

GCE

Biblical Hebrew

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

Unit **F192**: Translation, Comprehension and Literature

Mark Scheme for June 2015

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA) is a leading UK awarding body, providing a wide range of qualifications to meet the needs of candidates of all ages and abilities. OCR qualifications include AS/A Levels, Diplomas, GCSEs, Cambridge Nationals, Cambridge Technicals, Functional Skills, Key Skills, Entry Level qualifications, NVQs and vocational qualifications in areas such as IT, business, languages, teaching/training, administration and secretarial skills.

It is also responsible for developing new specifications to meet national requirements and the needs of students and teachers. OCR is a not-for-profit organisation; any surplus made is invested back into the establishment to help towards the development of qualifications and support, which keep pace with the changing needs of today's society.

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.













Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

OCR will not enter into any discussion or correspondence in connection with this mark scheme.

© OCR 2015

1. Annotations

Annotations used in the detailed Mark Scheme (to include abbreviations and subject-specific conventions).

Annotation	Meaning
	Negative
	Slash
	Unclear
	Benefit of doubt
	Caret sign to show omission
	Cross
	Language better than mark implies
	Good language
	Large dot (Key point attempted)
	Benefit of doubt not given
	Tick
	Language not as good as mark implies

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	(a)	Jesse / Yishai [1]	1	
1	(b)	1 וְנָחָה עָלָיו רוּחַ יְיָ וְרוּחַ חָכְמָה וּבִינָה (and) there will rest on him a spirit of the L-rd a spirit of wisdom and understanding	2	
		2 וְרוּחַ יְיָ וְרוּחַ עֲצָה וּגְבוּרָה הֵם דֵּעוֹת וְיִרְאַת יְיָ a spirit of (good) advice and strength, a spirit of knowledge and fear of the L-rd.	2	
		3 וְשָׁפֵט בְּצֶדֶק דָּלִים וְהוֹכִיחַ בְּמִישׁוֹר לַעֲנֹוֹי-אֶרֶץ (And) he will judge the poor with righteousness and rebuke fairly [on behalf of] the humble of the land	2	
		4 וְהִכָּה-אֶרֶץ בְּשֵׁבֶט פִּי וּבְרוּחַ שְׁפָתָיו יָמִית רָשָׁע And will strike the land with the rod of his mouth, and with the breath / wind of his lips will kill the evildoer	2	
		5 וְחֵסֶד וְיִשְׁרָאֵל וְיִרְאַת יְיָ וְחֵסֶד וְיִשְׁרָאֵל וְיִרְאַת יְיָ and righteousness will be the belt around his loins and faithfulness the belt around his waist	2	
		6 וְנָרְ וְאֵב עִם-כִּבְשׁ וְנִמְר עִם-גְּדִי יִרְבֹּץֻץ The wolf will live with the lamb and the leopard will crouch / lie down with the kid goat	2	
		7 וְעֵגֶל וּכְפִיר וּמְרִיא יִחְדּוּ וְנֶעֱר קִטּוֹן נֶחֱג בָּם And the calf and young lion and fattened ox (will stay) together and a young child will lead them	2	
1	(c)	Amongst others; He will "smell" out the truth [1] will not judge by what he sees [1] nor by what he hears [1] but will judge fairly [1] and protect the lowly in society [1]	2	Any point 1 mark. Maximum 2
1	(d)	Will be firmly tied on him as if they are part of his body and not something external / will be a source of strength to him like a belt makes a person's	2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	body firmer		
(e)	Drying up the Egyptian Sea (1), waving His hand over the river (1), splitting it up into seven streams (1), allowing dry passage across the water (1)	3	Any one 1 mark. Maximum 3
1 (f)	(i) וְשֵׁפֶט בְּצִדְקָה דְלִים וְהוֹכִיחַ בְּמִישׁוֹר לְעִנְיֵי-אֲרָץ (ii) וְהִנֵּה צִדְקָה אֲזוֹר מִתְנַיִן (iii) וְהִנֵּה-אֲרָץ בְּשֶׁבֶט פִּי וּבְרוּחַ שְׁפָתַי יָמִית רֶשַׁע (iv) וְהִנֵּה אֲזוֹר מִתְנַיִן וְהִנֵּה אֲזוֹר מִתְנַיִן וְהִנֵּה אֲזוֹר מִתְנַיִן וְהִנֵּה אֲזוֹר מִתְנַיִן	4	Award 1 mark for responses that are all in Hebrew.
1 (g)	As a well has an unceasing supply so a person will not have to worry about the salvation of The L-rd stopping	2	
1 (h)	(i) שעע\שוע (ii) Pilpel	3	
1 (i)	לל		
1 (j)	וּבֹא בְשִׁנָּה הַשְּׂמוּעָה וְאֶחָדָיו בְּשִׁנָּה הַשְּׂמוּעָה וְחָמֵס בְּאֲרָץ וּמִשַּׁל עַל-מִשַּׁל: לְכוּ הִנֵּה יָמִים בָּאִים וּפְקֻדָּתִי עַל-פְּסִילֵי בָּבֶל וְכָל-אֲרָצָה תִּבּוֹשׁ וְכָל-חֲלָלִיהָ יִפְלוּ בְּתוֹכָהּ:	4	
	Question 1 Total:	35	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	1	וילך המלך למלחמה במדבר וכבש שם ששים עיר ויהי בשובו וישמח שמחה גדולה מאד	15	Firstly, award up to 10 marks, that is, 2 marks for each of the five blocks of text for the accurate application of the rules of vowelings of Biblical Hebrew and award up to 5 marks for appreciation of idiom and style over the whole translation. Marking grids for this question can be found in appendix 2.
	2	ויקרא לכל חכמי ישראל ויאמר אליהם הלא אכלו אבותינו ירקות כאשר בנו את בית יי		
	3	נאכל גם אנחנו ירקות וזכר לאבותינו וביאו ירקות בשלחנות זהב		
	4	ויהי איש אחד לץ ורע לבב ויאמר אל המלך לאמר הלא לב העם עליך		
	5	ויצן המלך ויאמר במה ארע כי כנים הדברים		
SECTION A Total:			50	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3 (a)	The K'ri כלבי is the genitive (of the House of Calev) (1) / he is dog-like.(1) The K'tiv כלבו refers to the fact that his actions are as bad as his heart (1) and he doesn't try to hide his bad character (1) Yud / Vav often interchange (1)	2	Any 1 point 1 mark. Maximum 2.
3 (b)	In line 3 he repeats מי דוד ומי בן ישי for emphasis. (1) He uses the term בן ישי as a form of abuse. (1) He refers to him as a servant - היום רבו עבדים (1) המתפרצים (1) ולקחתי מימי (1) I should take MY water etc. to emphasise the point (1)	2	Any 1 point 1 mark. Maximum 2. The question directs the candidate to (line 6 – 8). This is usually understood as guidance of where to find the response. Therefore, any information referenced from lines 6 – 8 must be accepted.
3 (c)	Naval has referred to David as a slave היום רבו עבדים (1) but David considered himself king elect (1) and therefore regards Naval's words as treason (1)	2	Any 1 point 1 mark. Maximum 2.
3 (d)	Defines the Vav as a Vav conversive (from past to future) rather than a Vav conjunctive.	1	
3 (e)	Prostrates herself before David (to appease him) (1) and takes the blame on herself (1) then says that he should not take Naval's words to heart (1) because he has a bad character (1) which is reflected in his name (1) and says that G-d has prevented David from spilling innocent blood (1) and she brings a present (1)	3	Any 1 point 1 mark. Maximum 3
3 (f)	David recounts how he had looked after Naval's sheep without getting paid (1) Naval replies that he doesn't recognise David (1) and calls him a servant rebelling against his master (1) David complains that he helped Naval for nothing (1) and that Naval had returned good instead of bad (1) and curses Naval that nothing would be left of Naval's house (1) Naval suffers a stroke/heart attack and dies 10 days later (1)	3	Any point 1 mark. Maximum 3.

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	(g) i	He swooped down (upon them) (1) He screamed / scolded them (1)	1	
	ii	From עֵיט, bird of prey (1) He shrieked like a vulture (1)	1	
3	(h)	“And now my master (I swear) by the life of G-d and by your life that G-d prevented you from entering into bloodshed and saved you from yourself, and now let all your enemies and those who seek evil for my master be like (suffer the same fate as) Naval.”	2	
3	(i)	Amongst others: Saul viewed David as having rebelled (1) and therefore unfit to be part of Royal family (1) as such, he felt he could nullify the marriage (1) Saul could view the foreskins of the Philistines as an invalid form of payment. (1)	3	Any point 1 mark. Maximum 3 marks.
Question 3 Total:			20	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	(a)	Among others: Instructions to the conductor / leader of the orchestra (1) The Patach under the ה which is indicative of the definite article as it refers to a known person (1) Piel participle used as a gerund (1) 'Striving for perfection' (1) with the root נצח to strive (1) 'Victory' – to make victory possible (1) A reference to G-d, Who gives me the strength to master adversity (1)	3	1 mark each point. Maximum 3
4	(b)	G-d is viewed as 'in session' in the heavenly court (1) G-d is constantly 'listening' even if it doesn't appear so (1)	2	Any point 1 mark. Maximum 2.
4	(c)	Hophal	1	
4	(d) i	Metaphor for the enemies of Israel (1) who were venting anger against Israel (1)	1	
4	(d) ii	The Psalmist draws on imagery and metaphor that he will have been familiar with from his natural surroundings (1)	1	
4	(e)	My bones were split apart and poured out like water, my heart was like wax, melted within me.	2	
	(f) i	Parallel to נפש (1) a reference to the Soul (1)	1	
	ii	A reference to the oneness of the soul (1) this also refers to the oneness of G-d [related to the Arabic: Jihad] (1) Singularity of purpose (1)	1	
4	(g)	Amongst others. The first part is a mood of despair (1) desperately crying to G-d (1) asking why He has deserted him (1). Describes how he cries out to him day and night (1) that He was the One in whom their ancestors trusted (1) and were never turned away (1) now the Children of Israel are a despised nation (1). Then switches to a mood of hope (1) One should turn to G-d because He will save him (1). Describes how He brought him out from the womb (1) then continues with stating how he will praise G-d in public (1) because He never rejects the cry of someone who turns to Him (1)	6	Any point 1 mark. Maximum 6.

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	(h)	To compensate for the ן dropped from the root נקף (1) in the Hiphil conjugation.	1	
4	(i)	חנה / שנה		
Question 4 Total:			20	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
5	(a)	An expression of Prophecy (1) or wisdom (1) the prophet raises his voice [Da'at Mikra] (1) The prophet bears the burden of his message to humanity (David Altshuler Isaiah 13:1) (1)	1	Any one point 1 mark. Maximum 1.
5	(b)	Very intelligent (as it says כי חכמה מאד (1) powerfully fortified (as it says ותבן ותיצור מצור לה (1) extremely wealthy (as it says ותצבר כסף כעפר (1)	3	No need to quote source but must bring out the quality derived
5	(c)	Root of the word is נבט (to see, gaze) (1) the cities around looked to Tzur/Tyre for support (1)	2	
5	(d)	i רוע	1	
5	(d)	ii the ם suffix is the sign imperfect fem. Sing. (1) And refers to the daughter of Zion / the people of Israel (1).	2	
5	(e)	A severe incarceration (1) denying even basics such as food / water (1)	2	
5	(f)	"And G-d will save them on that day like sheep, his people, because (they are like) crown jewels scattered on His ground."	2	
5	(g)	אבן is the subject of the phrase, and is feminine.	1	
5	(h)	Polel form	1	
5	(i)	Amongst others. G-d will wipe put the mighty Damascus (1) sweep away its army with the sea (1) so much so that the surrounding cities that relied on it will be in fear (1) armies will be disbanded (1) will shoot His "arrow" against the enemy (1) will protect the people of Israel (1)	5	Any point 1 mark. Maximum 5
5				
5				
Question 5 Total:			20	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
6	<p><i>Amongst the points to be considered:</i></p> <p>1 Samuel Ch. 25 – faithfully looked after Naval’s sheep</p> <p>1 Samuel Ch. 26 – refuses to harm Saul as he is the anointed one of G-d - rebukes Avner for failing to look after his master</p> <p>1 Samuel Ch. 27 – serves Achish king of Gath so faithfully that he has no complaint against him</p> <p>1 Samuel Ch. 29 – king sends him away only at the insistence of his officers</p> <p>1 Samuel Ch. 30 – refuses to listen to his men who wanted to deprive the Home Guard of their share of the spoils</p> <p>2 Samuel Ch. 1 - executes the man who claimed to have killed Saul. Even though Saul had been David’s bitterest enemy, Saul was the anointed one of G-d.</p>	10	Marks are awarded according to the grid found in Appendix 3.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
7	<p><i>Amongst the points to be considered:</i></p> <p>Chapter 19: His care in keeping G-d's commandments</p> <p>Prayer at end Chapter 20: G-d helps us</p> <p>We rejoice in His salvation</p> <p>Chapter 21: Describes his closeness to G-d</p> <p>Discusses what will happen to G-d's enemies</p> <p>Chapter 22: Cries out to G-d when in difficulty</p> <p>Will praise G-d when he is saved (many people will cry for help when in difficulty but will forget to thank afterwards)</p> <p>Chapter 23: Compares G-d to a shepherd</p> <p>Has reliance on G-d in the most difficult situations to the extent that he has no fear</p> <p>Chapter 24: Discusses G-d's Mastery of the world</p> <p>Discusses how a person who has not sullied himself receives blessing from G-d.</p> <p>Chapter 25: Unabashed trust in G-d</p> <p>Request for G-d to show him His ways</p>	10	Marks are awarded according to the grid found in Appendix 3.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
8	<p><i>Amongst the points to be considered:</i></p> <p>Ezra 1:1 G-d stirs up the spirit of Koresh ... and he issues a proclamation</p> <p>1:2 Tells people has been commanded by G-d to (re)build the Temple.</p> <p>1:3 Encourages all to go.</p> <p>1:4 Those who stay behind should support the ones who go.</p> <p>1:5 The people who go are Divinely inspired.</p> <p>1:6 All the peoples (even foreign nations) assisted.</p> <p>1:7-12 Koresh returns all the spoils from the First Temple that Nevuchadnetzar has captured.</p> <p>Haggai 1:2 The L-rd instructs Haggai to encourage the people to restart the building of the Second Temple after it has earlier been abandoned.</p> <p>1:4 Asks rhetorically if it is correct for them to be properly housed, whereas G-d, as it were, has no house.</p> <p>1:5-11 Encourages them further by telling them that their lack of agricultural success and clothing to warm them is due to their failure to build the Temple.</p> <p>1:12-14 The people fear G-d because of what He said, and this encourages them to rebuild.</p> <p>2:2-5 G-d encourages them by saying that in spite of the fact that the Second Temple in no way compares to the first, they should not be deterred from building.</p>	10	Marks are awarded according to the grid found in Appendix 3.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>2:6-9 Says further that He has the power to bring all the money to the Temple.</p> <p>2:15-19 Encourages them by telling them to compare their agricultural success before they restarted rebuilding to after. Zechariah</p> <p>8:9-13 G-d tells them to look back in the past before the rebuilding started as to how there was no blessing in the fruits of their labour, as opposed to after the rebuilding started.</p> <p>8:21-22 G-d tells them how mighty nations will come to seek Him out in Jerusalem.</p>		

Appendix 1: Marking grid for translation from Biblical Hebrew to English

Award up to 2 marks for the block of text according to the following grid:

Marks	Transfer of meaning from Biblical Hebrew to English.
2	Accurate transfer of meaning. Virtually faultless grammar, punctuation and spelling in English.
1	Inconsistent transfer of meaning. Mostly accurate but there are errors and / or missed details. There are instances of error in grammar, punctuation and spelling in English.
0	Very limited transfer of meaning. A substantial number of elements misunderstood or missing. Significant error in grammar, punctuation and spelling in English.

Exceptional responses and marks to award:

Candidates may answer in faultless English but may not transfer meaning accurately.

- Award either 0 or 1 mark depending on the level of inaccuracy in meaning.

The transfer of meaning is accurate but contains significant spelling and/or grammar errors.

- Award 0 or 1 mark, depending on level of inaccuracy of English.

Award up to a maximum of 2 marks for each block of text.

Appendix 2: Marking grids for translating the passage into pointed Biblical Hebrew

Firstly, award up to 10 marks, that is, 2 marks for each of the five blocks of text for the accurate application of the rules of vowel-ing of Biblical Hebrew according to the following grid:

Marks	Transfer of meaning from Biblical Hebrew to English.
2	Accurate transfer of meaning. Virtually faultless grammar, punctuation and spelling in English.
1	Inconsistent transfer of meaning. Mostly accurate but there are errors and / or missed details. There are instances of error in grammar, punctuation and spelling in English.
0	Very limited transfer of meaning. A substantial number of elements misunderstood or missing. Significant error in grammar, punctuation and spelling in English.

Then secondly award up to 5 marks for appreciation of idiom and style over the whole translation, according to the grid on the next page:

Marks	Accuracy of application of the idioms and style of Biblical Hebrew
5	The Candidate demonstrates a virtually faultless appreciation of the Biblical Hebrew style in his or her composition.
4	The Candidate demonstrates an almost faultless appreciation (allowing two minor lapses).
3	The Candidate demonstrates an appreciation of the Biblical Hebrew style in the majority of his or her composition.
2	The Candidate has used at least five idioms or emulated the Biblical Hebrew style in at least five instances.
1	Some basic understanding of the Biblical idiom. The Candidate has used at least two idioms or emulated the Biblical Hebrew style in at least two instances.

Appendix 3: Marking grid for the Essay Questions (Questions 6, 7 and 8)

Candidates are to restrict their response to approximately 500 words and are advised that no more than five areas of discussion are expected in their chosen essay.

Mark range	Content and quality of written work
9–10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successfully conveys most or all of the relevant points. • Develops a range of ideas and justifies points of view, with excellent grammar, punctuation and spelling.
7–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Able to develop and explain ideas and to express points of view, with some justification. • Offers relevant information, showing a good standard of grammar, punctuation and spelling. • Conveys approximately three quarters of the points.
5–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shows some ability to develop and explain ideas and to express opinions. • Able to convey information, though not always relevant, and showing inconsistent grammar, punctuation and spelling. • Conveys approximately half of the points.
3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shows a limited ability to develop or explain ideas and to express opinions. • A noticeable degree of error in grammar, punctuation and spelling interferes with the communication of factual information. • Often irrelevant or repetitive. • Conveys approximately one quarter of the points.
0–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offers little or no information or ideas. • Shows little or no explanation or development. • The level of grammar, punctuation and spelling severely impedes the ability to convey even quite basic information. • Displays only very superficial knowledge.

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
1 Hills Road
Cambridge
CB1 2EU

OCR Customer Contact Centre

Education and Learning

Telephone: 01223 553998

Facsimile: 01223 552627

Email: general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk

www.ocr.org.uk

For staff training purposes and as part of our quality assurance programme your call may be recorded or monitored

Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations
is a Company Limited by Guarantee
Registered in England
Registered Office; 1 Hills Road, Cambridge, CB1 2EU
Registered Company Number: 3484466
OCR is an exempt Charity

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
Head office
Telephone: 01223 552552
Facsimile: 01223 552553

© OCR 2015

