

**Combined Mark Schemes
And Report on the Units**

June 2005

1943/MS/R/05

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GCSE Biblical Hebrew (1943)

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Mark Scheme 1943/01
June 2005

**MARK SCHEME
and
SOLUTIONS**

SECTION A:**Question 1 (a)**

Your answers to Question 1 (Paragraph 1) should be written on this gridsheet.

Correct translations of words with either additions before the stem / root (prefixes) or with additions after the stem / root (suffixes) are awarded 2 marks.

The correct translations of phrases, too, are awarded 2 marks.

The correct translations of all other words are awarded 1 mark for each.

	<i>line number</i>		<i>marks</i>
מלאך	1	the angel (1) of (1)	(2)
עוד	1	again	(1)
אישה	2	her (1) husband (1)	(2)
ותגד	3	(and) she (1) told (1)	(2)
נראה	4	he (1) was seen / appeared (1)	(2)
האתה האיש	5	are you (1) the man? (1)	(2)
משפט הנער	7	manner / rule /conduct (1) of the lad (1)	(2)
תשמר	9	she shall (1) be careful / watch herself (1)	(2)
ושכר	9	and strong drink	(1)
טמאה	10	unclean thing	(1)
צויתיה	10	I commanded (1) her (1)	(2)
גדי	12	a kid	(1)
וכבדנוך	15	(and) we will honour (1) you (1)	(2)

All suitable alternative translations will be given credit.

[Total : 22 marks]

Question 1 (b)

Paragraph 2 to be marked using one of the following schemes, A or B as follows:

A: Clause-based marking:

The principle of the marking scheme is to reflect the proportion of sense rendered accurately ('positive marking').

1. And the angel of the L-rd said to him
2. what is this that you ask of my name
3. since it is a wonder/marvel.
4. And Manoach took the kid and the offering.
5. And he offered it up on the rock to the L-rd
6. And he did wondrously
7. And Manoach and his wife
8. Looked on.

Initially allot **5 marks** per clause –

5 marks	for correct solution
4 marks	for good translation allowing for two minor errors
3 marks	for adequate translation but where there are 3-4 minor errors
2 marks	for less than adequate translation where some sense of the language is shown and half the words are correct
1 mark	for any positive output

All suitable alternative translations are acceptable.

*The total mark out of 40 is to be scaled down to a mark out of 8.
Raise to the nearest whole mark.*

[Total: 8 marks]

B: Where the script is poor or a number of clauses defy clear criteria referencing, the following scheme can be used to mark the script positively.

And the angel of (1)	the L-ord (1)	said (1)	to him (1)
what is (1)	this (1)	that you (1)	ask (1) of my name (1)
since it is (1)	a wonder/marvel (1)	and Manoach (1)	
took (1)	the kid (1)	and the offering (1)	and he (1)
offered it up (1)	on the rock (1)	to the L-rd (1)	and he did (1)
wondrously (1)	and Manoach (1)	and his wife (1)	looked on. (1)

*The total mark out of 24 to be divided by 3 to obtain a mark out of 8.
Raise to the nearest whole mark.*

[Total: 8 marks]

SECTION B

Question 2

- (a) (i) A lion (1) and a bear (1) came and carried off a lamb from the flock (1).

Each answer: **1 mark**

[3]

- (ii) I went out after him (1). I smote him (1) and delivered the lamb from his mouth (1). When he arose against me I caught him by the beard (mane) (1) and then killed the predator (1).

1 mark for any point **maximum:**

[3]

- (b) (i) ‘(And) I smote it’ - ׀ is part of the 1st person common singular perfect of the verb.

- (ii) ‘In its cities’ - ׀ shows plural noun.

- (iii) Part of the root of the verb

- (iv) ‘(And) he will instruct them’ - 3rd person masculine singular pronoun of imperfect.

1 mark gained for question answered by accurate translation or accurate grammatical referent. In part (i) translation is insufficient as it does not answer the question - accept *only* the answer given above.

[4]

- (c) (i) ׀ - ‘(and) he brought’ - Hifil of ׀. Vav consecutive used with imperfect 3rd person masculine singular.

׀ - ‘(and) he came’ - Kal of ׀. Vav consecutive used with imperfect 3rd person masculine singular.

1 mark gained for question answered by accurate translation or accurate grammatical referent.

[2]

- (ii)

׀ - ‘(and) he settled’ - Hifil of ׀. Vav consecutive used with imperfect 3rd person masculine singular.

בַּשָּׁבַי - '(and) he dwelled' - Kal of שָׁב. Vav consecutive used with imperfect 3rd person masculine singular.

1 mark gained for question answered by accurate translation or accurate grammatical referent. [2]

(d) (i) Middle root letter of Piel conjugation.

(ii) Dagesh in ש for elided Nun of נָשׁ.

Each answer: **1 mark** [2]

(e) (i) The Assyrian king brought the peoples (1) and settled them (1) in Samaria

Each answer: **1 mark** [2]

(ii) The people possessed Samaria (1) and dwelled in its cities (1)

Each answer: **1 mark** [2]

(iii) The people failed to fear the L-rd [1]

(iv) The people were punished by the L-rd sending lions (1) which proceeded to kill them (1)

Each answer: **1 mark** [2]

(f) The Assyrian king commanded that a priest be taken back (1) to the place from which he was exiled (1). Those given this task should go (1) and dwell there (1) and instruct them (1) in the ways of the G-d of the land (1).

1 mark for any point maximum: [4]

(g) Every nation made gods of their own (1) and put them in the houses of the high places (1) which the Samaritans had made (1). Every nation did this in the cities where they lived. [3]

(h) Twelve lions (1) were standing on either side (1) of six steps (1).

Any point mentioned gains **1 mark** [2]

(i) (i) The father tells his sons to saddle (1) his donkey (1)

Each answer: **1 mark** [2]

(ii) The strange behaviour is that the lion is standing beside the corpse (1); did not eat it (1) nor kill the donkey (1).

Each answer: **1 mark** [3]

(j) The lion found him (1) and smote him (1).

Each answer: **1 mark** [2]

(k) The danger of escaping a lion is meeting a bear. [1]

[Total: 40 marks]

SECTION C

Question 3

Question 3 is to be marked using one of the following schemes, A or B, as follows:-

A: *Clause-based marking:*

The principle of the marking scheme is to reflect the proportion of sense rendered accurately ('positive marking').

All suitable alternative translations are acceptable.

1. And the children of Israel did evil in the eyes of the L-rd
2. And the L-rd delivered them
3. Into the hand of Midian for seven years
4. And the hand of Midian prevailed against Israel
5. Because of Midian the children of Israel made for themselves
6. (Tunnels) in the mountains, (caves) and strongholds
7. And it was when Israel had sown
8. And the Midianites, Amalekites and the children of the East came up against them.
9. They camped against them and destroyed the (produce) of the land even as far as (Aza)
10. They did not leave any sustenance in Israel
11. Neither sheep, oxen or donkeys
12. For they came up with their cattle and their tents
13. And came as numerous as (locusts)
14. They and their camels were innumerable
15. And they entered the land to destroy it.
16. And Israel was very impoverished because of Midian
17. And the children of Israel cried out to the L-rd
18. And it was when the children of Israel cried out to the L-rd because of Midian
19. that the L-rd sent a prophet to the children of Israel
20. And he said to them "Thus says the L-rd G-d of Israel
21. I have brought you up from Egypt
22. And I brought you out of the house of slavery
23. I saved you from the hand of the Egyptians
24. And from the hand of all of their oppressors
25. I drove them out from before you
26. And I gave you their land
27. I said to you 'I am the L-rd your G-d
28. Do not fear the gods of the Emorites
29. in whose land you dwell
30. But you did not listen to my voice'."

The words in round brackets appear in the vocabulary assistance and are therefore not allotted a mark. The total mark out of 120 is scaled down to 30 by dividing by 4. All marks are raised to the nearest whole number.

Award marks for each clause as follows:-

4 marks	for correct solution (1 minor error allowed)
3 marks	for good translation (2 minor errors allowed)
2 marks	if at least half the clause is translated correctly
1 marks	for any positive input

[Total: 30 marks]

B: *Word-based marking:*

For candidates whose scripts are poor or where a number of clauses defy clear criteria referencing, the following scheme can be used to mark the script positively:

Initially allot **1 mark** per word or phrase, giving a mark out of 90.
Divide by 3 to give a mark out of 30.
Raise to the nearest whole mark.

1. And the children of Israel
2. did evil
3. in the eyes of
4. the L-rd
5. and the L-rd
6. delivered them
7. into the hand of Midian
8. for seven
9. years
10. and the hand of Midian
11. prevailed
12. against Israel
13. Because of Midian
14. the children of Israel
15. made
16. for themselves
17. (tunnels) in the mountains
18. (caves) and strongholds
19. And it was
20. when Israel had sown
21. and the Midianites
22. Amalekites
23. and the children of the East
24. came up
25. against them
26. and destroyed
27. (the produce) of the land
28. even as far as (Aza)
29. they did not leave
30. any sustenance in Israel
31. Neither sheep
32. oxen
33. or donkeys

34. For they came up
35. with their cattle
36. and their tents
37. and came up
38. as numerous (as locusts)
39. they
40. and their camels
41. were innumerable
42. and they entered
43. the land
44. to destroy it.
45. And Israel was
46. very impoverished
47. because of Midian
48. and the Children of Israel
49. cried out
50. to the L-rd
51. And it was
52. when the children of Israel
53. cried out to the L-rd
54. because of Midian
55. that the L-rd sent
56. a prophet
57. to the children of Israel
58. and he said
59. to them
60. "Thus says
61. the L-rd G-d of Israel
62. I have brought you up
63. from Egypt
64. and I brought you out of
65. the house of
66. slavery
67. I saved you
68. from the hand of
69. they Egyptians
70. and from
71. the hand of
72. all of their (oppressors)
73. I drove them out
74. from before you
75. and I gave you
76. their land
77. I said
78. to you
79. 'I am the L-rd
80. your G-d
81. Do not
82. fear
83. the gods of

- 84. the Emorites
- 85. in whose
- 86. land
- 87. you dwell
- 88. but you did not
- 89. listen
- 90. to my voice'."

[Total: 30 marks]

Mark Scheme 1943/02
June 2005

Question 1

- (a) His sons/brothers of Joseph/Yosef
Any suitable answer 1 mark [1]
- (b) Joseph/Yosef [1]

Divide into three clauses as follows:

- (c) (i) Take with you double the money plus [alternative: to include] the silver/money that was returned to the top of your sacks. Perhaps it is a mistake.

Take your brother, set out once again (and return) to the man.
May the L-rd Almighty grant you mercy before the man.

May he release you with your other brother and Benjamin/Binyamin.
As I am already bereaved I am prepared/destined to be further bereaved.

(Alternative: If I am destined to be bereaved, I will remain bereaved)

Initially allot marks per clause as follows:

- 5 marks: correct solutions
4 marks: good translation, allowing for two minor errors
3 marks: adequate translation, allowing for 3-4 minor errors
2 marks: for less than adequate translation, where some sense of the language is shown and half the words are correct
1 mark: any positive input

Definition of a 'minor' error: Person or tense mistranslated.

Initially award a mark out of 15. Divide by 3 to obtain a mark out of 5. Adjust to nearest integer. [5]

- (c) (ii) Various attempts to explain two forms of שכלתי. Redak (R.David Kimhi) tackled the problem from a grammatical perspective. The long vowel attached to the כ forms the Poel conjugation (1). Thus there is poetic emphasis to reflect slight shift of meaning (indicated in the translation). An ellipsis has been created (1)

שכלתי Pausal verb with a preposition (1)

Possibility of parallel roots (1)

I have been bereaved (of Joseph/Yosef)(1)

I have (to be prepared to suffer further) bereavement (1)

Ibn Ezra also suggested that this phrase was elliptic (1)

Since I have become bereaved (1)

(I consider it as if) I have become bereaved (of everything) (1)

Aryeh Kaplin (The Living Torah Volume 1, p. 120) - If I must lose my children then I will lose them (1) (treated poetically) (1)

Any approach (or combination thereof) 2 marks (as indicated supra) [2]

- (d) (i) Reference to Simon/Shimon (1) who was taken hostage in anticipation of the arrival of Benjamin/Binyamin (1). Veiled reference to the 'other brother' - Yosef (1)

1 mark for any point: Maximum [2]

- (ii) A reference to the money that the brothers brought from Canaan (1) Either anticipated inflation during the famine (see Rashi's comment on Bereishit 43:12) (1) or a reference to the money returned to them (1) plus enough money to buy further supplies (1)

1 mark for any point Maximum [2]

- (e) visitors would take luxuries to Egypt (1) examples, honey, nuts, almonds (line 2-3): for any two articles mentioned (1). Invitation extended by authorities to guests for meals considered unusual (1). Slaughter of animals accepted (1) midday meal (1)

1 mark for any point. Maximum [3]

- (f) הִבֵּן: Imperative/Command *hiphil* (1)
הוּבְאוּ: Perfect *hophal* (1)

If merely *hiphil* and *hophal*: 1 mark

If merely Imperative and Perfect: 1 mark

Bring (1) and have been brought: (1) [2]

- (g) By my very life/I swear by my life (1)
Please (My request) (1)
Oh! (exclamation) (1)

Any suitable meaning: 1 mark. Maximum [2]

- (h) (i) Israel/Yisrael warned sons to return the money placed in their sacks as he did not want to be accused falsely. Brothers worried specifically about this (lines 12-13)

Israel/Yisrael expressed fear that he was destined to be bereaved. (line 6)

Brothers feared that they had been brought to Joseph's/Yosef's residence. (lines 11-12)

Brothers feared accusations from Egyptian authorities (line 14)

Pleaded, with fear, to the manager of Joseph's/Yosef's household. (lines 15-18)

Any point: 1 mark

Maximum [3]

- (ii) Compliant when he was asked to arrange for the brothers to eat with the Egyptian governor (line 11) (1): spoke to the brothers at entrance of the governor's residence (line 15) (1) listened to the brothers' pleas. (lines 15-18) (1)

Any point: 1 mark

Maximum [2]

[Total: 25 marks]

Question 2

- (a) settlement in the best land of Egypt (1)
benefit from the produce of that land (1) [2]

- (b) You have been commanded. Do this. Take for yourself wagons, from the land of Egypt, for your small children and your wives. You shall take your father and come.

You (literally: your eyes) should not show concern (compassion) for your possessions for the best of Egypt is yours. The sons of Israel did so.

Joseph/Yosef gave them wagons in accordance with Pharaoh's/Paro's authority. He gave them provisions for the journey and a change of clothes. He gave them three hundred pieces of silver and five changes of clothes to Benjamin/Binyamin.

Initially allot marks per clause as follows:

- 5 marks** correct solution
4 marks good translation allowing for two minor errors
3 marks adequate translation but where there are 3-4 minor errors
2 marks less than adequate translation where some sense of the language is shown and half the words are correct
1 mark any positive input

Definition of "minor error": Person or tense mistranslated.

Initially award a mark out of 15.

Divide by 3 to obtain a mark out of 5.

Adjust to the nearest integer.

[5]

- (c) (i) נשך [1]

- (ii) *kal* - perfect - 1 conversive
Any two facts 1 mark
you shall carry/bear/take

kal - participle - plural (masculine)
Any two facts - 1 mark
carrying

Differentiation by translation 2 marks

[2]

(d) (i) Do not fret/become excited/rage/agitate/tremble [1]

(ii) The root רגז conveys the idea of anger/rage.(1)
Perhaps this is the Biblical equivalent of road rage (journey rage)

Rashi and Ibn Ezra suggests that the phrase means:
Do not enter into angry discussions or recriminations (1) about the past especially the brothers' involvement with the selling of Joseph/Yosef (1).

Rashbam suggests that the phrase means: Do not be afraid of being attacked (1) since they were carrying vast amounts of provisions during a general time of famine (1). Therefore do not shake/quiver, become mentally agitated. (1)

רגז can convey the idea of "being afraid"(1) (see Deuteronomy 28:65:

Da'at Mikra) לב רגז (1)

2 marks for any suitable suggestion [2]

(e) missed a heartbeat
did not believe his sons
was revived when he saw the wagons from Egypt
almost disbelief that Joseph/Yosef was still alive
wanted to see Joseph/Yosef before he died.

Any point 1 mark: maximum [3]

(f) (i) unusual for female names to appear in Biblical lists [1]

(ii) possibility that she was associated with an historical event (1) [not necessarily recorded] and an absence of an name would leave an historical lacuna (1). One may compare the listing of Dinah (Genesis/Bereishit 46:15) (1) [who was the centre of a story recorded in Genesis/Bereishit 34]

Any point 1 mark: Maximum [2]

(g) (i) Zilpah is described as having been given to Leah (1) by Laban - Lavan (seemingly a lower status than Rachel) (1). [2]

(ii) Rachel is described as the wife of Jacob/Yaakov. [1]

(h) allowed to utilise (invoke) authority of Pharaoh/Par'o to commission wagons (royal stock) (lines 6-7) (1)

sent large amounts of food for his family in Canaan even though time of famine (lines 9-10) (1)

brothers emphasise that Joseph/Yosef is the ruler over all Egypt (line 12) (1)

son-in-law of the Lord of On. Important for royal leader to be married into noble family (lines 20-21) (1)

Any point 1 mark: Maximum

[3]

Total: 25 marks

Question 3

- (a) (i) King David [1]
 (ii) his son Solomon/Shlomo [1]

- (b) (i) You know what Joab/Yoav, son of Zeruah, did to me and how he acted to the two army officers of Israel, to Abner/Avner son of Ner and to Amasa, son of Yether. He killed them. He shed (literally: placed) blood (normally reserved for) war (literally: the blood of war) in the time of peace.

He placed the blood of war on his (military) belt, on his loins/hips and on his (military) sandals/boots on his feet.

You shall act according to your wisdom. Do not allow him in his old age [Alternative: his hoary heads to (go down) to Sheol (the grave) in peace].

Initially allot marks per clause as follows:

- 5 marks** correct solution
4 marks good translation allowing for two minor errors
3 marks adequate translation but where there are 3-4 minor errors
2 marks less than adequate translation where some sense of the language is shown and half the words are correct
1 mark any positive input

Definition of "minor error": Person or tense mistranslated.

Initially award a mark out of 15.

Divide by 3 to obtain a mark out of 5.

Adjust to the nearest integer.

[5]

- (ii) Either:

Abner/Avner

Saul's/Shaul's cousin (I Samuel/Shmuel 14:5) (1)

Had been the army captain of Ish-boshet (son of Saul/Shaul:

II Samuel/Shmuel 3:7-12)

After internal argument changed sides and joined King David.

Was killed by Joab/Yoav without King David's permission
(II Samuel/Shmuel: 3: 24-27) (1)

Or Any fact 1 mark: Maximum [2]

Amasa

King David's nephew (son of Avigail: David's sister) (I Chronicles 2:16) (1)

Appointed by King David to quash rebellion in the north of the country
(II Samuel/Shmuel 20) (1)

Joab resented this appointment as it rivalled his own and killed him (1)

Any fact 1 mark: Maximum [2]

(c) provided King David with food and support (1) when he fled Jerusalem
at the time of Absalom's/Avshalom's rebellion (1) [2]

(d) (i) At the time King David fled to the east side of the Jordan during
Absalom's/Avshalom's rebellion. [1]

(ii) After the failure of Absalom's/Avshalom's rebellion. [1]

(e) (i) Half-brother to King Solomon/Shlomo - son of David from his wife
Hagit

Any fact 1 mark (1) [1]

(ii) Rebelled against King David towards the end of his reign and presumed
kingship [1]

(f) נִמְרָצַת (line 7): Present Participle (1): feminine singular

וַאֲשַׁבַּע (line 8): Inter-active/reciprocal (1): Imperfect
(+ ׀ consecutive/conversive)

וַיִּקְבַּר (line 10) Passive (1): imperfect (+ ׀ consecutive/conversive)

1 mark for each example plus basic information
Maximum:

[2]

If examples are cited but inadequate (or no explanation) award 1 mark.

(g) בברחי (line 6) when I fled

לכתי (line 7) I went

באך (line 14) your coming/arrival (have) you come?

למלך (line 16) to rule

1 mark for each example and correct translation
Maximum

[2]

If examples are cited but there is an inadequate (or no) translation,
award 1 mark.

(h) (i) Alternative approaches: כי פה אמות

Joab/Yoav wanted to stay within the acknowledged safety of the sanctuary
refuge (1) (even though this status did not apply on this occasion since Joab/
Yoav had murdered with stealth and not by accident) (1)

Had the effect of elongating his life (Rashi) (1) and preventing his being
handed over to judicial authority (Ralbag) (1).

Rashi citing classical rabbinic exegesis - Yoav wanted to prevent judicial
sentence (1) allowing him to be buried in his own family plot (1) or
alternatively according to R. Yosef Karo, allowing his estate to be retained
by his family after his death. (1)

Tempted Benai'ah to enter the protected zone (1) when he did not want to
break his perceived convention. (1)

Any approach (or combination thereof), 2 marks as indicated

[2]

(ii) עשה כאשר דבר

King Solomon/Shlomo cleverly tuned into Joab's/Joav's request "I will die
here" (1) and therefore could not be responsible for his death since he had
murdered with intent.(1)

[2]

(i) The text would make no sense if translated literally (1) Treat the phrase as
elliptic (1) (as per the bracket). You shall remove [the person who spilt]
the blood of innocent people. (1)

Any point 1 mark.

Maximum

[2]

[Total: 25 marks]

Question 4

- (a) (i) twelve [1]
 (ii) Northern sector of the country only (and east bank of the Jordan) [1]
 (iii) provided King and household with their needs. [1]

- (b) (i) On the (north) east of the Jordan [1]
 (ii) Contained the villages of Jair/Yair (territory of Menashe) (1) Argov area (cloddy earth region - claystone) (1) palace complex (1) sixty large cities (1) with a defence wall and copper bolt (1)

Any point 1 mark: Maximum [3]

- (c) (i) bullocks (oxen), sheep, antelope, deer, roebuck, fattened birds (fattened oxen: R. Yosef Kara) (birds restricted to the feeding trough).

Any example 1 mark. Maximum [3]

- (ii) bullocks were allowed to pasture freely, other bullocks were especially fattened ;birds were especially fattened (forcibly fed)

1 mark for each example. Maximum [2]

- (d) collective term (compare, sheep, fish in English): often when following a number larger than 10, the noun reverts to the singular.

Either explanation [1]

- (e) Both Judah and Israel dwelt in security, each person under his vine his fig tree from Dan to Be'er Sheba all the days of Solomon/Shlomo.

Solomon/Shlomo had forty thousand horse stalls (stables) for his chariots and twelve thousand horsemen.

The governors, each person in his (designated) month, provided everything for King Solomon/Shlomo.

(and) for all those who came near to the table of King Solomon/Shlomo (were provided for). They lacked nothing.

Initially allot marks per clause as follows:

- 5 marks** correct solution
- 4 marks** good translation allowing for two minor errors
- 3 marks** adequate translation but where there are 3-4 minor errors
- 2 marks** less than adequate translation where some sense of the language is shown and half the words are correct
- 1 mark** any positive input

Definition of "minor error": Person or tense mistranslated.

Initially award a mark out of 20

Divide by 4 to obtain a mark out of 5.

Adjust to the nearest integer.

[5]

(f) Amongst many others:

נצבים: dagesh in צ replacing ן of root (line 1)

כל: One of 6 letters that receives a weak dagesh at the beginning of a word (line 1)

המלך: dagesh in the מ: following definite article (line 1)

1 mark for any example that includes a brief explanation

Maximum

[2]

- (g) (i) כול [1]
- (ii) פלפל [1]
- (ii) Intensification of those verbs which have a ך as a second root letter [1]

(h) Ethan the Ezrahite

Recorded in I Chronicles 2:6 that he was a grandson, or at least a descendant of Judah/Yehudah son of Jacob/Ya'akov (1)

R. Yosef Kara's comment on I Kings 5:11). Note that the word

אזרחי is an expanded version of זרח (son of Judah/Yehudah) (1)

Question 4

- (a) (i) twelve [1]
 (ii) Northern sector of the country only (and east bank of the Jordan) [1]
 (iii) provided King and household with their needs. [1]

- (b) (i) On the (north) east of the Jordan [1]
 (ii) Contained the villages of Jair/Yair (territory of Menashe) (1) Argov area (cloddy earth region - claystone) (1) palace complex (1) sixty large cities (1) with a defence wall and copper bolt (1)

Any point 1 mark: Maximum [3]

- (c) (i) bullocks (oxen), sheep, antelope, deer, roebuck, fattened birds (fattened oxen: R. Yosef Kara) (birds restricted to the feeding trough).

Any example 1 mark. Maximum [3]

- (ii) bullocks were allowed to pasture freely, other bullocks were especially fattened ;birds were especially fattened (forcibly fed)

1 mark for each example. Maximum [2]

- (d) collective term (compare, sheep, fish in English): often when following a number larger than 10, the noun reverts to the singular.

Either explanation [1]

- (e) Both Judah and Israel dwelt in security, each person under his vine his fig tree from Dan to Be'er Sheba all the days of Solomon/Shlomo.

Solomon/Shlomo had forty thousand horse stalls (stables) for his chariots and twelve thousand horsemen.

The governors, each person in his (designated) month, provided everything for King Solomon/Shlomo.

(and) for all those who came near to the table of King Solomon/Shlomo (were provided for). They lacked nothing.

Initially allot marks per clause as follows:

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 5 marks | correct solution |
| 4 marks | good translation allowing for two minor errors |
| 3 marks | adequate translation but where there are 3-4 minor errors |
| 2 marks | less than adequate translation where some sense of the language is shown and half the words are correct |
| 1 mark | any positive input |

Definition of “minor error”: Person or tense mistranslated.

Initially award a mark out of 20

Divide by 4 to obtain a mark out of 5.

Adjust to the nearest integer.

[5]

(f) Amongst many others:

נצבים: dagesh in צ replacing ן of root (line 1)

כל: One of 6 letters that receives a weak dagesh at the beginning of a word (line 1)

המלך: dagesh in the ך following definite article (line 1)

1 mark for any example that includes a brief explanation

Maximum

[2]

- | | | | |
|-----|------|---|-----|
| (g) | (i) | כול | [1] |
| | (ii) | פלפל | [1] |
| | (ii) | Intensification of those verbs which have a ך as a second root letter | [1] |

(h) Ethan the Ezrahite

Recorded in I Chronicles 2:6 that he was a grandson, or at least a descendant of Judah/Yehudah son of Jacob/Ya'akov (1)

R. Yosef Kara's comment on I Kings 5:11). Note that the word

אזרחי is an expanded version of זרח (son of Judah/Yehudah) (1)

Any point 1 marks Maximum [3]

(e) 6th century Babylonian King (1) who destroyed Judah, Jerusalem and the Temple (1) [2]

(f) Cyrus/Koresh restored the Temple vessels which Nebuchadnezer had stolen (1). Handed them to community treasurer (1) [2]

(g) 5400 [1]

(h) People gathered as a united force (1) in Jerusalem (1). Leaders of community built altar (1) to G-d on which to offer elevation offerings (1)

Any point 1 mark Maximum [3]

(i) הנדבה (line 6) noun form: the donation
התנדב (line 10) used as a verb in the hithpael: he volunteered

1 mark for each definition

Marks can be obtained by grammatical referent or accurate translation showing differentiation by meaning. [2]

(j) הגזבר (line 12): the treasurer: loan word from Persian
אגרטלי (line 13) vessel (basket shape): loan word from Persian
compare קרטלותא (Aramaic):
prosthetic א
מחלפים (line 14) knives: חלף: changing status from life to death
(comment of R. David Altschuller: Mezudat David)
Also see Mishna Midot 4:7. Vestibule where slaughtering knives were kept.
כפורי (line 14) root כפר to gain forgiveness: bowl containing blood from the sacrifice which was to be sprinkled on the altar thus gaining forgiveness for donor: An expiatory bowl (Sheffield dictionary Volume 4 based on Dead Sea Scroll evidence).

Bowls on which the 'Kohen' would wipe his finger of the edges (see Rashi's comment on Bereishit 32: 21 and ad loc).

Caved shaped vessel כפר being parallel to קבר (B.D.B. p.499)

(i) 1 mark for each word selected: Maximum [2]

(ii) Brief explanation of the chosen word (as outlined) [1]

[Total: 25 marks]

Question 6

(a) Nehemiah [1]

(b) Three days [1]

(c) (i) I got up at night both I and a few men with me.
I did not tell anyone what my G-d informed me to do for
Jerusalem/Yerushalayim.

I did not have anything with me except for the animal on which I am
riding. I went through the Valley Gate at night

which faces (in the direction of) the Spring of the Jackals and to the
Refuse Gate. I was surveying the walls of Jerusalem/Yerushalayim.

Initially allot marks per clause as follows:

5 marks correct solution

4 marks good translation allowing for two minor errors

3 marks adequate translation but where there are 3-4 minor errors

2 marks less than adequate translation where some sense of the
language is shown and half the words are correct

1 mark any positive input

Definition of "minor error": Person or tense mistranslated.

Initially award a mark out of 15.

Divide by 3 to obtain a mark out of 5.

Adjust to the nearest integer.

[5]

(ii) שבר is parallel to סבר to think (i.e. to think about the
walls. In this context to 'survey').
Rashi seems to have had the reading שבר (to break). In
this context it would mean to dismantle the wall (simply
walking past a crumbling wall causes dismantling)

Grammatically the verb 'to be' is followed by a participle (1)

Any approach [1]

(d) broken open walls (1) charred gates (1) [2]

- (e) (i) Jerusalem/Yerushalayim is destroyed (1) gates burnt with fire (1) [2]
- (ii) Rebuild wall of Jerusalem/Yerushalayim so that there will be no more shame [1]
- (iii) agreement to rebuild (1) enthusiasm for project (1) [2]
- (f) (i) Example 1: name of country plus ך ending - belonging to Ammon - an Ammonite (masculine.singular.) [1]
- Example 2: name of cities are generally feminine - thus a feminine adjective [1]
- (ii) Since the noun חומה is feminine one would expect פרוצות a feminine plural passive participle (adjective) [1]
- (g) Line 10: used as a relative pronoun: what am I doing? [1]
- Line 17: As a question: What ...? [1]
- (h) Upset them, that someone came to support Judean influx from Persia (lines 1-2) (1). Mocked the Jews (lines 17-18) (1) Accused the Judeans of rebellion against Persia (lines 17-18) (1)
- Any point 1 mark. Maximum [3]
- (i) Open declaration of belief (line 4) "... what my G-d placed in my heart to do ..." (1) Rebuked enemies by declaration of faith ... "G-d of heaven will make us successful" (lines 18-19) (1) Submission: "... We are his servants ..." (line 19) (1)
- Any point 1 mark Maximum [2]

[Total: 25 marks]

Report on the Units June 2005

GCSE BIBLICAL HEBREW

EXAMINER'S REPORT – 2005

1943 / 01 PAPER 1 – LANGUAGE

General Comments

The examiners are again pleased to report that a record number of centres entered candidates for this examination. Almost five hundred candidates took the examination – many were one or two years younger than the average GCSE candidate. The responses reflected this age range. Many candidates scored near perfect marks and it was clear that the marks in general reflected a wide diversity of candidate preparedness and teaching ability.

Question 1

As in previous years candidates responded to this question in a generally competent manner. Some common errors were:

- a) Nilchamu – candidates translated in the passive rather than in the active.
- b) Va'yadb'ku – root frequently unrecognised.
- c) Va'tichbad – often the Tav was translated erroneously as 'you' not the feminine 3rd person singular personal pronoun.
- d) Ha'morim Bakashet – this was poorly understood
- e) Vah – was often confused with Bah (from the verb 'to come')
- f) Pen – not one candidate got this wrong!

Despite the comment made in previous examiners' reports, candidates frequently did not answer in context.

Question 2

The 'themed' presentation continued this year. Questions at the start of the examination were simpler than those in the middle and at the end. This was designed to help the nervous student and put him / her at ease. Graded questions test students in different ways but some still persist in giving an answer that the question does not require. Teachers must teach question–answering techniques; a three mark question demands three points to be given in the answer.

While the majority of candidates appeared to understand the comprehension component of question 2, many had not learned or had not been taught the basics of

Hebrew grammar in order to answer questions (i), (j) and (k) which required grammatical responses (or accurate translation). For example, many understood 'Miyad' in the post-Biblical sense of 'immediately' and the preformative 'Mem' of 'Miktzeh' was frequently translated as 'from'.

Only the potential 'A' grade candidates were able to answer question (k). Most thought that 'Hugad' was the Pual conjugation rather than the Hofal.

Question 3

The text of this translation question was divided into two paragraphs to make it more student friendly. Feedback from centres confirms the sense of doing this.

As in previous years some candidates misunderstood the vav consecutive and therefore translated in the wrong tense. Frequently, vocabulary which appears in the recommended vocabulary list was not known by candidates.

Often, candidates translated word by word rather than attempting and idiomatic, contextually correct translation. Centres must stress this aspect of exam technique. Another example of poor technique is to write Hebrew words in the translation when the instructions clearly state 'translate into English'. Candidates also tended to translated the Divine name as 'Hashem' rather than 'Lord' or another English alternative.

The interrogative 'Hay', in line 12 was often translated as 'the'. The words 'Vayehi' ('and it was') and 'Vehaya' ('and it will be') were sometimes mistaken for each other. There were a lot of verbal suffixes in the two paragraphs – many candidates clearly did not know what they were for and could not translate the verbs to which the suffixes were attached e.g. Va'yachbi'em (line 5), Ve'chilkelam (line 6), Va'Yakireyhu (line 11) and Yimtsa'eka (line 16).

1943/02 Paper 2 - Literature

Question No. 1

(a) (b) The examiners would point out that the rubric of the question specifically asks the candidates to answer the questions in English. A minority of candidates answered these parts in Hebrew. Technically that invalidated the answer. Although the set text specifications change from Summer 2006 onwards, candidates should be made aware of examination expectations.

(c) (i) The verb **ושלח** (line 6) is in the piel and should have been translated as 'he will release' (not 'he will send, which would be correct for the *kal* only). Very few candidates understood this.

(c) (iii) Many candidates simply pointed out that there was a change of vowel. This information was given in the question and therefore would not be awarded any mark. A full treatment of the question is dealt with in the Mark Scheme.

(d) to (h) were generally answered competently.

Question no. 2

(b) The noun **חֶלֶב** (line 3) means 'fat of' i.e. in the context 'the superior produce (of the land)' It was noticed that some candidates translated this as if it were **חֲלָב**, 'milk of ' One entire centre translated it this way which may suggest misdirection.

The verb **וּבֵאתֶם** (line 5) was sometimes mistranslated as 'your house(s)' (*sic*).

(d) Some candidates mentioned the midrashic explanation (as cited by Rashi *ad loc*). The question was specifically about the root **רָגַז** (Rashi does in fact explain this in his commentary under the heading of 'plain meaning'.

The other parts were answered competently.

Question no. 3

(a) The comments made on Question no. 1 parts (a) and (b) are relevant here.

(b) (i) The examiners are pleased to note that the three Biblical idioms in this small passage were generally handled well.

(ii) This question required background knowledge (dealt with in full in the Mark Scheme). The examiners, once again, wish to emphasize the importance of background information to the set-texts.

(c) Many candidates failed to realise that the family of Barzilei supplied King David and his retinue with food and supplies. Many of the response were far

too general e.g. 'they helped them'. With difficulty only 1 mark could be awarded.

(d) Many candidates failed to realise that there was a time gap of three years between the incident referred to in part (i) any that referred to in part (ii).

There was some confusion between Absalom/Avshalom and Saul/Shaul (who did not appear in any specified set text).

(e) (ii) Some candidates incorrectly referred to Adonijah's/Adoniyahu's request to Bath-Sheva (which occurred in the end of paragraph 1). The question specifically asked for the events *prior* to paragraph 1.

(i) Most candidates could explain the problem but few could suggest how it could be solved. Thus, few candidates successfully referred to the *lacuna* in the text. There is a full treatment in the Mark Scheme.

Question no. 4

(b) Few candidates realized where Ramoth-Gilead was situated.

(g) As a general observation, all verbal stems which have a vowelled **י** as the second radical (י-ל) are intensified either by the repetition of the third radical or, as in this case, by the first and third radical being repeated.

(h) A lack of background information was noted. (Full treatment is given in the Mark Scheme). Very often the terms were treated midrashically, but the information had no relevance to the passage in question.

Question no. 5

(a) (ii) There was, generally, a lack of historical background.

(c) Line 3 **ויעל ויבן**. The jussive was often missed.

(e) A minority of candidates did not appreciate the historical background to Nebuchadnezzar.

(h) The question should have read 'What happened' and not as printed. Only one candidate commented on this, however no candidate misunderstood this question.

Question no. 6

(c) Some candidates failed to translate the names of the gates.

(f) (i) It was not generally understood that cities are generally considered a feminine noun.

(g) Candidates found it difficult to articulate the use of the relative conjunction **מה** (line 10). No one lost marks because of this.

**General Certificate of Secondary Education Biblical Hebrew 1943
June 2005 Assessment Session**

Component Threshold Marks

Component	Max Mark	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
01 - Language	100	81	68	56	49	42	36	30
02 - Literature	100	76	65	54	47	41	35	29

Each component represents 50% of the overall award

Overall

	A*	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Percentage in Grade	10.1	35.1	25.5	16.1	5.1	3.1	1.7	2.1
Cumulative Percentage in Grade	10.1	45.2	70.7	86.8	91.9	95.0	96.7	98.8

The total entry for the examination was 491

Report on the Units taken in June

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