



Jewish Literacy Programme
Year 6 ~ Week 17

English Translation	חומש Words
to, for me	לי
to, for you (masc., sing.)	לך
to, for him	לו
to, for her	לה
to, for us	לנו
to, for you (masc. pl.)	לכם

English Translation / Explanation

G.K. Words

The ל"ט מלאכות (2)

(The 39 creative activities forbidden on Shabbat)

Plowing or anything done to improve land

חורש 1

- a) **One may not dig up soil; therefore, one may not drag a heavy chair on the lawn** (because it will inevitably* dig up the dirt). One may, however, push a carriage or wheel-chair even if they make marks in the ground [because the lines are not from digging up dirt, just pressing on it].
- b) One may not play football or marbles outside [because the Sages were afraid that one may smooth out the ground to play**]. * ** see over page

Planting or anything done to help plants grow

זרע 2

- a) Since it is forbidden to plant, **if one eats watermelon outside he must be careful not to drop any pits on the ground.**
- b) One must be careful not to let any water drip on grass or plants, for example, when opening a sukkah covering after it has been raining, or tilting chairs that have water on them.

Harvesting or detaching a plant from the ground

קוצר 3

- a) **It is forbidden to detach anything that grew on the ground**, whether a food or a plant, from its attachment to the ground. This includes even pulling off a leaf.
- b) If it gets too hot, one may not put his jacket or hat on a tree nor take anything off a tree, even if it was put there before Shabbat. *** see over page
- c) The Sages said that it is forbidden to smell a fruit that is growing on a tree for fear you will be tempted to pull it off to eat [however, it is permissible to smell a flower or plant still attached to the ground].

Gathering detached plants into piles

מעמר 4

The laws of מעמר apply only to things that grew on the ground, so there is no problem with clearing up toys that are all over the room [provided you don't sort them out]. **** see over page

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Notes

* Inevitably means, certain to happen. Any action that will certainly cause a melachah to be done, even though you did not intend that a melachah should occur, is forbidden. This is called a פְּסִיק רַיָּשָׁא.

** It should be noted that playing ball is considered a non-Shabbat-type activity.

*** *Rabbi Yaakov Yisrael Kanievsky (1899-1985), known as the Steipler, was in the Russian army. The soldiers took turns guarding the camp, and there was a special, thick coat that the guard would wear because of the freezing weather in Russia.*

One Shabbat, it was the Steipler's turn to stand guard for the camp. The one who guarded before him was a gentile who, upon finishing his watch, hung the coat on the tree by the guard post. When the Steipler arrived he saw the coat on the tree.

The Steipler did not want to violate the Rabbinic prohibition of taking something off a tree, but the cold was so bitter. He thought to himself, for the time being it's not life threatening, so I'll wait a few minutes until I have to take the coat off the tree. After a few minutes, again he thought that it's not yet life threatening, so I'll wait another few minutes.

And so it went the entire long winter night, a few minutes and a few minutes ... until his watch was over.

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- a) If fruits are under the tree upon which they grew, even if they fell before Shabbat, it is forbidden to gather even two fruits.
 - b) If fruits were scattered in a yard, you should not gather them and put them into a basket, but you may pick up a few and eat them. [However, if they were scattered in a house, you may collect them]

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Chumash Words with Phrases and Pesukim

<p>to, for me / (And) the man said: 'The woman whom You gave to be with me, she gave to me of the tree, and I ate.'</p>	<p>לִי \ וַיֹּאמֶר הָאָדָם הָאִשָּׁה אֲשֶׁר נָתַתָּה עִמָּדִי הִוא נְתַנָּה-לִי מִן-הָעֵץ וָאָכַל: (בְּרֵאשִׁית ג': י"ב)</p>
<p>to, for you (masc., sing.) / the land where you are lying, to you will I give it, and to your descendants.</p>	<p>לָךְ \ הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר אַתָּה שָׁכַב עָלֶיהָ לָךְ אֶתְנַנָּה וּלְזַרְעֶךָ (בְּרֵאשִׁית כ"ח: י"ג)</p>
<p>to, for him / And Paroh said to him: "Get out from me!"</p>	<p>לו \ וַיֹּאמֶר-לוֹ פַרְעֹה לָךְ מֵעַלִי (שְׁמוֹת י': כ"ח)</p>
<p>to, for her / 'Please, Hashem, heal her now!'</p>	<p>לָהּ \ קַל נָא רְפָא נָא לָהּ (בְּמִדְבַר י"ב: י"ג)</p>
<p>to, for us / And why is Hashem bringing us to this land, ... is it not better for us to return into Egypt?'</p>	<p>לָנוּ \ וְלָמָּה ה' מְבִיא אֶתָנוּ אֶל-הָאָרֶץ הַזֹּאת . . . הֲלוֹא טוֹב לָנוּ שׁוֹב מִצְרַיִם? (בְּמִדְבַר י"ד: ג')</p>
<p>to, for you (masc. pl.) / And it shall be to you for a fringe, that you may look upon it, and remember all the commandments of Hashem, and do them.</p>	<p>לָכֶם \ וְהָיָה לָכֶם לְצִיצַת וְרֵאִיתֶם אֹתוֹ וַיִּזְכְּרֶתֶם אֶת-כָּל-מִצְוֹת ה' וַעֲשִׂיתֶם אֹתָם (בְּמִדְבַר ט"ו: ל"ט)</p>