

Biblical Hebrew

General Certificate of Secondary Education **A201**

Mark Scheme for June 2010

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

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

The correct translation of phrases are also awarded 2 marks.

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

	<i>line number</i>		marks
בְּנוֹ	1	his (1) son (1)	[2]
עֲבָדָיו	1	his (1) servants (1)	[2]
לְהַמִּית	1	to kill (2) / to cause (1) to die (1) / (about) putting (1) to death (1)	[2]
חָפֵץ	2	liked	[1]
מִבְּקֶשׁ	2	is seeking / wants	[1]
הִשְׁמַר נָא	3	please (1) be careful (1)	[2]
וְנִחַבְתָּ	3	(and) you (1) will hide (1) yourself (1)	[3]
אֵצֶא	3	I will (1) go out (1)	[2]
אַל יַחַטָּא	6	let not (1) (the king) sin (1)	[2]
וַיִּשֶׂם	7	(and) he (1) put (1)	[2]
תְּשׁוּעָה גְדוֹלָה	8	a great (1) victory (1)	[2]
חֲנָם	9	for no reason (1)	[1]
וַיִּשָּׁבַע	9	(and) he swore	[1]
כְּאֵתְמוֹל	11	as (1) yesterday (1)	[2]
מִכָּה	12	blow / slaughter	[1]

[Total: 26 marks]

Question 1 (b)

Read the following paragraph carefully and translate it into English.

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.

verse	Hebrew	English
19	וְלִשְׁלֹמֹה בְּנֵי תֵן לִבָּב שְׁלֵם לְשֹׁמֵר מִצְוֹתֶיךָ עֲדוּתֶיךָ וְחֻקֶיךָ וְלַעֲשׂוֹת הַכֹּל וְלִבְנוֹת הַבַּיִת אֲשֶׁר הִכִּינוֹתִי:	And to my son Solomon / Shlomo grant a perfect heart to keep Your commandments, Your testimonies and Your statutes to carry out everything and to build the palace for which I have prepared.
20	וַיֹּאמֶר דָּוִד לְכֹל הַקְּהָל בָּרְכוּ נָא אֶת יי אֱלֹהֵיכֶם וַיְבָרְכוּ כָל הַקְּהָל לֵי אֱלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתֵיהֶם וַיִּקְדּוּ וַיִּשְׁתַּחֲוּ לֵי וְלַמֶּלֶךְ:	David said to the entire congregation: “Now bless / worship G-d your L-rd.” And all the congregation blessed / worshipped G-d the L-rd of their fathers, and they bowed down and prostrated themselves before G-d and to the king.
21	וַיִּזְבְּחוּ לֵי זִבְחִים וַיַּעֲלוּ עֹלוֹת לֵי לְמַחֲרַת הַיּוֹם הַהוּא פָּרִים אֶלֶף אֵילִים אֶלֶף כִּבְשִׂים אֶלֶף וְנִסְכֵיהֶם וַיִּזְבְּחוּ לְרַב לְכֹל יִשְׂרָאֵל:	They slaughtered sacrifices / offerings to G-d and they offered up burnt offerings to G-d on the next day — a thousand bulls and a thousand sheep with their drink offerings / libations, many sacrifices / offerings for all Israel.
22	וַיֹּאכְלוּ וַיִּשְׁתּוּ לִפְנֵי יי בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא בְּשִׂמְחָה גְדוֹלָה וַיִּמְלִיכוּ שְׁנִית לְשֹׁלֹמֹה בֶן דָּוִד וַיִּמְשְׁחוּ לֵי לְנֶגֶד וְלַצָּדוֹק לְכַהֵן:	They ate and drank before the L-rd / in the Presence of G-d on that day with great joy. They crowned Solomon / Shlomo son of David a second time and anointed him to (the service of) G-d to be the ruler and Zadok to be the priest.
23	וַיֵּשֶׁב שְׁלֹמֹה עַל כִּסֵּא יי לְמֶלֶךְ תַּחַת דָּוִד אָבִיו וַיִּצְלַח וַיִּשְׁמְעוּ אֵלָיו כָּל יִשְׂרָאֵל:	Solomon / Shlomo sat on the throne of G-d as king in place of David his father and he was successful and all Israel listened to / obeyed him.
24	וְכָל הַשָּׂרִים וְהַגִּבּוֹרִים וְגַם כָּל בְּנֵי הַמֶּלֶךְ דָּוִד נָתְנוּ יָד תַּחַת שְׁלֹמֹה הַמֶּלֶךְ:	All the officers and the mighty men and also all of King David’s sons gave their support to King Solomon / Shlomo.

25	וַיַּגְדֵּל יי אֶת שְׁלֹמֹה לְמַעַלְהָ לְעֵינָיו כָּל יִשְׂרָאֵל וַיִּתֵּן עָלָיו הוֹד מְלָכוֹת אֲשֶׁר לֹא הָיָה עַל כָּל מֶלֶךְ לְפָנָיו עַל יִשְׂרָאֵל :	G-d made Solomon / Shlomo very great in the eyes of Israel and He bestowed upon / gave him royal majesty such as had not been on any king before him in Israel.
26	וַדָּוִד בֶּן יֵשׁוּׁ מֶלֶךְ עַל כָּל יִשְׂרָאֵל :	So David the son of Jesse / Yishai reigned over all of Israel.
27	וְהַיָּמִים אֲשֶׁר מָלַךְ עַל יִשְׂרָאֵל אַרְבָּעִים שָׁנָה בְּחֶבְרוֹן מֶלֶךְ שֶׁבַע שָׁנִים וּבִירוּשָׁלַם מֶלֶךְ שְׁלֹשִׁים וּשְׁלוּשׁ :	The time that he reigned over Israel was forty years — in Hebron he reigned for seven years and in Jerusalem he reigned for thirty-three years.
28	וַיָּמָת בְּשִׂיבָה טוֹבָה שְׁבַע יָמִים עֶשֶׂר וְכָבוֹד וַיִּמְלֹךְ שְׁלֹמֹה בְּנוֹ תַּחְתָּיו :	He died at a good old age, full of years, with wealth and glory and Solomon / Shlomo his son reigned in his stead.
29	וְדִבְרֵי דָוִד הַמֶּלֶךְ הָרֵאשֹׁנִים וְהָאַחֲרֹנִים הֵנָּם כְּתוּבִים עַל דְּבַרֵי שְׁמוּאֵל הָרֹאֶה וְעַל דְּבַרֵי נָתָן הַנְּבִיא וְעַל דְּבַרֵי גַד הַחֹזֶה :	And the earlier and later events of King David are written in the records of Samuel / Shmuel the Seer, in the records of Nathan the Prophet and in the records of Gad the Seer
30	עִם כָּל מְלָכוֹתָו וּגְבוּרָתוֹ וְהַעֲתִים אֲשֶׁר עָבְרוּ עָלָיו וְעַל יִשְׂרָאֵל וְעַל כָּל מַמְלָכוֹת הָאָרְצוֹת :	with (the details of) his kingdom and his might and (the events of) the times that happened to him, to Israel and to all the kingdoms of the lands.

Allot marks for each block according to the following criteria:

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

[Total: 24 marks]

[Turn over

SECTION B

Question 2

(a) In which year of the king's reign does Jeremiah / Yirmiyahu receive this prophecy ?

In the fourth year. (1)

[1]

(b) What **two** instructions is the prophet given ?

[The prophet is told] to take a scroll (1) and write in it (1)

1 mark for each point:

Maximum: [2]

(c) Why might the people listen to the prophecy ? Mention **three** points.

They might listen because —

- G-d may intend some evil [to befall them] (1)
- they may be persuaded to repent (1)
- G-d may forgive them. (1)

1 mark for each point:

Maximum: [3]

(d) Why is the prophet unable to visit the Temple ?

[He is] detained / imprisoned [on the orders of the king]. (1)

[1]

(e) What does the prophet instruct Baruch ? Mention **three** points.

- [Baruch is instructed] “you shall come / go” (1)
- and read the scroll (1)
- to the people in the Temple (1)
- and to the people of Judah (1) who came from their towns (1).

1 mark for any point:

Maximum: [3]

(f) What is the possible consequence of these instructions?

The people's supplication / prayer may come before G-d
[and find favour in His eyes]

[1]

Answers to Question 2 continue on the next page.

[Turn over

Answers to Question 2 (continued)

(g) What special event is declared in the fifth year of the king ?

A [public] fast day. (1)

[1]

(h) Describe **exactly** where Baruch reads out the words of Jeremiah / Yirmiyahu.
Mention **three** points.

- In the House of G-d
- In the chamber / room / office of Gemariah
- In the Upper Court(yard)
- At the entrance of the new gate.

1 mark for each point:

Maximum: [3]

(i) What do many of the names mentioned have in common ?

They contain one of G-d's Names.

[1]

(j) What **two** orders does Baruch receive ?

[He is told] to take a scroll (1) and go (1)

1 mark for each point:

Maximum: [2]

(k) (i) How do the people react when Baruch finishes reading ?

They express fear (1) to one another (1)

1 mark for each point:

Maximum: [2]

(ii) What do the people tell Baruch ?

They say, "We must surely / definitely / certainly (1)
tell the king (1)

1 mark for each point:

Maximum: [2]

- (k) (iii) What do the people ask Baruch ?
They ask, “How did you write these things down (1)
from the mouth of / by the dictation of Jeremiah / Yirmiyahu (1)
1 mark for each point: **Maximum: [2]**
- (iv) What is Baruch’s answer ?
[He says to them] “He dictated all those words to me” (1)
“and I wrote them down [in ink].” (1)
1 mark for each point: **Maximum: [2]**
- (l) (i) Where is the king “in the ninth month” ?
[He is] in his winter palace. (1) **[1]**
- (ii) What is in front of him ?
A burning (1) fireplace (1)
1 mark for each point: **Maximum: [2]**
- (iii) Describe the king’s act of destruction. Mention **three** points.
• The king cut the scroll (1) with a scribe’s knife / razor (1)
• he threw it into the fire (1)
• until the [entire] scroll was burned (1) completely (1)
1 mark for each point: **Maximum: [4]**
- (iv) What request does the king receive ?
[They beg him] not to burn the scroll. **[1]**

Answers to Question 2 continue on the next page

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Answers to Question 2 (continued)

(m) State the root and conjugation / *binyan* of the following verbs:

(i)	אוּכַל	root	יכּל (1)	<i>Kal / Hofal</i> (1)	[2]
(ii)	וַיַּגִּד	root	נגד (1)	<i>Hifil</i> (1)	[2]
(iii)	לְקַחַת	root	לקח (1)	<i>Kal</i> (1)	[2]

One mark for each root and one mark for each conjugation.

(n) Explain the function of the letter **מ** in the following:

(i)	מֵאֵת	preposition “from”	[1]
(ii)	מְגִלַּת	preformative מ , making verb into a noun	[1]
(iii)	תִּקְרְאוּם	3 rd person masculine verbal suffix, “them”	[1]
(iv)	תִּחְנַתֵּם	3 rd person masculine plural pronominal suffix = “their”	[1]

(o) What do we learn about Baruch the Scribe from paragraphs 1 — 3
Give any **three** examples and justify each one.

- He is diligent / obedient (1) —
he writes the scroll when bidden to by Jeremiah / Yirmiyahu (1)
- He is determined (1) —
he reads out the scroll to a hostile crowd in the Temple (1)
- He is courageous (1) —
and is prepared to stand up to the king (1)
- He is loyal to his teacher (1) —
he goes into hiding with Jeremiah / Yirmiyahu (1).

2 marks for any point supported by an example

Maximum: [6]

[Total marks for Question 2: 50]

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