) with one of the brothers of her former husband.

d) The first opportunity to perform the מצווה of יבום goes to the oldest brother who may do the מצווה even if he already has a wife. However, if one of the other brothers did יבום or חליצה before him, it counts as well.

e) Once חליצה is done, the prohibition of marrying your brother’s wife returns and none of the brothers may ever marry the widow of their brother or do יבום.

f) If the brother died with children, the prohibition of marrying your brother’s wife remains in place and there is no requirement for the brothers to do יבום or for the widow to perform חליצה before remarrying to someone else outside the family.

Given the following situation, please answer the questions which follow:

* אַבְרָהָם, יִצְחָק and יַﬠֲקֹב are brothers. אַבְרָהָם the oldest brother married שָׂרָה, יִצְחָק the middle brother married רִבְקָה and יַﬠֲקֹב the youngest brother never married.

* רִבְקָה had three children with שָׂרָה. שָׂרָה had no children with אַבְרָהָם.

148. If יִצְחָק died and neither יִצְחָק nor שָׂרָה has done וָלֵי לַאֲרוֹם, which of the following are true?

(a) Only רִבְקָה can do וָלֵי לַאֲרוֹם.
(b) Only יִצְחָק can do וָלֵי לַאֲרוֹם.
(c) Either רִבְקָה or שָׂרָה can do וָלֵי לַאֲרוֹם.
(d) Neither רִבְקָה nor שָׂרָה can do וָלֵי לַאֲרוֹם, one of them must do וָלֵי לַאֲרוֹם.
149. If after יִצְחָק died his brother יַﬠֲקֹב did חליצה with רִבְקָה, but then רִבְקָה decided she would like to marry one of her husband’s brothers, what happens?

(a) Either רִבְקָה or יַﬠֲקֹב can still do יִבּוּם with רִבְקָה.
(b) Neither רִבְקָה nor יַﬠֲקֹב can still do יִבּוּם with רִבְקָה.
(c) יַﬠֲקֹב can no longer do יִבּוּם with רִבְקָה but אַבְרָהָם may do יִבּוּם.
(d) אַבְרָהָם can no longer do יִבּוּם with רִבְקָה but יַﬠֲקֹב may do יִבּוּם.

150. If instead of יִצְחָק dying, אַבְרָהָם died, which of the following rules apply?

(a) Either יִצְחָק or יַﬠֲקֹב may do יִבּוּם with שָׁרָה.
(b) Only יִצְחָק may do יִבּוּם with שָׁרָה but not יַﬠֲקֹב.
(c) Only יַﬠֲקֹב may do יִבּוּם with שָׁרָה but not יִצְחָק.
(d) Neither יִצְחָק nor יַﬠֲקֹב may do יִבּוּם with שָׁרָה.
Questions 150-175 are based on the page of גְּמָרָא shown above.

151. Which of the following would be a reason to keep a half קב of grain spread out over two אַמּוֹת on a threshing floor?

a) It is not valuable  
   b) It is not too much trouble to pick up
   c) It does not have a סימן  
   d) It looks scattered

152. Initially, what kind of produce did the גְּמָרָא think the case of פֵּרוֹת מְפוּזָרִין mentioned in the מִשְׁנָה was referring to?

a) A קב or less that was found scattered in four אַמּוֹת on a threshing floor  
   b) A קב or more that was found scattered in four אַמּוֹת on a threshing floor
   c) Fruit that appeared to have fallen accidentally  
   d) Fruit that appeared to have been placed deliberately on the side of a field

153. Who said that if there is something unusual about it, it needs to be announced?

a) רבי מאיר  
   b) רבי יהודה
   c) רבי שמעון  
   d) רבי ייצחק

154. What does the following phrase mean?

גּוֹפִּים מְדוּרִיהוֹ

a) It is valuable  
   b) It is too much trouble
   c) He will come back (and take it)  
   d) It looks scattered

155. The מִשְׁנָה lists several items that don’t have a סימן and may be kept. Why is one generally allowed to keep things that don’t have a סימן?

a) It is a הלכה למלשון מסרי
   b) If it does not have a סימן we can assume the owner gives up hope of getting it back and makes it ownerless
   c) There is a פסוק in the תורה婚 which states that things without a סימן do not need to be returned
   d) We assume the owner wanted to throw it out because otherwise he would not have left the item in the street

156. According to the conclusion of the gamara, in which situation did רבי ייצחק give the measurement of קב בְּאַרְבַּע אַמּוֹת?

a) Only for produce that one comes across on the street  
   b) Only for produce that one comes across on a threshing floor
   c) For produce one comes across either on the street or on a threshing floor  
   d) For produce or coins found on the street but not on a threshing floor

157. Which case in the מִשְׁנָה refers to “loaves of a baker”?

a) גיזי צמר הלקוחין ממדינתן  
   b) אניצי פשתן
   c) עגולי דבילה  
   d) ככרות של נחתום
158. What is the best description of the following words?

אמר רבי יוחנן במטוזיאו דבר דר רטסכנ

a) A statement  b) A question  c) An answer  d) A proof

159. After which word or phrase would a question mark be appropriate?

בעי רבי ירמיה חצר קב בשתי אמותומ קב באבראט אמות

a) בעי  b) רבי ירמיה  c) קב באבראט אמות

160. What is the best description of the following words?

הרי דמי אינך בפרשל עפל למיהו למך ור דמי החודך עפל בלתי למך לא

a) A statement  b) A question  c) An answer  d) A proof

* * *

161. רבי יאיר is best described as a:

א) רב  b) אמר  c) אמרו  d) רבו שברכי

162. The word אסר means:

a) Forbidden  b) The first part of the משבה  c) One is obligated  d) One is exempt

163. Which of the following is generally true?

a) A תנא in a מישה cannot argue on a תנא in a ברייתא  b) A תנא in a מישה or a ברייתא cannot argue on an שמה

a) A תנא in a מישה cannot argue on a תנא in a ברייתא  b) A תנא in a מישה or a ברייתא cannot argue on an שמה

164. Which of the following is an example of a מעשה מצוות?

a) The commandment to wear ציצית  b) The prohibition to eat חמץ  c) The custom of selling the חמיצר d) The commandment not to eat milk and meat that were mixed together
165. What does the following abbreviation usually stand for in the גְּמָרָא? ש"מ
   a) שומר מיצוה b) שם משלח c) שמה מונחת d) שומר ממנה

166. What does the following abbreviation usually stand for in the גְּמָרָא? ל"ת
   a) תלמוד ולומר b) נטע ולעשת c) תנור לועני d) שנה לקבין

167. A "שְׁפָקָא" מחקa:
   a) A doubt b) A question c) A difference d) A conclusion

168. The Rabbis hold that if person is in a סֻכָּה but their table is outside the סֻכָּה they have fulfilled the מִצְוָה of eating in the סֻכָּה. The best word to use when describing the opinion of בית שַׁמַּאי in this case is:
   a) סְבָרָא b) מַחְמִיר c) מֵקֵל d) סָפֵק

169. The word "מַהוּ" generally indicates:
   a) A statement b) A question c) An answer d) A proof

170. The words תָּא שְׁמַע generally indicates:
   a) A statement b) A question c) An answer d) A proof

171. Translate:
   a) Like this b) If so c) How do we know? d) Let us say

172. Translate:
   a) On this b) This is different c) Why? d) Now

173. Translate:
   a) Here b) When? c) He asked d) As well

174. Translate:
   a) Different b) Before c) Allowed d) It is needed

175. Translate:
   a) It is not needed b) The reason is c) The entire world d) For it was taught
7. C 42. B 77. D 112. B 147. D
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<td>Students understand what the ה&quot; ר&quot;נ means (e.g. המֶּרֶפָה = to Egypt).</td>
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