

GCE

Biblical Hebrew

Unit **F191**: Translation, Comprehension and Literature

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

Mark Scheme for June 2014

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

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

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

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














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

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

© OCR 2014

Annotations

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

Annotation	Meaning
	Blank Page – this annotation must 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)	He was considered a 'son of another woman' (i.e. not their mother's son) or, a half-brother.	1	Any information, one mark
1	(b)	Amongst others: worthless / rejected people, social rejects. Empty people	1	
1	(c)	to be our war leader (1) to fight Ammon (1)	2	Any point, one mark
1	(d)	He says to them: "You previously hated me" (1) "and expelled me from the clan / family / tribe" (1) "Why have you come now (1) now that / when you are in difficulties?" (1)	3	Any point, one mark
1	(e)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He is reconciliatory and non-argumentative after his previous rejection by his clan / family / tribe (1) • He is willing to accept the role without any personal conditions (1) • He would require victory by the hand of G-d which would show G-d's approval (1) 	2	Any point, one mark
1	(f)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If G- d places Ammon under my authority / gives me victory over Ammon then whatsoever passes through my estate (1) • when I return from battle (1) • will be dedicated to G-d (1) 	3	Any point, one mark

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance								
1	(g)	1	So / Then Jephthah / Yiftach crossed over to the nation of Ammon to fight against them; and the L-rd delivered them into his hand / power.	2	Award up to 2 marks for the block of text according to the following grid. <table border="1" data-bbox="1469 300 2056 914"> <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>	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.
		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.										
		2	He defeated them from Aroer as far as Minneth; twenty cities [in all] as far as the Plain of the Vineyards / Avel Keramim	2									
		3	inflicting a very great slaughter. Thus the nation of Ammon was subdued before the nation of Israel.	2									
		4	Then Jephthah / Yiftach came to his house in Mitzpah / at the observation post and See! / Behold! His daughter came out.	2									
		5	to meet him with tambourines / drums and dancers / dancing.	2									
		6	She was his only child; besides her he had neither son nor daughter.	2									
7	When he saw her, he tore his clothes	2											
8	and said / exclaimed, 'Aha / Alas! My daughter! You have really shocked me! / confounded me!	2											
9	for / and you are / have become a [cause of] trouble to me / a person of trouble for me.	2											
10	for I have opened my mouth / declared / promised to the L-d and I cannot retract it!	2	<p>Exceptional responses and marks to award:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Candidates may answer in faultless English but may not transfer meaning accurately. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Award either 0 or 1 mark depending on the level of inaccuracy in meaning. The transfer of meaning is accurate but contains significant spelling and/or grammar errors. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Award 0 or 1 mark, depending on level of inaccuracy of English. <p>Award up to a maximum of 2 marks for each block of text.</p>										

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	(g)	(ii)	Because in Hebrew, nouns which are moderated with numbers from 11 upwards often revert to the singular	1	
1	(g)	(iii)	<p>Amongst others:</p> <p>The 2nd feminine singular in the Perfect tense is normally תְּ. (1)</p> <p>This would lead to difficulties in pronunciation. (1)</p> <p>The vowel is therefore reduced to a <i>hiriq</i> as it is attracted to the vowel under the letter י (1)</p> <p>Alternatively, the ancient Hebrew ending for the 2nd feminine singular in the Perfect is a <i>hiriq</i> followed by the י – forming a long vowel [as in Arabic]. (1)</p>	2	Any point, one mark
1	(h)		She respectfully opens her response with the title ‘my father’ (1) subserviently acknowledging that her father made a declaration to G-d (1) and that G-d had avenged the nation’s enemies (1)	3	Any point, one mark
1	(i)		Initially, it would have been better for Jephtah / Yiftach not to make an oath (1) since this would have avoided harm to himself (1)	2	Any point, one mark
Question 1 Total:				40	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance								
2	(a)	The territory of the land of Israel (1) is to be divided into three distinct areas / into three imaginary bands (1)	2	Any information, one mark								
2	(b)	(i) This is to the [legal] provision for any who committed [non-intentional] homicide who flees there- he shall [consequently] live'. Whoever strikes his fellow man without intention [of killing him] and had not displayed enmity towards him previously. [For example] if one joins his fellow man in the forest whilst hewing wood / to chop wood and the iron axe-head loosens itself from the wooden handle <i>Alternative translation:</i> [For example] if one joins his fellow man in the forest whilst hewing wood / to chop wood and the hewer swings his axe and the iron axe-head slips from the wood that is being hewn and it strikes his fellow man who dies [as a consequence] <i>Alternative translation:</i> the iron axe-head makes a chunk of wood spring off from the tree that is being hewn which then hits his fellow man who dies [as a consequence] —	2	Award up to 2 marks for the block of text according to the following grid. <table border="1" data-bbox="1473 432 2056 1046"> <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>	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.
Marks	Transfer of meaning from Biblical Hebrew to English.											
2	Accurate transfer of meaning. Virtually faultless grammar, punctuation and spelling in English.											
1	Inconsistent transfer of meaning. Mostly accurate but there are errors and / or missed details. There are instances of error in grammar, punctuation and spelling in English.											
0	Very limited transfer of meaning. A substantial number of elements misunderstood or missing. Significant error in grammar, punctuation and spelling in English.											
		then the [non-intentional] killer shall flee to one of these cities and [take refuge there and] live.	2									
				<p>Exceptional responses and marks to award:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Candidates may answer in faultless English but may not transfer meaning accurately. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Award either 0 or 1 mark depending on the level of inaccuracy in meaning. <p>Guidance for this question continues on the next page. 2 (b) continued]</p>								

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The transfer of meaning is accurate but contains significant spelling and/or grammar errors. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Award 0 or 1 mark, depending on level of inaccuracy of English. <p>Award up to a maximum of 2 marks for each block of text.</p>
2	(b)	(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The term מִן הָעֵץ can refer to the wooden handle of the axe, as the noun עֵץ is not absolutely clear in the context. (1) Alternatively מִן הָעֵץ can refer to a chunk of wood that sprang off from the hewn log. (1) 	2	Any point, one mark
2	(c)		<p>[A relative of the deceased] who takes on the moral / social responsibility (1) to arrest the killer (“the spiller of the blood”) (1) on his behalf / on behalf of the whole nation (1)</p> <p>He could also be a court appointee who is commissioned to arrest the killer (“the spiller of the blood”) (1)</p> <p><i>[See the explanation of Rav Hirsch on Numbers / Bemidbar 35 : 19]</i></p>	3	Any point, one mark

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	(d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to be guilty of intentional murder, there has to be established premeditation [proven hostility or hatred] against the victim. (1) • If this intention is not established or proven, then the assumption is that the victim was killed completely without any intent and it is a purely accidental death (1) • and the killer [who harboured no hatred towards his victim] must flee to a City of Refuge to atone for the killing and where he is allowed to live in a protected environment without fear of reprisal from the “redeemer of the blood”. (1) • This fear of reprisal is what ensures that the killer will indeed atone for his deed while confined in the City of Refuge. (1) 	3	Any point, one mark
2	(e)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Cities of Refuge are only for the inadvertent killer, they are not a safe haven for anyone guilty of intentional homicide / any intentional murderer is excluded from a City of Refuge. (1) • Elders of a City of Refuge have the legal duty to hand over such a deliberate killer to the one who takes on the moral / social responsibility / to arrest the killer on his behalf and indeed on behalf of the entire nation. (1) • The appointee, [who is barred from the City of Refuge] cannot threaten or arrest an unintentional killer as long as he is there. (1) <p>[N B: Various safeguards are in place in every City of Refuge to ensure that any “Redeemer of the Blood” does not unlawfully take revenge on the inadvertent killer who is there. For instance, no kind of hazardous activities were allowed in the Cities so that these may not be used as a pretext by the “Avenger of the Blood.”]</p>	3	Any point, one mark

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	(f)	<p>Amongst others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal arguments are subject to judicial review – the judges have to be pro-active (1) • There is the duty of judges to make declarations as to guilt or innocence (1) • Judges ensure that the circumvention of law or delay of justice is not possible (1) [<i>Rav Hirsch</i>] • Punishment can only be administered when guilt is proven (1) • In the case of lashes, the number 40 cannot be exceeded (in practice resulting in a limit of 39) (1) • No-one, even those proved to be guilty, is permitted to be punished in a way that is in the least gratuitously demeaning. (1) <p>[N B: Under no circumstances can evidence obtained by means of any kind of torture be admitted in court and even self-confession or admission of guilt is discounted as self-incriminating evidence.]</p>	3	Any point, one mark

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	(g)	<p>Amongst others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entry into the land as that which “the L-rd has given to you ... you shall inherit and dwell in it” (1) [17 : 14] • G-d is described as transporting His nation over the high places of the land (1) [32 : 13] • The land is given by G-d to His people for their use and settlement according of their tribes (1) • The tribe of Levi, which includes also the Kohanim [priests], are not allocated a tribal area as such (1) • The Levities have their own cities where they live even though they don’t have a territory in the land like the other tribes. (1) • The nation provides for and supports the Levities through their gifts of tithes. (1) • There was an obligation of the Nation to provide agricultural produce, for the Kohanim [ie. specific parts of the meat of some sacrifices, tithes and dedications of grain and fleeces]. (1) [18 : 4 – 5] • Dwelling in security in the land is conditional upon the banishment of foreign deities / not engaging in magical or necromantic practices (1) [18 : 10 – 14] • G-d commands that the indigenous population who persist in their idol-worship be removed from the land with their property confiscated (1) [19 : 1] • Original land borders of the first settlers are delineated by command of G-d forever (1) [19 : 14] • Enemies will threaten the land and its inhabitants and the nation must therefore be prepared to destroy them [with specific reference to Amalek the first ones to attack the nation in the desert] (1) [25 :19] • The land is personified by making it a witness to the Word of G-d (1) [32 : 1] 	8	<p>Any point, one mark</p> <p>Allow the need to establish a judicial system throughout the land (1) [16 : 18ff: ff]</p>
		Question 2 Total:	30	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	(a)	Because Saul / Shaul had not followed the instructions that Samuel / Shmuel had passed on to him [with dire consequences].	1	
3	(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nation had shown compassion over the superior livestock that belonged to the people of Amalek • in order to offer them to G-d. • At least he had destroyed the remainder / had not kept them for themselves. 	3	Any point, one mark
3	(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samuel / Shmuel reminded Saul / Shaul that despite his modest background (1) • he had been G-d's anointed (1) • and had been commanded to defeat Amalek decisively (1) • but instead he had indeed not fully complied with that command (1) • because he had allowed himself to be swayed to try to save from the spoil. (1) 	4	Any point, one mark
3	(d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ב of essence • The letter ב implies active participation in an action • שמע ב means "pay attention" not simply "listening" [Gesenius p.380] 	2	

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance								
3	(e)	i)	The nation / people took the best-quality proscribed / banned sheep and cattle from the spoils to sacrifice to the L-rd in Gilgal	2	<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"> • Candidates may answer in faultless English but may not transfer meaning accurately. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award either 0 or 1 mark depending on the level of inaccuracy in meaning. • The transfer of meaning is accurate but contains significant spelling and/or grammar errors. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 0 or 1 mark, depending on level of inaccuracy of English. <p>Award up to a maximum of 2 marks for each block of text.</p>	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.
			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.												
Samuel / Shmuel said, “Does the L-rd desire elevating / burnt offerings and sacrifices compared to paying attention / obedience to the L-rd? Indeed, listening is superior to a good sacrifice; paying attention is better than the fat of rams.	2												
Rebellion is [like] a sin of divination and arrogance is [comparable to] an iniquity and magical practices / idolatry / petty idols – and now, since you rejected the word of the L-rd, He has rejected you as king.	2												

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	(e)	(ii)	Comparative ie. "superior to" / "better than"	1	
3	(e)	(iii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> means "household gods / fetishes / miniature models of the human form / idols / a weak nonentity" (1) It is a plural noun (1) which is the form very often used to represent an idea or concept in Biblical Hebrew. (1) Here it implies an aberrant idea / disgusting behaviour / stubbornness (1) 	2	Any point, one mark
3	(f)		<p>Amongst others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Paragraph 3, we can see a loss of power for Saul / Shaul after three unsuccessful attempts by him to detain Samuel / Shmuel. (1) and he is now forced to personally carry out the detention unaided by anybody else (1) [which indicates a diminishing of his power as king] as he finds himself in the unusual situation of being without servants or anyone else to do his bidding. (1) 	3	Any point, one mark

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	(g)	<p>Amongst others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disobedience of the prophet's instruction to completely destroy Amalek leads to Saul / Shaul trying to compromise with the instructions of the prophet (15 : 2 – 3) (1) • Samuel / Shmuel then tells Saul / Shaul that G-d has declared that He regrets anointing Saul / Shaul as king. (15 : 11) (1) • When Saul / Shaul requests forgiveness from Samuel / Shmuel for his disobedience this is refused. (15 : 24 – 26) (1) • When Saul / Shaul accidentally tears the garment of Samuel / Shmuel (1) Samuel / Shmuel declares "G-d has torn the kingdom away from you and given it to someone better than you" (15 : 27 – 28) (1) • [When Samuel / Shmuel is later commanded by G-d to anoint "one of the sons of Jesse / Yishai"] he is afraid to do so openly and G-d advises him to arrange a pretext for his going to the house of Jesse / Yishai (16 : 1-2) (1) • The fact that "G-d's spirit was on David from that day" (16 : 13) marks a worsening in the relationship (1) • As a result, Saul / Shaul falls into melancholic depression (16 : 14) (1) • Samuel / Shmuel returns to his community in Ramah and defies the order of Saul / Shaul for his detention. (19 : 18 – 24) (1) • Samuel / Shmuel returns to his own community where he lives a quiet life [greatly disappointed at the performance of Saul / Shaul] (25 : 1) (1) 	8	Any point, one mark
		Question 3 Total:	30	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance								
4	(a)	Assyria / Asshur	1									
4	(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He consults his advisors (1) • He blocks off all sources of external water supply (1) • He diverts the wadi (1) • He repairs the breached city walls (1) • He raises the height of the towers (1) [or, alternatively, he raises the walls above the height of the towers] (1) • He erects an external defence wall (1) • He strengthens the “millo” – that is, the “land fill” between the lower [civilian quarter] and upper area of the city [the military and royal precinct] – see Times Biblical Atlas p.86 (1) 	4	Any information, one mark								
4	(c)	(i)		<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
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											
		[In the name of the Emperor] I now speak. [What you say] is merely words of the lips. But for war [one needs] advice and military strength	2									
		Who have you trusted that you have rebelled against me? Indeed, you have relied upon a walking stick formed from a broken reed! – Egypt!	2									
		If a person were to support himself on it – when he comes into contact with it [literally, when it comes to his palm] it pierces him. So is it with Pharaoh / Paroh king of Egypt and those that trust in him.	2									

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
					<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 10px;">grammar, punctuation and spelling in English.</div> <p>Exceptional responses and marks to award:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Candidates may answer in faultless English but may not transfer meaning accurately. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Award either 0 or 1 mark depending on the level of inaccuracy in meaning. • The transfer of meaning is accurate but contains significant spelling and/or grammar errors. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Award 0 or 1 mark, depending on level of inaccuracy of English. <p>Award up to a maximum of 2 marks for each block of text.</p>
4	(c)	(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rabshakeh / Ravshaqe is speaking in the 1st person (1) • as if quoting the Emperor (1) • to add authority to his statement (1) 	2	Any point, one mark
4	(c)	(iii)	Passive <i>Kal</i> [participle]	1	No mark for 'participle' alone.

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	(d)	(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Master of the drinks (1) or Chief Butler (1) • for Chief Advisor to the Emperor (1) • Master Water Engineer / Master of Water Resources (1) 	2	Any point, one mark Honorific title (1)
4	(d)	(ii)	Since you claim that your trust is in G-d (1) why does Hezekiah / Yechizkiyahu remove all the territories' altars (1) and restrict worship to one central altar? (1)	2	Any point, one mark
4	(e)		<p>Sarcasm: If you integrate into Assyrian society, you will be supplied with 2000 horses (1)– that is if you can find riders for them! (1)</p> <p>Irony: Rabshakeh / Ravshaqe refers to himself as one of the junior officers of Assyria / Asshur. (1)</p>	2	Any point, one mark
4	(f)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That he should speak in Aramaic, the international language of the Near East (1) • not in the local Judean dialect of Southern Israel (1) • otherwise the local people will understand the national threat (1) 	2	Any point, one mark

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	(g)	<p>Amongst others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He sets up divisions of priest and Levites in the Temple (2 Chronicles, 31 : 2) (1) • He contributes personal sacrifices (1) • He arranges for the population to contribute to the tribe of Levi grain, wine, oil, cattle and sheep (31 : 5 – 6) (1) • He arranges for suitable administration in the Temple (31 : 11 –15) (1) • He wears sackcloth as a sign of sincere mourning when the country is threatened militarily (1) • He consults Isaiah / Yishayahu (Isaiah, 37 : 1) (1) • He requests G-d to pay attention to the arrogance and blasphemy of Rabshakeh / Ravshaq (Isaiah, 37 : 5 – 7) (1) • He spread out the threatening letter of Sennacherib / Sancheriv before G-d in the Temple (Isaiah, 37 : 14) (1) • The words, “Hear the message which Sennacherib / Sancheriv has sent to blaspheme the Living G-d” indicate his religious sensitivity (Isaiah, 37 : 17) (1) • When he becomes ill, he turns to G-d and accepts the prediction of Isaiah / Yishayahu that he is near to death (Isaiah, 38 : 1 – 2) (1) • He “turns his face to the wall” Isaiah, 38 : 2) [in sincere prayer] (1) • His response to remission is deeply felt: “You saved my life from the pit of destruction and death; I cannot praise you ...” (Isaiah, 38 : 17 – 19) (1) • He accepts rebuke from Isaiah / Yishayahu after he mistakenly displays the national treasures to Merodach-Baladan (Isaiah, 39 : 1– 5) (1) 	8	Any point, one mark
		Question 4 Total:	30	

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

OCR Customer Contact Centre

Education and Learning

Telephone: 01223 553998

Facsimile: 01223 552627

Email: general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk

www.ocr.org.uk

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

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

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

© OCR 2014

