

PIRCHEI SHOSHANIM SHULCHAN ARUCH LEARNING PROJECT

Hilchos Ta'aruvos Final Test Ver 9.1

Edition 9.1

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Dear *Chabura*,

Congratulations on completing *Hilchos Ta'aruvos*!

The following exam serves two purposes:

- 1) It calls for you to do a *chazara* in a majority of the *halachos* that we covered.
- 2) It will be a record that you are actively participating in the course.

Instructions

- a. Answer 35 of the 38 questions.
- b. Some of the questions have two or three answers. All correct answers must be chosen for full credit.
- c. If you decide that a question is based on a *machlokes*, choose all the possible answers. If there is an opinion that holds of the answer then it is correct even if it is not *halacha l'ma'aseh*. However, we are only looking for opinions based on the opinions of the *Achronim*, not the *Rishonim* unless otherwise stated.
- d. In order for an answer to be correct, it must be completely correct. (For example, if the answer states the food is *mutar* in a *hefsed m'rubeh* but the *halacha* is that even *b'diavad* the food is *mutar*, such an answer is incorrect.)
- e. Any multiple answers that are wrong will be deducted from full credit.
- f. Please write a short explanation and give a source for your answer. Answers without explanations will not be accepted.

General Guidelines

- a. The test should be done on your own, you can discuss the questions with your *chavrusa* just to make sure that you understand the questions but you have to choose your own answers.
- b. Please use a separate word doc or e-mail for your answers.
- c. Use your own words, copy and paste is not allowed.
- d. You may use your *Shulchan Aruch* and *shiurim* for the test.
- e. Answers should be sent to sct@shemayisrael.com
- f. Please specify that you took edition 9.1.

B'hatz'lacha!

Shlomo Chaim

1) If a k'zayis of meat is added to 30 k'zaisim of vegetables and a k'zayis of milk is added to 29 k'zaisim of noodles, and then the two ta'aruvos were accidentally mixed together the din is:

- a) Everything is *assur* because neither the milk nor the meat were *batel* before they were mixed together.
- b) Everything is *mutar* because the milk and meat are *batel*.
- c) It is only *mutar* in a case of *lo noda* (before it became known).
- d) This is a case of *min b'aino mino* and therefore milk and meat cannot *m'vatal* each other.

2) One k'zayis of milk was accidentally cooked with 50 k'zaisim of chicken soup:

- a) The *Mechaber* will only permit the soup if enough water was added accidentally afterwards to be *mevatel* it.
- b) The *Mechaber* permits adding *l'chatchila* to be *mevatel* the milk because the *ta'aruvos* is *assur mid'rabbanan*.
- c) The *Mechaber* holds that only in a *hefsed m'rubeh* may one add water.
- d) The *Rama* holds like the *Mechaber* in a *hefsed m'rubeh*.

3) If a fly falls into a k'daira of choulent and can not be found:

- a) Everything is *mutar* because a fly is *l'fgam*.
- b) We can assume it dissolved and therefore is now *batel*.
- c) It is impossible to strain *choulent* so even the potatoes are *assur*.
- d) Each spoonful must be checked before being eaten, whatever can not be checked is *assur*.

4) Issur bones can mitztaref to heter:

- a) Only if they are dry.
- b) If they have *lachluchis*.
- c) If they are from a *nevaila* but not from a *tameh*.
- d) Only if there is no meat on the bone when it is cooked with the *beter*.

- 5) One piece of assur meat that fell into two pieces of heter meat is batel. What is the din if two more assur pieces fell into those three?
- a) If it is *noda* the first piece became *heter* and now the last two are *batel* in the first three in a *hefsed m'rubeb*.
 - b) The last two combine with the other piece of meat so they are all *assur*.
 - c) Even if we say *chozair v'naiur* the *ta'aruvos* is *mutar*.
 - d) Even if we do not say *chozair v'naiur* the *ta'aruvos* is *assur*.
- 6) According to the Mechaber if a k'zayis of chailev fell into a pot of meat and we are unsure if there is 60 against it:
- a) We only rely on a non-Jew to taste it *mas'la't* if there is 60.
 - b) We rely on a non-Jew to taste it *mas'la't* because even though this is a *issur d'oraisa* there is *chazaka* that it is *mutar*.
 - c) We rely on a non-Jew *mas'la't* because it will be possible to verify his words.
 - d) We rely on a non-Jew if he is a professional cook even not *mas'la't*.
- 7) If a traif kli is mixed up with other kailim:
- a) The *Shach* and *Taz* agree that it is called a *davar sheyaish lo matirin* because in 24 hours the *blias* will be *lifgam*.
 - b) The *Shach* holds that since it costs money to do *bagala* it is not called a *davar sheyaish lo matirin*.
 - c) The *Taz* holds to do *bagala* because there is a chance that the *kailim* will be used together.
 - d) The *Shach* and *Taz* hold that since a *kli* has no *blias* of its own that the *issur* has a *din* of *b'ain*.
- 8) If an aino ben yoma kli cheres spoon absorbed an ounce of meat and is used a few hours later to stir hot milchiks cereal on the stove:
- a) Everything is *mutar b'dieved* because *l'halacha* we do not say *ch'n'n* by *blios*.
 - b) 60 is needed against the whole spoon even in a *hefsed m'rubeb*.
 - c) 60 is needed only against an ounce even if there is no *hefsed*.
 - d) In a *hefsed m'rubeb* 60 is needed only against an ounce.

9) If milk was cooked in a k'daira 2 hours before sunset, then meat was cooked in the same k'daira 2 hours after sunrise:

- a) The *kli* is *assur* to use but in a *hefsed m'rubeb* the meat will be *mutar*.
- b) The *kli* and the meat are *assur* even in a *hefsed m'rubeb*.
- c) The *kli* and the meat are *mutar*.
- d) The *kli* is *assur* and the meat is *mutar* even without a *hefsed m'rubeb*.

10) A drop of milk fell onto the top half of a big parve pot cooking potatoes:

- a) The pot should be koshered if you want to use it for meat.
- b) You can use the pot 24 hours later for meat without *bagala*.
- c) You can use the pot for meat immediately.
- d) You can not use the pot for milk or for meat.

11) If a piece of meat was being marinated in ham juice and we do not know if it was there for 24 hours:

- a) According to the *Shach* the meat is *mutar* in a *hefsed m'rubeb* because *kavush* is only *mid'rabbanan*. Therefore, after washing it off it can be cooked.
- b) According to the *Rashal* the meat is *mutar b'dieved* if water was added to the juice.
- c) The *Taz* holds that the *meat* is *mutar* even without a *hefsed m'rubeb*.
- d) The *Shach* holds if the meat was only half immersed the above half is *mutar* even if the meat is *shamain*.

12) A ben yoma meat spoon was used to stir a cup of coffee (with milk in it) that was yad soledes bo:

- a) The coffee is *assur* if there is not 60 against the spoon.
- b) The spoon is *assur k'dai klipa*.
- c) Everything is *mutar* because the cup of coffee does not even *mavliab* or *maflit b'dieved*.
- d) It has the *din* of *bishul* in the case of *basar b'chalav* but they are *maikil* in the case of a *hefsed* by *sha'ar issurim*.

13) A piece of treif chicken fell onto part of a kosher chicken while it was being roasted and we don't know where it fell:

- a) If both pieces are *kachush* the *n'tila* of the whole piece is *assur* even if there is 60 against the *issur*.
- b) If both pieces are *shamian* the *n'tila* of the whole piece is *assur* even if there is 60 against the *issur*.
- c) If there is 60 against the *issur* everything is *mutar* only if it is *shmain*.
- d) If there is 60 against the *issur* everything is *mutar* even if it is *kachush*.

14) A drop of milk fell onto a fatty piece of meat in a pot of choulent. If that piece of meat touched other pieces of meat above the sauce:

- a) According to the *Shach* every piece of meat touching that *piece of meat* is *kula assur*.
- b) According to the *Taz* every piece of meat touching that *piece of meat* is *kula mutar*.
- c) According to the *Shach* and *Taz* milk is an *issur kachush* and therefore the drop will only *asser* the piece of meat *k'dai n'tila* if the piece of meat is not in the *rotav*.
- d) According to the *Rama* every piece of meat touching that piece of meat will *mitztaref* to *m'vatel* the drop of milk.

15) Many pieces of meat were being salted together. One of those pieces had a portion of chailev attached to it. According to the Rama:

- a) All the pieces are *assur* if we do not know which ones touched the *assur chaticha* even if there is 60 against the *chaticha* that the *chailav* is attached to.
- b) In a *hefsed m'rubeh* 60 is needed only against the *chailav* and the *chaticha* that the *chailav* is attached to can *mitztaref* to *m'vatel* the *chailav*.
- c) *Melicha* is only *assur k'dai klipa* in a case of *lo noda* even though this is a *kula*.
- d) All the *chatichos* can *mitztaref* to *m'vatel* the *chailav*, even those that are touching a piece that is touching the *chailav*.

16) Salt that absorbed blood was added to a soup.

- a) 60 is needed against the blood.
- b) 60 is needed against the salt.
- c) Even if there is 60 against the salt the soup is *assur* because the salt is *assur* (if it can be tasted in the soup).
- d) This is a case of *not bar not*: one *not* into the salt and from the salt into the soup. Everything is *mutar*.

17) A fish head was cooked. Afterwards it was added to a soup and a sheretz was found in the head. According to the Mechaber:

- a) The head can *mitztaref* to the soup to *m'vatel* the *sheretz* and the fish head is completely *mutar*.
- b) Everything in the pot can *mitztaref* to *m'vatel* the fish head (including the fish head) and the area around the *sheretz* is *assur k'dai n'tila*.
- c) The fish head remains *assur* and can not be *mitztaref* to be *m'vatel* the *sheretz*.
- d) The head can *mitztaref* to the soup to *m'vatel* the *sheretz* and the fish head is *assur*.

18) There were three sandwiches on the table, one was made with nevaila and the other two were made with basar shechutah. The big sandwich has exactly as much meat in it as the other two put together:

- a) The *Minchas Yaakov* holds the sandwiches are *assur* and the *Shach* holds they are *mutar*.
- b) The *Minchas Yaakov* holds the sandwiches are *mutar* and the *Shach* holds they are *assur*.
- c) Both the *Minchas Yaakov* and *Shach* agree that the sandwiches are *mutar*.
- d) Both the *Minchas Yaakov* and *Shach* agree that sandwiches are *assur*.

19) A worm found in the bottom of a bottle of tequila and was removed:

- a) Did not *asser* the *tequila* because it is *lifgam*.
- b) Did *asser* the *tequila* if there is not 60 against it.
- c) Only needs *rov* to *m'vatel* it.
- d) *Ossers* the entire bottle of *tequila* because it's a *b'ria*.

20) One must be careful when removing a fly from a pot of soup:

- a) Because the *blios* of a fly require 60. Therefore be sure to take out sufficient food with the fly or the ladle will become *assur*.
- b) Because the *blios* of a fly only require *rov*. Therefore if there is *rov heter* in the ladle it is *mutar*.
- c) Because the ladle has the *din* of a *keli shaini*.
- d) To remove it whole because even a leg left behind can *asser* the entire pot according to the *Shach*.

21) According to the Rama, an oven:

- a) Is *mutar l'chatchila* to use for meat and milk if one of them does not give off *zaiah* even if the oven is small and closed, but not at the same time.
- b) If the oven is big and opened fully it is *mutar* to bake milk and meat at the same time.
- c) Is *mutar b'dieved* at the same time even if it is small and closed.
- d) Is *assur b'dieved* at the same time if either the *beter* or *issur* are spicy.

22) A steak was fried in shuman tamah by mistake. To make matters worse later it was cooked in a milchiks ben yoma pot:

- a) The steak is *assur b'hanab*.
- b) The steak is *mutar b'hanab*.
- c) It is a *sofek* if the meat is *mutar b'hanab* or *assur b'hanab*.
- d) The steak is *assur k'dai n'tila*.

¹ Milk cooked with meat is *assur b'hanaba*

23) Three meatballs were cooked together, all the same size, in tomato sauce. One meatball was a nevaila and there is 60 against it in the sauce if the other two meatballs are included:

- a) All the meatballs are *assur* because the sauce is *assur* and then is absorbed by the meatballs.
- b) All the meatballs are *mutar* even though the sauce is *assur*.
- c) Everything is *mutar* but one person should not eat all three meatballs.
- d) Everything is *mutar* and one person can eat all three pieces.

24) Reuven bought a chicken in the marketplace. Later in the day it became known that a specific store sells treif chickens. However, he did not know which store he bought it from:

- a) According to the *Ra'ab* he may eat the meat.
- b) The *Rosh* holds that the chicken is *assur* because of the *din keviah*.
- c) The *Rashba* holds that the chicken is *mutar* because we can assume it came from the *rov*.
- d) The *Ran* holds that since this is a case of *kaviah d'oraissa* it is *assur* even *l'mafraib*.

25) According to the Taz, which type of cheese is a chaticha hareuya lihschabed?

- a) If it is made from milk of a *traifa*.
- b) Kosher milk with *traif* milk used as a catalyst.
- c) All *Gvians akum*.
- d) Cheese made with the skin of the *kaiva* of a *nevaila*.

26) Two pots of food were cooking on the stove. One had 30 k'zaisim of ground Soya and the other had 30 k'zaisim ground meat. A *kazayis* of milk fell into one of the pots and it is not known which one:

- a) The meat is *mutar* since the milk was *mutar* before it fell in we can keep the pots on their *chazaka* that they too are *mutar*.

- b) The meat is *assur* only if it is certain that the two pots will not be mixed together.
- c) You can eat the soya and if there is milk taste the meat is *mutar*.
- d) The meat is *assur* even if it is certain that the two pots will be mixed together.

27) Many meatballs were cooked together in a tomato sauce. One meatball was a nevaila and there is exactly 60 against it including the sauce. While the sauce was hot the meatballs were moved one by one into a serving bowl:

- a) Everything is *assur*.
- b) Everything is *mutar* because *kol d'parush m'rubeh parush*.
- c) Everything is *mutar* because *ain machzikin issura*.
- d) Everything is *mutar* because we do not say *chozair v'naior*.

28) Reuven made a neder not to eat garlic powder. Some garlic powder fell into cottage cheese.

- a) It is *batel* in 60.
- b) It is *batel* if there is no taste of garlic powder.
- c) It is *batel* in 1000.
- d) Since it is a *d'sb'lm* he can not eat it even if it does not give taste.

29) Issur vinegar was cooked with rice and gives a bad taste when it is hot but when it cools it gives a good taste?

- a) The rice can be eaten when it is hot but not cold.
- b) The rice can be eaten when it is cold but not hot.
- c) The rice can be eaten both hot and cold.
- d) The rice cannot be eaten either hot or cold.

30) Milk was left sitting in a meat pot made of metal for 24 hours:

- a) According to the *Taz* the *kli* is *assur k'dai klipa* and the milk is *mutar*.
- b) According to the *Issur V'heter* the *kli* is *assur* and the milk needs 60 against the *kli*.

- c) According to the *Pri Megadim* the *kli* is *assur* and the milk is *assur*.
- d) According to the *Shach* the pot is *assur* and 60 is needed in the *milk* against *k'dai klipa* of the pot.

31) A pot of food was sitting on the stove and some issur fell in. Later more heter was added b'shogegeg and there is now 60 against the issur:

- a) The *ta'aruvos* is *assur* in all cases.
- b) The *ta'aruvos* is *mutar* in cases of *nodeh*.
- c) The *ta'aruvos* is *mutar* in cases of *lach b'lach* in a *hesfed m'rubeh*.
- d) The *ta'aruvos* if it was *lo noda*, and even the *chatichos* return to being *mutar*.

32) A treif chicken was mixed up amongst other chickens in a barn yard. One of the chickens flew the coop:

- a) The chicken that flew the coop is *assur* if we saw the chicken fly the coop.
- b) The chicken that flew the coop is *mutar* even if we saw the chicken fly the coop.
- c) The chicken that flew the coop is *assur* even if we did not see the chicken fly the coop.
- d) The chickens that remain in the coop are *mutar*.

33) A treif r'uya l'hischabed chicken was mixed up amongst other pieces. One of the pieces was eaten by a dog:

- a) The pieces are *mutar* even if it was given to the dog to eat.
- b) The pieces are *mutar* only if the dog ate it on its own.
- c) It is a *machlokes* if the pieces are *mutar* even if the dog ate it on its own.
- d) All the pieces remain *assur*.

34) If a ch'r'l that is assur falls into a ta'aruvos and one piece from that ta'aruvos falls into another:

- a) The second *ta'aruvos* can be eaten all at once.
- b) The second *ta'aruvos* must be eaten two at a time.

- c) The second *ta'aruvos* can be eaten in a *hefsed m'rubeb*.
- d) The second *ta'aruvos* can not be eaten.

35) The blios that the pot absorbed from the food cooked in it:

- a) Can *mitztaf* to the *heter* to *m'vatel* the *issur* because it absorbs some *heter*.
- b) Is *mitztaf* to the *heter* if the *issur* and *heter* are *min b'mino*.
- c) If the pot is a *keli cheres* it absorbs the *heter* the same as food does. Therefore, in a *hefsed m'rubeb* we can hold that some of the *heter* went into the pot.
- d) Since the pot is not surrounded by *rotav* it cannot be *mitztaf*.

36) An issur drabanan?

- a) Is *mutar* if there it *safek assur* and falls into a *ta'aruvos*.
- b) Is *mutar* if it fell into *aino mino* with *rov heter* and one got lost.
- c) Is *mutar* if there is a *safek* even if there is a *chazaka*.
- d) Is *mutar* by *basar shenisalem min hayen* even if it is a *davar chashuv* that got mixed up.

37) A piece of treif meat fell into a pot of meat and potatoes and spilled and we do not know if there was 60 against the assur meat?

- a) Everything is *assur*.
- b) Everything is *mutar*.
- c) The meat is *mutar* and the potatoes and gravy are *assur*.
- d) The potatoes and gravy are *mutar* but the meat is *assur*.

38) How much will a hot kli that has shamain blios osser dry food?

- a) only a *hadacha* is needed
- b) a *kli*.
- c) a *n'tila*.
- d) 60