

_____	מִיָּמֹת	_____	נִקְרָאת
_____	כְּפָרִים	_____	פְּחוֹת
_____	וְעִירוֹת	_____	יֹתֵר
_____	מִקְדִּימִין	_____	כִּרְכִּין
_____	הַכְּנִיסָה	_____	הַמִּקְפִּין
		_____	חֹמֶה

Fill in the blanks:

משנה א'

The מְגִלָּה may be _____ on the 11th, 12th, _____, _____, and 15th (day of אָדָר), but never earlier, nor _____. Cities that were surrounded by _____ at the time of _____ read on the _____. Villages and large towns read on the _____; however, villages may advance (their reading) to the day when they _____ into the city.

1. Why did the villagers come into the city during the week? _____

2. On which days did they come in? _____
3. Which city today do we know for sure had a wall in the time of יהושע? _____

Match the word to the word:

1. נקראת 2. בשלשה 3. מימות 4. כפרים 5. ועירות 6. גדולות 7. מקדימין

גדל ___ קדם ___ שלש ___ קרא ___ יום ___ כפר ___ עיר ___



כיצד _____ חל _____

Fill in each calendar, marking A, B and C.

A = day when villages read

B = day when cities read

C = day when walled cities read

חל להיות יום ארבעה עשר בשני :

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	שבת
13	14 פורים	15 שטן פורים	16	17	18	19

חל להיות בשלישי או ברביעי :

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	שבת
12	13	14 פורים	15 שטן פורים	16	17	18

חל להיות בחמישי:

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	שבת
10	11	12	13	14 פורים	15 שטן פורים	16

חל להיות ערב שבת:

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	שבת
9	10	11	12	13	14 פורים	15 שטן פורים

חל להיות בשבת:

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	שבת
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 פורים
15 שטן פורים	16	17	18	19	20	21

חל להיות אחר השבת:

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	שבת
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14 פורים	15 שטן פורים	16	17	18	19	20



- | | | | |
|-------|----------------|-------|---------------|
| _____ | הקהל | _____ | בטלנים |
| _____ | בהספד | _____ | מאחרין |
| _____ | ובתענית | _____ | זמן עצי כהנים |
| _____ | מתנות לאביונים | _____ | חגיגה |

Fill in the blanks:משנה ג'

What is considered a _____? Any place in which there are _____ non- working men. If there are _____ than that, it is considered a _____.

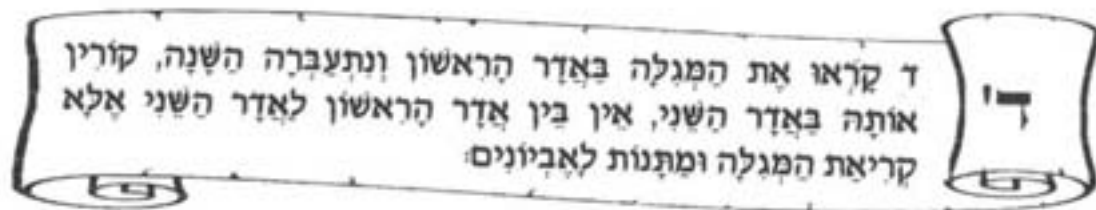
About these times; they said to make it _____ rather than _____; but the time of the offering of the _____, the fast of _____, the special _____ for יום טוב, and the הקהל gathering are all postponed and not done _____. Even though the חכמים said that we should read the מגילה earlier instead of _____, (on the earlier dates) we may give a _____, we may _____, and we may give gifts to the _____. ר' יהודה says: When (do we read on an earlier _____) ? Only in a place where the people go into the _____ on Monday and _____; but in a place where they don't go to the _____ on _____ and Thursday, they may only read it on the proper _____.

1. Why should we do these things after, rather than before, their proper date (if the proper day falls out on שבת)?

- a) זמן לעצי כהנים _____
- b) תשעה באב _____
- c) תגינה _____
- d) הקהל _____

2. Why may we fast or give a הספד on the day that we are reading the מגילה (before פורים)?

3. What condition does ר' יהודה give? _____



וְנִתְעַבְרָה

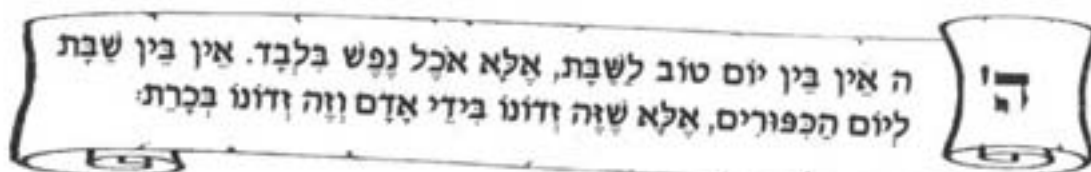
Fill in the blanks:

משנה ד'

If they _____ the _____ during the _____ אָדָר, and an extra month (of אָדָר) was added to the year, they must read it again in the _____ of אָדָר.

There is _____ difference between the _____ אָדָר and the second _____ except for reading the _____ and giving _____.

1. In which אָדָר of a leap year is פורים celebrated? _____
2. What is אָדָר ראשון called? _____
3. What is אָדָר שני called? _____
4. What mustn't we do on י"ד and ט"ו of both months? _____



כרת

אכל נפש

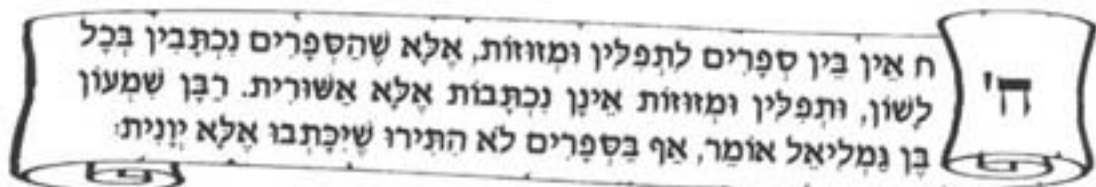
זדונו

Fill in the blanks:משנה ה'

There is no difference between (not working) on _____ and (not working) on _____, except for work needed for _____. There is no difference between (working on) _____ and (working on) _____, except that if you work on שבת, you get punished by _____, and if you work on _____, you get punished by _____.

Mix 'n Match

May cook or carry food	שבת
כרת if you work on purpose	שבת
סקילה if you work on purpose	יום טוב
Mustn't do any work, even for food	יום כפור



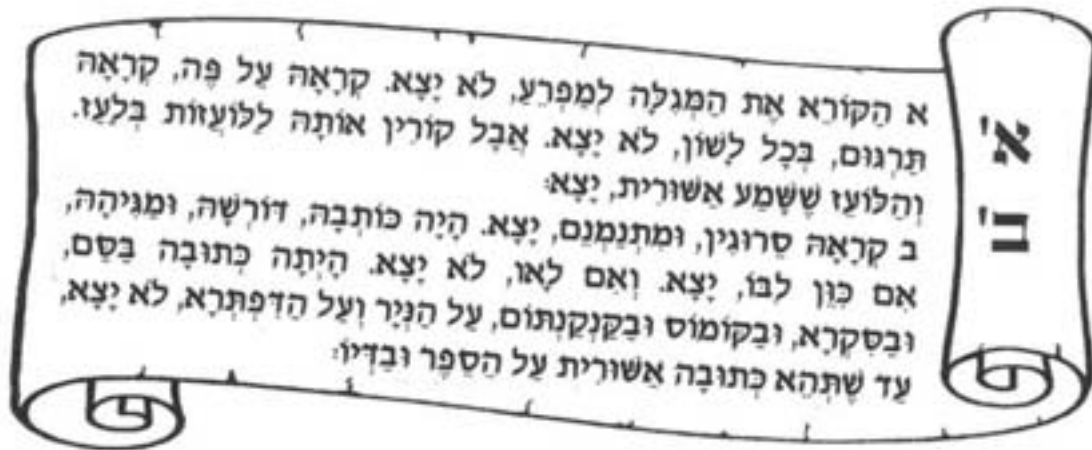
_____	התירו	_____	ספרים
_____	שיכתבו	_____	נכתבין
_____	יונית	_____	אשורית

Fill in the blanks:משנה ח'

There is no difference between (the הלכות concerning) _____ and (the הלכות concerning) _____ and _____, except that _____ may be written in any _____ but _____ and _____ must only be written in _____. רבן שמעון בן גמליאל says that _____ may be written only in _____ (besides for in _____, of course).

1. In what ways are מזוזות, ספרים and תפילין similar? _____

2. In what way are they different? _____



_____	למפרע
_____	על פה
_____	תרגום
_____	ללועזות
_____	אשורית
_____	סרוגין
_____	מתנמנם
_____	דורשה
_____	מגיהה
_____	כון
_____	סם
_____	סקרא
_____	קומוס
_____	קנקנתום
_____	ניר
_____	דפתרא
_____	אשורית
_____	הספר
_____	ובדין

Fill in the blanks:

משנה א'

If someone read the מגילה out of _____, he is not _____. If he read it off by _____ or if he read it in the תרגום or any other _____, he is _____. We may however read it for _____ in their own _____. If someone only speaks a different language, and he heard it in _____, he is יצא.

משנה ב'

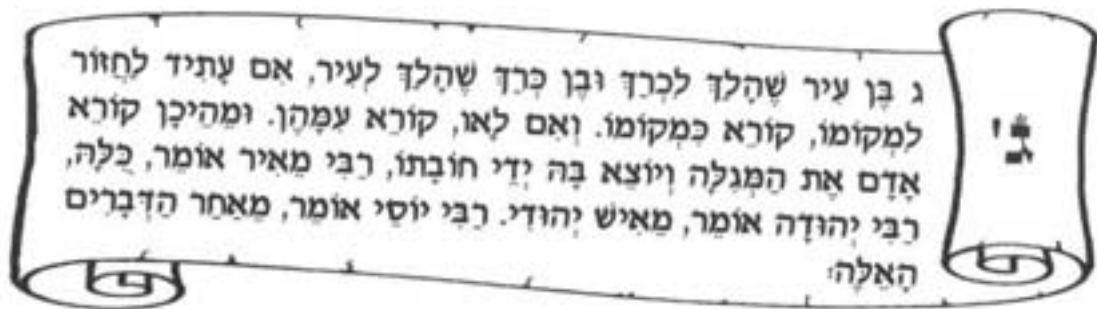
If he read it with breaks, or while he was half _____, he is _____. If he was writing it, _____ it, or _____ it: if he had in mind to be _____, he is _____, if he didn't have _____ to be טָעָא, he is not _____.

If it was written with strange inks, or on _____, or on unfinished _____, he is not _____; unless it is written in _____, on _____, and with _____.

Mark ✓ if he's טָעָא, or X if he must read again:

1. If he read פָּרַק ד' before פָּרַק ג' accidentally: _____
2. If he heard it in Zulu: _____
3. If he heard it in Hebrew, but he didn't understand: _____
4. If he was half asleep when he read it: _____
5. If he read it at the same time that he wrote it (פּוֹרֵיטּוֹן): _____
6. If he read from a מְגִלָּה printed on paper: _____

HINT: One question is tricky - did you catch it?



_____	למקומו	_____	בן עיר
_____	עמהן	_____	כרך
_____	מהיכן	_____	עתיד
_____	ידי חובתו	_____	לחזור

Fill in the blanks:

משנה ג'

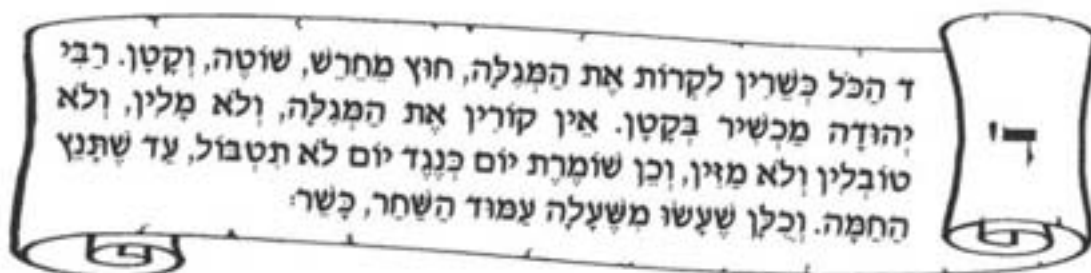
A city person who went to a _____ city, or a walled-city person who went to a _____; if he intends to return to his _____, he reads at the same time as his _____; if not (he doesn't _____ to return home), he reads _____.

From what part of the מגילה must one read to be _____ his חוב (obligation)? רבי מאיר says he must read the _____ מגילה. רבי יהודה says from " _____ " (פרק ב'). רבי יוסי says from " _____ " (beginning of ג').

Circle the correct one:

1. (a) walled city (b) regular city.... תל אביב
2. (a) walled city (b) regular city.... ירושלים
3. (a) walled city (b) regular city.... צפת

4. Yossi, who lives in Tel Aviv, is visiting Yerushalayim. He wanted to be home in time for Purim, but because of the bus strike, he must stay in Yerushalayim for Purim. When should Yossi hear the מגילה? _____
5. Moshe, Yossi's neighbour, went with him to Yerushalayim as well, but as he enjoyed davenning at the כותל so much, he decided to stay longer. When should Moshe hear מגילה? _____
6. Avi loves hearing the מגילה by the כותל which is right near his house. This year, though, Avi is visting his Savta in Tzefas, and is planning on staying with her until after פסח. When should Avi hear the מגילה? _____

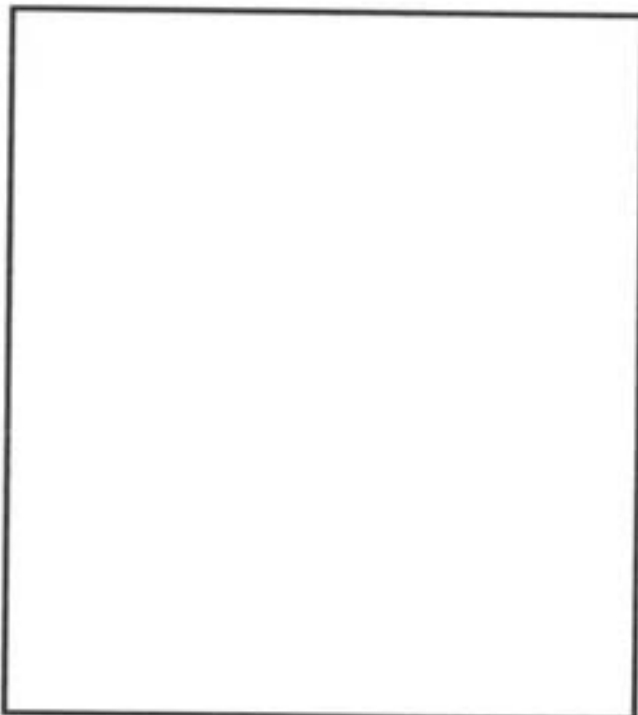


_____ מזין	_____ חוץ
_____ שומרת יום כנגד יום	_____ חרש
_____ תטבול	_____ שוטה
_____ שתנץ החמה	_____ מכשיר
_____ משעלה	_____ מלין
_____ עמוד השחר	_____ טובלין

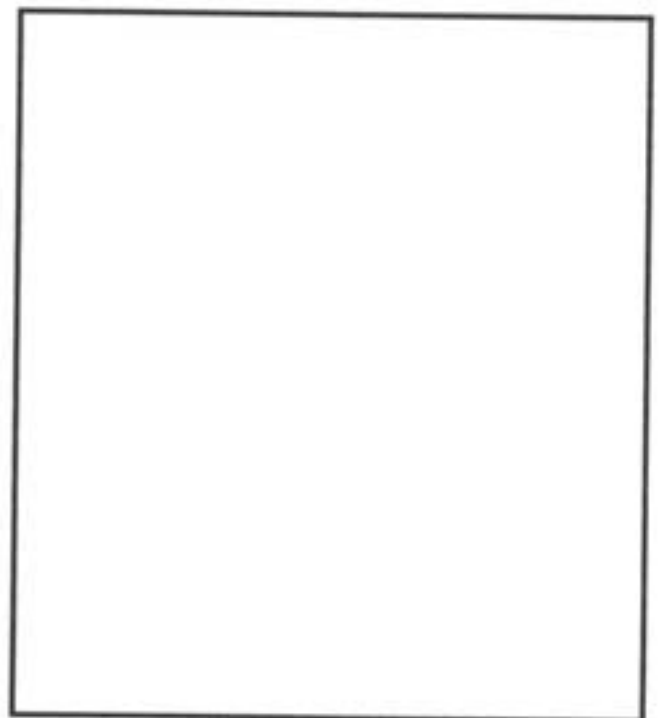
Fill in the blanks:משנה ד'

Everybody can _____ the מגילה, except for someone who is _____, someone without common sense, or a _____. רבי יהודה says a child _____ read.

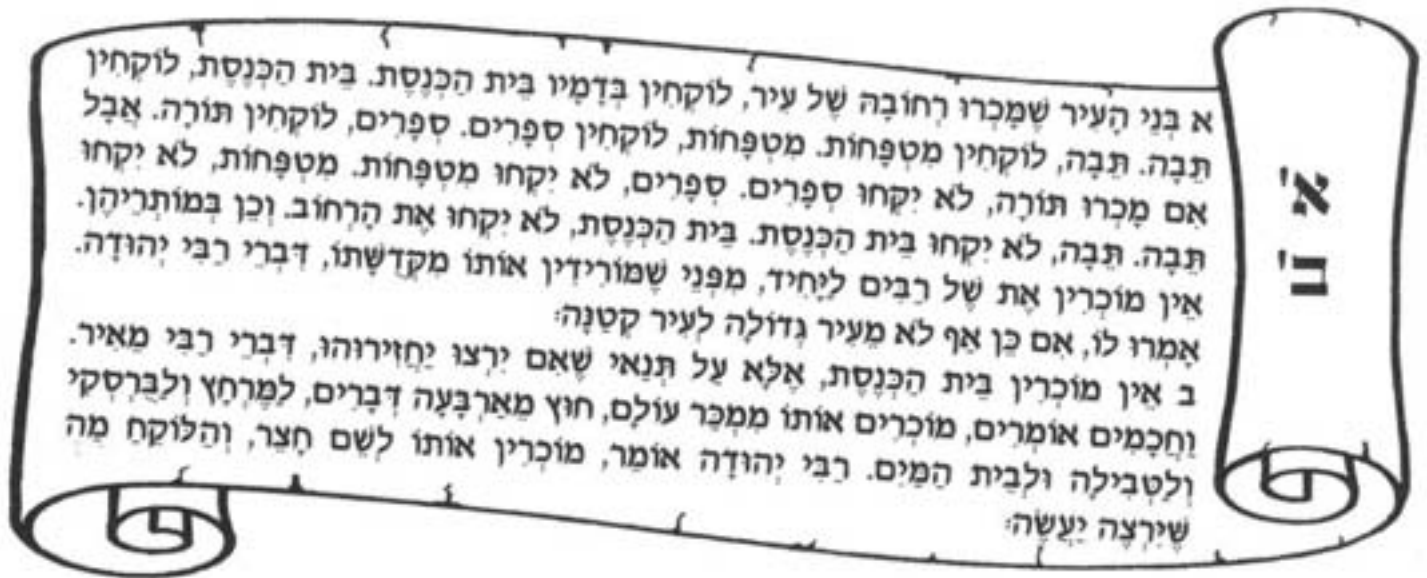
We mustn't read the _____, make a _____, go to the _____, sprinkle the פרה אדומה _____, a טמא person mustn't go to the _____, until the _____ has risen. However, if any of these were done after the first ray of _____ appeared, it's alright.

Draw the pictures:

עמוד השחר



גף החמה



שִׁמְכְרוּ	עַל תְּנָאי
רְחוּבָה	יְחִזִּירוּהוּ
לִוְקָחִין	מִמְכַר עוֹלָם
בְּדָמָיו	חוּץ
תְּבָה	לְמִרְחָץ
מִטְפָּחוֹת	לְבִרְסָקִי
בְּמוֹתְרֵיהֶן	לְטַבִּילָה
שְׁמוֹרִידִין	לְבֵית הַמַּיִם
אֵף	

Fill in the blanks:

משנה א'

If the people of the city sell the town square, they must use that money to buy a _____. (If they sell) a shul, they must buy an _____. (If they sell) an _____, they must buy _____ (for the תורה). (If they sell) covers, they must buy _____. (If they sell) _____, they must buy a _____.

However, if they sold a תורה ספר, they may not buy _____ (with that money). (If they sold) _____, they may not buy covers. (If they sold) covers, they may not buy an _____ . (If they sold) an _____, they may not buy a _____ . (If they sold) a shul, they may not buy a _____. The same applies to any money that is left over.

We may not sell _____ property to an individual, because we would take away some of the _____; these are the words of _____. They (the חכמים) said to him: If so, we may not even sell a shul belonging to a _____ city to a _____ city.

משנה ב'

We may not sell a _____, unless it's under the condition that if they want to buy it back, they _____; these are the words of _____. The חכמים say: We may sell it permanently (and for any purpose), besides for these 4 purposes: a _____, a _____, a _____ or a _____. ר' יהודה says: We may sell it to be used as a _____, and the buyer can do whatever he wants.

Draw ☺ if it's OK to do, and ☹ if it's not.

1. We may use the money from selling a shul to buy a תורה ספר.
2. We may use the money from selling a תורה ספר to buy an ארון קודש.
3. We may use the money from selling a תורה ספר cover to buy a מגילה.
4. We may use the money from selling a ארון קודש to buy a shul.
5. We may use the money from selling a מגילה to buy a cover for a תורה ספר.
6. We may sell a shul knowing that it will be used as a restaurant. (חכמים)
7. We may sell a shul knowing that it will be used as a sauna. (חכמים)

8. What does מאיר ר' say about selling a shul? _____

9. What does יהודה ר' say about selling a shul? _____

10. Whom does the הלכה go according to? _____

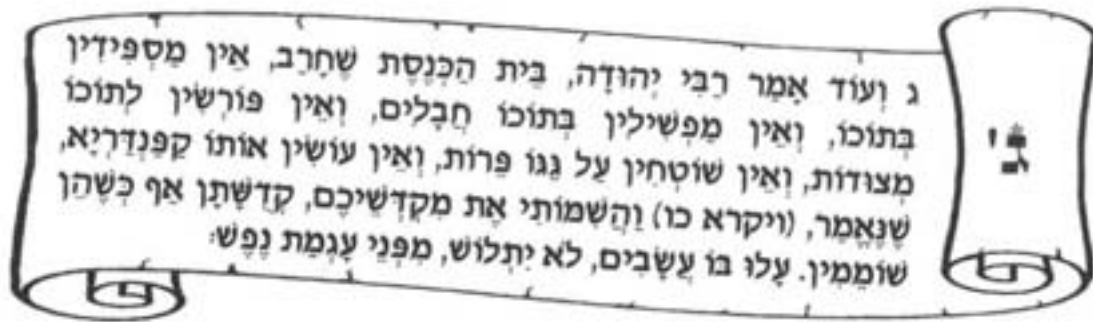
Number the following things in order of their importance:

_____ בית הכנסת _____ ספרים _____ רחוב _____ מטפחות _____ תורה _____ תבה _____

Match the שרש to the word:

1. גולטבילה 2. רחובה 3. ספרים 4. ירצו 5. למרחץ 6. מקדשתו 7. לוקחין 8. יחזירוהו

_____ רחץ _____ קדש _____ לקח _____ חזר _____ רצה _____ רחב _____ טבל _____ ספר _____



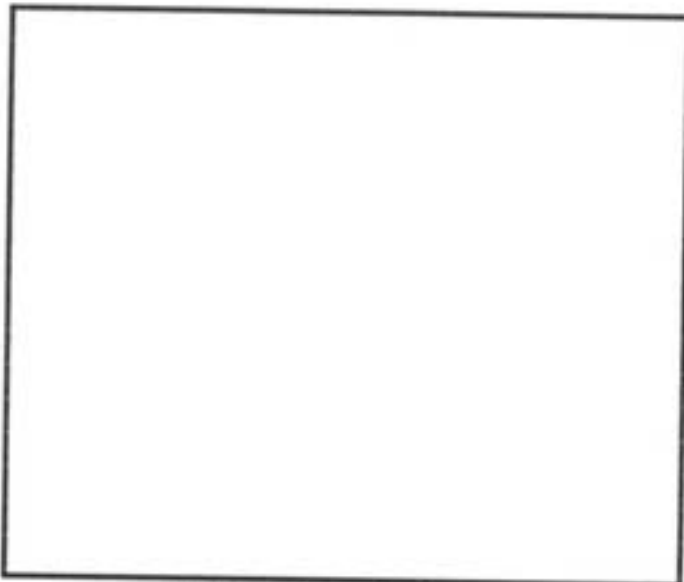
_____ קפנדריא	_____ שחרב
_____ והשמותי	_____ מספידין
_____ שוממין	_____ מפשילין
_____ עלו	_____ חבלים
_____ עשבים	_____ פורשין
_____ עגמת נפש	_____ שוטחין
_____ יתלוש	_____ גגו
_____	_____ מצודות

Fill in the blanks:

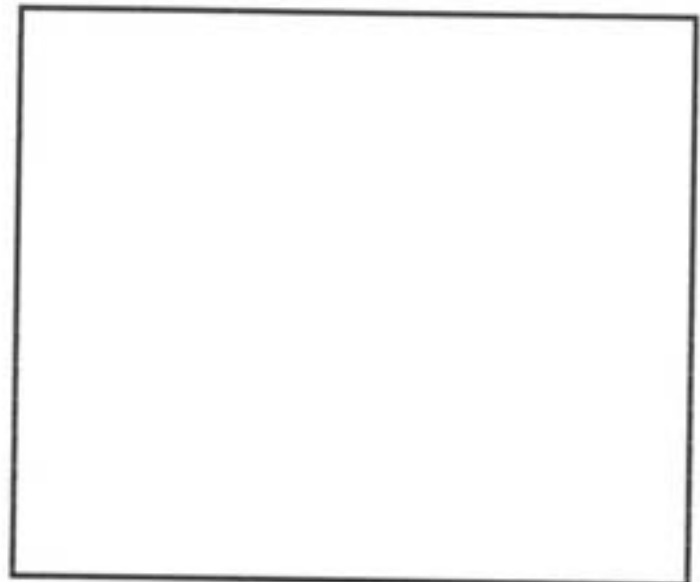
משנה ג'

הוזהר ר' יהודה said further: In a _____ which was _____, we mustn't give eulogies, twist _____, spread _____, put _____ out on its roof, nor use it as a _____, as the תורה says, "I will turn your shuls into ruins". (This means) they are _____ even when they are in ruins. If _____ grew there, we _____ cut it, because of grief.

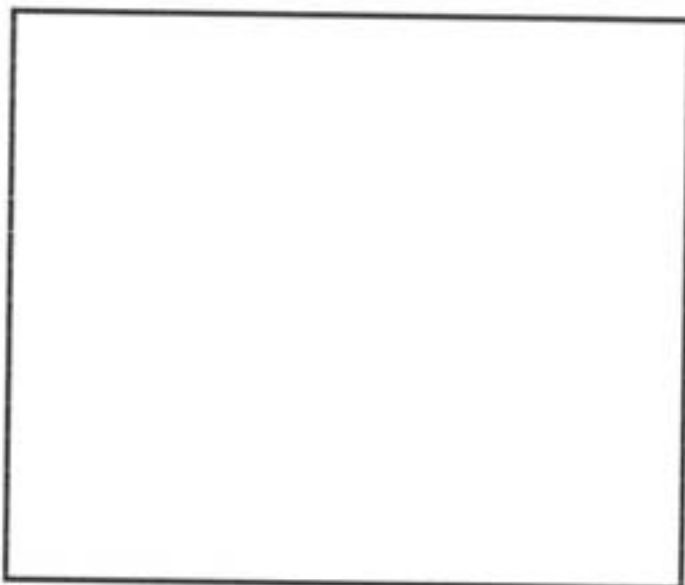
Draw pictures of what we may not do in a destroyed shul:



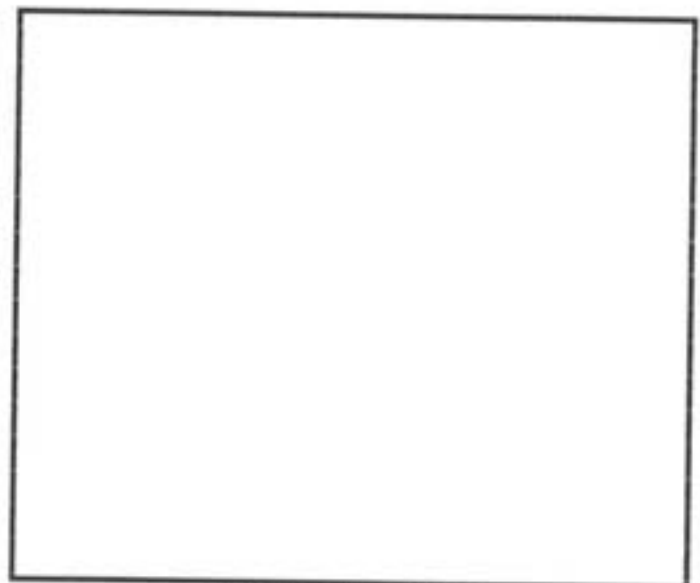
אין מפשילין בתוכו חבליים



אין מספידין בתוכו



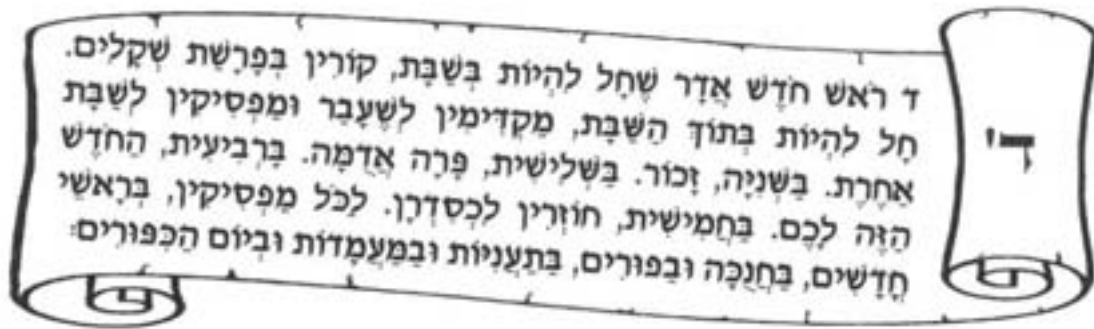
אין שוטחין על גגו פרות



אין פורשין לתוכו מצודות

1. From where do we know that a shul is holy even after it has been destroyed?

2. Why mustn't we cut the overgrown grass on the site of an old, destroyed shul?



_____	בְּשַׁנְיָה	_____	שֶׁחַל
_____	בְּשְׁלִישִׁית	_____	מְקַדְיִמִּין
_____	בְּרַבִּיעִית	_____	לְשַׁעֲבֵר
_____	לְכַסְדָּרוֹ	_____	וּמְפַסְיָקִין

Fill in the blanks:

משנה ד'

If ראש חֹדֶשׁ אֶדָר falls on _____, we read _____ פִּרְשֵׁת (on that day). If it falls on a weekday, we advance (reading _____ פִּרְשֵׁת) to the שַׁבָּת before (ראש חֹדֶשׁ), and interrupt (reading the four פִּרְשֵׁיֹת) on the next _____. On the second (שַׁבָּת), we read _____. פִּרְשֵׁת. On the third (שַׁבָּת), we read about the _____. On the fourth (שַׁבָּת), we read _____. פִּרְשֵׁת. On the fifth (שַׁבָּת), we go back to the regular order.

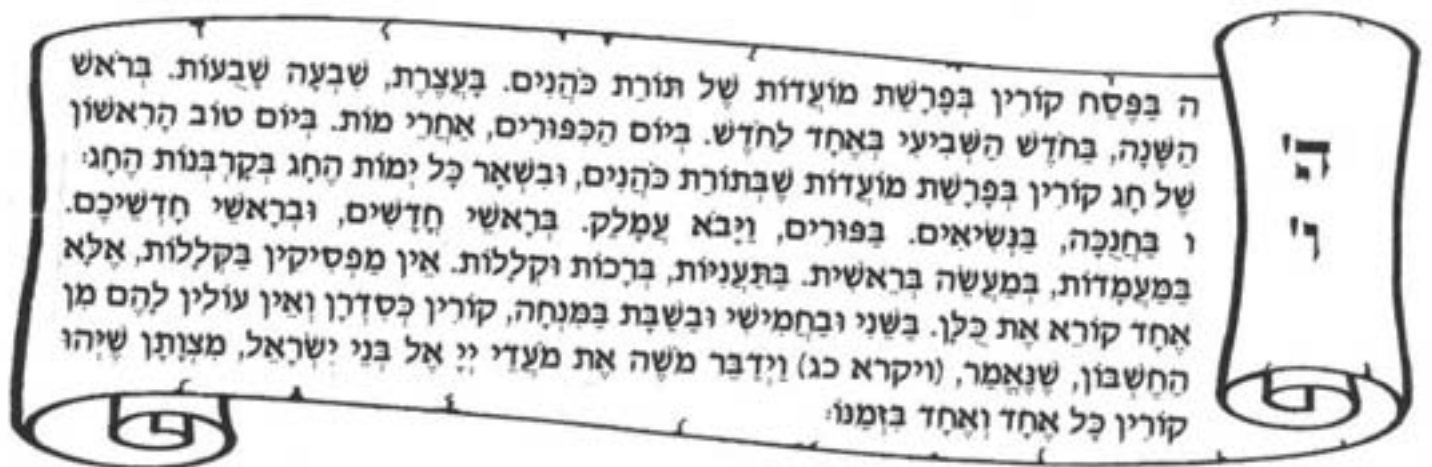
We interrupt (the regular reading) for all of these: ראש חֹדֶשׁ, _____, פּוּרִים, fast days, מַעֲמָדוֹת, and _____.

Which פִּרְשֵׁה do we layn from on each of the following days?

1. The שַׁבָּת of or before ראש חֹדֶשׁ אֶדָר? _____
2. The שַׁבָּת before פּוּרִים? _____
3. The שַׁבָּת after פּוּרִים? _____
4. The שַׁבָּת of or before ראש חֹדֶשׁ נִיסָן? _____

Match the word to the word:

1. בשלישית 2. מקדימין 3. לכסדרן 4. אחרת 5. בשניה 6. מפסיקין 7. בחמישית
- חמש _____ קדם _____ אחר _____ שני _____ סדר _____ פסק _____ שלש _____



תורת כהנים _____ במעמדות _____
 בעצרת _____ בשני _____
 חג _____ בחמישי _____
 עולין _____

What do we read about on:

פסח _____ פורים _____
 שבעות _____ ראש חודש _____
 סוכות _____ מעמדות _____
 ראש השנה _____ מקדימין _____
 יום כפור _____ Fast days (for bad decrees) _____
 חנוכה _____ Fast days (regular) _____

פרקים ב' - ג'

What does the משנה say about the following?

1. saying by heart (א,ב) _____
2. reading out of order (א,ב) _____
3. foreign languages (א,ב) _____
4. half asleep (ב,ב) _____
5. unfinished parchment (ב,ב) _____
6. "a Jewish Man" (ג,ב) _____
7. a deaf person (ד,ב) _____
8. a mentally challenged person (ד,ב) _____
9. ברית מילה (ד,ב) _____
10. sunrise (ד,ב) _____
11. an ארון קודש (א,ג) _____
12. a ספר תורה (א,ג) _____
13. a bathhouse (ג,ב) _____
14. a courtyard (ג,ב) _____
15. ropes (ג,ג) _____
16. long grass (ג,ג) _____
17. eulogies (ג,ג) _____
18. the פרה אדומה (ג,ד) _____
19. חטקה (ג,ד) _____
20. blessings and curses (ג,ה) _____

Match the translations:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. with them | עַל פֶּה (ב,א) _____ |
| 2. pain | תְּרָגוּם (ב,א) _____ |
| 3. future | כֶּן (ב,א) _____ |
| 4. a deaf person | נִיר (ב,ב) _____ |
| 5. סוכות | עֵתִיד (ב,ג) _____ |
| 6. on condition | לְחֹזֵר (ב,ג) _____ |
| 7. from where | לְמִקוֹמוֹ (ב,ג) _____ |
| 8. a bathhouse | עִמְקוֹן (ב,ג) _____ |
| 9. had in mind | מֵהֵיכָן (ב,ג) _____ |
| 10. with its money | יְדֵי חֹבְתוֹ (ב,ג) _____ |
| 11. go to the מְקוֹה | חֲרַשׁ (ב,ד) _____ |
| 12. we make a eulogy | שׁוֹטָה (ב,ד) _____ |
| 13. its roof | מְלִין (ב,ד) _____ |
| 14. by heart | טוֹבְלִין (ב,ד) _____ |
| 15. a mentally challenged person | שְׂמֵכְרוֹ (ג,א) _____ |
| 16. on שְׁבוּעוֹת | בְּדַמְיוֹ (ג,א) _____ |
| 17. except | עַל תְּנַאי (ג,ב) _____ |
| 18. to return | יְחֻזִירוּהוּ (ג,ב) _____ |
| 19. that they sold | חוּץ (ג,ב) _____ |
| 20. translation | מְרַחֵץ (ג,ב) _____ |
| 21. חִמְשׁ וַיִּקְרָא | שְׁחָרֵב (ג,ב) _____ |
| 22. his obligation | מִסְפָּדִין (ג,ג) _____ |
| 23. that was destroyed | גָּנוּ (ג,ג) _____ |
| 24. to his place | עֲגַמַת נַפֶּשׁ (ג,ג) _____ |
| 25. they will return it | תּוֹרַת כֹּהֲנִים (ג,ה) _____ |
| 26. make a בְּרִית | בְּעֶצְרַת (ג,ה) _____ |
| 27. paper | חָג (ג,ה) _____ |



פוחתין	והחותם
מוסיפין	לפנייה
הפותח	ולאחרייה

Fill in the blanks:

משנה א'

One who reads the מגילה may _____ or _____. (Whether) one (person) _____ it or two (people) _____ it, they are יצא. In a place where the מנהג is to say a _____, they should say a _____; (where the מנהג is) not to say a ברכה, they shouldn't say a _____.

On Monday, Thursday and _____ afternoon, three (people) read (the תורה); we may not decrease (the number), nor may we _____ to them. We _____ read a הפטורה from נביא.

משנה ב'

On ראש חודש and המועד ורול _____ (people) read (the תורה); we may not _____ (the

number), nor may we _____ to them. We _____ read a הַפְּטוּרָה from נְבִיא. The one who starts and the one who finishes (reading) the תּוֹרָה make the בְּרָכוֹת before and _____.

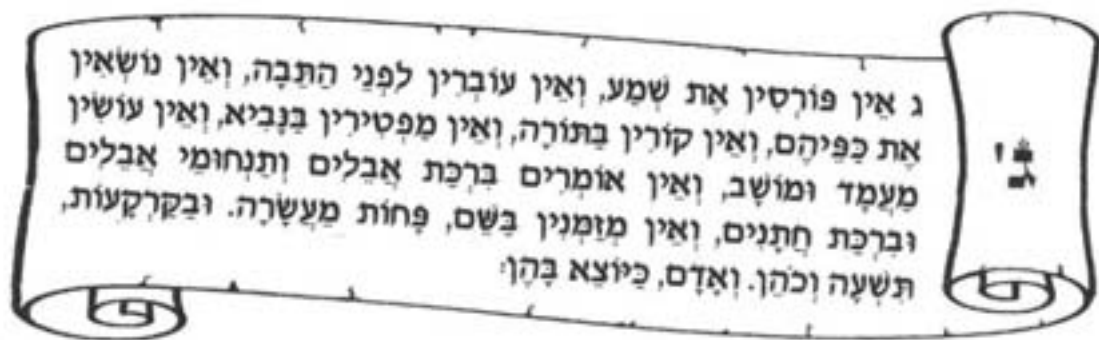
This is the rule: On any day on which there is מוֹסָף but which is not a _____, four (people) read (the תּוֹרָה). On יוֹם טוֹב, ____; on _____, six; on שַׁבָּת, _____. We may not _____ (the number), but we may _____ them, and we read a הַפְּטוּרָה from _____. The one who _____ and the one who _____ (reading) the תּוֹרָה make the בְּרָכוֹת before and _____.

Complete the sentences:

1. We may read the _____ sitting or standing, but we must stand when we read the _____.
2. Some places have the custom to say a בְּרָכָה after reading the _____, and some places don't, but everybody says a בְּרָכָה after reading the _____.
3. We _____ say a בְּרָכָה before reading the מְגִלָּה, and we _____ say a בְּרָכָה before reading the תּוֹרָה.
4. When we layn on _____, _____ and _____ on שַׁבָּת, we call up only _____ people.
5. On _____ and _____ we call up only four people.
6. On יוֹם טוֹב we call up _____ people, plus מְפָטֵיר.
7. On _____ we call up 6 people, plus מְפָטֵיר.
8. On שַׁבָּת we call up _____ people, plus מְפָטֵיר.

Match the שרש to the word:

- | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1.הקורא | 2.בראשי | 3.הפותח | 4.קראה | 5.מברך | 6.ותחותם | 7.קראה | 8.ולאחריה |
| _____ קרא | _____ קרא | _____ קרא | _____ ראש | _____ אחר | _____ חתם | _____ פתח | _____ ברך |

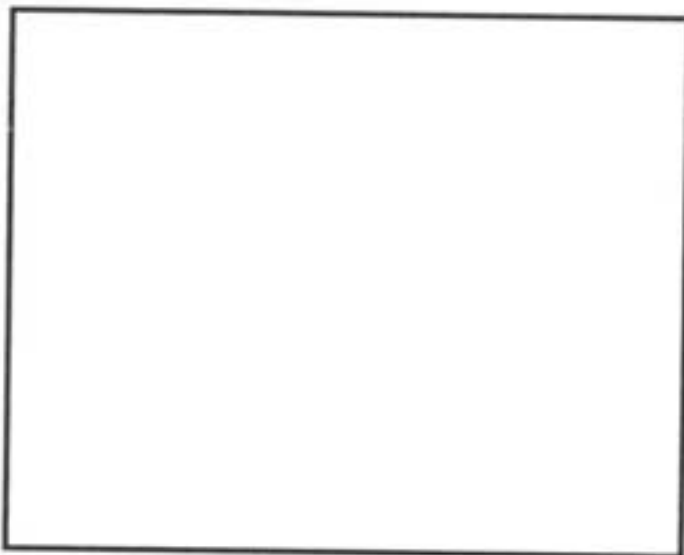


- _____ פורסין את שמע
- _____ עוברין לפני התבה
- _____ נושאין את כפיהם
- _____ מעמד ומושב
- _____ ברכת אבלים
- _____ תנחומי אבלים
- _____ ברכת חתנים
- _____ מזמנין בשם
- _____ ובקרקעות
- _____ ואדם
- _____ כיוצא בהן

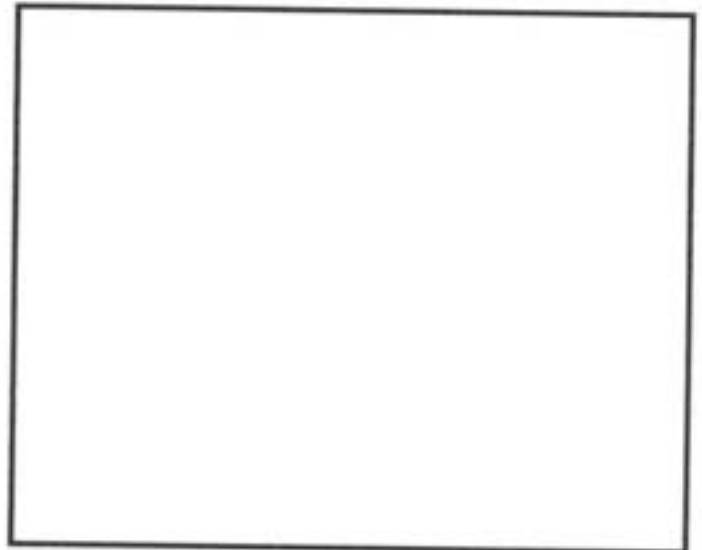
1. What does the מִשְׁנָה say about the above things? _____

2. What extra detail does the מִשְׁנָה add about redeeming land or a person? _____

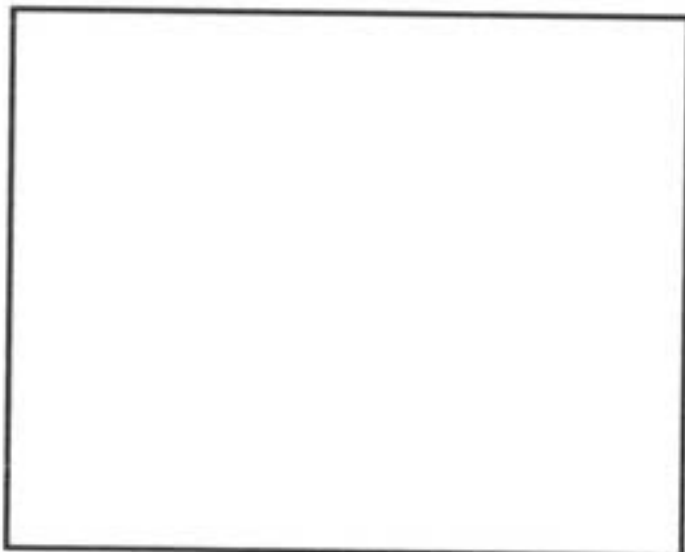
Draw the picture:



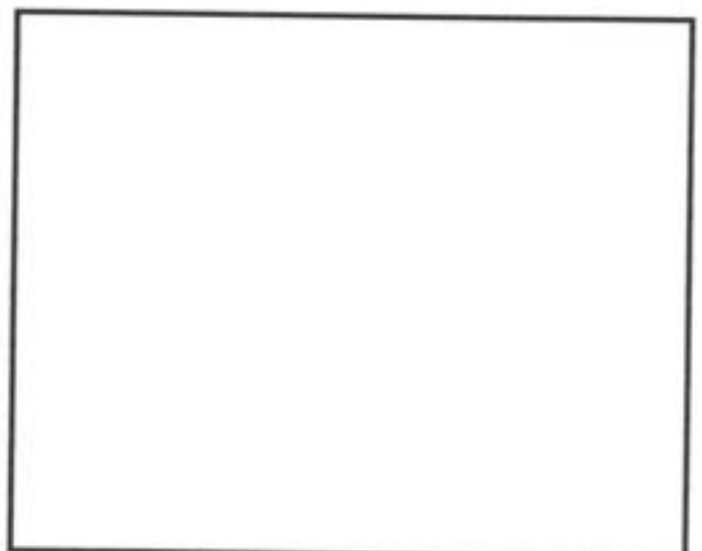
עוֹשֵׂין מַעֲמֵד וּמוֹשֵׁב



נוֹשְׂאִין אֶת כַּפֵּיהֶם



בְּרַכַּת חֲתָנִים



תְּנַחֲמֵי אֲבָלִים



_____ יפסוק	_____ יפחות
_____ ומתרגם	_____ מתרגמן
_____ פוחח	_____ יותר
_____ סומא	_____ שלשתן
_____ מאורות	_____ מדלגין

Fill in the blanks:

משנה ד'

One who reads the _____ mustn't read less than _____ פסוקים. He may not read more than _____ פסוק (at a time) for the _____. In נביא, (he may not read more than) _____ (פסוקים) at a time). If the three (פסוקים) are three (separate) paragraphs, we read them one by one.

We _____ skip in נביא, but we _____ skip in the תורה. And how much may he _____? (He may skip) as long as the _____ won't have to wait.

משנה ה'

The one who reads the הפטירה in _____ is the one who is פורס the _____, is the חזן,

and is the one to lead the duchening (if he is a כהן). If he is a קטן, his _____ or _____ act as חזן for him.

משנה ו'

A _____ may read the תורה and _____, however, he may not be פורס the _____, nor may he be the _____, nor may he _____. A _____ may be _____ the שמע and _____, however, he may not read the _____, nor may he be the _____, nor may he _____. A _____ may be פורס the _____ and _____. ר' יהודה says: Anyone who has never _____ the light of the sun may not be פורס the _____.

Explain why ...

1. ... we mustn't read less than 3 פסוקים per aliyah in the תורה. _____

2. ... the מתרגמן may only translate one פסוק of תורה at a time. _____

3. ... the מתרגמן may translate up to three פסוקים of נביא at a time. _____

4. ... we mustn't skip (or roll) more than the amount of time it takes for the מתרגמן to translate. _____

5. ... the one who gets מפטיר gets the other honours as well. _____

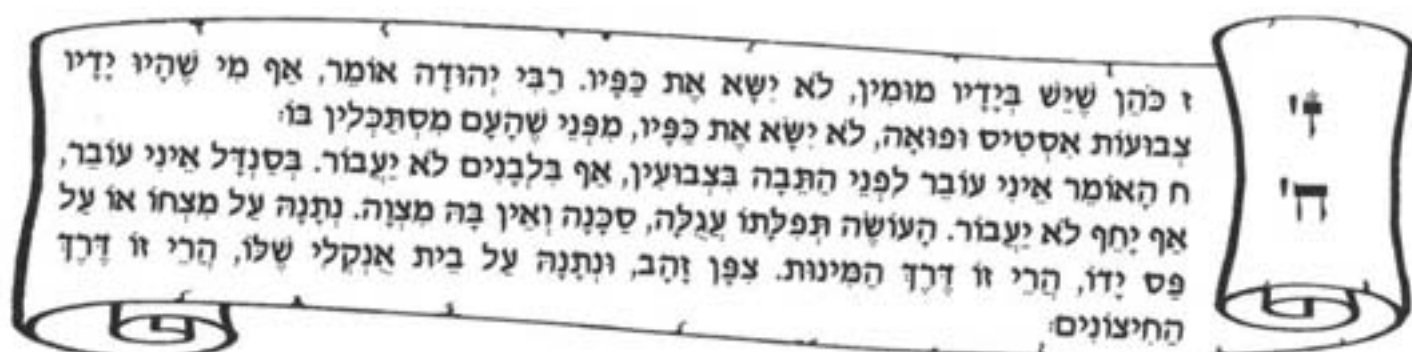
6. ... a קטן may be a מתרגמן. _____
7. ... a פוחח may be פורס the שמע, but mustn't layn or be a חזן. _____

8. ... a סומא may be a פורס even though the ברכה that he says is on the light of the sun which he can't see. _____

9. ... a סומא can be a מתרגמן. _____

Mark ✓ or X :

סומא	פוחח	קטן	
			קורא בתורה
			מתרגם
			פורס על שמע
			עובר לפני התבה
			נשא את כפיו



_____ עגלה	_____ בידיו
_____ סכנה	_____ מומין
_____ מצחו	_____ צבועות
_____ פס ידו	_____ אסטיס ופואה
_____ המינות	_____ מסתכלין
_____ צפן	_____ בלבנים
_____ בית אנקלי	_____ בסנדל
_____ החיצונים	_____ יחף
	_____ תפלתו

Fill in the blanks:**משנה ז'**

A כֹּהֵן who has blemishes on his _____ may not _____. ר' יהודה says: Even (a כֹּהֵן) whose hands are stained different colours may not _____ because the people will _____ at him.

משנה ח'

If someone says, "I won't be the _____ in coloured clothes," he may not be the _____ even in _____ clothes, (If he says), "I won't be the _____ in sandals," he may not be the תָּוֵן even _____.

If someone makes his תְּפִילִין _____, he is putting himself in _____ and doesn't fulfill the _____. If he put (the תְּפִילִין) on his _____ or in his palm, this is the way of the _____. If he covered them with _____ or put them on his _____, this is the way of the _____.

Tick the correct answer:

1. A כֹּהֵן who has something wrong with or on his hands may not duchen because:
- people may think it's contagious and they will run out of shul.
 - nobody will want to give him a "יֵשֶׁר כַּחֲ" afterwards.
 - everybody will think about his hands instead of the בְּרִכָּה.

2. If a person refuses to be a תָּזוּן when he's wearing coloured clothes, we don't let him be the תָּזוּן even when his clothes are white because:
- a) we suspect him of being an אַפְיִקוֹרֵס.
 - b) he's probably only trying to advertise some detergent.
 - c) his clothes clash with the colour scheme of the shul and it's not קְבוֹד הַצִּיבּוֹר.
3. If somebody doesn't want to be תָּזוּן when he's wearing his sandals, we won't let him be תָּזוּן even when he's barefoot because:
- a) his feet smell bad and nobody will be able to concentrate on davenning.
 - b) if he's worried about such things, we're worried about him.
 - c) there's something wrong with his soul - sole!
4. If a guy wears his תְּפִילִין on his forehead, it means:
- a) he's trying to become clever that way.
 - b) he's a צְדוּקָי.
 - c) he has lice in his hair and it's too itchy on top of his head.
5. If a guy covered his תְּפִילִין with gold, it shows that:
- a) he's very rich and we should give him a מִי שֶׁבָרַךְ.
 - b) he's a racist and doesn't like the colour black.
 - c) he doesn't care how the חֲכָמִים explain the תּוֹרָה.

Match the שֵׁרשׁ with the word:

- | | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1. בְּיָדוֹ | 2. צְבוּעוֹת | 3. בְּצַבּוּעֵין | 4. בְּלִבָּנִים | 5. נְתָנָה | 6. הַחִיצוֹנִים |
| _____ צבע | _____ לבן | _____ חוץ | _____ יד | _____ נתן | _____ צבע |