

**GCSE**

**Biblical Hebrew**

Unit **A202**: Literature

General Certificate of Secondary Education

**Mark Scheme for June 2014**

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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.

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## Annotations

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

Annotation	Meaning
	Blank Page – this annotation <b>must</b> be used on all blank pages within an answer booklet (structured or unstructured) and on each page of an additional object where there is no candidate response.
	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)	Egypt	1	
1	(b)	[Now / And] Abram / Avram was very rich with animals / livestock, with silver and with gold. He went on his journeys / travels from the south to Bethel up to the place where his tent was originally, [that is] between Bethel and Ai.	2	See Appendix 1, on page xx, on how to apply the grid for translation questions.
1	(c) (i)	Nephew	1	Do not accept 'brother-in-law' alone
1	(c) (ii)	Abram / Avram says (line 9) "we are brothers"	1	Allow reference to line 13: "Each man departed from his brother" even though this is a classic idiom.
1	(c) (iii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It was customary to refer to nephews and nieces as "brothers" or "sisters" [see 12:13, 20:12 and Rashi, <i>ibid.</i>]</li> <li>The word "brothers" is a common idiom meaning "clansmen."</li> <li>The word "brother" means any close relation.</li> </ul>	1	One mark for any point Accept 'brother-in-law is like a brother' Accept 'brethren'
1	(d)	A Canaanite tribe (1) living in open (unfortified) cities (פְּרִזִּים) (1)	1	Do not accept 'people from the land' or 'Perizites'. Accept 'descendants of Ham'.
1	(e)	<p><b>Amongst others:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At that time other inhabitants occupied the pasture lands (1) and that Abram / Avram was not yet the legal owner of the land. Their time (to vacate the land) and his time (to take possession of the land) had not yet come. (1) [Rashi]</li> <li>Abram / Avram was worried that if the two camps of shepherds, of Abram / Avram and of Lot, argued between themselves, this might attract the unwelcome attention of the Canaanites and Perizites (1) who would then drive them both out of the land. (1) [Ramban]</li> </ul>	4	One mark for any point from any of the explanations.

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The quarrels came about because of the large numbers of sheep owned by the two parties (1) and neither could expand (1) since the Canaanites and Perizites were then in the land. (1) [<i>Chizkuni</i>]</li> </ul>		
1	(f)	1	Lot raised his eyes / looked up and saw all the Plain of the Jordan that it was well watered everywhere. [This was] before G-d had destroyed Sodom / S'dom and Gemoroh / Amora [it was] like "G-d's garden" [that is, it was like] the land of Egypt — going towards Zoar / Tzo'ar. So Lot chose for himself the whole Plain of the Jordan	4	See Appendix 1, on page xx, on how to apply the grid for translation questions.
		2	and Lot travelled / removed himself from the East and thus they parted from each other. Abram / Avram lived / settled in the land of Canaan while Lot lived in the cities of the Plain and pitched his tent as far as Sodom / S'dom. The men / people of Sodom / S'dom were very wicked and sinful to G-d.		
1	(g)		<p><b>Amongst others:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Abram / Avram is to walk through the land (1)</li> <li>in all directions [thus symbolically taking possession of it] (1)</li> <li>G-d will give this land to him (1)</li> <li>and to his descendants (1)</li> <li>for ever (1)</li> </ul>	3	One mark for any point Accept 'I will make your descendants [numerous] like the dust of the earth'
1	(h)		Preformative <b>ה</b> / noun form	1	
1	(i)		Line 9 : imperative (1) Line 15 : infinitive construct (1)	2	One mark for any point Accept correct translation of each word as long as niph'al is recognised – passive or reflexive translation.
1	(j)		Locative / directional <b>ל</b>	1	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	(k)	<p><b><i>Amongst others:</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He is a shrewd businessman and is wealthy (1)</li> <li>• He avoided quarrelling with his uncle (1)</li> <li>• He didn't mind living in close proximity to a wicked place (1)</li> <li>• He was at first loyal to his uncle and then monetary considerations changed his attitude towards his uncle (1)</li> <li>• He liked a nice lifestyle and moved to the finer parts of the country (1)</li> </ul>	3	One mark for any point Accept 'he is the nephew of Abram'
		<b>Total marks for Question 1:</b>	<b>25</b>	

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2	(a)	(i)	She has no child. Sarai was the wife of Avram.	1	One mark for any point														
2	(a)	(ii)	That Abram / Avram should marry her handmaid Hagar.	1															
2	(b)	(i)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Hebrew</th> <th>English</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> <p>וַתִּקַּח שָׂרַי אִשְׁתּוֹ אַבְרָם אֶת הַגֵּר הַמִּצְרַיִת שֶׁפָּחַתָּהּ מִקֵּץ עֶשְׂרֵת שָׁנִים לְשֵׁבֶת אַבְרָם בְּאֶרֶץ כְּנָעַן וַתִּתֵּן אֹתָהּ לְאַבְרָם אִישָׁה לוֹ לְאִשָּׁה:</p> </td> <td> <p>Sarai, the wife of Abram / Avram, took her handmaid the Egyptian Hagar at the end of ten years of Abram's stay / living in the Land of Canaan and gave her to her husband Abram / Avram as a wife.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <p>וַיָּבֵא אֶל הַגֵּר וַתְּהַר וַתֵּרָא כִּי הָרְתָהּ וַתִּקַּל גְּבִרְתָּהּ בְּעֵינֶיהָ: וַתֹּאמֶר שָׂרַי אֶל אַבְרָם חֲמָסִי עָלַיךָ אָנֹכִי נָתַתִּי שֶׁפָּחַתִּי בְּחִיקוֹךָ</p> </td> <td> <p>He came to Hagar and she conceived and [when Hagar] saw / realized that she had become pregnant / conceived [and Sarai had not] her mistress [Sarai] became low in her esteem. Sarai said to Abram / Avram: "The harm / wrongdoing against me is your fault! I gave you my handmaid in your bosom / to marry</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Hebrew	English	<p>וַתִּקַּח שָׂרַי אִשְׁתּוֹ אַבְרָם אֶת הַגֵּר הַמִּצְרַיִת שֶׁפָּחַתָּהּ מִקֵּץ עֶשְׂרֵת שָׁנִים לְשֵׁבֶת אַבְרָם בְּאֶרֶץ כְּנָעַן וַתִּתֵּן אֹתָהּ לְאַבְרָם אִישָׁה לוֹ לְאִשָּׁה:</p>	<p>Sarai, the wife of Abram / Avram, took her handmaid the Egyptian Hagar at the end of ten years of Abram's stay / living in the Land of Canaan and gave her to her husband Abram / Avram as a wife.</p>	<p>וַיָּבֵא אֶל הַגֵּר וַתְּהַר וַתֵּרָא כִּי הָרְתָהּ וַתִּקַּל גְּבִרְתָּהּ בְּעֵינֶיהָ: וַתֹּאמֶר שָׂרַי אֶל אַבְרָם חֲמָסִי עָלַיךָ אָנֹכִי נָתַתִּי שֶׁפָּחַתִּי בְּחִיקוֹךָ</p>	<p>He came to Hagar and she conceived and [when Hagar] saw / realized that she had become pregnant / conceived [and Sarai had not] her mistress [Sarai] became low in her esteem. Sarai said to Abram / Avram: "The harm / wrongdoing against me is your fault! I gave you my handmaid in your bosom / to marry</p>	6	<p>See Appendix 1, on page xx, on how to apply the grid for translation questions.</p> <p>Award up to 2 marks for the block of text according to the following grid.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Marks</th> <th>Transfer of meaning from Biblical Hebrew to English.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Accurate transfer of meaning. Virtually faultless grammar, punctuation and spelling in English.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>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.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Very limited transfer of meaning. A substantial number of elements misunderstood or</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	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
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2	(b)	(ii)	For his benefit / as a wife only [Ethical dative]	1	<p>Hagar was given to him as a wife only and he had no rights over her as his servant; Sarai alone retained these rights. (1) [Malbim]</p> <p>Accept 'for him only – selfless act'</p>
2	(c)		Because there were three different angels (1) giving three sets of instructions (1)	1	<p>One mark for any point</p> <p>Accept 'dramatic effect/emphasis'</p>

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	(d)		<p><b>Amongst others:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A wild man (1)</li> <li>• he will wage war against everyone else (1)</li> <li>• and everyone will wage war against him (1)</li> <li>• he will invade others' lands (1)</li> </ul>	3	One mark for any point Accept 'numerous'
2	(e)	(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The subject of the previous verse is Hagar but here we have a masculine verb where we would expect a feminine one.</li> </ul>	1	
2	(e)	(ii)	<p><b>Amongst others:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• אָרַךְ is the equivalent of today's French "on dit" (a neutral verb). (1)</li> <li>• Abram / Avram (with Hagar's agreement) called the name. (1) [Midrash]</li> <li>• One of Ishmael's descendants gave it its name at a later date. (1) [Rabbi David Zvi Hoffmann]</li> </ul>	1	One mark for any point  Accept 'later on it was given this name'
2	(f)	(i)	Elliptic phrase which can be understood literally as, "which (1) [is the place about which you can say:] "from this [place I came]" (1) giving the meaning, "from where" (1)	2	One mark for any point
2	(f)	(ii)	Elliptic phrase meaning: "Can I have seen [such supernal beings (angels)] here [in this wilderness] (1) after [having seen such (angels)] there [in the house of Abram / Avram, (where I was used to seeing them)]? (1) [Rashi]	2	One mark for any point

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2	(f)	(iii)	Literally, "The Well of the Living One Who sees me" (1) the words "Living" implying immortal and referring to G-d Who lives forever / angels (1) and the words "Who sees me" meaning either, "[G-d] Who watches over me (to protect me)" (1) <b>or</b> "[the angel] who [is charged by G-d with] watching over me (to protect me) (1) <b>or</b> "[the angel] who appeared to me" (1)	2	One mark for any point No mark for translating the word for 'well' בְּאֵר
2	(g)	(i)	(Feminine [singular] )construct [form of the noun]	1	Accept 'of' or 'wife of'
2	(g)	(ii)	"she" / third person feminine singular [imperfect]	1	Do not accept 'feminine'
2	(g)	(iii)	Infinitive construct form of <i>Pe Yud</i> [1-Yud] verbs	1	
2	(h)		First root letter of a <i>nifal</i> imperfect	1	Accept 'to compensate for missing nun of niph'al' Do not accept 'niph'al' unless qualified with either imperfect or missing nun. Accept 'missing nun' – but not 'missing letter'
<b>Total marks for Question 2:</b>				<b>25</b>	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	(a)	Palti / Paltiel (ben La'ish)	1	
3	(b)	<p><b>Amongst others:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He encourages the elders to establish David as king (1)</li> <li>• He refers to David as G-d's agent for bringing about victory against the enemies of Israel (1)</li> <li>• He tries to rally support from the Tribe of Benjamin (1)</li> <li>• He leads a delegation to David (1)</li> <li>• He tells David that he intends to gather the support of all Israel (1)</li> <li>• He will encourage Israel to make a covenant with David (1)</li> <li>• He extends good wishes to David that he should rule supreme. (1)</li> </ul>	3	One mark for any point
3	(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The previous two kings (Saul / Shaul and Ishboshet) were from the Tribe of Benjamin / Binyamin. (1)</li> <li>• One expects the Benjaminites to rival David's claim to the throne/ they harboured no ill feelings towards him (1)</li> <li>• Abner / Avner also was from the Tribe of Benjamin. (1)</li> <li>• It would be easier for him to persuade the rest of the Tribe to follow David's leadership. (1)</li> </ul>	2	One mark for any point

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3	(d)	Hebrew	English	6	<p>See Appendix 1, on page xx, on how to apply the grid for translation questions.</p> <p>Award up to 2 marks for the block of text according to the following grid.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Marks</th> <th>Transfer of meaning from Biblical Hebrew to English.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Accurate transfer of meaning. Virtually faultless grammar, punctuation and spelling in English.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>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.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Very limited transfer of meaning. A substantial number of elements misunderstood or missing. Significant error in grammar, punctuation and spelling in English.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Exceptional responses and marks to award:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Candidates may answer in faultless English but may not transfer meaning accurately. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Award either 0 or 1 mark depending on the level of inaccuracy in meaning.</li> </ul> </li> <li>The transfer of meaning is accurate but contains significant spelling and/or</li> </ul>	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.
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<p>יָדַעְתָּ אֶת אֲבִנֵר בֶּן נֵר כִּי לְפַתֵּתְךָ בָּא וְלִדְעַת אֶת מוֹצְאָךְ וְאֶת מוֹבָאָךְ וְלִדְעַת אֵת כָּל אֲשֶׁר אַתָּה עֹשֶׂה :</p>	<p>"You know Abner / Avner, son of Ner! He has come to deceive you and to learn of your comings and goings and to know / find out all you are doing!"</p>												
<p>וַיֵּצֵא יוֹאָב מֵעַם דָּוִד וַיִּשְׁלַח מַלְאָכִים אַחֲרָי אֲבִנֵר וַיֵּשְׁבוּ אֵתוֹ מִבּוֹר הַסָּרָה וְדָוִד לֹא יָדַע :</p>	<p>Joab / Yo'av left David and he sent messengers after Abner / Avner and they brought him back from Bor-HaSirrah but David did not know [of it].</p>												

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
				grammar errors. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Award 0 or 1 mark, depending on level of inaccuracy of English.</li> </ul> Award up to a maximum of 2 marks for each block of text.
3	(e)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>בשלי unawares (1)</li> <li>quietly (1)</li> <li>from the root שלה "to make a mistake" [that is, to be unaware] (1) / to be tranquil</li> <li>parallel to the Aramaic שלותא "mistake" which is derived from the same Semitic root. (1)</li> </ul>	2	<b>1 mark</b> for translation and <b>1 mark</b> for justification  one mark for 'peacefully'
3	(f)	<p><b>Amongst Others</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There had been a staged contest between the troops of Abner / Avner and of Joab / Yo'av (1)</li> <li>Nineteen men had needlessly died. (1)</li> <li>Asahel had chased Abner / Avner to kill him in revenge for initiating that fight (1)</li> <li>Abner / Avner had killed Asahel. (1) [Chapter 2 verses 13 – 23]</li> </ul>	3	One mark for any point

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
3	(g)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• מְבַקְשִׁים line 3 (1)</li> <li>• וַיְדַבֵּר line 5 (1)</li> <li>• לְדַבֵּר line 6 (1)</li> <li>• לְדַבֵּר line 19 (1)</li> <li>• תִּאָּוֶה line 10 (1)</li> <li>• וַיִּשְׁלַח line 10 (1)</li> <li>• שְׁלָחוּ line 12 (1)</li> <li>• וַיִּשְׁלַחְהוּ line 14 (1)</li> <li>• שְׁלַחְתוּ line 15 (1)</li> <li>• לְפַתְתֶּךָ line 16 (1)</li> </ul>	2	One mark for any one example from any two groups	
3	(h)	(i)	"[In exchange] for" "ב pretii"	1	
3	(h)	(ii)	"by [means of]" "ב instrumenti"	1	Accept 'with'
3	(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Joab / Yo'av accuses Abner / Avner of spying (1) whereas David trusts him and David declares his innocence when Abner / Avner is killed (1)</li> <li>• David allows Abner / Avner to go about peacefully (1) whereas Joab / Yo'av rebukes David for being fooled and kills Abner / Avner and David curses Joab / Yo'av for this assassination (1)</li> </ul>	4	One mark for any point	
<b>Total marks for Question 3:</b>			<b>25</b>		

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	(a)	In the west of the Land of Israel (1) on the Mediterranean coast. (1)	1	Either answer, 1 mark
4	(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• הַאֲמָה מִתְּגָלָה literally means “ox-goad” (1) [<i>Rashi</i>] <i>or</i> “bridle” (1) [<i>Daat Mikra</i>]</li> <li>• הַאֲמָה may be connected to אִמָּה “mother” (1) [<i>Daat Mikra</i>]</li> <li>• This may refer to Gath / the capital of Philistia (1)</li> <li>• הַאֲמָה מִתְּגָלָה means “a restraint” and means therefore that David took the initiative to restrain the Philistines (1) [as per the footnote in <i>Daat Mikra</i>] <i>or</i> refers to the natural function of a capital to control its own nation (1)</li> </ul>	3	One mark for any point from each bullet point.
4	(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He made them lie down (1)</li> <li>• Measured them with a line (1) [<i>Daat Mikra</i>]</li> <li>• Those selected by the first two line lengths were put to death (1)</li> <li>• The third group were kept alive. (1)</li> <li>• Moab / Mo'av became a tributary state of Israel (1)</li> <li>• carrying gifts / presents (1)</li> </ul>	3	One mark for any point

Question			Answer		Marks	Guidance								
4	(d)	(i)	Hebrew	English	6	<p>See Appendix 1, on page xx, on how to apply the grid for translation questions.</p> <p>Award up to 2 marks for the block of text according to the following grid.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Marks</th> <th>Transfer of meaning from Biblical Hebrew to English.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Accurate transfer of meaning. Virtually faultless grammar, punctuation and spelling in English.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>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.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Very limited transfer of meaning. A substantial number of elements misunderstood or missing. Significant error in grammar, punctuation and spelling in English.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Exceptional responses and marks to award:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Candidates may answer in faultless English but may not transfer meaning accurately.</li> <li>Award either 0 or 1 mark</li> </ul>	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.
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<p>וַיִּלְכְּד דָּוִד מִמֶּנּוּ אֶלֶף וּשְׁבַע מֵאוֹת פָּרָשִׁים וְעֶשְׂרִים אֶלֶף אִישׁ רֶגְלִי וַיַּעֲקֹר דָּוִד אֶת כָּל הָרֶכֶב וַיִּזְתֵּר מִמֶּנּוּ מֵאָה רֶכֶב :</p>	<p>David captured from them one thousand seven hundred horsemen and twenty thousand infantry / foot soldiers and David hamstrung all the chariot-[ horse]s but left over from them [enough for] a hundred chariots.</p>													
<p>וַתְּבֵא אָרָם דְּמִשְׁק לְעֹזַר לְהַדְדֵּעֹזַר מֶלֶךְ צוּבָה וַיַּךְ דָּוִד בְּאָרָם עֶשְׂרִים וּשְׁנַיִם אֶלֶף אִישׁ : וַיִּשֶׂם דָּוִד נְצֻבִים בְּאָרָם דְּמִשְׁק</p>	<p>When Aram-Damesek came to help Hadadezer, king of Zobah / Tzovah, David killed twenty-two thousand men of Aram and David set up governors in Aram- Damesek</p>													
<p>וַתְּהִי אָרָם לְדָוִד לְעֶבְדִּים נוֹשְׂאֵי מִנְחָה וַיִּשַׁע " אֶת דָּוִד בְּכָל אֲשֶׁר הִלֵּךְ :</p>	<p>and [thus] Aram became a tributary state / servants bearing tribute to David [for] G-d / the L-rd gave victory to David in every [campaign] he undertook / wherever he went.</p>													

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
					<p>depending on the level of inaccuracy in meaning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The transfer of meaning is accurate but contains significant spelling and/or grammar errors. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Award 0 or 1 mark, depending on level of inaccuracy of English.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Award up to a maximum of 2 marks for each block of text.</p>
4	(d)	(ii)	It is feminine (1) agreeing with a place name [Aram-Damesek] (1).	2	<p>One mark for each point</p> <p>Do not accept grammatical description of tav as feminine marker.</p>
4	(e)		<p><b>Amongst Others</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A kindness done by David to Jonathan's family) reinforced by an oath in G-d's Name (1) [<i>ReDaK</i>]</li> <li>a very great kindness (1) [<i>Daat Mikra</i>]</li> </ul>	1	<p>One mark for either answer</p> <p>Do not accept 'of G-d/Divine'</p> <p>Accept 'G-d-like/G-dly'</p>
4	(f)		Servant of the house of Saul / Mefiboshet / Jonathan.	1	
4	(g)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He bows (1)</li> <li>He falls on his face (1)</li> <li>He refers to himself as "your servant" (1)</li> <li>He declares himself as unworthy "as a dead dog". (1)</li> </ul>	2	One mark for each point

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	(h)	<p>הֲכִי Interrogative / question ה (line 12) (1)</p> <p>either</p> <p>הֲאֵתָה Interrogative / question ה (line 14) (1)</p> <p>or</p> <p>הֲאֵפֶס Interrogative / question ה (line 14) (1)</p> <p>אֵיפֶה 'where' / interrogative pronoun / interrogative word (line 16) (1)</p> <p>מָה 'what' / interrogative pronoun / interrogative word (line 22) (1)</p>	2	<p>One mark for each example</p> <p>Marks for interrogative he only awarded if he is emphasised or specifically mentioned.</p>
4	(i)	<p><b>Amongst others:</b></p> <p>Powerful:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He humbles the Philistines (1)</li> <li>• He punishes Moab / Mo'av in a calculating manner (1)</li> <li>• He attacks Zoba / Tzova (1)</li> <li>• He tries to expand the territory under his control (1)</li> <li>• He captures thousands of enemy fighting men (1)</li> <li>• He captures thousands of horses (1)</li> <li>• The territories he subjugates become his vassal states (1)</li> </ul> <p>Compassionate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He wants to act kindly towards any survivor of the House of Saul / Shaul (1)</li> <li>• He kindly sends for Mefiboshet (1)</li> <li>• He invites him to eat permanently at his table (1)</li> <li>• He allows him to keep all the property of Saul / Shaul (1)</li> </ul>	4	<p>One mark for each of two examples of each</p>
<b>Total marks for Question 4:</b>			<b>25</b>	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance														
5	(a)	Bethlehem / Bet Lechem	1															
5	(b) (i)	Elimelech	1															
5	(b) (ii)	Machlon	1	No mark for 'Machlon or Chilyon'														
5	(c)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Hebrew</th> <th>English</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> <p>וַתֹּאמֶר לָהּ נֵעָמִי חַמּוֹתַי בְּתֵי הַלֵּא אֲבַקֵּשׁ לָךְ מְנוּחַ אֲשֶׁר יִיטֵב לָךְ : וְעַתָּה הֲלֵא בְעֵז מִדַּעַתְנוּ אֲשֶׁר הִיִּיחַ אֶת נַעֲרוֹתַי הִנֵּה הוּא זָרָה אֶת גֶּרֶן הַשְּׁעָרִים הַלַּיְלָה :</p> </td> <td> <p>Naomi, her mother-in-law, said to her: "My daughter, will I not search out / seek the security you need? Now, our relative Bo'az, whose girls you were with — "see! he will be winnowing the barley on the threshing-floor tonight.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <p>וְרַחֲצֵת וְסִכְתָּ וְשִׁמַּתָּ שְׂמֹלֶתְךָ עָלֶיךָ</p> </td> <td> <p>"So, [go and] bathe and anoint yourself, and dress yourself in your finest [garment] and go down to the threshing-floor. Do not make yourself known to the man until he has finished eating and drinking.</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Hebrew	English	<p>וַתֹּאמֶר לָהּ נֵעָמִי חַמּוֹתַי בְּתֵי הַלֵּא אֲבַקֵּשׁ לָךְ מְנוּחַ אֲשֶׁר יִיטֵב לָךְ : וְעַתָּה הֲלֵא בְעֵז מִדַּעַתְנוּ אֲשֶׁר הִיִּיחַ אֶת נַעֲרוֹתַי הִנֵּה הוּא זָרָה אֶת גֶּרֶן הַשְּׁעָרִים הַלַּיְלָה :</p>	<p>Naomi, her mother-in-law, said to her: "My daughter, will I not search out / seek the security you need? Now, our relative Bo'az, whose girls you were with — "see! he will be winnowing the barley on the threshing-floor tonight.</p>	<p>וְרַחֲצֵת וְסִכְתָּ וְשִׁמַּתָּ שְׂמֹלֶתְךָ עָלֶיךָ</p>	<p>"So, [go and] bathe and anoint yourself, and dress yourself in your finest [garment] and go down to the threshing-floor. Do not make yourself known to the man until he has finished eating and drinking.</p>	6	<p>See Appendix 1, on page xx, on how to apply the grid for translation questions.</p> <p>Award up to 2 marks for the block of text according to the following grid.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Marks</th> <th>Transfer of meaning from Biblical Hebrew to English.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Accurate transfer of meaning. Virtually faultless grammar, punctuation and spelling in English.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>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.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Very limited transfer of meaning. A substantial number of elements misunderstood or missing. Significant error in</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	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
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			<p>הִנֵּה הוּא זֹרֵה אֶת גֶּרְוֹן  הַשְּׁעָרִים הַלַּיְלָה:  וְרַחֲצֵת וְסִכֵּת וְשִׁמַּת  שְׂמֹלְתֶיךָ עָלֶיךָ</p>		<p>grammar, punctuation and spelling in English.</p>
			<p>וַיְהִי בְשֹׁכְבוֹ וַיֵּדַעַת  אֶת הַמָּקוֹם אֲשֶׁר  יִשְׁכַּב שָׁם וּבֵאת  וְגִלִית מִרְגְּלֹתָיו  וְשִׁכַבְתָּ וְהוּא יַגִּיד לָךְ  אֵת אֲשֶׁר תַּעֲשִׂין:</p>	<p>“And it will be when he lies down you should know/ note the place where he will lie down; you will come and uncover his feet and you will lie down and he will tell you what you should do.”</p>	<p>Exceptional responses and marks to award:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Candidates may answer in faultless English but may not transfer meaning accurately. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Award either 0 or 1 mark depending on the level of inaccuracy in meaning.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The transfer of meaning is accurate but contains significant spelling and/or grammar errors. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Award 0 or 1 mark, depending on level of inaccuracy of English.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Award up to a maximum of 2 marks for each block of text.</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
5	(d)	<p><b>Amongst others:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ruth went down to the threshing floor (1)</li> <li>• And obeyed her mother-in-law (1)</li> <li>• Boaz ate, drank and was merry (1)</li> <li>• He settles down for the night at the edge of the pile of grain (1)</li> <li>• Ruth comes stealthily (1)</li> <li>• She uncovers the feet of Bo'az (1)</li> <li>• She lies down there (1)</li> <li>• Bo'az wakes up in the middle of the night with a shock. (1)</li> </ul>	4	One mark for each point
5	(e)	<p><i>"This last kindness ...</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to marry an older man (1) only so as to perpetuate your late husband's name (1)</li> </ul> <p><i>is greater than your earlier kindness"</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• that you stayed with your mother-in-law." (1) [RaLBaG, Alshich, et al]</li> <li>• the kindness that you did for your soul, to join the Israelite nation." (1) [Targum]</li> </ul>	2	One mark for each point - maximum one mark for each part of the question
5	(f)	<p><b>Amongst others:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To act as a legal representative (1)</li> <li>• To redeem (buy back) land on behalf of a family member (1) [in the event that the family member was forced, by poverty or destitution to sell it]</li> <li>• To arrange a suitable marriage for a vulnerable female member of the family (or marry her himself) [to protect her] (1)</li> </ul>	2	<p>One mark for each point</p> <p>Do not allow 'yibum'</p> <p>Award second mark for 'to perpetuate memory of deceased' if it is linked with either point 2 or 3 in mark scheme.</p>

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
5	(g)	(i)	Root letter	1	One mark for each example
5	(g)	(ii)	[Second person] feminine singular [suffix]	1	
5	(h)	(i)	נכר	1	
5	(h)	(ii)	שית	1	Do not accept שות
5	(i)		<p><b>Amongst others:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• וַיִּיטֵב לְבוֹ “and his heart was merry” (line 9) (1) means he was in a happy, confident mood. (1) drunk (1)</li> <li>• וּפְרַשְׁתָּ כְּנָפֶיךָ עַל אֲמָתֶךָ “you should spread your robe over your handmaiden” (lines 12 — 13) (1) means “to shelter and protect,”/ “to take in marriage.” (1)</li> <li>• כָּל שַׁעַר עַמִּי “all the gate of my people” (line 16) (1) means “all my people who gather at the gate” (1)</li> </ul>	4	Uncovered his feet – accept if explanation is given that this is a metaphorical action. Accept – Boaz calls Ruth his daughter although she is not his daughter.
<b>Total marks for Question 5:</b>				<b>25</b>	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance										
6	(a)	To the east [and south] of the Land of Israel.	1	Do not accept 'south'										
6	(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the Ammonites claimed that the Israelites should return to them the lands that they had taken from the Emorites (1) [who had previously taken it from the Ammonites].</li> <li>[Jephthah / Yiftach explained that] this territory was given to the People of Israel by G-d when the Israelites had conquered the Emorites. (1)</li> <li>Even though the Ammonites themselves had never even tried to retake those territories from the Emorites (1) [Ammon had started a war with the people of Israel].</li> </ul>	2	One mark for each point										
6	(c)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Hebrew</th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">English</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top;"> <p>וַיַּעְבֹּר יִפְתָּח אֶל בְּנֵי עַמּוֹן לְהִלָּחֵם בָּם וַיִּתְּנֵם יְיָ בְּיָדוֹ : וַיִּכֵּם מִעֲרוֹעֵר וְעַד בּוֹאֵךְ מִנִּית עֲשָׂרִים עִיר וְעַד אֶבֶל כְּרָמִים מִכָּה גְּדוֹלָה מְאֹד</p> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p>Jephthah / Yiftach crossed over [the river] to the Ammonites to wage war against them and G-d / the L-rd delivered them into his hand / granted him victory over them. He smote them / defeated them from Aroer as far as Minnith — twenty cities — up to Avel Keramim / plain of the vineyards — a mighty great defeat / very severe blow</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Hebrew	English	<p>וַיַּעְבֹּר יִפְתָּח אֶל בְּנֵי עַמּוֹן לְהִלָּחֵם בָּם וַיִּתְּנֵם יְיָ בְּיָדוֹ : וַיִּכֵּם מִעֲרוֹעֵר וְעַד בּוֹאֵךְ מִנִּית עֲשָׂרִים עִיר וְעַד אֶבֶל כְּרָמִים מִכָּה גְּדוֹלָה מְאֹד</p>	<p>Jephthah / Yiftach crossed over [the river] to the Ammonites to wage war against them and G-d / the L-rd delivered them into his hand / granted him victory over them. He smote them / defeated them from Aroer as far as Minnith — twenty cities — up to Avel Keramim / plain of the vineyards — a mighty great defeat / very severe blow</p>	4	<p>See Appendix 1, on page xx, on how to apply the grid for translation questions.</p> <p>Award up to 2 marks for the block of text according to the following grid.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">Marks</th> <th style="width: 85%;">Transfer of meaning from Biblical Hebrew to English.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td>Accurate transfer of meaning. Virtually faultless grammar, punctuation and spelling in English.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td>Inconsistent transfer of meaning. Mostly accurate but there are errors and / or missed details. There are instances of</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	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
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Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance				
			<p>וַיִּכְנְעוּ בְנֵי עַמּוֹן מִפְּנֵי  בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל : וַיָּבֵא  יִפְתָּח הַמְצַפָּה אֶל בֵּיתוֹ  וְהִנֵּה בָתּוֹ יֹצֵאת  לְקָרְאָתוֹ בְּתַפִּים  וּבְמַחְלֹת וְרֶק הִיא  יַחֲדָה אֵין לוֹ מִמֶּנּוּ בֵּן  אוֹ בַת :</p>	<p>and the people of Ammon / the Ammonites were humbled before / defeated by the Israelites. Then Jephthah / Yiftach came to his house at Mitzpah whereupon his daughter came out to meet him with drums / tambourines and dancing — and she was his only child: he had no son or daughter other than her.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>error in grammar, punctuation and spelling in English.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Very limited transfer of meaning. A substantial number of elements misunderstood or missing. Significant error in grammar, punctuation and spelling in English.</td> </tr> </table> <p>Exceptional responses and marks to award:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Candidates may answer in faultless English but may not transfer meaning accurately. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Award either 0 or 1 mark depending on the level of inaccuracy in meaning.</li> </ul> </li> <li>The transfer of meaning is accurate but contains significant spelling and/or grammar errors. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Award 0 or 1 mark, depending on level of inaccuracy of English.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Award up to a maximum of 2 marks for each block of text.</p>		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.
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6	(d)	(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He tears his clothes (1)</li> <li>He cries out (1)</li> <li>He says that his daughter has caused him trouble (1)</li> <li>He says he has made an irrevocable vow (1)</li> </ul>	3	One mark for any point				

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance												
6	(d)	(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>[Since he has made a vow] that he would bring as a sacrifice. (1)</li> <li>whatever greeted him first [on his return from battle] (1)</li> </ul>	2	<p>Must mention the sacrifice to gain any marks</p> <p>One mark for because he now had to sacrifice his daughter.</p>												
6	(e)		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Hebrew</th> <th>English</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>           מִיָּמִים יְמִימָה תִּלְכְּנָה            בָּנוֹת יִשְׂרָאֵל לְתַנּוֹת            לְבַת יַפְתָּח הַגִּלְעָדִי            אַרְבַּעַת יָמִים בַּשָּׁנָה :         </td> <td>           For years after / Every year [from then on] the Israelite girls would go to lament over the daughter of Jephthah / Yiftach the Gileadite, for four days in each year.         </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Hebrew	English	מִיָּמִים יְמִימָה תִּלְכְּנָה בָּנוֹת יִשְׂרָאֵל לְתַנּוֹת לְבַת יַפְתָּח הַגִּלְעָדִי אַרְבַּעַת יָמִים בַּשָּׁנָה :	For years after / Every year [from then on] the Israelite girls would go to lament over the daughter of Jephthah / Yiftach the Gileadite, for four days in each year.	2	<p>See Appendix 1, on page xx, on how to apply the grid for translation questions.</p> <p>Award up to 2 marks for the block of text according to the following grid.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Marks</th> <th>Transfer of meaning from Biblical Hebrew to English.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Accurate transfer of meaning. Virtually faultless grammar, punctuation and spelling in English.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>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.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Very limited transfer of meaning. A substantial number of elements misunderstood or missing. Significant error in grammar, punctuation and spelling in English.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Exceptional responses and marks to award:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Candidates may answer in faultless English but may not transfer meaning accurately.</li> </ul>	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.
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Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Award either 0 or 1 mark depending on the level of inaccuracy in meaning.</li> <li>The transfer of meaning is accurate but contains significant spelling and/or grammar errors. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Award 0 or 1 mark, depending on level of inaccuracy of English.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Award up to a maximum of 2 marks for each block of text.</p>
6	(f)	(i)	<p>Jephthah / Yiftach was from Gil'ad in Transjordan; Ibzan / Ivtzan was from the Land of Israel proper. (1)</p> <p>Jephthah / Yiftach judged Israel for six years whereas Ibzan / Ivtzan judged Israel for seven years. (1)</p>	1	<p>One mark for any point</p> <p>Accept Ibzan had many children,; Jephthah only one.</p>
6	(f)	(ii)	They rode on [seventy] donkeys / colts.	1	<p>Do not accept 'rode' only</p> <p>Accept horses</p>
6	(g)	(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>וַיֵּרְדֹתִי עַל הַהָרִים "I will go down on to the mountains" (line 10) Usually, one goes <b>up</b> into the mountains, not down! (1)</li> <li>וַיִּקָּבֵר בְּעָרֵי גִלְעָד "And he was buried in the cities of Gil'ad" (lines 16 — 17) How could Jephthah / Yiftach be buried in different towns? (1)</li> </ul>	2	One mark for each difficulty

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
6	(g)	(ii)	<p><b>Amongst others:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>עַל הַהָרִים וַיִּרְדֹּתִי</b> means, “I will <b>wail</b> on the mountains” [Rashi] (The word <b>וַיִּרְדֹּתִי</b> may be related to <i>orid</i> Psalms / Tehillim, 55 : 3) [Daat Mikra]</li> <li>• <i>ReDaK</i> and <i>Metzudat David</i> explain that the house of Jephthah / Yiftach was on the highest point of the surrounding highlands. (1) Hence his daughter could say that “she would go down onto” a lower hill. (1)</li> <li>• <b>וַיִּקָּבֵר בְּעָרֵי גִלְעָד</b> means, “He was buried in one of the cities of Gil’ad,” i.e. in an unknown location. (1) [<i>ReDaK, Daat Mikra, et al.</i>]</li> </ul>	1	One mark for any one answer
6	(h)	(i)	Masculine (1) construct (1) cardinal (1)	1	
6	(h)	(ii)	Number used with either gender (1) cardinal (1) plural (1)	1	
6	(h)	(iii)	Feminine number. (1) cardinal (1)	1	
6	(i)		<b>כפ"ת</b> בג"ד letter after a silent <i>shewa</i>	1	
6	(j)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It was a cause of great sorrow for a parent or friends if one did not marry (1)</li> <li>• Daughters were usually sent away from home to marry (1) / a prospective daughter-in-law was brought into her husband’s home town when she married. (1)</li> <li>• Men would marry more than one women – ‘he had forty sons’ – he could not have had forty sons from one wife (1)</li> </ul>	2	One mark for each point
<b>Total marks for Question 6:</b>				<b>25</b>	

**Appendix 1: Marking grid for use with the translation questions**

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

<b>Marks</b>	<b>Transfer of meaning from Biblical Hebrew to English.</b>
<b>2</b>	Accurate transfer of meaning. Virtually faultless grammar, punctuation and spelling in English.
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