

5. (a) Translate:—

אַת־מִצּוֹתַי תִּשְׁמְרוּ וּבְקִלּוֹ תִשְׁמְעוּ וְבוֹ תִקְבְּקוּן:

(b) What is the normal pointing of תִּשְׁמְרוּ, and why in this case is it disturbed?

(c) Parse תִקְבְּקוּן. Account for the last letter. Why kametz under beth? Why does not dag. lene occur in tav?

HEBREW. SENIOR CLASS.—JANUARY 27th, 1886.

1. Distinguish between מִשְׁכַּן and אֹהֶל; פָּעַל and עָשָׂה; גֹּר and שָׁכַן; רָאָה and הִבִּיט; אָרֶץ and תְּבֵל; מִרְאָה and תֵּאָר; שָׁמַח and נִיל.

2. Translate Ps. lxxii. 8 and 16 vv., and account for the apocoped futures. In verse 17th, point יִנִּין according to the K'thibh. Give the word required by the K'ri.

3. Translate Micah iv. 6. What is the meaning? In verse 11th, analyze וְהִחַן, and explain why the apocoped form is used.

4. When did Joel prophecy? Sketch the character of his times. How may his prophesy be divided? What views are held regarding the instruments employed in inflicting chastisement? (Ch. i. 1-11).

5. In chap. xiv. of Hosea, translate the masoretic notes on vv. 2nd and 10th. Give the accentuation of verse 4th, dividing into clauses and sections, and stating whether the accents are conjunctive or disjunctive.

6. (a) Give the various opinions regarding the meaning of the expression עִבְרַיִהוּ as it occurs in Isaiah. (b) Which is the correct view? (c) Assign reasons. (d) Briefly state the arguments for the Messianic reference in Isaiah liii. ch. (e) Name the circumstantial clause in the 7th verse, and show its import. (f) In the 11th verse prove that יִצְדִיק is used in its strict forensic sense. (g) Explain how the application of the first part of verse 4th, by Matt. (viii. 17) to the removal of bodily diseases, does not involve a denial of the doctrine of vicarious atonement.