# ידיעות כלליות

'תשע"ח-ט



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שבת ב'

## Manufacturing wool/סדר הצמר

<u>התמונה</u>	התרגום	<u>המלאכה</u>
	Shearing	י"ב. גוזז
RIEDCH	Bleaching	י"ג. מלבן
	Combing	י"ד. מנפץ
	Dyeing	ט"ו. צובע
	Spinning	ט"ז. טווה
	Weaving	י"ז. מיסך
	operation	
	Weaving	י"ח. עושה שתי בתי
	operation	בלר"לן
	Weaving	י"ט. אורג שני חוטין
	operation	
	Separating	כ. פוצע ב' חוטין
	into thread	
	L. Control of the Con	1

	Tying a knot	כ"א. קושר
	Untying a knot	כ"ב. מתיר
397	Sewing	כ"ג. תופר
	Tearing	כ"ד. קורע

## うねとう うずる Manufacturing Wool

- (י"ב Shearing: Includes removing any "growing part" of a living creature. Includes cutting hair, nails, or removing dead or loose skin. Hand hair combs can't be used.
- $\{i'''\}$  מלבן Bleaching: Includes pouring or spraying a liquid to loosen up the dirt or stain. Also includes rubbing or scratching off dirt or stain from a garment, also well as squeezing a garment or hair to remove the water.
- מנפץ (י"ד) Combing: Any combing of tangled threads, to prepare them for spinning or weaving.
- צובע (ט"ו) Dyeing: Includes any coloring of material or skin. Wearing makeup is a problem.
- טווה {ט"ז}  **Spinning:** Twisting fibers to make threads includes twisting threads of ציצית to keep them in place.
- מיסך, עושה שתי בתי נירין, אורג שני חוטין, פוצע ב' חוטין {י"ז, י"ח, י"ט, כ}:
  The steps involved in weaving. A practical application would be that it's forbidden to pull a thread from a bunched up fabric in order to smoothen it.
- {כ"א} Tying a knot: Tying a knot that is meant to be permanent or durable.
- {כ"ב **Untying a knot:** Untying a permanent and durable knot.
- $\{c''\kappa\}$  Sewing: Includes sewing, stitching, taping or gluing when it is meant to be permanent. If it's intended to be open and closed, such as Velcro.
- קורע {כ"ד} Tearing: Includes tearing that is meant to be constructive, in order to fix the material.

### מצוות יום שבת

#### (1) קידושא רבה:

Even though one already made Kiddush Friday night, Kiddush is made again Shabbos morning after davening. There is no special beracha, only פסוקים that talk about Shabbos and בורא פרי הגפן.

#### {2} Laws of קידושא רבה:

- **{A}** The Kiddush should be made at the time and place of the meal. This is known as מזונות (such as a piece of cake) it also counts as קידוש במקום סעודה.
- {B} If one doesn't have wine or grape juice he can use חמר מדינה, a drink that is often served to guests in your country.
- (C) The oid used for Kiddush should hold at least a רביעית, about 3.2 ounces. According to the Chazon Ish, 5.7 ounces.

#### {3} Learning Torah on Shabbos:

- {A} There is a special *mitzvah* to review the Parasha each week. One should read every *pasuk* twice and the Aramaic תרגום אונקלוס once. This is known as once. If one is able to, he should also study the Parasha's Rashi. Reviewing the Parasha in English is also great if you aren't able to learn אונקלוס and Rashi on your own yet.
- **{B}** According to the Ben Ish Chai, for every word of Torah (Chumash, Mishna, Gemara or any other part of Torah) one learns on Shabbos, he receives 1000 times more reward than for Torah studied during the week!

#### שלש סעודות {4}:

Each person is required to eat 3 meals on Shabbos, one at night and 2 during the day. The third meal is very special and called שלש because if one eats the third meal even when he is not hungry (such as during the short winter days), it shows that his eating is really in honor of Shabbos and Hashem gives as much reward for the one meal as for three together. One should try to wash and make of the output of the output

#### :כבוד שבת {5}

One honors Shabbos by eating special foods and wearing special Shabbos clothing.

#### :תפילות יום שבת {6}

- A} Besides the special Shabbos Shacharis and Musaf Shemoneh Esrei, we daven special פסוקי דזמרא. One of the most important additions is "נשמת כל חי", during which we thank Hashem for all of his kindness to us. It is said shortly before ישתבח.
- {B} In the קריאת שמע of קריאת שמע we sing "קל אדון", special praises of Hashem.

#### :הבדלה {7}

The order of the *berachos* of Havdallah on Motzei Shabbos is:  $\{1\}$  בורא פרי הגפן, and  $\{4\}$  בורא מיני בשמים,  $\{3\}$