

פסחים סג

A person who intends to remove תרומה, but says he is removing מעשר, or vice versa, has not performed any הפרשה (of תרומה or מעשר), as his words and intent must coincide.

A נדר has no חלות unless the כונה and the words that are spoken coincide. If a person intends to אסור on himself bread from barley, and instead said bread from wheat, he may eat both types of bread. If, however, he intended to say bread from barley, and instead just mentioned the word bread, only bread from barley is אסור to him.

There is only פיגול by a קרבן מנחה when both the קומץ and the לבונה are מקריב with wrong מחשבות (for example, that they will be eaten in the wrong place or time).

One who is מקריב the פסח קרבן when he still has a כזית of חמץ in his רשות receives מלקות.

If a קרבן תודה was נשחט while it's לחם was outside the בית פאגי (which is at the city limits), the לחם is not קודש.

If a person makes a שבועה to do something (for example, to eat a loaf of bread today) and he does not do it, if it is בשוגג, he brings a קרבן עולה ויורד. If it is במזיד, he does not get מלקות, as one does not receive מלקות for a מעשה בו לאו שאין בו מעשה.