

GCSE

Biblical Hebrew

Unit **A202**: Literature

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Mark Scheme for June 2015

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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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MARK SCHEME

Question		Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance									
1	a	The five kings	1	Do not accept 'kings' or 'four kings' or 'four and five kings' or 'kings of Sodom and Gomorrah'									
1	b	<i>Now the Valley of Fields / Siddim was full of bitumen / tar pits. The kings of Sodom and Gomorrah fled and fell in there whilst the remainder fled to any mountain (they could find). They took all the possessions of Sodom and Gomorrah and all their food and left. (2)</i>	2	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Marks</th> <th>Transfer of meaning from Biblical Hebrew to English.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> <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>2</td> <td>Accurate transfer of meaning. Faultless or virtually faultless grammar, punctuation and spelling in English.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Marks	Transfer of meaning from Biblical Hebrew to English.	0	Very limited transfer of meaning. A substantial number of elements misunderstood or missing. Significant error in 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.	2	Accurate transfer of meaning. Faultless or virtually faultless grammar, punctuation and spelling in English.	<p style="text-align: right;">Maximum: [2]</p>
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1	c	<i>The fugitive came and told Avram the Hebrew who was living among the plains of Mamre the Emorite, (Mamre being) the brother of Eshkol and Aner. They were all allies of Avram. (2) Avram heard that his kinsman had been captured and armed his 318 trained men who had been born in his household and pursued [the enemy] as far as Dan. (2)</i>	4	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Marks</th> <th>Transfer of meaning from Biblical Hebrew to English.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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.	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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1	d	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He splits his forces at night (1) • He struck them (1) • He chases the enemy as far as Chovah (1) • He rescues all the possessions (of Sodom and Gomorrah) (1) • He rescues Lot and his possessions (1) • He rescues the women and the people (1) 	3	Any point one mark, max. three				
1	e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avram would give the rescued people to the king (1) • and Avram could keep all the possessions (1) 	2	Do not accept 'give me the life'				
1	f	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He makes an oath (1) • in G-d's Name (1) • that he will not take even the smallest item (1) • He explains that he does not want the king to take any credit for Avram's wealth (1) 	3	Accept correct linguistic comments e.g. explanation of thread to shoelace as metaphor Superfluous pronoun ani heesharti (1) Accept: 'he rebuffs the king' Any point one mark, max. three				

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1	g	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reimbursement for the food (Avram's young men ate for this battle) (1) and the spoils of war due to them (1) the share that Aner, Eshkol and Mamre are entitled to (1) 	2	Any point one mark, max. two
1	h	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'the plains (שוה = equal) (1) of the two towns (1) (Apparently there were two towns near each other) that twinned up as one. (1) (<i>Da'at Mikra</i>) dual form (1) 	2	Any point one mark, max. two
1	i	(i)	1	Accept 'a name for G-d'
		(ii)	1	Max. one mark Do not accept 'far be it' Accept 'except'
1	j	Numbers over ten often cause the nouns they qualify to revert to the singular	1	Do not accept 'collective noun' without further explanation
1	k	(i)	1	
		(ii)	2	Any two points of a contrast, one mark each, max. two Accept 'future' Do not accept 'verb' or 'infinitive' Accept 'third root letter missing' (1) and 'third root letter attracts os ending' (1)
2	a	the war of the kings (1) Avram's refusal to take a reward from the king of Sodom (1) rescue of Lot (1)	1	Either point, one mark; Accept events from Chapter 14

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2	b	(i)	4	Marks	Transfer of meaning from Biblical Hebrew to English.
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Maximum: 4					
2	b	(ii)	2	<p>Any point, one mark, max. two</p> <p>Nickname because he chased the kings to Damascus (1)</p> <p>Award for relevant points which explain the phrase without specifically referring to word order</p>	
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The phrase הוא אִישׁ = הוא דַּמְשֵׁק אֶלְיָעֶזֶר (1) 'that is the man of Damascus, Eliezer' (1) (Ibn Janach) דַּמְשֵׁק אֶלְיָעֶזֶר was Eliezer's original name (1) and Avram named him אֶלְיָעֶזֶר (1) (so the phrase means 'that is Damesek (also known as) Eliezer'. (Redak)) The phrase is elliptical with the word בֶּן being used twice. (1) It is like: וּבֶן מְשֵׁק בֵּיתִי הוּא בֶּן דַּמְשֵׁק אֶלְיָעֶזֶר 'and the steward of my house is the son (man) of Damascus, Eliezer'. (1) (Ibn Ezra) 	

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2	c	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He shows him the stars (1) • He challenges him to count them (1) • saying that his descendants would match their number (1) • He makes a covenant with Avram (1) • involving animals and birds (1) 	3	Any point, one mark, max. three Accept: G-d reassures Avram that his belief in Him is an act of righteousness									
2	d	<i>and he placed each piece opposite the other but he did not split the birds. Birds of prey came down on the carcasses and Avram drove them away.(2)</i>	2	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Marks</th> <th>Transfer of meaning from Biblical Hebrew to English.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> <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>2</td> <td>Accurate transfer of meaning. Faultless or virtually faultless grammar, punctuation and spelling in English.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Marks	Transfer of meaning from Biblical Hebrew to English.	0	Very limited transfer of meaning. A substantial number of elements misunderstood or missing. Significant error in 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.	2	Accurate transfer of meaning. Faultless or virtually faultless grammar, punctuation and spelling in English.	<p style="text-align: right;">Maximum: 2</p>
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	e (i)	קמח is coarse flour while סולת is fine flour! (1) Solution: the סולת was for the cakes but the קמח was to place over the pot to absorb the froth. (1) <i>(Rashi)</i> Sarah was asked to prepare 3 seahs of coarse flour to make from them fine flour; 3 seahs of course flour produces only a little fine flour. (1) <i>(Ramban)</i>	3	One mark for each difficulty in (i) and (ii) and one mark for either solution kemach and soles both mean flour (1)									

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	(ii)	Literally 'he hurried to make it (the calf) – how does one 'make' a calf? (1)		Who is 'he' who prepared the calf (1) Ishmael (1) or Abram (1)
		Solution: the word לעשות here means 'to prepare'. (1)		
2	f	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • three (1) (<i>Rashi</i>) • prime quality ('three-star') (1) (<i>Chizkuni</i>) • 'three-year old' (1) (<i>Ibn Ezra</i>) • part of a set of triplets (1) (<i>Ramban</i>) • the third-born (1) (<i>Rashi to Pesachim 68a</i>) • a third grown (1) (<i>Rashi to Eruvin 63a</i>) • strong (as in 'the three-ply cord' see <i>Kohelet / Ecclesiastes 4:12</i>) (1) (<i>Midrash Hagadol</i>) 	2	Any point, one mark, max. two
2	g	(i) ירש (1) Kal (1)	2	
		(ii) נשב (1) Hiphil (1)	2	
2	h	(i) Among others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He tells G-d he is worried about not having an heir (1) • He believes in G-d (1) • He carries out the Covenant between the Pieces (1) • He seeks permission from G-d to tend to his guests (1) even though it means disturbing G-d's 'visit' (1) 	2	
		(ii) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He runs towards his guests (1) despite his recent circumcision (1) • He offers to fetch bread for them (1) • He urges Sarah to bake for them (1) • He runs to fetch a calf to serve them (1) 	2	
3	a	(the report of) the death of King Saul	1	After David's lament (1)
	b	(i) Abigail is called here 'the wife of Naval' but she is currently married to David!	1	

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	(ii)	Naval was her former husband	1	Allow: This was a punishment for her having proposed marriage to David even before the death of her first husband, Naval. [See 1 Samuel 25:31] (<i>Alshich</i>)									
	c	<i>Now, may your hands be strong and be brave for your master, Saul, is dead and the House of Judah has anointed me as king over them.</i> (2)	2	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Marks</th> <th>Transfer of meaning from Biblical Hebrew to English.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> <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>2</td> <td>Accurate transfer of meaning. Faultless or virtually faultless grammar, punctuation and spelling in English.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Marks	Transfer of meaning from Biblical Hebrew to English.	0	Very limited transfer of meaning. A substantial number of elements misunderstood or missing. Significant error in 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.	2	Accurate transfer of meaning. Faultless or virtually faultless grammar, punctuation and spelling in English.	<p>Maximum: 2</p>
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	d	from root: גלפ 'half' (1) with an added formative (noun) ש (1) is a 'half-wife' (1) (who is legally married but has no rights to a marriage document (<i>kethubah</i>)). (<i>R' S. R. Hirsch to Bereishis 25:6</i>)	2	Any point, one mark, max. two (Gesenius) softness or pleasure from related Semitic root pe lamed gimel or pe lamed kuf (1) If root is not given, maximum mark for the question is 1.									
	e	"Am I nobody ('dog's head') (1) in the rival tribe (Judah) (1)? On the contrary, I am the one in charge of your Benjamite kingdom!" (1) (Malbim)	2	Any point, one mark, max. two									
	f	They are the most northerly (Dan) and southerly (Be'er Sheba) (1) towns in Israel. It is the equivalent of from 'Land's End to John O'Groats'. (1) two extremes (1) north and south (1) means the whole land (1)	2	Any point, one mark, max. two									

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	g	<i>He was unable to reply anything to Avner out of fear for him. Avner sent messengers to David from his place saying (2) "[I swear] by the One Who owns the land / [I swear] by (you, David,) who owns the land saying: Make a covenant with me and behold my hand is with you to win over all Israel for you." (2)</i>	4	Marks	Transfer of meaning from Biblical Hebrew to English.
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	h	(i) locative / directional	1		
		(ii) feminine possessive / 'her'	1		Do not accept 'feminine'
		(iii) hiphil	1		
		(iv) extended / softening / emphatic imperative	1		Do not accept 'cohortative'
	i	The expression 'going up' is used because David wanted to move from Ziklag in the Negev (southern Desert) to the mountainous region of Judah. (1) Secondly, moving north is also referred to as 'going up'. (1) (<i>Da'at Mikra</i>)	2		Any point, one mark, max. two Moving from Philistia to Israel is called 'going up' (1)
	j	Among others: David says both G-d and he will act kindly towards the men of Jabesh-Gilead (1) David does not say what the kindness will	4		Any point of contrast, two marks Max. two points of contrast for four marks David: G-d will do kindness (1) Abner: I will do kindness (1)
		whereas Avner swears in G-d's name (1) that he (Avner) will perform the act of kindness(1) Avner gives details of the kindness, namely,			

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		be (1)	he will help restore David's monarchy (1)		David: blessing people for burying his enemy (1) Abner: changing sides to support former enemy (1)								
		David makes no mention of a covenant between him and the men of Jabesh-Gilead (1)	Avner sends a message of allegiance but David has to make a covenant (1)		David: kindness on account of a good deed (1) Abner: kindness to a former enemy in order to rebel against Ish-Bosheth (1)								
		David mentions 'kindness and truth' (1)	Avner mentions only kindness (1)										
4	a		David	1									
	b	(i)	<i>The Philistines / Plishtim heard that they had anointed David as king over Israel and all the Philistines / Plishtim ascended to look for David. (2) David heard and descended to the fortress. The Philistines / Plishtim / Plishtim came and spread out in the Refaim valley. (2)</i>	4	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Marks</th> <th>Transfer of meaning from Biblical Hebrew to English.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> <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>2</td> <td>Accurate transfer of meaning. Faultless or virtually faultless grammar, punctuation and spelling in English.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Maximum: 4</p>	Marks	Transfer of meaning from Biblical Hebrew to English.	0	Very limited transfer of meaning. A substantial number of elements misunderstood or missing. Significant error in 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.	2	Accurate transfer of meaning. Faultless or virtually faultless grammar, punctuation and spelling in English.
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		(ii)	reflexive	1	Accept 'passive' if a passive translation is included								
	c		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He asks the High Priest (1) who is wearing the Ephod / Urim veTumim / priestly garment (1) (through which he could inquire for Divine advice) 	1	Do not accept 'Ark'								

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	d	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> David and his men carried off these idols (1) They burned them (1) (<i>Rashi</i> from <i>Targum Jonathan</i>) [See also 1 Chronicles 14:22] 	2	Accept added explanation: with the intention that Ittai the Gittite, one of David's gentile generals would renounce their idol status and make their use permitted (1) Any point, one mark, max. two									
	e	<i>David inquired of the L-rd Who said, "Do not go up! Go around behind them and come against them from opposite the mulberry trees. (2)</i>	2	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Marks</th> <th>Transfer of meaning from Biblical Hebrew to English.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> <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>2</td> <td>Accurate transfer of meaning. Faultless or virtually faultless grammar, punctuation and spelling in English.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Marks	Transfer of meaning from Biblical Hebrew to English.	0	Very limited transfer of meaning. A substantial number of elements misunderstood or missing. Significant error in 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.	2	Accurate transfer of meaning. Faultless or virtually faultless grammar, punctuation and spelling in English.	Maximum: 2
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	f	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When he hears the sound of marching (from the tops of the (mulberry) trees) (1) Only then may he mobilize his army (1) For only then will G-d go out to battle the Philistines / Plishtim on his behalf (1) 	3										
	g	G-d has smashed the enemy like a surge of water. (1)	1	Allow: like one passes through water Do not accept Hebrew									
	h	Among others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a rhetorical question (1) sarcasm : 'how honoured is this day' (1) 	3	Any point, one mark, max. three Do not award marks for translation without explanation of language									

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • she repeats 'today' (1) • she refers indirectly to her own husband as 'the king of Israel' (1) / without referring to him by name (1) • she contrasts 'the king of Israel' with 'the maidservants of his servants' (1) • she uses a double infinitive construct 'as one of the low-lives completely exposes himself' (1) 		
i		<p>Among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He asks G-d on two occasions for advice on how to tackle the Philistine attack (1) • He credits the victory to G-d ('G-d has made a breach in the enemy') (1) • He obeys G-d's command to exercise restraint (until he receives a sign to attack the enemy) (1) • He explains his seemingly frivolous dancing by saying he did this in honour of G-d (1) • Several of his sons' names include an allusion to the Divine Name (1) • He destroys the idols of the Philistines (1) 	4	Any point, one mark, max. four
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • בִּירוּשָׁלַם (line 1) • וְאַלְיִפְלֹט (line 2) • בְּיַדְךָ (line 5) • מַיִם (line 6) • גָּזַר (line 10) • אֶכְבְּדָהּ (line 15) • יֵלֵד (line 15) 	3	<p>Any example, one mark each, max. three</p> <p>Tekherotz line 9 B'enai line 14</p>

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5	a	<p><i>“Return my daughters, go! I am too old to marry. Even if I thought I had hope and would be together with a husband tonight, (2) would I bear children? Will you wait / hope for them (these children) to grow up, will you be chained to them not to get married? (2) No, my daughters, I am bitterer than you / I am bitter because of you for the hand of G-d has gone out against me!” (2)</i></p>	6	Marks	Transfer of meaning from Biblical Hebrew to English.
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				Maximum: 6	
	b	Ruth (1) and Orpah (1)	2		
	c	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She stays with Naomi even though Orpah has left (1) • She is not persuaded to leave (1) • Indeed she begs Naomi not to send her away (1) • She says she will go wherever Naomi goes (1) • She says she will sleep wherever Naomi sleeps (1) • Naomi’s people are her people (1) • Naomi’s G-d is her G-d (1) • She will die where Naomi dies (1) • She strengthens herself to keep up with Naomi (1) 	4	Any point, one mark, max. four	

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	d	It is a mixture of masculine הם and feminine שתי (1) Masculine suffix despite referring to women (1)	1	Either attempt, up to two marks
	e	(i) המם	1	Accept he vav mem (Gesenius)
		(ii) מרר	1	
	f	She used to be sweet (as the name Naomi suggests) (1) but now she is bitter and should be referred to as Mara ('bitter') (1) as G-d has dealt her a severe blow. (1) She left (Bethlehem) full (of children) (1) but has returned empty (as her children have died) (1)	4	Any point, one mark, max. four Accept 'G-d has treated her harshly' (1)
	g	To the east of the Dead Sea / southern Jordan River	1	Accept 'east of Israel/Jordan River' (1) Accept 'south-east of Israel' but not 'south-east' Accept 'south/south-east of Beth Lechem'
	h	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • מהיות (line 2) – Mem privative / negative • לבלתי (line 3) 'not to' • אל – 'No!' • אל (lines 5 and 9) - negative imperative, 'do not ...' 	2	Any example, one mark, max. three Accept Hebrew word only if spelling is correct Do not accept 'rhetorical question'
	i	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • בנותי 'my daughters' – they are really her daughters-in-law • המות יפריד 'death separates' • ונתהם כל העיר 'all the city was in uproar' meaning the people thereof • אני מלאה הלכתי 'I left full' 	3	Any point, one mark, max. three Do not award for Hebrew only

Question		Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance	
6	a	<p><i>They said to Jephthah / Yiftach, "Come, become our captain and let us fight against Ammon!"</i> <i>Jephthah / Yiftach said to the elders of Gilead, (2)</i> <i>"Did you not hate me and drive me out of my father's house?! Why do you come to me now when you are in trouble?!" (2)</i></p>	4	Marks	Transfer of meaning from Biblical Hebrew to English.
				0	Very limited transfer of meaning. A substantial number of elements misunderstood or missing. Significant error in 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.
				2	Accurate transfer of meaning. Faultless or virtually faultless grammar, punctuation and spelling in English.
				Maximum: 4	
	b	If the people bring him back to lead against Ammon (1) and G-d gives them victory(1) he will become the leader of all the Gileadite residents (1)	3		
	c	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He refers to her as his daughter (1) • He tells her to stay in his field (1) • He tells her not to go to another field (1) • He tells her to remain with his girl workers (1) • He informs her that he has forbidden his male workers to bother her (1) • He tells her to drink if she is thirsty (1) 	4	Any point, one mark, max. four	
	d	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She blesses him (1) • She says he has dealt kindly with both the living and the dead (1) 	3	Any point, one mark, max. three	

Question		Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance										
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She says he is a redeemer due to his family relationship (1) • She praises the fact that Boaz tells her to stay with his girl workers (1) 												
	e	(i) Boaz tells her to stay with the female workers but she says he told her to stay with the male workers	1	Accept 'word order is different'										
		(ii) She was foreign (as indicated by the word הַמוֹאֲבִיָּה / Moabites) (1) which meant that she could confuse her masculines and feminines (1) or alternatively, despite her wanting to join the Israelite nation with all its rules, her coarse upbringing may have led to a Freudian slip! (1) (both explanations from <i>Torah Temimah</i>)	2	Any point, one mark, max. two Accept 'object brought forward in line 16' (1) for emphasis (1) Accept 'nearim is a generic term for workers'										
	f	<i>She stuck with Boaz's girl workers to glean until the end of the barley harvest and the wheat harvest. She stayed with her mother-in-law (2)</i>	2	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Marks</th> <th>Transfer of meaning from Biblical Hebrew to English.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> <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>2</td> <td>Accurate transfer of meaning. Faultless or virtually faultless grammar, punctuation and spelling in English.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Marks	Transfer of meaning from Biblical Hebrew to English.	0	Very limited transfer of meaning. A substantial number of elements misunderstood or missing. Significant error in 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.	2	Accurate transfer of meaning. Faultless or virtually faultless grammar, punctuation and spelling in English.	<p>Maximum: 2</p>	
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	g	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ך - (weak) <i>dagesh</i> (1) an א כפת בגד letter at the beginning of a word (1) • לְ - (strong) <i>dagesh</i> (1) after a short 	4	Any two answers, one point for the name of the dot and one point for the explanation										

Question		Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
		<p>unstressed vowel / between a short and long vowel (1) or to compensate for the missing ל from the root כלל (1) [Cf. קְלוּלֵתֶיךָ Jeremiah 2:2]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ה – <i>mappik</i> (1) for feminine possessive / 'her' (1) 		Accept dagesh and mapiq if written in Hebrew letters (including script)
	h	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Line 4 – conditional / 'if' (1) • Line 5 – negatively after an oath (1) double negative = positive 'surely' (1) • Line 16 – introducing a relative clause (1) part of expression meaning 'until' (1) 	2	Any example, one mark, max. two

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