Hilchot Tefillah 9A

**Review Questions**

1. Please explain the concepts of שבח, בקשה, והודאה.
2. What objection did the Geonim raise about saying zachreinu leChayim? How did the Geonim respond to this objection? What did the Ba’alei Mussar learn from this about how to prepare for Rosh haShanah?
3. What should you do if you forget zachreinu leChayim in Avot? What should you do if you forget uChetov leChayim tovim? What should you do if you forget beSefer Chayim?
4. When was mi kamocha composed?
5. According to the Rosh, what should you do if you forget mi kamocha av haRachaman in Gevurot? What rationale did the Rosh offer for his position?
6. What should you do if you forget haMelech haKadosh?
7. According to the SA, what should you do if you forget haMelech haMishpat? Why? According to the Ramo, what should you do if you forget haMelech haMishpat? Why?
8. According to the Midrash, what are the four keys that Hashem keeps all to Himself? Where are three of these keys hinted at in the bracha of gevurot?
9. What should one do if he forgot morid haGeshem in the winter, if he davens nusach Ashkenaz? Why? What should he do if he finished gevurot but didn't yet start kedushah? What should he do if he said baruch atah Hashem but didn't yet say mechayeh haMeitim? What should he do if he said baruch atah but didn't yet say Hashem's name? What should he do if he didn't yet say baruch atah?
10. If you forgot matar and remembered before you finished bareich aleinu, what should you do? If you forgot matar and remembered before shema koleinu, what should you do? If you remembered after shema koleinu but before retzei, what should you do? If you remembered after retzei but before you took three steps back, what should you do? If you remembered after you took three steps back, what should you do?
11. What is the fundamental difference between morid haGeshem and veTen tal uMattar? Why does this make a difference in connection with the bracha of shema koleinu? When do we start to say morid haGeshem? What should one do if he forgot morid haGeshem in the winter, if he davens other nuscha'ot? Why? What should one do if he said veTen tal but left out matar? What should one do if he said morid haTal but left out geshem? Why is veTen tal different from morid haTal? What information about farming in Israel is critical to know for the purposes of hilchot tefillah? What should one do if he said morid haGeshem in the summer? Why? What are three practical differences (nafka minas) between veTen matar and morid haGeshem?
12. What should you do if you’re not sure whether you said mashiv haRuach or not? Why?
13. If you forgot something in shemoneh esrei and don't remember what to do, where should you look?
14. What should you do if you’re not sure whether you said haMelech haKadosh or not? What are two situations when the probability that you said it is so high that you don't have to go back?
15. What is the singular form of the plural noun "tefillin"? What lesson do we learn from this?
16. What foundation of Jewish belief do tefillin remind us of? What foundation of Jewish history do tefillin remind us of? How do tefillin remind us of Hashem’s oneness? How do tefillin remind us of yetzi’at mitzrayim?
17. Why do we put tefillin next to the heart and next to the brain? What lesson about pleasure do tefillin remind us of?
18. What is the literal translation of the words היסח הדעת? What are the two types of היסח הדעת? What are four things that are forbidden because of היסח הדעת? What are the three categories of jokes mentioned by R. Yaakov Emden, and what are their laws?
19. According to the SA and MB, what are two things a kippah reminds us of? According to the MB, why can't your hand on top of your head count as wearing a kippah? According to the Bach, when may one use one's hand as a kippah?
20. According to R. Chaim Soloveitchik, what is the essence of davening?
21. According to the Shulchan Aruch, what are three modes of dress one should not adopt for davening? According to the Shulchan Aruch, when is one allowed to wear shorts for davening? Why? According to the Shulchan Aruch, when is one not allowed to wear shorts for davening? Why? According to R. Ovadiah Yosef, why was it okay for a chazzan to wear short sleeves? According to R. Ovadiah Hadayah, why was it not okay for a chazzan to wear short sleeves?
22. Please list some times when we are supposed to stand during tefillah.
23. According to the MB, what is the message we communicate by standing after the words vaAnachnu lo neida?
24. At what point during davening are we allowed to rest our hands on the table?
25. At what point are we not allowed to rest our hands on the table?
26. What two bad options does the Mishnah Berurah consider in a case where the sefer Torah is very big and long? What option does the Mishnah Berurah consider to be a better option? According to the MB, what does standing for kriat haTorah symbolize? We're not allowed to lean during kriat haTorah. What does leaning symbolize? Why is it permitted to lean in order to see the faraway letters of a giant sefer Torah?
27. What was the job of the owner of a korban when it came to bringing a korban in the Beit haMikdash? What were the two jobs of the ma'amad men when it came to bringing a korban in the Beit haMikdash? Please explain why some poskim maintain we are permitted to sit for mizmor leTodah. Please explain why the prevalent custom is to stand for mizmor leTodah; what does standing represent?
28. When putting on tefillin, which part do both Sefardim and Ashkenazim stand for? When putting on tefillin, what positions do Sefardim and Ashkenazim adopt with regard to the tefillin shel yad? Why? According to the Vilna Gaon, what do tefillin shel yad represent? According to the Vilna Gaon, what do tefillin shel rosh represent? According to the Vilna Gaon, what is the message of standing? According to the Vilna Gaon, what is the message of sitting?
29. According to the Shulchan Aruch, why do we cover our eyes for shema yisrael?
30. Please translate the following words: שמע ישראל ה' אלקינו ה' אחד.
31. What are two meanings of Hashem's four-letter name?
32. Please explain the concept of kabbalat ohl malchut shomayim.
33. Please explain the meaning of the following words: ה' אלקינו.
34. According to the Shulchan Aruch, why do we take three steps forward before we start shemoneh esrei? According to the Shulchan Aruch, why do we take three steps backwards before we start shemoneh esrei? (This is a trick question.) Based on the Mishnah Berurah, why do we take three steps backwards before we start shemoneh esrei?
35. Please describe fully what positions to adopt before, during, and after reciting "oseh shalom bimromav." What simile does the Shulchan Aruch offer to explain why we take three steps back after shemoneh esrei? According to the Mishnah Berurah, what feeling does the three steps back communicate?
36. How wide should your steps be when you take three steps back from shemoneh esrei? What are two reasons for why the steps should be this width?
37. If you daven with a minyan, when should you take your three steps forward after shemoneh esrei? If you daven alone, when should you take your three steps forward after shemoneh esrei?
38. According to the Shulchan Aruch, why do we keep our feet together during shemoneh esrei?
39. "During tefillah, the focus is not on comfort." What are three things we learned that reinforce this message?
40. Why did people once clasp their hands over their hearts during shemoneh esrei? Why do many people no longer clasp their hands over their hearts during shemoneh esrei?

Please be familiar with the following key words: לקמן, על כן, הגה, כדי, מיהו, אם, שנאמר, לפי, שהרי, אבל, כלומר, דכתיב, פירוש, מפני