

# Stains

## Background

The *niddah* state caused by finding a stain is \_\_\_\_\_ in origin.

- a. scriptural
- b. rabbinic

The steps leading to purification from *niddah* caused by staining are \_\_\_\_\_ to those related to actual menstruation.

- a. less stringent in comparison
- b. identical

## General

By definition, a stain, *kesem*, implies it was not accompanied with the sensation (*hargasha*) usually associated with menstruation.

- a. true
- b. false

Can a stain sometimes be attributed to an outside [of the body] source?

- a. yes
- b. no

## Location

A stain, of an impure color, discovered on the wife's clothing or body, renders her *niddah* regardless of its exact location.

- a. true
- b. false

Blood discovered on the tops of feet can bring about the *niddah* state?

- a. true
- b. false

Stains almost always render a wife niddah, therefore it is superfluous to ask a Rabbi concerning each incident.

- a. true
- b. false

### Size

A stain, *kesem*, smaller than \_\_\_\_\_ does not result in the woman's becoming impure.

- a. a pea
- b. a dime

### Shape/Color

20. Stains are always indicative of menstrual bleeding, regardless of their color.

- a. true
- b. false

21. Stains of these colors cause the *niddah* state: \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. black/red
- b. yellow/green

### Background Color

The color of stains can be accurately judged regardless of the background color on which they are found.

- a. true
- b. false

During the permissible times it is preferable to wear \_\_\_\_\_ underwear.

- a. colored
- b. white

## ***Mekabel Tumah***

Stains found on material which is *mekabel tumah* are considered impure.

- a. true
- b. false

Underwear \_\_\_\_\_ *mekabel tumah*.

- a. is
- b. is not