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בקיאות Review 8

פרק מ"ב Part 1

1. And יעקב saw that there was grain in Egypt.” What is unusual about this sentence? What is the explanation for the unusual choice of words?

How could he see that there was grain? He was in Canaan! It means that he saw through a holy lens that there was still hope in Egypt. But he did not see that יוסף was there.

2. רש"י provides three explanations for the expression למה תתראו. What are they?

- Why do you show off in front of the עשו's descendents and ישמעל's descendents?
- Why do you have to be so conspicuous?
- Why should you be made lean by hunger?

3. What is the רמז in the phrase שמה שרדו?

There is a hint to the 210 years of slavery (the גמתרייא of רדו).

4. Why are the brothers referred to as אחי יוסף and not בני יעקב?

The brothers regretted their sale of יוסף. They thought he was still in slavery and that they would pay to have him back.

5. Why does the תורה need to inform us that there were ten brother since the next verse informs us that בנימין didn't accompany them?

It says ten brothers to show that they had ten different opinions regarding יוסף. But in regards to buying grain, they all agreed with each other.

6. Why was יעקב concerned that an accident might befall בנימין on the road?

Intercity travel is a dangerous journey and therefore יעקב didn't want בנימין to go.

7. What do we learn from the fact that the תורה emphasizes that the brothers arrived in Egypt בתוך הבאים?

They were hiding themselves so people should not recognize them. יעקב told each brother to enter through different entrances so that the עין הרע should not effect them because all of the brothers were handsome and mighty.

8. The תורה contrasts the fact that יוסף recognizes his brothers with the fact that they didn't recognize him. Provide two explanations.

- יוסף had grown a beard so they didn't recognize him.

b. יוסף recognized them and was in a position of power over them and had mercy on them. They didn't recognize him means that they treated him in a brotherly way.

9. Why did יוסף remember his dreams when the brothers bowed to him?

He realized that his dream had been fulfilled.

10. What is the land's "nakedness?"

They found out where the land's exposures are, from where it is easy to be conquered (the vulnerabilities).

11. What is the comment of the מדרש on the words כלנו בני איש אחד נחנו?

Divine Inspiration flickered in them, and they included that יוסף was their brother. "We, everyone in the room, are all brothers."

12. What is the meaning of כנים אנהנו?

This means truthful (like the word כן means yes).

13. What arguments does יוסף use to support his accusation that the brothers are spies?

They all came in from different gates. Why did the brothers not enter through one gate?

14. יוסף responded to the brothers' protestation of innocence, הוא אשר דברתי וכו'. Provide two explanations.

- a. That what I've been saying is true, that you are spies.
- b. יוסף said to them, "Had you found your brother and his captors had set for you an exorbitant price, would you pay it?" They responded yes. יוסף then asked, "What if they wouldn't sell your brother to you for any price?" They responded, "We will kill or be killed." יוסף then says, "**This is what I've been saying**, that you came here to kill us like you did to שכם."

Review 9 בקיאות

Part 2 פרק מ"ב

1. What does the phrase האמת אתכם mean when the ה is vowelized with a פתח? What if it was a קמץ?

With a פתח it means whether truth is with you. If it was a קמץ it would mean "Is truth with you?"

2. In the word באה the accent is on the first syllable of the word. What does it mean? What would it have meant if it was on the second syllable?

It means anguish had come upon us, in the past tense. If the accent was on the second syllable, it would mean anguish is coming upon us, in the present tense.

3. In the phrase **וגם דמו הנה נדרש** the word **גם** includes something. What?

יאַעקב is saying that he is being punished for what they did to יוסף. The word **גם** means that if יעקב dies because of grief, than the brothers will **also** get punished.

4. Who was the מליץ?

The מליץ, interpreter, was מנשה. It says **the** interpreter meaning he was mentioned before in the תורה.

5. Why did יוסף cry?

Because he heard them regretting having sold him.

6. Why did יוסף imprison שמעון (two explanations)?

a. He is the one who threw יוסף in the pit. He is the one that said, "Look! That dreamer is coming." (mocking יוסף)

b. He wanted to separate him and לוי because they can kill him, just as they destroyed שכם.

7. What do we learn from the word לעיניכם?

He only imprisoned him before the brother's eyes, but when the brothers left, he fed him and let him out.

8. Which brother discovers the money in his sack? How do you know?

לוי. He was the one who remained alone because שמעון was his best friend. (It says **the** one implying loneliness).

9. What we derive from יעקב's accusation, אותי שלכם?

He was suspicious that the brothers may have sold or killed שמעון just like they did to יוסף.

10. What was יעקב's reaction to ראובן's offer?

He rejects it. He calls him foolish. He doesn't even respond directly to him!

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