A few guidelines (and tips) in order to make the most out of this quiz:

* If you are running the quiz in public, read the questions out loud, and wait for the other participants to 'shout back' the answers.
Use the hints only if no one knows the answer.
* The answers are always in Hebrew, usually one word, and the spelling is based on the Hebrew spelling – see page 3 for right answers
* The first letter of the answers begins according to the Hebrew letter left to the question - from Alef ((א to Tav (ת)
* Most of the answers to the questions below can be found by reading through the Haggadah in Hebrew (or in phonetic with the English translation).
In Some cases, the answers are derived from common knowledge related to Pessach and by reading through the book of Exodus

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| This word is originally Greek, meaning 'desert'. In the eyes of many, especially children, the association with this term is the opportunity to receive a gift. Hint: The [Talmud](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Talmud) states that during the Seder, it is forbidden to have any other food after you taste from it. | א |
| Both today as well as 'back then', in this location Rabbis have been discussing the story of the Exodus out of Egypt. Some suspect that the gathering described in this location in the Haggadah was not just an innocent story telling night, but also an opportunity to plot the Bar Kochva revolt. Hint: today, an ultra-Orthodox suburb of Tel Aviv. | ב |
| Which Rabbi is quoted in the Haggadah saying: "Whoever does not discuss the following three things on Pessach has not fulfilled his duty; Pessach, Matzah and Maror"? | ג |
| The name of one of the Seder's most popular liturgical poems (songs). Every line of this poem ends with this word.Hint: In English this words means - it would have sufficed us or it would have been enough for us. | ד |
| A Rabbi that prepared a recipe for a famous Kosher for Pessach sandwich that we are still obliged to eat today during the Seder.Hint 1: The sandwich symbolizes the integration of Pesach, Matzah and Maror. Hint 2: The Rabbi is still around on most campuses… | ה |
| The first word in a short section of the Haggadah that commemorates the numerous times at which God has saved the People of Israel from its enemies. Traditionally, before saying (or in many cases – singing) this word and the following sentences, the participants in the Seder raise their glass of wine. | ו |
| The Hebrew name of a significant symbol of Pessach (representing the strength God has utilized in order to free the People of Israel out of Egypt). When this term is translated into English, it can be understood in different connotations; upper arm in the human body, branch of a company or (as it appears on the Seder plate) the shank bone. | ז |
| Many dread to see any of it in the weeks leading to and during Pessach (and it's not dust…). One of the key Mitzvot of Pessach is the absence of …Hint: A product that is both made from one of five types of grain and has been combined with water and left to stand raw for longer than eighteen minutes. | ח |
| If you had a child born on the 1st day of Pessach, the most appropriate name to give (him or her) would be(1) Tuvia טוביה (2) Tal טל (3) Topaz טופז (4) Tohar טוהר Hint: Because at the Mussaf prayer of the 1st day of Pessach, we welcome spring by shifting to pray during the Amida: “Morid Ha'…(In English – dew) | ט |
| Based on the ending of the Neila (closing) service on Yom Kippur, and the end of the Haggadah, we are planning to meet next year in … | י |
| In any other banquets we would probably call this section of the meal; appetizer. During the special night of the Seder we call it … | כ |
| Although we know he is the grandfather of the Sons of Israel, His name is mentioned in the Haggadah as an enemy. Hint: (1) Originally from Aram; (2) Both of his daughters were married to Jacob (3) In Hebrew, his name means white. | ל |
| His name is not mentioned in the Haggadah, not even once (although in the book of Exodus he is the leading human hero). | מ |
| The word is of [Assyrian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Assyria)-[Babylonian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Babylonia) origin. Some have also affiliated the word with the Hebrew term of miracle. In the bible this is referred to as the 1st month in the 'King's calendar' | נ |
| The model of the Seder that we are celebrating since the days of the Mishnah (which includes: drinking lots of wine, having philosophical discussions, reclining to our left etc.) has emerged out of the Greek/Hellenic … Hint: Originally a Greek term which sounds very similar in English and Hebrew… | ס |
| [The](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asthmatics) first word in (in Hebrew) in the Haggadah that responds to the 'Ma Nishtanah' questions. Hint: The opposite from being free. | ע |
| Based on the book of Exodus, when the People of Israel were slaves in Egypt, what did they build? (2 words) Hint: (1) not pyramids. (2) Storage cities | פ |
| Sounds like a funny trick played by God on the Egyptians. The Hebrew name of the 'bounciest 'plague. Hint: in English – frog | צ |
| Some stand and other sit while practicing this part of the Seder (depending on communal and family traditions).Hint: (1) the 1st part of the Seder. (2) This is a blessing recited over [wine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wine) or [grape juice](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grape_juice) to sanctify the occasion | ק |
| The Hebrew definition for a surprising architype that is acknowledged to take part in the Seder. This character finds it difficult to (personally) relate to the story of the exodus out of Egypt. As the result of his question, he receives a very harsh response.Hint: in English – wicked or evil | ר |
| A Love poem that is traditionally read during the Shabbat of Pessach (and in some synagogues, every Friday night). It is read because Jewish tradition reads it as an allegory of the loving relationship between God and Israel, and because the poem describes senses of the spring (the time of Pessach). | ש |
| Which of the following words (in Hebrew) cannot be found within the text of the Haggadah?(1) Torah תורה - Five Books of Moses (2) Talmud תלמוד - Oral law (3) Todaתודה - Thank you (4) Tam תם – innocent or simple | ת |

Answers:

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| *Hebrew* | *Phonetics* | *English* (if applicable) |  |
| אפיקומן | Afikoman | Not Applicable  | א |
| בני ברק | Bnai Brak | N.A. | ב |
| גמליאל | Gamliel | N.A. | ג |
| דיינו | Dayenu | It would have sufficed us | ד |
| הילל | Hillel | N.A. | ה |
| והיא | Ve'hee | This is what | ו |
| זרוע | Zroa'a | Arm | ז |
| חמץ | Chametz | Leavened Food | ח |
| טל | Tal | Dew | ט |
| ירושלים | Yerushalayim | Jerusalem | י |
| כרפס | Karpas | N.A. | כ |
| לבן (הארמי) | Lavan | N.A. | ל |
| משה | Mosheh | Moses | מ |
| ניסן | Nissan | N.A. | נ |
| סימפוזיון | Sympozion | Symposium  | ס |
| עבדים | Avadim | Slaves | ע |
| פִּתֹ֖ם וְרַֽעַמְסֵֽס | Pitom Ve'Ramses | N N.A. | פ |
| צפרדע | Tzfardea | Frog | צ |
| קדש או קידוש | Kadesh or Kidush | N.A. | ק |
| רשע | Rasha | Wicked | ר |
| שיר השירים | Shir Ha'Shirim | Song of Songs | ש |
| תודה | Toda | Thank You | ת |