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Scrúduithe Ardteistiméireachta, 2001

Eabhrais

Gnáthleibhéal

Marking Scheme

Leaving Certificate Examination, 2001

Hebrew

Ordinary Level



AN ROINN | DEPARTMENT OF
OIDEACHAIS | EDUCATION
AGUS EOLAÍOCHTA | AND SCIENCE

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LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

HEBREW STUDIES – ORDINARY LEVEL

MARKING SCHEME

General

The first aim (i) of the syllabus reflects the desire “to pursue the aims of the Junior Certificate at an appropriate level”....specifically that students at Leaving Certificate should be able to read and understand Classical and post-biblical Hebrew. This aim is tested in each question in part (b) which normally, but not always, consists of a question concerning language.

The second aim (ii) of the course “to enable the students.....during the course of Israelite history” should be taken very seriously. It is for this reason that the essay question is allocated 50 marks in each question.

The essential difference in allocating marks between Higher and Ordinary Level is this: at Ordinary Level, the marker looks for well presented largely descriptive treatment of more or less the same material as at Higher level. Aim (i) of the syllabus is more pronounced at Ordinary Level. i.e. “to pursue the aims of the Junior Certificate” especially as to language and comprehension. This is why part (a) of each question seeks to discover if the student has grasped the main points of the text.

There are 3 parts to each examination question, (a) (b) and (c):

The first, **part (a)**, seeks a knowledge of the main points of the text, either as a simple translation or as a summary. The essay title in **part (c)** of each question is normally phrased in broad general terms to allow the student scope in interpreting it and to encourage originality in answering it. However, at Ordinary Level, the examiner seeks more descriptive treatment of the points made but quotations and reference are still expected.

Part (a)

The student is generally required to translate part or all of the passage. Marks are awarded proportionate to the quality and quantity of the amount translated. For example, if the student has translated correctly 25% of the passage, then the student will be awarded 6 marks (25% of the 25 marks allocated).

Part (b)

Three formats of question are normally found here:

- **Write a brief note on/ Comment briefly on....** What is expected here are **two** substantial points which are developed. Marks are awarded for two relevant and well developed points. The student is expected to have a sound knowledge of the text itself and its immediate context.

- ***Parse and translate***....equal marks are given to translating and parsing (this fulfils aim (i) of the syllabus)
- ***Give a suitable title***...this too fulfils aim (i) of the syllabus. 15 marks are awarded for correct grammar and 10 for appropriateness to the passage. Square script is expected. The examiner does not expect to find the same originality here as at Higher Level. Any title will be accepted if it is correct grammatically and appropriate.

Part (c)

Part (c) is designed to test the student's knowledge of the theme which corresponds to the theme represented by this section of the syllabus.

The student is expected to discuss **three (or four)** main points. While the same depth of analysis is not required as at Higher Level, there must be accurate historical references and a good general knowledge of the topic chosen. The student is expected to have grasped a good overall perspective of the history of the Hebrew people and to relate one historical aspect to another.

When dealing with individuals, whether prophets or kings, considerable detail of the character is expected and the main aspects of their lives or message included. It is some advantage if the student reveals analytical skills but, at Ordinary Level, what is expected is evidence that the student has acquired clear and precise overall perspectives...whether of history, the literary nature of the Bible and Mishnah or the main theological themes of the Bible and Mishnah.

It is essential that Ordinary Level students too should include biblical/mishnah or historical references. This depends very much on the title but generally four references should be included. The student is encouraged to refer specially to a text e.g. Gen.6:9-2 or Ecc. 3:2-6 rather than in vague general terms. Similarly, where appropriate, precise historical dates should be included. e.g. 167-163 BCE when dealing with Antiochus. In other cases, one might make a reference to "the middle of the 7th century". Students are also encouraged to quote a short phrase from a biblical or Mishnaic text.

The examiner looks either for **3 points**(marks: 13+13+14) **or for four solid points** (10+10+10+10). The final 10 points are awarded for quotation or reference. It is not the intention of the question or the examiner to be over prescriptive in the way each question is answered but evidence of a general and overall grasp of the material is essential for Ordinary Level students.