

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