



ADVANCED GCE

BIBLICAL HEBREW

Translation, Comprehension, Composition and Literature

F192

**Tuesday 15 June 2010
Afternoon**

Duration: 3 hours

Candidates answer on the Question Paper

OCR Supplied Materials:
None

Other Materials Required:
None



Candidate Forename		Candidate Surname	
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Centre Number						Candidate Number				
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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the boxes above.
- Use black ink.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- There are two sections in this paper.
SECTION A: Unprepared Translation and Comprehension
SECTION B: Literature
- Answer the questions in Section A and **three** questions in Section B.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided, however additional paper may be used if necessary.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **100**.
- Dictionaries are not allowed.
- You will find that the four-letter Divine Name is printed as **יהוה**.
- You are reminded of the necessity for accurate spelling and orderly presentation in your answers.
- This document consists of **28** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

This Paper is divided into **two** sections:

SECTION A [LANGUAGE]

(Questions 1 and 2) [Total : 50 marks]

Two questions (which are sub-divided into a number of parts).

Question 1 consists of:

Unprepared translation	[14 marks]
Pointing	[4 marks]
<i>and</i> Comprehension	[17 marks]

Question 2 consists of:

A short passage requiring translation
from English into pointed Biblical Hebrew. **[15 marks]**

SECTION B [LITERATURE]

(Questions 3 — 8) [Total : 50 marks]

This Section contains, firstly, **three** questions,
sub-divided into a number of parts, from the Set Texts
(Questions 3, 4 and 5).

Candidates are to answer any **two** of these questions.

The maximum mark for each question is **20 marks**
and, secondly, **three** short essay questions on topics related to the Set Texts
(Questions 6, 7 and 8).

Candidates are to answer any **one** of these questions,
restricting their response to approximately **500 words**.

The maximum mark for any question is **10 marks**.

You will find that the four-letter Divine Name is printed as ” .

SECTION A

Question 1

Read the following passage and answer in English the questions that follow.

Marks for the parts of the question are indicated in brackets.

Background :

The prophet Zechariah acknowledges that the Israelite nation's leadership has been inadequate in the past. However, the nation is capable of producing quality leadership in the future.

	<i>line number</i>
שָׂאֲלוּ מִי מֶטֶר בְּעֵת מְלָקוֹשׁ יִי עֲשֵׂה חֲזִיזִים וּמְטֵר גֹּשֶׁם יִתֵּן לָהֶם	1
לְאִישׁ עֹשֵׁב בַּשָּׂדֶה : כִּי הִתְרַפִּים דִּבְרוּ אָוֶן וְהִקְוִסְמִים חֲזוּ שֶׁקֶר וַחֲלָמוֹת	2
הַשָּׂוֵא יִדְבְּרוּ הֶבֶל יִנְחֲמוּן עַל כֵּן נִסְעוּ כְּמוֹ צֶאֱן יַעֲנוּ כִּי אֵין רָעָה :	3
עַל הָרַעִים חָרָה אַפִּי וְעַל הָעֲתוּדִים אֶפְקֹד כִּי פֶקֶד יִי צְ-בָאוֹת אֶת עֲדְרוֹ	4
אֶת בֵּית יְהוּדָה וְשֵׁם אוֹתָם כְּסוּס הוֹדוּ בַּמִּלְחָמָה : מִמֶּנּוּ פָנָה מִמֶּנּוּ יִתַּד	5
מִמֶּנּוּ קָשֶׁת מִלְחָמָה מִמֶּנּוּ יֵצֵא כָּל נוֹגֵשׁ יַחֲדוּ : וְהָיוּ כְּגִבְרִים בּוֹסִים	6
בְּטֵיט חוֹצוֹת בַּמִּלְחָמָה וְנִלְחֲמוּ כִּי יִי עַמָּם וְהִבִּישׁוּ רֶכְבֵּי סוּסִים : וְגִבְרַתִּי	7
אֶת בֵּית יְהוּדָה וְאֶת בֵּית יוֹסֵף אוֹשִׁיעַ וְהוֹשִׁבוֹתִים כִּי רַחֲמַתִּים וְהָיוּ	8
כְּאִשֶׁר לֹא זִנְחַתִּים כִּי אֲנִי יִי אֶ-לֵהִיָּהֶם וְאַעֲנֶם : וְהָיוּ כְּגִבּוֹר אֶפְרַיִם	9
וְשָׂמַח לִבָּם כְּמוֹ יַיִן וּבְנִיָּהֶם יִרְאוּ וְשִׂמְחוּ יִגַּל לִבָּם בִּי : אֶשְׂרָקָה לָהֶם	10
וְאֶקְבָּצֵם כִּי פְדִיתִים וְרַבּוּ כְּמוֹ רַבּוּ : וְאַזְרַעֵם בְּעַמִּים וּבַמְרַחֲקִים יִזְכְּרוּנִי	11
וְחָיוּ אֶת בְּנִיָּהֶם וְשָׁבוּ : וְהִשִּׁיבוֹתִים מֵאַרְץ מִצְרַיִם וּמֵאֲשׁוּר אֶקְבָּצֵם	12
וְאֶל אֶרֶץ גִּלְעָד וּלְבָנוֹן אָבִיָּאִם וְלֹא יִמְצָא לָהֶם : וְעֵבֶר בְּיָם צָרָה וְהִפָּה	13
בְּיָם גְּלִים וְהִבִּישׁוּ כָּל מְצוּלוֹת יָאֵר וְהוֹרֵד גְּאוֹן אֲשׁוּר וְשִׁבֵט מִצְרַיִם יִסוֹר :	14
וְגִבְרַתִּים בִּי וּבִשְׁמוֹ יִתְהַלְכוּ נְאֻם יִי :	15

זכריה, " : א' — י"ב

Zechariah, Chapter 10 verses 1 — 12

Vocabulary Assistance:

חֲזִיזִים	<i>line 1</i>	thunderstorms; strong winds; lightning
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Question 1 continues on the next page

Question 1 (continued)

(a) What should the people request from G-d ? (line 1)

..... [1]

(b) (i) Translate from כִּי הִתְרַפִּים (line 2)

to כָּל נוֹגֵשׁ יִחַדּוּ : (line 6)

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..... [14]

(ii) Discuss any **three** points of prophetic imagery in lines 4 — 5.

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..... [3]

(c) How does the prophet picture the nation's future battles ? (lines 6 — 7)
Mention any **three** points.

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..... [3]

(d) The phrase וְרָבוּ כְמוֹ רָבוּ (line 11) is difficult to translate.

(i) Give the root and conjugation of the verb וְרָבוּ .

..... [2]

(ii) Suggest a translation of this phrase.

..... [2]

(iii) Explain how your translation is derived.

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..... [2]

(e) Discuss any **two** examples of how the prophet utilises idioms based on location and / or geographical features to communicate his message concerning the future of the nation.

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..... [4]

(f) Point the following passage:

גילי מאד בת ציון הריעי בת ירושלים
הנה מלכך יבוא לך צדיק ונושע הוא עני
ורכב על חמור ועל עיר בן אתנות

זכריה, ט': ט'

[4]

[Total: 35 marks]

Question 2

Translate the following passage into pointed Biblical Hebrew.

Two citizens of Kush, Nathan and Oved, came to the king for judgement. Nathan complained that Oved had sold him a sack of vegetables and that he had found in it a golden ring but Oved refused to take the ring back.

Nathan claimed that he had paid only for a sack of vegetables, not for a ring.

Oved addressed the king: “Let me present my plea. When I sold that sack, I sold everything that it contained.”

When the king heard Oved’s plea, he ordered Nathan’s son to marry Oved’s daughter and the ring should be a treasure for them.

**Happy are the people who have such a wise king.
Happy is the king who has such honest citizens.**

[Adapted from Midrash Rabbah 33 to Bereishit / Genesis,
and other Rabbinical sources]

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SECTION B [LITERATURE]

(Questions 3 — 8)

[Total : 50 marks]

This Section contains, firstly, **three** questions, sub-divided into a number of parts, from the Set Texts (Questions 3, 4 and 5).

Candidates are to answer any **two** of these questions.

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and, secondly, **three** short essay questions on topics related to the Set Texts (Questions 6, 7 and 8).

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SECTION B

Question 3

Read the following passages and answer in English the questions that follow.

	<i>line number</i>
וּתְאֹמַר הַלֵּךְ אִלַּי עִמָּךְ אָפֶס כִּי לֹא תִהְיֶה תִפְאָרְתְּךָ עַל הַדֶּרֶךְ אֲשֶׁר	1
אַתָּה הוֹלֵךְ כִּי בְיַד אִשָּׁה יִמְכַר " אֶת סִסְרָא וְתִקַּם דְּבוּרָה וְתִלְךְ עִם	2
בָּרַק קְדֻשָּׁה: וַיִּזְעַק בָּרַק אֶת זְבוּלָן וְאֶת נִפְתָּלִי קְדֻשָּׁה וַיַּעַל בְּרַגְלָיו	3
עֲשֻׂרֵת אֲלָפֵי אִישׁ וַתַּעַל עִמּוֹ דְּבוּרָה: וַחֲבַר הַקִּינִי נִפְרַד מִקֵּץ מִבְּנֵי חֶבֶב	4
חֲתָן מִשָּׁה וַיֵּט אֶהְלוֹ עַד אֵלוֹן בְּצַעֲנָנִים אֲשֶׁר אֶת קְדֻשָּׁה: וַיִּגְדּוּ לְסִסְרָא	5
כִּי עָלָה בָרַק בֶּן אֲבִינֵעַם הֵר תְּבוּר: וַיִּזְעַק סִסְרָא אֶת כָּל רִכְבּוֹ תִשַׁע	6
מֵאוֹת רֶכֶב בְּרֹזֶל וְאֶת כָּל הָעָם אֲשֶׁר אִתּוֹ מִחֲרֻשַׁת הַגּוֹיִם אֶל נַחַל	7
קִישׁוֹן: וּתְאֹמַר דְּבַרְהָ אֶל בָּרַק קוּם כִּי זֶה הַיּוֹם אֲשֶׁר נָתַן " אֶת סִסְרָא	8
בְּיַדְךָ הֲלֹא " יֵצֵא לְפָנֶיךָ וַיֵּרֶד בָּרַק מֵהָר תְּבוּר וְעֲשֻׂרֵת אֲלָפִים אִישׁ	9
אֲחֵרָיו: וַיְהִי " אֶת סִסְרָא וְאֶת כָּל הָרֶכֶב וְאֶת כָּל הַמַּחֲנֶה לְפִי חֶרֶב	10
לְפָנֵי בָרַק וַיֵּרֶד סִסְרָא מֵעַל הַמֶּרְכָבָה וַיֵּנֶס בְּרַגְלָיו: וּבָרַק רָדַף אַחֲרֵי	11
הָרֶכֶב וְאַחֲרֵי הַמַּחֲנֶה עַד חֲרֻשַׁת הַגּוֹיִם וַיַּפֵּל כָּל מַחֲנֶה סִסְרָא לְפִי חֶרֶב	12
לֹא נִשְׁאַר עַד אֶחָד: וְסִסְרָא נָס בְּרַגְלָיו אֶל אֶהֱל יַעַל אִשֶׁת חֶבֶר	13
הַקִּינִי כִּי שָׁלוֹם בֵּין יְבִין מִלֶּךְ חֲצוּר וּבֵין בֵּית חֶבֶר הַקִּינִי:	14

שופטים, ד': ט' – י"ז

Judges, Chapter 4 verses 9 – 17

וְשָׂרֵי בְּיָשָׁשְׁכָר עִם דְּבַרְהָ וַיִּשְׁשַׁכֵּר בֶּן בָּרַק בְּעַמֶּק שַׁלַּח בְּרַגְלָיו בַּפְּלָגוֹת	15
רְאוּבֵן גְּדוּלִים חֲקָקֵי לֵב: לָמָּה יִשְׁבֹּת בֵּין הַמִּשְׁפָּתִים לְשִׁמְעַ שְׂרָקוֹת	16
עַדְרִים לְפָלְגוֹת רְאוּבֵן גְּדוּלִים חֲקָרֵי לֵב: גִּלְעָד בְּעֶבֶר הַיַּרְדֵּן שָׁכֵן וְדָן	17
לָמָּה יִגוּר אֲנִיּוֹת אֲשֶׁר יָשָׁב לְחוּף יַמִּים וְעַל מִפְרָצָיו יִשְׁכּוּן: זְבוּלָן עִם	18
חֶרֶף נִפְשׁוּ לָמוֹת וְנִפְתָּלִי עַל מְרוֹמֵי שָׂדֶה:	19

שופטים, ה': ט"ז – י"ח

Judges, Chapter 5 verses 15 – 18

נַחַל קִישׁוֹן גָּרַפְסָם נַחַל קְדוּמִים נַחַל קִישׁוֹן תִּדְרָכֵי נִפְשֵׁי עֵז:	20
אִז הִלְמוּ עֲקָבֵי סוּס מְדַהְרוֹת דְּהָרוֹת אֲבִירָיו:	21

שופטים, ה': כ"א – כ"ב

Judges, Chapter 5 verses 21 – 22

Question 3 continues on the next page.

Question 3 (continued)

(a) Who is speaking in line 1?

..... [1]

(b) (i) Translate from כִּי בַיַּד אִשָּׁה (line 2)
to עֲשֶׂרֶת אֲלָפֵי אִישׁ (line 4)

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..... [2]

(ii) Justify your translation of the verb וַיִּזְעַק . (line 3)

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..... [2]

(c) What is unusual about the verb יִמְכַר ? (line 2)

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..... [1]

(d) Explain the reference to חֶבֶר הַקִּינִי . (lines 4 and 14)

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..... [3]

(e) (i) Why did Sisera choose the location of נַחַל קִישׁוֹן for his defence line? (lines 7 — 8 and 20)

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..... [2]

(ii) Why was this choice of position a mistake?

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..... [2]

(f) How is the information reported in lines 10 — 11 supplemented by the information reported in lines 20 — 21 ?

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..... [3]

(g) How does the Biblical poet express criticism? (*lines 15 — 19*)
Give any **two** examples.

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(h) From these passages, show how the Biblical author makes use of sound to attract attention to his message.
Refer to any **two** examples.

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..... [2]

[Total: 20 marks]

Question 4

Read the following passages and answer in English the questions that follow.

line number

לְמַצְעַר יִרְשׁוּ עִם קְדֹשֶׁךָ צְרִינוּ בּוֹסְסוּ מִקְדְּשֶׁךָ : הֵיינוּ מֵעוֹלָם לֹא מְשֻׁלָּתִי 1

בָּם לֹא נִקְרָא שְׁמֶךָ עֲלֵיהֶם לּוֹא קָרַעְתָּ שָׁמַיִם יְרֵדְתָּ מִפְּנֵיךָ הָרִים נִזְלוּ : 2

ישעיה, ס"ג : י"ח — י"ט

Isaiah, Chapter 63 verses 18 — 19

בְּקִדְחֵךְ אִשׁ הַמָּסִים מִיָּם תִּבְעֶה אִשׁ לְהוֹדִיעַ שְׁמֶךָ לְצַרִּיךָ מִפְּנֵיךָ גּוֹיִם יִרְגְּזוּ : 3

בְּעֲשׂוֹתֶךָ נִזְרָאוֹת לֹא נִקְוָה יְרֵדְתָּ מִפְּנֵיךָ הָרִים נִזְלוּ : וּמֵעוֹלָם לֹא שָׁמְעוּ 4

לֹא הֶאֱזִינוּ עֵינַי לֹא רָאִיתָ אֶ-לֵהִים זִוְלָתְךָ יַעֲשֶׂה לְמַחְבֵּה לּוֹ : פָּגַעְתָּ אֶת 5

שֵׁשׁ וְעִשָׂה צָדֵק בְּדַרְכֶיךָ יִזְכְּרוּךָ הֵן אֶתָּה קִצְפָתָ וּנְחָטָא בָהֶם עוֹלָם וּנְוֹשָׁע : 6

וְנָהִי כְּטַמֵּא כְּלָנוּ וּכְבִגְד עֵדִים כָּל צְדָקֹתֵינוּ וּנְבָל כְּעֵלָה כְּלָנוּ וְעוֹנֵנוּ כְּרוּחַ 7

יִשְׁאָנוּ : וְאִין קוֹרָא בְּשִׁמְךָ מִתְעוֹרֵר לְהַחְזִיק בְּךָ כִּי הִסְתַּרְתָּ פְּנֵיךָ מִמֶּנּוּ 8

וּתְמוּגָנוּ בְּיַד עוֹנֵנוּ : וְעַתָּה יי אָבִינוּ אֶתָּה אֲנַחְנוּ הַחֲמֵר וְאֶתָּה יִצְרָנוּ וּמַעֲשֶׂה 9

יָדְךָ כְּלָנוּ : אֵל תִּקְצַף יי עַד מָאֵד וְאֵל לְעַד תִּזְכֹּר עוֹן הֵן הִבֵּט נָא עִמָּךָ 10

כְּלָנוּ : עָרִי קְדֹשֶׁךָ הָיוּ מְדַבֵּר צִוּן מְדַבֵּר הִיָּתָה יְרוּשָׁלַיִם שְׁמֵמָה : בֵּית 11

קְדֹשְׁנוּ וְתִפְאָרֵתֵנוּ אֲשֶׁר הִלְלוּךָ אֲבֹתֵינוּ הָיָה לְשִׁרְפֵת אִשׁ וְכָל מַחְמַדֵּינוּ 12

הָיָה לְחִרְבָּה : הָעַל אֵלָה תִּתְאַפֵּק יי תִּחַשֶׁה וּתְעַנְנוּ עַד מָאֵד : 13

ישעיה, ס"ד : א' — י"א

Isaiah, Chapter 64 verses 1 — 11

לִבְּנֵי כֹהֵן אָמַר אֶ-דְּנִי אֶ-לֵהִים הִנֵּה עֲבָדֵי יֹאכְלוּ וְאַתֶּם תִּרְעֵבוּ הִנֵּה עֲבָדֵי 14

יִשְׁתּוּ וְאַתֶּם תִּצְמָאוּ הִנֵּה עֲבָדֵי יִשְׁמְחוּ וְאַתֶּם תִּבְשּׁוּ : הִנֵּה עֲבָדֵי יִרְנּוּ 15

מִטּוֹב לֵב וְאַתֶּם תִּצְעַקוּ מִכָּאֵב לֵב וּמִשִּׁבְר רֹחַ תִּגְלִילוֹ : 16

ישעיה, ס"ה : י"ג — י"ד

Isaiah, Chapter 65 verses 13 — 14

Question 4 continues on the next page

Question 4 (continued)

- (a) What are the complaints of the prophet? (line 1)
Mention any **two** examples.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [2]

- (b) (i) Translate from בְּקִדְוַת אֵשׁ (line 3)
to הָרִים נָזְלוּ : (line 4)

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [2]

- (ii) How can the Infinitive Construct לְהוֹדִיעַ (line 3)
be understood in this context?

.....
.....
.....
..... [1]

(c) The noun עֲדִימָה (line 7) is a word rarely found in the Bible / תנ"ך .

(i) Explain a possible derivation
(paying attention to the *dagesh* in the ד)

.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [2]

(ii) Suggest a translation and explain
why it is suitable in the context.

.....
.....
.....
..... [2]

(d) The verb וַתְּמוֹגְנוּ (line 9) has been translated variously
as “you have melted us” and “you have handed us over.”

Show how your chosen translation can be supported by the Hebrew text
but also demonstrate clearly any problems with your choice.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [2]

Question 5

Read the following passages and answer in English the questions that follow:

line number

שִׁיר הַמַּעֲלוֹת אֵל יי בַּצִּרְתָּהּ לִי קָרָאתִי וַיַּעֲנֵנִי :	1
יי הֲצִילָה נַפְשִׁי מִשִּׁפְּת שֶׁקֶר מִלְשׁוֹן רַמְיָה :	2
מִה יִתֵּן לָךְ וּמִה יִסִּיף לָךְ לְשׁוֹן רַמְיָה :	3
חֲצִי גִבּוֹר שְׁנוּנִים עִם גַּחְלֵי רִתְמִים :	4
אוֹיֵה לִי כִי גִרְתִּי מִשֶּׁךְ שִׁכַּנְתִּי עִם אֲהָלֵי קֶדֶר :	5
רַבַּת שִׁכְנָה לָּהּ נַפְשִׁי עִם שׁוֹנֵא שְׁלוֹם :	6
אֲנִי שְׁלוֹם וְכִי אֲדַבֵּר הִמָּה לְמַלְחָמָה :	7

תהלים, ק"ב: א' – ז'

Psalm 120, verses 1 – 7

שִׁיר הַמַּעֲלוֹת זְכוֹר יי לְדָוִד אֵת כָּל עֲנוֹתָו :	8
אֲשֶׁר נִשְׁבַּע לִי נֶדֶר לְאֲבִיר יַעֲקֹב :	9
אִם אָבִא בְּאֵהָל בֵּיתִי אִם אֶעֱלֶה עַל עֵרֶשׁ יִצְוֵעִי :	10
אִם אֶתֵּן שְׁנַת לְעֵינַי לְעַפְעַפֵּי תַנּוּמָה :	11
עַד אֲמַצֵּא מָקוֹם לִי מִשְׁכַּנּוֹת לְאֲבִיר יַעֲקֹב :	12
הִנֵּה שִׁמְעֵנוּהָ בְּאַפְרָתָהּ מִצְּאֲנוּהָ בְּשָׂדֵי יַעַר :	13
נְבוֹאָה לְמִשְׁכַּנּוֹתַי נִשְׁתַּחֲוֶה לְהֵדֶם רַגְלָיו :	14
קוֹמָה יי לְמִנוּחַתְךָ אֲתָה וְאַרְוֵן עֵדֶךָ :	15
כֹּהֲנִיךָ יִלְבְּשׁוּ צַדִּק וְחַסִּידֶיךָ יִרְנְנוּ :	16

תהלים, קל"ב: א' – ט'

Psalm 132, verses 1 – 9

הֲרוּפָא לְשִׁבּוּרֵי לֵב וּמְחַבֵּשׁ לְעֵצְבוֹתָם :	17
מוֹנֶה מִסֶּפֶר לְכּוֹכָבִים לְכֹלֶם שְׁמוֹת יִקְרָא :	18
גָּדוֹל אֲדוֹנֵינוּ וְרַב כֹּחַ לְתַבּוּנָתוֹ אִין מִסֶּפֶר :	19
מְעוֹדֵד עַנּוּיִם יי מִשְׁפִּיל רְשָׁעִים עַדֵי אֶרֶץ :	20

תהלים, קמ"ז: ג' – ו'

Psalm 147, verses 3 – 6

Question 5 continues on the next page

Question 5 (continued)

(a) In what state of mind is the Psalmist / the משורר when he calls out to G-d? (line 1)

..... [1]

(b) (i) Translate from מַה יִתֵּן לָךְ (line 3)

to : אֶהְיֶה לְךָ : (line 5)

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [2]

(ii) Explain the form of the word רַמְיָהּ (lines 2 and 3) in the context of line 3.

.....
..... [2]

(c) The form עָנֹתוֹ (line 8) is unique in Biblical Hebrew. Give its root, conjugation (binyan) and grammatical form.

.....
.....
..... [3]

(d) How are Biblical events hinted at in line 13 ?

.....
.....
..... [2]

(e) Each of these three extracts contains ideas about religious experience.

Examine **one** idea from **each** extract.

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [6]

(f) The Psalmist / the מְשׁוֹרֵר uses distinctive language when addressing G-d.

Select any **two** of the following words or phrases
and make **two comments** on each of them:

[4]

(i) בְּצַרְתָּה לִּי (line 1)

.....

.....

.....

(ii) אֹיֵה לִּי (line 5)

.....

.....

.....

(iii) רַבַּת (line 6)

.....

.....

.....

(iv) אִם אָתָּן שָׁנָת לְעֵינַי (line 11)

.....

.....

.....

[Total: 20 marks]

Only ONE question is to be answered from this part of SECTION B.

Each of these three questions is worth 10 marks.

You should restrict your response to approximately 500 words and you are advised that no more than FIVE areas of discussion are expected in this essay.

TICK THE BOX NEXT TO THE ONE QUESTION THAT YOU HAVE SELECTED TO ANSWER.

Question 6

שופטים

From your reading of Chapters 4 — 9 of the Book of Judges, assess the attempts that were made to unite the individual Tribes of Israel.

Question 7

ישעיהו

How does the centrality of Jerusalem / Yerushalaim impact on the message of the prophet Isaiah / Yeshayahu?

(In your answer, refer only to Isaiah / Yeshayahu Chapters 59 — 66.)

Question 8

תהלים

How does the Psalmist / the מְשׁוֹרֵר help Man to focus on G-d's supervision of the world?

(Restrict your answer to observations on Psalms / Tehillim 120 — 134 and 146 — 148.)

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