

מסכת תרומות

1. Why may a mute ideally not separate תרומה?
2. If one separates תרומה from olives on behalf of oil, is it valid and why?
3. List 1 difference between the way that תרומה is separated and the way that all other tithes are separated.
4. What does 'מן המוקף' mean?
5. If a barrel of wine which was separated as תרומה turned to vinegar and it's unknown whether it was vinegar at the time of designation, what must be done?
6. Why should מעשר ראשון be separated before מעשר שני?
7. What fraction of one's produce is the minimum which one must separate מדרבנן?
8. (a) In a mixture of תרומה and חולין, how many times more חולין does there need to be than תרומה for the תרומה to be nullified?
(b) What is the source for this?
9. (a) When 1 סאה of תרומה is nullified in a mixture and so 1 סאה is removed from the mixture, what is the status of that סאה according to ר' אליעזר?
(b) List one consequence of this.
10. What does 'אין מבטלין איסור לכתחלה' mean?
11. What is the punishment for one who eats תרומה unintentionally?
12. If one steals תרומה and eats it, how much must he pay?
13. Explain the concept of 'טעה בדבר מצוה ועשה מצוה, פטור'.
14. Under what circumstances is it an obligation to pour out תרומה wine?
15. What is the law in a case where non-Jews demand that a woman be given over for them to have forced relations with her, or else they will do so to a group of many women?
16. (a) When תרומה is planted, what is the status of its produce מדאורייתא?
(b) What is a consequence of this?
17. (a) What does 'בולע' mean?
(b) What does 'פולט' mean?
18. The blood of which non-kosher animal is kosher (according to ר' צדוק)?
19. If תרומה oil spills, must it all be retrieved?
20. What is 'שמן שרפה'?