משנה ברורה סי' קס"ו-קע"ג

#17

- 1) What should one daven for at every meal? (pg. ס"ב)
- 2) Why should the מכוון be מכוון for the אמן? (pg. 124)
- 3) Why should there be salt on the table by המוציא? (pg. ס"ג?)
- 4) If people talked after the מברך ate, do they need a new ברכה? (pg. 126)
- 5) May one be המוציא a המוציא before he washes? (pg. ס"ד)
- 3 people in a car. May one be מוציא another in a ברכה of לכתחילה? לכתחילה? (pg. 128)
- 7) Why eat חלה before passing it around? (pg. ס"ה)
- 8) When can you be מוציא someone with a ברכה even though you are not eating or drinking? (pg. 130)
- 9) List the order of מעלות in the ברכה of המוציא. (which bread) (pg. ס"ו.)
- 10) How much פת הבאה בכיסנין is needed for המוציא? (pg. 132)
- 11) What is פת הבאה בכיסנין? (pg. ס"ז?)
- 12) What ברכה is made on bread with a little spices? (pg. 134)
- 13) If some מחנות is left with fruit filling, does one make a מחנות? (pg. ס"ח?)
- 14) What is the קניידליך for cooked קניידליך? Baked קניידליך? (pg. 136)
- 15) How do red wine and white wine differ? (pg.ט"ס)
- 16) According to the מיקל, when do you still make המוציא, and when even then do you still make מיקל? (pg. 138)
- 17) According to סעיף י"ד, what ברכה does one make on bagels? (pg. 'ע')
- 18) What is the difference between dough filled with meat or with fruit? (140)
- 19) May one give food to a person who might not make a ע"א? (pg. ע"א)
- 20) What is one compared to if he doesn't learn by a meal? (pg. 142)
- 21) When does one stop eating because his friend did? (pg. ע"ב)
- 22) What is אסור because it looks like רבית? (pg. 144)
- 23) When may a guest give food to a son of the בעה"ב and when not? (pg. ע"ג)
- 24) How is bread stricter than other foods? (pg. 146)
- 25) May one sit on food? (pg. ע"ד)
- 26) When is חיוב a מים האמצעים? (pg. 148)