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בקיאות Review 10 בקיאות Part 1

1. שאול שאל האיש לנו ולמודתנו – give two explanations, one simple and one midrashic, for the word . ולמולדתנו

- a. יוסף told us about our family.
 - b. יוסף even told us about the wood used in making our cribs!
- 2. What logic did יהודה employ to argue that יעקב should agree to send בנימין with him?

We are uncertain if they will seize בנימין when we bring him. But we are certain that we will die of hunger if we do not bring him. Better that you disregard uncertainty and let him go!

3. What does the superfluous word וניחה imply?

Divine Inspiration flicked it in. Through this the spirit of יעקב will be revived because he will find out that his son is alive and well.

<u>4. יעקב pledges to return יעקב to יעקב. What does he add by saying והצגתיו לפניך?</u>

I will not bring him to you dead, but rather, alive.

5. Explain the term ממזמרת הארץ (not just the literal translation).

It literally means "from the song of the land." This means we will bring to יוסף things that are most praiseworthy about the land, the stuff that people sing about when they see our land.

6. Why did יעקב instruct his sons to take כסף משנה (double money)?

In case the food price doubles, they should have enough money to but it.

- 7. Why does יעקב invoke א-ל שד-י in his prayer on behalf of his son (two explanations)?
 - a. The word שדי means sufficient. He asking 'ה, who has sufficient mercy, to have mercy on his sons.
 - b. According the meaning of שדי from above, יעקב is saying, "Enough! I have had sufficient troubles in my life! From יוסף to דינה and now to בנימין and now to בנימין."
- 8. Who is (are) אחיכם?
 - a. שמעון
 - b. יעקב had divine inspiration and included יעקב when he said "may He free (reunited in this case) your other brother."

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Review 11 בקיאות

2 Part פרק מ"ג

1. How does רש"י know that the correct translation of the word וייראו is "they become frightened?"

It has a double י. If had one word, it world be ויראו—and they saw.

2. Why should being brought to the house of יוסף be a source of fear?

This was unusual. Normally, those who bought grain slept in the inns. Here, they thought that יוסף was brining them into his house in order to bring them to prison.

3. Provide two translation of the expression להתגולל עלינו ולהתנפל עלינו.

- a. The false charge about stealing money will be rolled on us and it will fall on us.
- b. They will libel us and be domineering.

4. What is the implication of ירד ירדנו?

It is a descent for us. We had been accustomed to help other; now we need your help.

<u>5. Why does it say ויבא האיש after we have already been told that the brothers were brought into יוסף's</u> house?

The brothers kept pushing the man to the side, thinking that he was taking them to a bad place. But once he said שלים עליכם, they let themselves be taken and followed him.

6. What is the difference between ויקדו & וישתחוו?

ויקדו means bending the head. וישתחוו means to bow down to the ground.

7. Why did יוסף say to אלוקים יחנך בני: צאלוקים יחנך בני:

The other brothers were already blessed with graciousness from 'בנימין "wasn't born at that time so now יוסף blesses him with graciousness from 'ה,

8. What stirred יוסף's emotions so deeply when he spoke to בנימין?

Because he named his sons after all the hardships which יוסף had gone through (I didn't list them all here, but if you want to find them yourself, it's on page 484 in the Artscroll רש"י.)

9. Why was it loathsome for the Egyptians to eat with the brothers?

The brothers ate certain animals which were worshiped as gods in Egypt, such as lamb and sheep.

10. What astonished the brothers about the seating arrangement?

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יוסף ordered all the brothers according to their mother and according to their age without even knowing them. When he came to בנימין, he said, "Sit next to me," because both he and בנימין had no mother.

11. Why did יוסף give portions?

The five share are: his brothers, the portions of יוסף and of Osnat, and of acum and and אפריים.

12. What is the implication of וישכרו עמו?

יוסף had not had alcohol since he was sold, and בנימין never had alcohol. Now, they drink together.

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