



Jewish Practices

Knowledge quizzes



Each page is a different topic and has ten questions listed down the left hand side. The answers are given on the right hand side.

Cover the answers and have a go at answering the questions on a separate piece of paper. Uncover the answers to mark and give yourself a score out of ten.

Record that score on the tracker which is on the next page. Every time you have a go at answering the questions, write your score on the tracker to see your improvements over time.

Quiz 26: The Tenakh, the Talmud and food laws

ANSWER KEY

26.1	What is the Tenakh?	The Jewish or Hebrew Bible, made up of the Torah, the Nevi'im and the Ketuvim
26.2	What is the Torah?	The Law – the five books of Moses
26.3	What is the Nevi'im?	The Prophets
26.4	What is the Ketuvim?	The Writings
26.5	Where is the Torah scroll kept in the synagogue?	In the Ark with other scrolls
26.6	How long does it take to read the whole Torah as part of regular synagogue services?	A year
26.7	Where can you find the teaching 'If a man has acquired the words of the Torah he has attained afterlife'?	Pirkei Avot, in the Mishnah
26.8	What is the Talmud?	The oral tradition or law
26.9	What are the two parts of the Talmud?	1. The Mishnah, the core text 2. The Gemara, the rabbinical analysis
26.10	What do Jews call permitted food, as detailed in the Torah?	Kosher
26.11	What do Jews call not-permitted food, as detailed in the Torah?	Treifah, meaning 'torn'
26.12	What are the four basic principles of kashrut (laws relating to food)?	1. Some food is not permitted (e.g. pork, shellfish) 2. Meat and dairy cannot be mixed 3. Acceptable meat must be slaughtered correctly 4. Only fish with fins and scales are acceptable

Quiz 30: The synagogue

TRACKER

Quiz	Date	Score
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Got it?

Quiz 30: The synagogue

ANSWER KEY

30.1	What does the word 'synagogue' literally mean?	Bringing together/place of assembly
30.2	In what direction do synagogues face?	Towards Jerusalem (east in the UK)
30.3	What is the Ark?	The storage area in the synagogue wall facing Jerusalem, where the Torah and other scrolls are stored
30.4	What is the ner tamid?	The 'eternal light' in front of or above the Ark
30.5	What is the bimah?	The reading desk or platform where the Torah is read from
30.6	What is the key difference between most Reform and Orthodox synagogues?	Woman sit separately from men, sometimes on a balcony
30.7	Which Jewish tradition(s) may use musical instruments in worship?	Reform or Liberal, not Orthodox
30.8	Which Jewish tradition(s) allow women to play an active and leadership role in worship?	Reform or Liberal, not Orthodox
30.9	What symbols are often found on the outside of the synagogue?	Star of David or Menorah
30.10	What are the three main acts of worship that take place in the synagogue?	Daily prayer services, Shabbat services and festival services
30.11	Who usually gives the sermon in synagogue services?	The rabbi
30.12	What happened in AD 70 that meant synagogue worship was only way Jews could meet collectively?	The Temple in Jerusalem was destroyed (for the second time)

Quiz 26: The Tenakh, the Talmud and food laws

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Quiz 27: Prayer

ANSWER KEY

27.1	How many times a day should a Jew pray?	At least three (see Psalm 55:18)
27.2	What is the book of daily prayers?	Siddur, meaning 'order' or 'sequence'
27.3	Where in Jerusalem do many Jews leave personal prayers written on paper?	The Western Wall, the last remaining part of the Temple
27.4	What is considered the most important prayer in Judaism?	The Shema
27.5	What is the first line of the Shema?	'Hear Oh Israel, the L-rd is our G-d, the L-rd is one' (Deuteronomy 6:4)
27.6	What is a tallit?	A fringed shawl worn by bar mitzvah males with tassels to remind them of the Mitzvot
27.7	What is a tefillin?	Two small black boxes containing prayers, with leather straps that are attached to the forehead and arm
27.8	What is a mezuzah?	A small scroll with the Shema written on it, kept in a container attached to door posts
27.9	What prayer is said standing up during every synagogue service?	The Amidah
27.10	What is the prayer of sanctification said during the Shabbat celebration?	The Kiddush
27.11	In which language are nearly all prayers said in Orthodox synagogues?	Hebrew
27.12	In which language are prayers said in Reform synagogues?	Mix of Hebrew and English

Quiz 29: Shabbat and festivals

TRACKER

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Quiz 29: Shabbat and festivals

ANSWER KEY

29.1	When does Shabbat take place?	From dusk on a Friday to the appearance of three stars on a Saturday night
29.2	'He blessed the _____ day and set it apart as a special day, because by that day he had completed his _____ and stopped _____' (Genesis 2:3)	seventh, creation, working
29.3	What special bread is eaten during the Friday night meal at home?	Challah
29.4	Where do many Jews go on Saturday mornings?	The synagogue for the two-hour Shabbat service
29.5	What must Jews not do during Shabbat?	Work – traditionally there are 39 actions classified as work
29.6	What is Rosh Hashanah?	Head of the Year – the start of the year and the celebration of creation
29.7	What is Yom Kippur?	The Day of Atonement – the holiest day of the year, when Jews fast and seek forgiveness from God and other humans
29.8	What are Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur both part of?	The Days of Awe, a 10-day time of repentance
29.9	What is Pesach?	Passover. A seder meal celebrates the Jews' freedom from Egypt as God's chosen people
29.10	What is Shavuot?	The celebration of the giving of the law on Mount Sinai. It marks the start of the wheat harvest
29.11	What is Sukkot?	The Feast of the Tabernacles (or Booths) – a reminder of God as creator
29.12	What are Pesach, Shavuot and Sukkot collectively known as?	The Pilgrim Festivals, when Jews would have visited the Temple

Quiz 27: Prayer

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Quiz 28: Ritual and ceremony

ANSWER KEY

28.1	How long after giving birth does a Jewish woman take a mikvah (ritual purifying bath)?	Boy – seven days plus 33 days Girl – 14 days plus 66 days
28.2	What is the brit milah?	The covenant of circumcision, when the foreskin is removed
28.3	When is the brit milah performed?	Eight days after birth
28.4	Who performs the brit milah?	A mohel (circumciser) who is religiously trained
28.5	What is a bar mitzvah ceremony?	Son of the Commandments – a coming-of-age ceremony for boys performed at the age of 13, when they are considered adults
28.6	What is a bat mitzvah (Reform) ceremony?	Daughter of the Commandments – a coming-of-age ceremony for girls performed at the age of 12 or 13, when they are considered adults
28.7	What is a bat chayil (Orthodox) ceremony?	Daughter of Valour – a coming-of-age ceremony for girls performed at the age of 12, when they are considered adults
28.8	What do boys (and girls in Reform tradition) do in the synagogue on their bar/bat mitzvah?	Read from the Torah scroll
28.9	What is a kiddushin?	A betrothal or binding engagement – the first part of the marriage
28.10	When does a Jewish marriage become official?	When the chatan (groom) gives an object of value to the kallah (bride), usually a ring
28.11	How many blessings are recited by guests and the rabbi during the wedding ceremony?	Seven – Sheva Brachot (Seven Blessings)
28.12	Why does the groom stamp on a small glass during the wedding ceremony?	To symbolise the destruction of the Temple

Quiz 28: Ritual and ceremony

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Got it?