



Kerem School
Jewish Literacy Programme

Year 4 General Knowledge
Study and Review Booklet

Name: _____

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1. Explain the term, “תָּרַגְלִיג מִצְווֹת” :

2. What kind of laws are מִשְׁפָּטִים? [Tick correct answer]

a. Laws for which we can think of reasons

b. Laws for which we can not think of reasons

3. What kind of laws are חֻקִּים? [Tick correct answer]

a. Laws for which we can think of reasons

b. Laws for which we can not think of reasons

4. What is the meaning of “בְּמִצְווֹתָיו”?

5. Give two other names for ראש השנה: _____ י' ס' פ'

_____ י' ס' פ'

6. On what Hebrew date is ראש השנה? _____

7. On what Hebrew date is יום כפור? _____

8. Write down five things we may not do on יום כפור .

i. _____

ii. _____

iii. _____

iv. _____

v. _____

9. How may we wash our hands on יום כפור? _____

10. On what Hebrew date does סוכות begin? _____

11. What are the main מִצְווֹת of סוכות?

i. _____

ii. _____

12. Is **שְׁמִינֵי עֶצְרַת** the 8th day of **סוכות** or an entirely new festival?

13. On **שְׁמִינֵי עֶצְרַת** we say **תְּפִילַת גֶּשֶׁם** in shul. What is this prayer?

14. What do we finish, and then begin again, on **שְׁמַחַת תּוֹרָה**?

15. What is celebrated on **פֶּסַח**?

16. What is the Hebrew date of the first day of **פֶּסַח**? _____

17. What is the name of the family ceremony we have on the first two nights (one night in Israel) of **פֶּסַח**? _____

18. What is the name of the book we use during these evenings? _____

19. How many weeks after **פֶּסַח** is **שבועות**? _____

20. We count the days between **פֶּסַח** and **שבועות** ~ what is this counting called?

21. a. How many **ימים טובים** days are there outside Israel? _____

- b. When are they? i) _____
ii) _____
iii) _____
iv) _____
v) _____

22. Explain the term, “**חול המועד**”.

23. Explain the term, “**שְׁלוֹשׁ רְגָלִים**”.

24. What is the Hebrew date of פורים? _____

25. Tick the correct boxes to show you know what is a מנהג and what is a מצוה:

	מנהג	מצוה
Sending מנחת מנות	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wearing Fancy Dress	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Eating Hamentaschen	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reading מגילת אסתר	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sending מתנות לאביונים	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Giving מחצית השקל	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Eating סעודת פורים	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

26. What is the Hebrew date of the first day of חנוכה? _____

27. What two miracles happened on חנוכה?

28. What is the main מצוה of חנוכה? _____

29. Give two מנהגים that we have on חנוכה.

30. What do we celebrate on ט"ו בשבט?

31. What is the meaning of "ט"ו בשבט"? _____?

32. There is a מנהג to eat a number of different fruits to celebrate ט"ו בשבט - how many? _____

33. Give two reasons why ל"ג בעומר is a day of rejoicing and celebration.

- i. _____
- ii. _____

34. The fast "צום גדליה" normally falls on the day after which special טוב יום? _____

35. What do we do right at the end of נְעִילָה to announce the conclusion of יום כּפּוּר?

36. יְרוּשָׁלַיִם is the day on which Nebuchadnezzar began his siege of יְרוּשָׁלַיִם.

What is the meaning of “ עֲשָׂרָה בְּטִבֵּת ” ? _____

37. Is תַּעֲנִית אֶסְתֵּר, The Fast of Esther, on the day before or the day after פּוּרִים?

38. How many tragedies happened on עֶשֶׂר בְּתִמּוֹז ? _____

Nameone: _____

39. On תַּשְׁעָה בְּאָב we remember the destructions of both the First Bet HaMikdash and the Second Bet HaMikdash. In what years were they destroyed?

בֵּית ראשון _____

בֵּית שְׁנִי _____

40. On a fast day we may not eat or drink. Connect the matching Hebrew and English words:

Drinking אָכִילָה

Have an easy fast שְׂתִיָּה

Eating צוּם קל

41. What type of מְצוּוֹת are a. the first five of the הַדְּבָרוֹת

b. the second five of the הַדְּבָרוֹת?

42. a) Give two of the first five of the הַדְּבָרוֹת ;

i. _____

ii. _____

b) Give two from the second set of five;

i. _____

ii. _____

43. What is dyed with תְּכֵלֶת? _____

44. What is the name of the creature from which תְּכֵלֶת is extracted? _____

45. What differences can you think of between the טְלִית קָטָן and the טְלִית גָּדוֹל?

46. What is the connection between “ צִיצִית ” and “ 613 ” ?

47. קִידוּשׁ is made both on Friday night and שַׁבָּת day: which is the more important קִידוּשׁ?

48. a) How are קִידוּשׁ and הַבְּדֵלָה similar?

a) How are they different?

49. Why must we have two loaves of bread at each meal on שַׁבָּת?

50. a) How many meals are we required to have on שַׁבָּת? _____

b) Which is the first of these meals? _____

c) What is the name of the last one? _____

51. What is the minimum number of candles we must light on Friday night? _____

52. a) We have two loaves of bread (חֻלָּה) at each שַׁבָּת meal: what do these represent?

b) The loaves are placed on a board and covered with a cloth: what does this represent?

53. Aside from קידוש, for what other מצוות is wine used?

54. Why are בְּשָׂמִים, spices, used during הַבְּדֻלָּה ?

55. What is the Hebrew word for the songs we sing at the table during שֻׁבַּת meals? _____

56. “זָכוֹר” means ‘remember’ and “שָׁמוֹר” means ‘guard’ - which of these words refers to the positive מצוות of שֻׁבַּת (things we **do** on שֻׁבַּת) and which refers to the negative מצוות of שֻׁבַּת (things we must not **do** on שֻׁבַּת)? Tick the correct boxes: Positive מצוות Negative מצוות

זָכוֹר	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
שָׁמוֹר	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

57. From where did the Rabbis learn the ל"ט מְלָאכוֹת (the 39 types of creative activity that are forbidden on שֻׁבַּת)? _____

58. Connect the names of the מגילות to the חגים on which they are read in shul:

שיר השירים	מגילת רות	מגילת איכה	קהלת	מגילת אסתר
סוכות	פסח	פורים	שבועות	תשעה באב

59. Write a short description of the content of each מגילה.

קהלת _____

מגילת אסתר _____

שיר השירים _____

מגילת רות _____

מגילת איכה _____

60. a. What was the מִשְׁכָּן?

b. How many years was it used in the מִדְבָּר? _____

c. How many years was it used in אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל? _____

61. What was the name of the holiest part of the מִשְׁכָּן? _____

62. Write something about each of the following items that were used in the מִשְׁכָּן:

a. שֻׁלְחָן _____

b. מְנוֹרָה _____

c. מִזְבֵּחַ _____

d. כִּיֹּר _____

63. Kosher foods are divided into three categories: meat, dairy (milk), and parev.

a. Explain the term parev. _____

b. Give five examples of parev foods. _____

64. Meat and milk foods must not be eaten or cooked together. Give two ways in which the laws of keeping meat and milk separate affect the design and use of a kosher kitchen.

i) _____

ii) _____

65. a. What two signs tell us that an animal is כָּשֵׁר?

i) _____ ii) _____

b. What two signs tell us that a fish is כָּשֵׁר?

i) _____ ii) _____

c. A list of about 20 forbidden birds is given in the Torah, and we may eat all other birds. However, nowadays we only actually eat a small number of birds; why?

66. The Torah forbids every creature that “teems (or, ‘swarms’) on the ground,” and every one that “creeps on its belly.” Give 5 examples of these types of creatures.

[Lizards, snakes, rodents (rats, mice), hedgehogs, snails and insects]

67. Products from non-kosher creatures are also forbidden, e.g. milk, eggs, fish oils. However, we may eat honey, which is produced by bees: why should honey be permitted?

68. Blood from animals and birds is forbidden. Is blood from kosher fish permitted? _____

69. After the birth of a baby boy we have a *סעודת מצוה* (meal to celebrate a mitzva) called a *שלום זכור*. When is the *שלום זכור* held?

70. a) The *ברית מילה* is performed on which day after the baby boy is born?

(Please circle) The 8th 9th 10th day.

b) If that day falls out on *שבת* or *יום טוב* is the *ברית* postponed? _____

c) A *ברית* is sometimes postponed until the baby is healthier or stronger: **true** or **false** (Please circle)

71. “*פדיון הבן*” takes place when the baby boy is at least 31 days old. The baby is ‘bought back from the *כהן* with which of the following: ~ 5 silver coins ~ 10 gold coins ~ 12 copper coins ~ (Please circle)

72. a) Fill in the gaps: “A boy on his _____th Hebrew birthday and a girl on her _____th Hebrew birthday become obligated to keep all of the *מצוות*.”

b) The boy is now *מצוה* _____ and the girl is now *מצוה* _____ .

c) The boy can now be counted in a *מנין* : what is a *מנין*?

73. a) What ceremony takes place under a *חופה*? _____

b) What does the *חופה* itself symbolise / represent? _____

74. Draw lines to connect the pairs:

Dedication of a new home

כתובה

Marriage Contract

שבע ברכות

“Seven Blessings”

חגיגת הבית

75. Write the correct 'Gematria' (number value) next to each Hebrew letter or group of letters:

_____ = ו"ב	_____ = א
_____ = ל"ג	_____ = ד
_____ = מ"ט	_____ = ח
_____ = רמ"ח	_____ = כ
_____ = שס"ה	_____ = ק
_____ = תרי"ג	_____ = ת

76. The Torah commands us to count 49 days from the bringing of the Omer offering, which is an offering of an omer of barley.

a) When was this offering brought in the בית המקדש?

b) What special חג is on the '50th' day? _____

77. On Yom HaShoah we remember the six million Jewish souls that were destroyed during World War 2. Between which years did WWII take place? 19____ - 19____

78. Yom HaZikaron is Israel's memorial day for its fallen soldiers.

יום הזכרון is also one of the names for which other important day in the Jewish calendar?

79. "יום העצמאות" means 'Independence Day': what do we celebrate on "יום העצמאות"?

80. What reason are we given for the plague that killed Rabbi Akiva's 24000 talmidim during the Omer? _____

81. a) Which day of the Omer is ל"ג בעומר? **30th** **33rd** **35th** (please circle)

b) Name two מנהגים that we have for ל"ג בעומר:

i. _____

ii. _____

82. Fill in the gaps:

On יום ירושלים we celebrate the recapturing and liberation of the _____ of Jerusalem during the _____ war, 5th - 10th _____, 19_____.

83. The First and Second Temples were built in Jerusalem, on 'הר הבית' (the 'Temple Mount').

a) Who built the First Temple (בית ראשון)?

King David King Solomon King Saul

b) Who destroyed it in 586 BCE? (Please tick)

The Romans The Babylonians The Greeks

c) The building of the Second Temple was led by Ezra and Nechemia, and later it was made into a bigger and more splendid building by Herod the Great.

Who then destroyed the Second Temple (בית שני) in 70CE? (Please tick)

The Persians The Syrian Greeks The Romans

84. What important event in our history do we celebrate on שבועות?

85. i) On שבועות we decorate our homes and shuls with flowers and plants.

ii) We also have a מנהג to eat milky foods on שבועות.

Give an explanation for one of these מנהגים.

86. Explain the מנהג that is known as שבועות ליל תקון.

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