When saying יהא שמיה רבה there should be no pause between and and and are the מברך and מברך. If a person walks into davening and hears the צבור saying איהא שמיה רבה , yet did not hear the "אמרו אמן say ואמרו אמן, nonetheless, he can still answer.

are made on מצות before their performance, for example, the ברכות are made before lighting the חנוכה on חנוכה, and the on תפילין is made before tightening the תפילין. Two notable exceptions are washing hands and lighting שבת candles. Regarding the washing hands, there is a concern that perhaps the hands are not yet clean (this relates to washing hands for bread; before washing hands upon waking up, the hands are certainly not clean). Furthermore, תוספות brings down that drying hands is part of the מצוה and the ברכה is made before drying. Regarding lighting candles, once the woman makes the ברכה she has already accepted שבת, making it אסור for her to light candles. Therefore she lights the candles, makes the ברכה, and covers her eyes, and after she uncovers them, it is like she is first seeing the candles after the ברכה. In a case where there is no woman present (either she is away, or there is no woman of the house), then a man must light, and should first make the ברכה, and then light the candles, as men do not accept שבת upon making the ברכה.

During a year of שמיטה, one may buy a לולב (as it is considered an אתרוג), but the אתרוג is given as

מתנה a מתנה. One must be careful with an שביעת of שביעת, as it has , and may not be eaten, or thrown out. There is a whether such מתרוגים can be taken to חוץ לארץ.

One must be careful during שביעית not to give דמי שביעית to an to give דמי שביעית (as he will not treat the money with the proper קדושה).

Money may be paid for שביעית from הפקר (for the trouble that was gone to in obtaining the food), but food from a guarded field may not be purchased during שמיטה, as we are concerned that since the field is locked, he has not allowed people to come to the חייב field, which מן התורה to do so.