
A-level

BIBLICAL HEBREW

7677/1

PAPER 1 Translation, Comprehension and Composition

Mark scheme

V1.0

Mark schemes are prepared by the Lead Assessment Writer and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation events which all associates participate in and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation process ensures that the mark scheme covers the students' responses to questions and that every associate understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for standardisation each associate analyses a number of students' scripts. Alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed and legislated for. If, after the standardisation process, associates encounter unusual answers which have not been raised they are required to refer these to the Lead Assessment Writer.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of students' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

Further copies of this mark scheme are available from aqa.org.uk

General Guidance

A high level of accuracy in written English is required at this level, and accurate spelling and punctuation are important.

All answers must be written in English, with the following exceptions, which may be written in Biblical Hebrew where relevant:

- roots
- individual Hebrew letters
- words or short phrases from the text, if the Hebrew is necessary for a complete illustration of the answer

Answers in Biblical Hebrew must be written using the 'block' system.

Transliteration of Biblical Hebrew words is only acceptable for proper nouns – all other words must be translated into English.

Where the natural answer to a comprehension question consists entirely or partly of words or phrases from the text, students may translate that material into English without rephrasing it. However, the AO1 mark will not be awarded for a response in which the student includes irrelevant material from the stimulus, eg by 'lifting' an element from the original which does not match the phrasing of the question set.

Guidance on applying the marking grids for translation

The general principle in assessing each section should be the proportion (out of 5) of sense achieved.

One approach for each section is given. Acceptable alternatives will be illustrated during Standardisation, but examiners should assess on its own merits any approach that satisfactorily conveys the meaning of the Biblical Hebrew.

The determination of what is a “minor” error is only necessary when it is the only error in a translation; this distinction will then determine whether a mark of 5 or 4 is appropriate. Where marks of 4, 3, 2, 1 and 0 look likely, the overall proportion of meaning conveyed in the section is the only consideration. The classification below should be seen only as a general guide, the intention of which is to maintain standards year-on-year. Lead markers should consider each instance on its own merits in the context of the passage and the section.

1. Tense/aspect errors are “major”. Note, however, that participles can often be correctly translated as past, present or even future, depending on the context. If a candidate repeatedly makes the same error of tense/aspect, the error should be counted once only.
2. Vocabulary errors that are close to the right meaning are “minor” errors; any wrong meaning that alters the sense is “major”.
3. Omission of particles (e.g. conjunctions) that add nothing to the sense may be ignored; those that add little to the sense are “minor” errors; omission of other words is generally a “major” error. All likely omissions should be categorised at Standardisation.
4. Errors of number are “major”, “minor” or they can be ignored altogether and this will depend on their context.
5. Mistranslation of binyanim (e.g. passive to active, causative to reflexive) is a “major” error if the sense is compromised. If the sense is not compromised, it is a “minor” error. If the mistranslation includes an incorrect pronoun, this is usually a major error.

The final decisions on what constitutes a “minor” and “major” error will be made and communicated to assessors via the standardisation process (after full consideration of candidates’ responses) and these decisions will be captured in the final mark scheme for examiners and centres.

Marks	Description
5	Accurate translation with one minor error allowed.
4	Mostly correct.
3	More than half right.
2	Less than half right.
1	Little recognisable relation or meaning to the Biblical Hebrew.

0 = No response or no response worthy of credit.

Examples of minor and major errors:

וַאֲמַרְתֶּם לָהֶם אֲשֶׁר נִכְרְתוּ מִיַּמֵּי הַיַּרְדֵּן מִפְּנֵי אֲרוֹן בְּרִית-יְיָ בְּעָבְרוֹ בַּיַּרְדֵּן

“You shall say to them that the waters of the Jordan were cut off before the Ark of the covenant of the L-rd when it passed through the Jordan.”

- (i) “You shall say to them that the waters of the Jordan were cut off before the Ark of the covenant of the L-rd when it passed the Jordan” – the omission of ‘through’ is a minor error as it does not change the sense, so 5 marks.
- (ii) “You shall say to them that the water of the Jordan was cut off before the Ark of the covenant of the L-rd when it passed over the Jordan.” – the number error on ‘water’ (plural in the Biblical Hebrew) is minor, so 5 marks.
- (iii) “You said that the waters of the Jordan were cut off before the Ark of the covenant of the L-rd when it passed through the Jordan.” – the tense/aspect error is major, so a mark of 4 is appropriate.
- (iv) “You said to them that the water of the Jordan was cut off before the Ark of the L-rd when it passed the Jordan” – there are a number of errors here: the tense/aspect error is major; the number error on water is minor; the omission of ‘covenant’ is major; and the omission of ‘through’ is minor. However, the overall sense is more or less correct, so a mark of 3 would be appropriate.
- (v) “You shall say to them that they cut from the Jordan before the Ark of the L-rd when it passed the Jordan” – there are a number of errors here: the mistranslation of the binyan is major as it changes the subject and object and therefore compromises the sense; the mistranslation of ‘waters’ is major; the omission of ‘covenant’ is major; and the omission of ‘through’ is minor. The key judgement here is that the general meaning has not been communicated, so a maximum of 2 marks is appropriate. There is enough correct sense here to score more than 1.

Section A: Unseen Prose

Qu	Accept	Mark	Notes
01.1	The passage for translation has been divided into 4 sections, each worth 5 marks. Award up to 5 marks per translated section according to the 5-mark marking grid above.		The below are intended as examples of “minor” and “major” errors.
	One of the wives of the student prophets had cried out to Elisha saying, “Your servant, my husband is dead and you know that your servant feared the L-rd And the moneylender has come to take my two sons as slaves.”	5	Accept: בני הנביאים ‘sons of the prophets’ צעקה accept ‘cried out’ אישי ‘my man’, minor error ‘You knew’, minor error Accept: בא is coming
	Elisha said to her, “What can I do for you? Tell me what do you have in the house?” She said, “Your maid-servant has nothing in the house except for a bottle of oil.”	5	Accept: what will I do for you? כי אם ‘because if’ major error Accept any plausible translation of אסוך ‘he said to her, Elisha’ major error
	He said, “Go and borrow for yourself vessels / containers from outside, from all your neighbours, empty vessels. Do not skimp!	5	Accept : don’t take a few Accept: do not skimp on empty vessels ‘do not cause a few’, minor error
	Go and close the door behind you and your two sons and pour into all these vessels and take away the full one.”	5	Accept: come ויצקת ‘you will fill’ minor error תסיעי ‘you will cause to move’, minor error

[20 marks]

MARK SCHEME – A-LEVEL BIBLICAL HEBREW – PAPER 1 – SPECIMEN

Qu	Accept	Mark	Notes
02.1	It has been decided by G-d (1) And we are not able to voice an opinion (1)	2	Accept literal translation
Qu	Accept	Mark	Notes
02.2	He prostrates (before G-d)	1	Accept: he thanks G-d
Qu	Accept	Mark	Notes
02.3	Let the girl stay with us (a year or ten months / a little longer)	1	
Qu	Accept	Mark	Notes
02.4	He does not want to be delayed / 'Do not delay me' (1) G-d has made his /'my' mission successful (1) He wants to return to his master / 'Let me go back to my master' (1)	2	Any two of three
Qu	Accept	Mark	Notes
02.5	She should multiply into thousands of myriads / many descendants (1) May her children take possession of the gates (cities) of their enemies (1)	2	
Qu	Accept	Mark	Notes
02.6	She falls off her camel (1) She asks the servant who the man is (1) She covers herself with her veil (1)	3	
Qu	Accept	Mark	Notes
02.7 (a)	immediately before the accented syllable (at the end of a clause) (Weingreen / Gesenius) (1) connecting a pair of related words (Weingreen / Kelley) (1) before monosyllabic words (Kelley) (1)	1	
Qu	Accept	Mark	Notes
02.7 (b)	before a labial / lip / בּוּמַפּ letter	1	

MARK SCHEME – A-LEVEL BIBLICAL HEBREW – PAPER 1 – SPECIMEN

Qu	Accept	Mark	Notes
02.8 (a)	Cohortative ה	1	
Qu	Accept	Mark	Notes
02.8 (b)	Relative ה	1	Accept: definite article attached to participle (1) See Gesenius #116n
Qu	Accept	Mark	Notes
2.9 (a)	הוה (1) Hishtaf'el (1)	2	Accept: Hithpalel שחה See Gesenius Lexicon p.813 and BDB p.1005
Qu	Accept	Mark	Notes
2.9 (b)	כסה (1) Hithpael (1)	2	
Qu	Accept	Mark	Notes
02.10 (a)	Meanwhile	1	See Seow p. 285
Qu	Accept	Mark	Notes
02.10 (b)	Negative / privative	1	
Qu	Accept	Mark	Notes
2.11	וילך (line 14) ערב (line 16) ותתקס (line 19)	3	
Qu	Accept	Mark	Notes
2.12	Feminine singular (imperative) suffix	1	

[25 marks]

Guidance on applying the marking grid for pointing

The number of pointing errors should be added up and marks awarded according to the grid below.

Each separate vowel or point should be included in the count, as follows:

1. An incorrect vowel = one error
2. A vowel on a letter which should be unpointed = one error
3. A missing vowel or dagesh = one error
4. A dagesh in a letter which should not have one = one error

The original answer is given below. Any acceptable alternatives will be illustrated during Standardisation and should be detailed in the Notes below. Examples of acceptable alternatives include weak dagesh (or its absence) at the beginning of a word where the preceding word ends in an open syllable; and strong dagesh (or its absence) in a סקנמלוי letter vowelled with a sheva.

Marks	Description
5	1-5 errors
4	6-10 errors
3	11-20 errors
2	21-30 errors
1	31-45 errors
0	more than 45 errors

Qu	Accept	Mark	Notes
03.1	<p>וַיִּכּוּ אֶת מוֹאֵב בַּעֲת הַהִיא פְּעֻשֶׁרֶת אֲלָפִים אִישׁ כָּל שָׁמֶן וְכֹל אִישׁ חֵיל וְלֹא נִמְלֹט אִישׁ: וַתִּכְנַע מוֹאֵב בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא תַּחַת יַד יִשְׂרָאֵל וַתִּשְׁקֹט הָאָרֶץ שְׂמוֹנִים שָׁנָה:</p>	5	Accept: נמלט

[5 marks]

Section B: Unseen Poetry

Qu	Accept	Mark	Notes
04.1	The passage for translation has been divided into 5 sections, each worth 5 marks. Award up to 5 marks per translated section according to the 5-mark marking grid above		Below are examples of “minor” and “major” errors.
	Seek the L-rd when He may be found and call upon Him when He is near. Let the wicked abandon his ways and the sinner his thoughts. Let him return to the L-rd Who will have mercy on him and to our G-d for He is very forgiving.	5	<p>בהמצאון niph'al not recognised – major error</p> <p>Jussive not recognised – minor error</p> <p>imperative not recognised – major error</p> <p>‘he will abandon the wicked one’ – major error</p>
	For My thoughts are not your thoughts, nor are your ways My ways, says the L-rd.	5	<p>your thoughts are not My thoughts – minor error</p> <p>My ways are not your ways – minor error</p>
	For as the heavens are above the earth so are My ways higher than your ways and My thoughts higher than your thoughts.	5	<p>comparative מ not recognised – major error</p> <p>‘they have raised the heavens above the earth’ – major error</p>
	For as the rain and the snow come down from the heavens and they do not return there until they have watered the earth and made it blossom and sprout so that it gives seed to the sower and bread to the eater.	5	<p>הרוה – accept sensible contextual translations</p> <p>והולידה והצמיחה – hiphil not recognised – major error</p>
	So it will be with My Word that comes forth from My mouth. It will not return to Me unfulfilled / empty; rather it will achieve what I wish and succeed in what I have sent it [to do].	5	<p>Future or past tense/aspect both acceptable, mixed tenses/aspects acceptable unless sense compromised</p> <p>Last phrase – pronoun understood to be ‘him’ and ‘he’ rather than ‘it’ – minor error</p>

[25 marks]

MARK SCHEME – A-LEVEL BIBLICAL HEBREW – PAPER 1 – SPECIMEN

Qu	Accept	Mark	Notes
05.1	A family	1	
Qu	Accept	Mark	Notes
05.2	Will two walk together (without having arranged it?) (1) Will a lion roar in the forest (if it has no prey?) (1) Will a young lion cry out from its den (without having captured something?)(1) Will a bird fall in a trap to the ground (if there is no trap?) (1) Will a net rise from the ground (without having captured something?) (1) Will a horn sound in a city (and its people not tremble?) (1)	4	Any four of six
Qu	Accept	Mark	Notes
05.3	Once G-d has told the prophet His message (1) the prophet is bound to deliver His prophetic Word (1)	2	Reject: simple translation of 'who will not prophesy?'
Qu	Accept	Mark	Notes
05.4 (a)	Some are oppressed (1) They do not know how to deal as upright people (1) Those who store stolen goods / those who behave with violence (inside their palaces) (1)	2	Any two of three
Qu	Accept	Mark	Notes
05.4 (b)	The enemy will surround the land (1) They will sap Israel of her strength (1) Their palaces will be looted (1)	3	

MARK SCHEME – A-LEVEL BIBLICAL HEBREW – PAPER 1 – SPECIMEN

Qu	Accept	Mark	Notes
05.5	I will destroy/visit the altars of Bethel (1) the corners/horns of the altars will be cut down (1) and fall to the ground (1) I will strike the winter-house along with the summer- house (1) the ivory houses will be demolished (1) many houses will be destroyed (1)	2	Any 2 of 6
Qu	Accept	Mark	Notes
05.6	Reflexive / interactive(1)	1	Accept: agreed among themselves (1)
Qu	Accept	Mark	Notes
05.7	Passive qal (Participle) (1) Construct form (1) Noun (BDB) (1)	2	Any two of three
Qu	Accept	Mark	Notes
05.8	Niphal (1) זָזַב (1)	2	
Qu	Accept	Mark	Notes
05.9	וְ preformative וְ from root וָטַן וְ feminine	3	וְ Accept : root letter
Qu	Accept	Mark	Notes
05.10	About / concerning (1) Over / on (1) (Together) with (1)	3	Line 9 accept 'in' (Rashi, Mezudath David)

[25 marks]

Section C: Composition

The passage has been divided into 9 sections each worth 5 marks. Award up to 5 marks per translated section according to the 5-mark marking grid listed below. The general principle in assessing each section should be the proportion (out of 5) of sense achieved.

There are many acceptable ways of turning a piece of English into correct Biblical Hebrew. One approach for each sentence is given. Acceptable alternatives will be illustrated during Standardisation, but examiners should assess on its own merits any approach that satisfactorily conveys the meaning of the English.

The determination of what is a 'minor' error is only necessary when it is the only error in a section; this distinction will then determine whether a mark of 5 or 4 is appropriate. Where marks of 4, 3, 2, 1 and 0 are applicable, the overall proportion of meaning conveyed in the section is the only consideration. The term "major" error has been used here to determine an error which is more serious than a "minor" error.

The classification below should be seen only as a general guide, the intention of which is to maintain standards year-on-year. Lead markers should consider each instance on its own merits in the context of the passage and the section.

It is likely that some of the errors below may be regarded as "major" if they appear in a relatively short and straightforward section, whereas in longer or more complex sections they are more likely to be a "minor" error.

- Errors of construction are always "major".
- Tense/aspect errors are "major", including use of the perfect instead of imperfect with vav conversive for narrative prose.
- Abstruse vocabulary or paraphrasing that conveys the required sense are "minor" errors; any wording that distorts the sense is a "major" error.
- Any vocabulary word which is not used in Biblical Hebrew is a "major" error – even if it is common in Rabbinic or Modern Hebrew.
- Omission of words where the sense is compromised is generally a "major" error, unless the word has been effectively taken care of by an idiomatic Biblical Hebrew rephrasing. Omission of words where the sense is not compromised is either a "minor" error or can sometimes be ignored – these will be categorised at Standardisation.
- Errors in number are usually "major", but where the difference is minimal, they are "minor"; sometimes they can be ignored altogether. Debatable instances will be categorised at Standardisation.
- Change from active to passive (or vice versa) is allowable if the agent is expressed or if the agent is omitted and the sense is not compromised. If the agent is omitted and the sense is compromised, it is a "minor" error.
- Deviations from standard Biblical Hebrew word order are usually "minor" errors, unless they are clearly intentional, in which case they may be awarded an additional 'style' mark (for example for dramatic effect). In some cases word order deviation may be a "major" error – these will be categorised at Standardisation.
- Candidates may change the format of a passage for the sake of the Biblical Hebrew style, for example from reported speech to direct speech. If this has been done successfully it should be awarded an additional 'style' mark. If done unsuccessfully, the attempt itself should generally not be counted as an error, but errors of grammatical construction within the phrase should be considered in accordance with the guidance above.

The final decisions on what constitutes a “minor” and “major” error will be made and communicated to assessors via the standardisation process (after full consideration of candidates’ responses) and these decisions will be captured in the final mark scheme for examiners and centres.

For each of the nine phrases, start at the lowest level of the mark scheme and use it as a ladder to see whether the answer meets the descriptor for that mark. The descriptor for the mark indicates the different qualities that might be seen in the student’s answer for that mark. If it meets the lowest level then go to the next one and decide if it meets this level, and so on, until you have a match between the mark and the answer.

If the answer covers different aspects of different levels of the mark scheme (e.g. pointing correct but grammatical errors present, or no grammatical errors but spelling errors) you should use a best fit approach for defining the marks. An answer with no attempt at pointing cannot gain more than 2 marks for the phrase.

Marks	Grammar	Spelling and pointing
5	Accurate translation with one minor error allowed.	Spelling all correct, pointing 75% or more correct
4	Mostly correct.	One or two minor spelling errors, pointing 50% or more correct
3	More than half right.	Minor spelling errors, any attempt at pointing
2	Less than half right.	Spelling errors, no pointing present
1	Little recognisable relation or meaning to the Biblical Hebrew	Spelling errors, no pointing present
0	No response or no response worthy of credit.	

Additional marks for idiom and style

Additional marks (to a maximum of 5) should be awarded for individual instances of idiomatic and stylish Biblical Hebrew writing. Some examples are given (+) in the mark scheme below, but these are by no means the only permissible points. Other successful attempts at including more complex style features (such as infinitive absolute, infinitive construct etc.) and particularly apt word choices should also be rewarded. Each word or phrase credited with an additional mark should be indicated with +.

The following code applies to examples listed in the mark-scheme below:

- ✓ = acceptable alternative
- = minor error
- × = major error → max.4 for that section.
- + = specific 'improvement' credited with a 'style mark' (see above)

Examples of minor and major errors:

Joshua said to them, ‘Remember the word which Moses the servant of the L-rd commanded you’.

A possible response:

וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוֹשֻׁעַ לָהֶם זְכוֹר אֶת הַדְּבָר אֲשֶׁר צִוָּה אֶתְכֶם מֹשֶׁה עֶבֶד יי

- (i) וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוֹשֻׁעַ לָהֶם זְכוֹר אֶת הַדְּבָר אֲשֶׁר צִוָּה אֶתְכֶם מֹשֶׁה עֶבֶד יי – the words ‘to them’ have been omitted here. This is a minor error as it does not compromise the sense of the passage, so a mark of 5 is appropriate. This response would achieve an additional style mark for the use of the word לָאמַר to introduce the direct speech.
- (ii) וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוֹשֻׁעַ אֲלֵיהֶם זְכוֹר אֶת הַדְּבָר אֲשֶׁר צִוָּה אֶתְכֶם מֹשֶׁה עֶבֶד יי – the pronoun ‘them’ has been used instead of ‘you’ – this is a major error as it compromises the sense of the passage, so a mark of 4 is appropriate. This response would achieve an additional style mark for the use of the infinitive absolute זְכוֹר.
- (iii) וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוֹשֻׁעַ אֲלֵיהֶם זְכוֹרוּ אֶת הַדְּבָר שֶׁצִּוָּה לָהֶם מֹשֶׁה הָעֶבֶד יי – the spelling of ‘Joshua’ is incorrect; the tense error is major; the use of the preposition שֶׁ is not stylistically accurate as it is extremely rare in Biblical Hebrew; and the definite article has been used inappropriately. There are pointing errors but these can be ignored as the pointing is more than 50% correct and this response would certainly not be awarded more than 4 marks. The main consideration here would be the overall proportion of meaning transferred – whether it is ‘mostly correct’ for 4 marks or ‘more than half correct’ for 3 marks. In this case the errors are significant enough not to classify this response as ‘mostly correct’, so a mark of 3 would be appropriate.
- (iv) אָמַר יְהוֹשֻׁעַ אֲלֵיהֶם זְכַר אֶת הַמַּלִּים מֹשֶׁה צִוָּה אֶתְכֶם – there are a number of errors here: the narrative imperfect with vav conversive tense is absent; the number error in the imperative; the word מִלָּה is not stylistically accurate as its use is rare (and exclusive to poetry); the word ‘which’ is omitted; the word order of מֹשֶׁה צִוָּה is not standard, a subject pronoun has been used instead of an object pronoun. Since there are errors in four out of the nine words, plus an omission and a syntax error, this response would be deemed less than half right and would therefore be awarded a mark of 2. The pointing errors here can be ignored as the pointing is more than 50% correct. There is enough correct sense here to score more than 1.
- (v) וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוֹשֻׁעַ לָהֶם זְכוֹר אֶת הַדְּבָר אֲשֶׁר צִוָּה אֶתְכֶם מֹשֶׁה עֶבֶד יי – even though there are no grammatical errors here, this response cannot be awarded a mark of more than 2 since there is no attempt at pointing.

Qu	Accept	Mark	Notes
06.1	וַיְהִי אַחֲרַי הַסִּיר יְהוּדִית אֶת רֹאשׁ הַלְפָּרִיִּס	5	<p>+ וַיְהִי</p> <p>+ אַחֲרַי is usually followed by the infinitive construct</p> <p>- noun 'Judith' before verb 'removed' (deviation from standard word order)</p> <p>* שָׁל for 'of'</p>
	וַתִּתֵּן אֹתוֹ אֶל שִׁפְחָתָהּ וַתִּשָּׂם אֹתוֹ בַּשֶּׁק:	5	<p>* absence of narrative tense/aspect imperfect with vav conversive</p> <p>- absence of preposition 'it'</p> <p>* שָׁלָה for 'her'</p> <p>+ pausal בַּשֶּׁק</p>
	וַתִּסְעָנָהּ וַתְּבַאנָהּ אֶל שַׁעֲרֵי עִירוֹ:	5	<p>* absence of feminine plural e.g. וַיִּסְעוּ</p> <p>✓ וַתִּלְכְּנָהּ</p> <p>✓ שַׁעֲרֵי הָעִיר</p> <p>* שָׁל for 'of'</p>
	וַתִּקְרָא יְהוּדִית אֶל הַשּׁוֹעֲרִים מִרְחוֹק וַתֹּאמֶר:	5	<p>✓ הַצִּפִּים</p> <p>+ pausal וַתֹּאמֶר</p> <p>- noun 'Judith' before verb 'called' (deviation from standard word order)</p> <p>* absence of narrative tense/aspect imperfect with vav conversive</p>

MARK SCHEME – A-LEVEL BIBLICAL HEBREW – PAPER 1 – SPECIMEN

			<p>+ לאמר</p>
	פְּתַחוּ אֶת הַשַּׁעַר יִי עֲמָנוּ וַיִּגַּף אֶת אוֹיְבֵינוּ:	5	<p>- masculine singular imperative ✓ perfect tense/aspect for 'has defeated' ✓ וַיִּגַּף</p>
	וַיְהִי כַשְׂמַלְעַ בְּנֵי הָעִיר אֶת קוֹלָהּ	5	<p>+ infinitive construct (temporal use) ✓ אֲנָשֵׁי הָעִיר ✓ כְּאֲשֶׁר ✓ כְּשִׂמְעָם</p>
	וַיִּמְהָרוּ וַיֵּרְדוּ הַשַּׁעֲרָה וַיִּזְעִיקוּ אֶת זְקֵנֵי הָעִיר:	5	<p>✓ וַיֵּרְדוּ מֵהָר / מֵהַרָּה - No mention of 'hurrying' + הַשַּׁעֲרָה (locative) ✓ אֶל הַשַּׁעַר ✓ וַיִּקְבְּצוּ / וַיִּאָּסְפוּ ✓ change from 'they summoned...' to 'the elders of the town gathered' e.g. וַיִּתְקַבְּצוּ</p>
	וַתוֹצֵא יְהוּדִית אֶת הָרֹאשׁ מִן הַשֶּׁק וַתִּרְאֶהוּ לָהֶם:	5	<p>+ appropriate Hiphils for 'took out' and 'showed' + pronoun suffix added to verb 'showed it' ✓ וַתִּקַּח</p>
	וַתֹּאמֶר לָהֶם הֲנִה רֹאשׁ הַלְפָּרְנִים שֶׁר צָבָא אֲשׁוּר הִכָּה הִכָּהוּ יִי בְּיַד אִשָּׁה:	5	<p>+ זֶה/הֵלֵא/הִנֵּה ✓ פָּגְעוּ / הִמִּית אֹתוֹ + use of infinitive absolute</p>

			בְּאִשָּׁה -
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[50 marks]

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