

GCSE

Biblical Hebrew

Unit **A202**: Literature

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Mark Scheme for June 2018

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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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Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
	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 / Indicative Content	Marks	Guidance
1	(a)		<i>Avram said to Lot, "Please let there not be strife between me and you nor between my shepherds and your shepherds for we are kinsmen. Is not all the land before you? Please separate yourself from me. If [you go] left I'll go right and if [you go] right then I will go left."</i>	2	See appendix Minor errors include: No translation of first נא if jussive is not reflected אל נא תהי מריבה – let us not argue No translation of second נא Do not count as an error: No translation of first נא if jussive is translated 'separate' instead of 'separate yourself'/'be separated'
1	(b)	(i)	<i>I will make your children like the dust of the earth so that if one is able to count the dust of the earth, so will your children be counted. Arise, walk through the land its length and breadth for I will give it to you.</i>	2	See appendix Minor errors include: 'If you are able to count...' no recognition of niphal מְנַחֵם mapiqs not translated Do not count as an error: 'If one is able...'
1	(b)	(ii)	Abram / Avram	1	Accept Abraham/Avraham
1	(c)		The four kings	1	Accept: The kings who had attacked Sodom Chedorlaomer and his allies The kings who fought the five kings Do not accept: The kings The kings who captured Lot
1	(d)	(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We know already that Lot was Abram's nephew (1) The word order / Lot's relationship is mentioned after the taking of the possessions (1) 	1	Accept: Why is Lot singled out? (1) Do not accept: Earlier they are called 'brothers', and here Lot is called 'nephew'

Question			Answer / Indicative Content	Marks	Guidance
1	(d)	(ii)	Abram was hated by the kings (1) Because he spread faith of G-d (1) That is why they targeted his nephew (and possessions) (1) (<i>Radal to Pirkei D'Rabbi Eliezer</i>) They captured his possessions because he was Abram's nephew (1) and Abram was rich (1) They were hoping for a big ransom (1) (<i>Seforno</i>)	2	Any two points, one mark each Accept: The phrase is elliptical (1) and it means 'They took Lot and his possessions AND HE WAS the nephew of Abraham' (1)
1	(e)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lot (1) is Abram's nephew (1) The refugee/Og (1) tells Abram of Lot's capture (1) Mamre Eshcol and Aner (1) are Abram's allies (1) Mamre (1) owned the land on which Abram was living (1) Trained men/Students (1) fought for Abram/born in his house (1) 	6	One mark for each person/group and one mark for each correct connection Accept: Eliezer (if it includes interpretation of 318) (1) looked after Abram's property (1) Do not accept: polit
1	(f)		a) ויבִּתֵּר Imperfect / Future (with vav conversive) (1) Piel (1) verb (1) (and) he cut (1) b) בתרו noun (1) its piece (1) c) בִּתֵּר perfect / past(1) kal (1) verb (1) he cut (1)	2	'Verb' is only accepted if example a) or c) is being contrasted with example b) Do not award two marks if the given distinction is 'one means 'and he cut' and one means 'he cut' – award one mark only. Award marks if the piel is translated differently from the qal. Accept: בִּתֵּר/וִיבִתֵּר has its regular vowels (1) בִּתֵּר is pausal (1)
1	(g)	(i)	שוב	1	
1	(g)	(ii)	נשב	1	
1	(h)		G-d has prevented me from having a child	1	
1	(i)		She takes her maidservant (Hagar) (1) After ten years of Abram's living in Canaan (1) And gives her to Abram (1) as a wife (1)	3	Do not accept 'after ten years' without 'in Canaan'

Question		Answer / Indicative Content	Marks	Guidance
1	(j)	<i>He will be a wild-ass of a man. His hand will be against everyone and everyone's hand against will be against him and he will dwell over all his brothers. She called a name to G-d Who spoke to her "You are the G-d of vision," because she said, "Didn't I also see here after my vision?"</i>	2	Minor errors include: 'everyone's hand against his ' 'he will live among all his brothers'
2	(a)	<i>The king of Sodom said to Avram, "Give me the people and take the property for yourself." But Avram said to the king of Sodom, "I lift up my hand to G-d, the Most High, Who owns heaven and earth. (2) Neither a thread or a shoelace! I will not take anything of yours : so that you shall not say, 'It was I who made Avram rich.' Far be it from me! (lit. 'without me') Only what the young men have eaten and the share of the men that went with me. [as well as] Aner, Eshkol and Mamre They will take their share." (2)</i>	4	See appendix Minor errors include: 'souls' instead of 'people' Accept: 'Who created heaven and earth' אם meaning 'if' as long as the context is appropriately translated
2	(b)	At the heat of the day/midday/afternoon	1	
2	(c)	Among others: The first וירא is literal – he saw (1) The second וירא means 'he realised' (1)	2	Accept: It is repeated for emphasis (1) to show how excited he was to receive guests (1) first: he looked up and saw [that there were three men...] (1) second: when he saw, [he ran] (1)
2	(d)	<i>Let some water be brought now and wash your feet and recline under the tree. Let me fetch a morsel of bread [so you can] refresh yourselves. Afterwards you can continue your way for it was for this that you passed by your servant." They said, "Do as you have said."</i>	2	Major errors include: we shall do as you say 'take water' Minor errors include: 'let me take water' cohortative not recognised

Question		Answer / Indicative Content	Marks	Guidance
				loaf of bread 'you will/shall' in imperatives Do not count as an error: נא not translated if jussive is recognised jussive not recognised כן not translated
2	(e)	<i>Coarse flour</i> <i>Fine flour</i> <i>cakes</i> <i>a calf</i> <i>butter / cream</i> <i>milk</i>	4	Any four, one mark each Do not accept 'fat'
2	(f)	He hurries to Sarah (1) and tells her to hurry (1) [and prepare cakes] he specifically requests that they be given certain (presumably nicer) foods' (1) he ran to get a calf (1) he personally put the food before his guests (1) he stands by them to attend to them (1)	3	Any three, one mark each
2	(g)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He uses the infinitive absolute (for emphasis) /says: I will certainly return (1) • He gives a specific time (1) • He uses the dramatic והנה (1) • the object/ לשרה precedes the subject/ בן (1) 	3	Any three points, one mark each asks where Sarah is – indicates that the message is relevant to her as well (1) (do not award without qualifying explanation) he personally promises to return (1) uses unusual expression כעת חיה (1) indicates that there will be new life/childbirth specifies the child's gender (1)
2	(h)	She thinks it is funny (1) She is unbelieving (1) that after she has become old / withered (1) her skin will feel young again (1) her husband is old (so how could they have a child?) (1)	2	Any two points, one mark each

Question		Answer / Indicative Content	Marks	Guidance
2	(i)	הִרְמַתִּי line 2 (1) וַיֵּרָץ line 6 (1) לֹאֲשֵׁי line 10 (1) שׁוּב line 13 OR אָשׁוּב line 13 OR אָשׁוּב line 17(1) בְּאֵיִם line 14	3	Any three, one mark each No mark if root given without verb
2	(j)	Infinitive construct	1	
3	(a)	East (of the River Jordan)	1	
3	(b)	וַיִּמְלִיכֵהוּ Hiphil (1) imperfect/future (with conversive) (1) בַּמַּלְכוּתָא Kal (1) infinitive construct (1)	4	
3	(c)	The number of years that David was king in Hebron was seven years and six months. Avner son of Ner and the servants of Ish-bosheth son of Saul went out from Machanayim to Gibeon. (2) Yoav son of Zeruiah and David's servants went out and met them at the Pool of Gibeon, together. They sat on either side of the pool. (2) Avner said to Yoav "Let the young men arise and sport before us!" Yoav said, "Let them arise." They arose and passed along in number: twelve belonging to Benjamin and Ish-bosheth son of Saul and twelve from David's servants. (2)	6	See appendix Minor errors include: Accept: number of days
3	(d)	David's household / army was becoming stronger (1) Saul's household / army was becoming weaker (1)	2	Accept: Ish-Bosheth instead of Saul
3	(e) (i)	Among others:	2	

Question			Answer / Indicative Content	Marks	Guidance
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> from his place / he did not move until his message was sent (1) (<i>Da'at Mikra</i>) [writing David's name] underneath [his own in the letter] (<i>Rashi</i>); (1) [declaring himself] under [David's rule] (<i>Da'at Mikra</i>) (1) behind [Ishbosheth's back] i.e. without his knowledge ('under the table') (1) (<i>Redak</i>). Instead of him (1) 		
3	(e)	(ii)	<p>Among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "[I swear by the One] Who owns the land [i.e. G-d] saying (<i>Rashi's</i> first explanation). (1) 'To whom does the land belong if not you?' (<i>Rid</i>); (1) 'to the one who the land ought to belong'. (<i>Rashi, second explanation</i>) (1) 	2	Accept: to whom is the land (1)
3	(f)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He starts with a single word: Good! (1) He agrees to make a covenant (1) But makes a condition (1) Which he makes sound small 'one thing' (1) Avner will not be allowed to see him unless this condition is fulfilled (1) He reiterates the fact that Michal is rightly 	3	

Question			Answer / Indicative Content	Marks	Guidance
			his (by mentioning the 100 Philistine foreskins he had to produce (1)		
3	(g)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Michal is David's wife (1) yet is living with another man (1) • the verse repeats itself 'from a man from Paltiel son of Layish' (1) • Ish bosheth is David's rival (1) yet it is he who fetches Michal to return her to David (1) 	2	
3	(h)	(i)	<p>In paragraph 4 Joab kills Abner (1)</p> <p>In paragraph 5 Abishai is also considered to have killed Abner (1)</p>	2	
3	(h)	(ii)	Abishai is thought to have been an accomplice in the murder.	1	Accept: Abishai was present at the time of the murder (Radak et al)
4	(a)	(i)	<p><i>Jonathan son of Saul had a lame son who was five years old when the report of Saul and Jonathan came from Jezreel. His nurse was carrying him when she fled and in her haste to flee he fell and became lame and his name was Mephibosheth. (2)</i></p> <p><i>The sons of Rimmon the Be'erotherite, Rechav and Ba'anah went and came at the heat of the day to Ishbosheth's house while he was having his (after)noon sleep. (2) They came into the middle of the house with / disguised as wheat merchants and they struck him in the fifth rib; then Rechav and</i></p>	6	

Question			Answer / Indicative Content	Marks	Guidance
			<i>Ba'anah his brother escaped. (2)</i>		
4	(a)	(ii)	It is a feminine pronoun	1	
4	(a)	(iii)	They entered disguised as women (<i>Alshich</i>) (1) הנה can mean 'hither' ('to here') or 'thus far' i.e. they came in as far as the palace with [or disguised as] wheat-merchants (<i>Rabbeinu Yeshaya</i>) (1)	1	One mark for any point
4	(b)		Among others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They walk all night in order to reach David at the earliest opportunity (1) • They bring Ishbosheth's head to David (1) • They refer to Ishbosheth as 'your enemy' (1) • They claim he wanted to kill David (1) • They refer to David as 'my master the king' (1) • They claim the action they took was carrying out a Divine wish (1) 	3	Any three points, one mark each
4	(c)		Among others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He makes an oath (1) • Invoking G-d (1) • "Who saves me" refuting their claim of having fulfilled a divine wish. (1) • Dramatic word הנה (1) • He makes an a fortiori argument/says that their action is worse than the reporter (earlier in 2 Samuel) as he had thought he was doing David a real favour (as Saul had constantly persecuted 	4	Any four points, one mark each

Question			Answer / Indicative Content	Marks	Guidance
			David) (1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whereas they (Rechav and Baanah) had killed an innocent man (1) when he was vulnerable (in his bed) (1) Contrasts the 'wicked men' (Rechav and Baanah) who had killed a 'righteous man' (1) (Ish Boshes) Asks a rhetorical question (1) 'will I surely not requite his blood from your hands.... (1) and emphasises it "and remove you from the land" (1) metaphor (1) 		
4	(d)		He humbles/subdues/defeats them	1	Do not accept: kills them
4	(e)	(i)	Infinitive absolute	1	
4	(e)	(ii)	Emphasis (1) Replacing the finite verb 'he lay them down' (1) continuous meaning (1)	1	Max one mark
4	(f)	(i)	I will take revenge against / punish you (1) for killing him (1)	2	
4	(f)	(ii)	To extend his empire (1) as far as / up to the River Euphrates (1)	2	
4	(g)	(i)	Vav conversive before a guttural / א	1	
4	(g)	(ii)	Regular vav conversive	1	
4	(g)	(iii)	Vav (conjunctive) before sheva/וּבוֹמֵפֶּה/labial letter	1	
5	(a)		There was a famine	1	
5	(b)		Among others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noblemen/important people (<i>Rashi</i>) (1) [Bethlehemites as] Efrat is another name for Bethlehem (1) (<i>Rashi, Malbim</i>) 	2	Any two points, one mark each they came from (a place called) Ephrath (1) which was in Bethlehem (1)

Question		Answer / Indicative Content	Marks	Guidance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From the family of Ephraim, (wife of Caleb) (1) Connected to root פורה 'fruitful' as Bethlehem's land was fertile (1) 		
5	(c)	<p><i>She went down to the threshing-floor and did just as her mother-in-law instructed her. Boaz ate and drank and was in good spirits when he went down to lie down alongside the heap. She came over stealthily / secretly, uncovered his feet and lay down. (2) In the middle of the night, the man was startled and turned around / felt around and behold a woman was lying at his feet. He said, "Who are you?" She said, " I am Ruth your maidservant. Spread your garment over your maidservant for you are a redeemer / relative." (2) He said, " Blessed are you to G-d, my daughter. Your latest act of kindness is greater than the first in that you did not go after the young men whether poor or rich." (2)</i></p>	6	<p>See appendix</p> <p>Minor errors: May G-d bless you – passive not recognised</p>
5	(d)	<p>She held him in her bosom/arms/lap (1)</p> <p>She became his nursemaid (1)</p>	2	
5	(e)	<p>The difficulties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why are the neighbours giving a name to the child? (1) What is the connection to the next phrase – 'saying, a son was born to Naomi'? (1) The son was born to Ruth not Naomi. (1) 	4	<p>One mark for each of any two difficulties One mark for each of any two solutions</p> <p>Each difficulty raised must be addressed with a correct solution to get two marks for the solutions.</p>

Question			Answer / Indicative Content	Marks	Guidance
			<p>The solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a difference between 'קרא שם לפלוני' and 'ותקראנה לו השכנות (1) 'קרא את שם פלוני' so here שם means 'the neighbours publicly announced the pedigree of the boy' (1) • It means: the neighbours called out about him (1) [so he became] well known, (saying 'a son has been born to Naomi')((1) • So the next phrase follows: the announcement was made regarding the boy's pedigree (1) • Naomi raised the child/treated him like her own son (1) • The boy was a replacement for Naomi's dead son Machlon (1) through the pseudo-levirate marriage (1) • בן can mean descendant/beloved i.e. levirate grandson (1) 		
5	(f)	(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (His non-maternal brothers) drive him out of the house (1) • Saying he has no inheritance with them (1) 	2	Any three points, one mark each
		(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He is the son of 'another woman'/prostitute (1) 	1	
5	(g)		<p>The elders: Use of (extended) imperative (1) paragogic ה - והייתה (1)</p>	3	At least one point from the elders and one point from Jephthah, maximum three points

Question		Answer / Indicative Content	Marks	Guidance
		<p>And cohortative ה ונלחמה – (1) Repetition of you – you will go with us ; you will fight the Ammonites; you will be our leader (1) They promise him leadership over all dwellers of Gilead Use of oath / invocation of G-d: G-d will listen to the[conversation] between us (1) Jephthah: Sarcasm/rhetorical questioning? – you hated me .. and why do you come now? (1) Word order : משיבים אתם (1) Becoming leader depends on G-d giving victory (1)</p>		
5	(h)	<p>היטבת line 7 הוליד line 10 ויולד line 12 משיבים line 20</p>	3	
5	(i)	בגד כפת letter after closed syllable / silent <i>sheva</i>	1	Do not accept בגדכפת or after closed syllable without qualification
6	(a)	<p><i>It happened when he saw her that he tore his garments and said, "Alas / Woe/ Aha! My daughter, you have indeed / brought me to my knees/brought me down low. You have become among those who trouble me. I have opened my mouth to the L-rd and I am unable to retract."</i>(2) <i>"She said to him," My father,you have opened your mouth to G-d. Do to me as you spoke / according to what came out of your mouth, since the L-rd has brought about vengeance for you from your enemies, the Ammonites."</i> (2) <i>She said to her father, "Let this thing me done to me! Leave me for two months. Let me go and descend upon [one of] the mountains and</i></p>	6	<p>See appendix</p> <p>Minor errors include: niphal not recognised cohortative not recognised</p>

Question		Answer / Indicative Content	Marks	Guidance
		<i>I and my friends will cry for my virginity.” (2)</i>		
6	(b)	He has made a vow (1) that whatever comes out from his house (when he returns in peace from battle) (1) will be offered as a sacrifice (1)	2	Any two points, one mark each What about ‘He does not think it is possible for him to retract the vow he has made’ (1)?
6	(c)	ויהי A Yud with sheva after a vav conversive does not have a <i>dagesh</i> (1) ויקרע normally after vav conversive there is a <i>dagesh</i> (1)	2	
6	(d)	This occurs when a word is written one way (kethiv) (1) but read differently (keri) (1)	2	
6	(e)	Naomi	1	
6	(f)	Orpah	1	
6	(g)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She begs Naomi not to force her to leave (1) • Repetition of where you go I will go; where you sleep I will sleep etc. (1) ‘where you go I will go’ (1) where you sleep I will sleep’ (1) etc. • She puts Naomi’s action’s first - where you go, I will go (1) • She makes an oath (1) • Only an extreme factor i.e. death will separate them(1) 	4	Any four points, one mark each
6	(h)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Naomi means ‘sweet’/pleasant (1) ‘she feels that her lot is quite the opposite’ (1) 	2	

Question			Answer / Indicative Content	Marks	Guidance
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yet she asks to be called 'bitter' / G-d has made her bitter (1) 		
6	(i)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He has returned her empty-handed (1) • He has testified against her (1)/humbled her (Ibn Ezra) (1) • The Alm-ghty has brought misfortune upon her/made things bad for her (1) 	3	
6	(j)	(i)	Preposition ן before a guttural letter	1	these are two ways to vowel the ן meaning 'from' (1) the regular form (line 13) is short for ן (1) in line 3 it has a longer vowel because the guttural ן rejects the dagesh (for the missing ן) (1)
6	(j)	(ii)	Preposition ן before a regular letter	1	

APPENDIX – this section contains additional subject specific information

Take off one mark per 25-mark question if names are written in Hebrew.

If terms are written in Hebrew/transliterated without translation they are ignored e.g. bris milah

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