Candidate 1

The candidate was awarded **8 marks** out of 20.

The candidate was awarded **0 marks** in the first paragraph because none of the points demonstrate any knowledge of philosophical responses to the question.

The candidate was awarded **2 marks** in the second paragraph for:

♦ *descriptive* point – 'The theory focuses on consequences of acts.'
♦ *analysis* point – 'It would be difficult to try and decide on a global impact that an abortion would have.'

No further marks were awarded in this paragraph. Despite the fact that some relevant key concepts are mentioned, it is not clear that the candidate knows what they mean.

The candidate was awarded **3 marks** in the third paragraph for:

♦ *descriptive* point – 'are rules that need to be universalised in order to count as rules.'
♦ *analysis* point – 'If the maxim is self-contradictory or is a contradiction of the will, it is a person's duty not to act in accordance with that maxim.'
♦ *descriptive* point – 'The categorical imperative is used to decide if an act is morally good or not.'

The candidate was awarded **3 marks** in the fourth paragraph for:

♦ 1 mark at the end of the sentence….preserve the innocent.
♦ 1 mark at the end of the sentence…..not abort them
♦ 1 mark at the end of ….are no exceptions

The candidate was awarded **0 marks** in the final paragraph because they have simply summarised the main points made in the body of their assignment. No conclusion has been stated. There is not a connected line of thought running through the assignment.

Candidate 2

The candidate was awarded **13 marks** out of 20.

The candidate was awarded **0 marks** in the first paragraph because the candidate does not demonstrate any knowledge of philosophy here.

Note that even if any valid points were made, the candidate's introduction has been copied word for word from their resource sheet. This is not permitted.

The candidate was awarded **2 marks** in the second paragraph for:

- *descriptive* point – 'aimed to create the greatest amount of happiness for the greatest number of people'.
- *descriptive* point – 'Bentham would try to calculate what would create the greatest happiness.'

The candidate was awarded **2 marks** in the third paragraph for:

- *descriptive* point – 'strong rule utilitarians are those who would never break a universal law no matter the situation.'
- *descriptive* point – '… in extreme situations if doing so created the greatest happiness for the majority of people.'

The candidate was awarded **3 marks** in the fourth paragraph for:

- *descriptive* point – '… is deontological and therefore does not consider the consequences of an action but the action itself.'
- *descriptive* point – 'the categorical imperative has 3 formulations - universal law, means to ends and kingdom of ends.'
- *analysis* point – 'we must act on a principle we would wish everyone else to adopt in the same or similar situation.'

The candidate was awarded **2 marks** in the fifth paragraph for:

- *evaluation* point – 'the hedonic calculus … can be used in any situation when making a moral decision.'
- *evaluation* point – 'the hedonic calculus takes time which is a problem when one needs to make a decision quickly'.

The candidate was awarded **1 mark** for the evaluation in the sixth paragraph, where the candidate notes that while the majority is always pleased, the minority never is. This point - although presented as a strength and a weakness - is really just presenting both sides of the same coin so - without further development - is only worth one mark.

The candidate was awarded **0 marks** for the seventh paragraph because rule utilitarianism is not a deontological theory.

The candidate was awarded **2 marks** in the eighth paragraph for:

- *evaluation* point – 'duty … creating a universal standard. This makes deontology appear more effective when making a moral decision.'

- ♦ *evaluation* point – 'in some situations one may have two duties but in order to follow their duty they will break another duty.'

The candidate was awarded **1 mark** for:

- ♦ Their conclusion that 'Kantian ethics provides a more logical and structured way in which we should make decisions.'
- ♦ The candidate did not receive a second mark because a connected line of thought is not evident.
- ♦ The candidate has copied their introduction from their resource sheet.
- ♦ Unfortunately, they have not included in their assignment all of the strengths and weaknesses they had listed on the resource sheet so have gained no marks for these (unpredictability of consequences and evil pleasures).

Candidate 3

The candidate was awarded **14 marks** out of 20.

The candidate was awarded **1 mark** in the first paragraph for:

- *descriptive* point – 'The basic structure of utilitarianism is to create the most happiness for the most people. This rule is often referred to as the Greatest Happiness Principle.'

The candidate was awarded **3 marks** in the second paragraph for:

- *descriptive* point – '…only the consequences of an action matter… the only consequence that matters is happiness'
- *descriptive* point – 'Equity says that everyone's happiness is of equal value.'
- *analysis* point – 'This action is naturally seen as wrong but under utilitarianism it would be right.'

The candidate was awarded **3 marks** in the third paragraph for:

- *descriptive* point – '…his Felicific Calculus was… an efficient way to measure happiness…was built up of seven categories'
- *analysis* point – 'Bentham only measured happiness quantitatively.'
- *analysis point* – 'a simple game of push pin could bring about the same amount of pleasure as classical arts.'

The candidate was awarded **1 mark** in the fourth paragraph for:

- *descriptive* point – 'Higher pleasures were seen as pleasures that we intellectual like music and reading whereas lower pleasures were more instinctual and physical such as sleeping or eating.'

The candidate was awarded **1 mark** in the fifth paragraph for:

- *descriptive* point – 'An act utilitarian when faced with a moral dilemma assess the situation individually and then chooses what is the morally correct action whereas a rule utilitarian assess a situation then see if a rule applies to the situation such as don't lie. If there is not already a rule then one is created and later applied to similar situations again.'

This point was only considered to be worthy of one mark due to the lack of clarity in the characterisation of rule utilitarianism.

The candidate was awarded **2 marks** in the sixth paragraph for:

- *analysis* point – 'To pull the lever would be to consciously murder someone.'
- *evaluation* point – 'This simple knowledge of how utilitarianism works allows it to be applied to any moral situation'.

The candidate was awarded **2 marks** in the seventh paragraph for:

- *evaluation* point – 'Utilitarianism is often criticised for being too long and not practical for daily use'.
- *evaluation* point – 'for the majority of people happiness is a goal that they strive for in life making it easy for utilitarianism to be universalised.'

The candidate did not receive a mark for mentioning 'the issue of minority' because of the lack of clarity.

The candidate was awarded **1 mark** in the final paragraph for:

- Stating their *conclusion* that 'utilitarianism offers the best approach when facing moral dilemmas due to the fact that everyone is treated on an equal playing field.'

Candidate 4

The candidate was awarded **20 marks** out of 20.

This was an excellent assignment and the candidate could have been awarded more than 20 marks.

The candidate was awarded **1 mark** in the first paragraph for:

♦ *introductory* point – 'We can evaluate Jeremy Bentham's utilitarianism (consequence-based ethics) and Immanuel Kant's deontology (duty-based ethics) through 'The Trolley Problem'.'

The candidate was awarded **5 marks** in the second paragraph for:

♦ *descriptive* point – 'Jeremy Bentham… believed it was human nature to seek maximum pleasure and minimum pain'.
♦ *descriptive* point – 'Bentham came up with a system for deciding if an action as moral or not. It is called the Felicific Calculus'.
♦ *descriptive* point – 'If the overall hedons are more than the overall dolors then more pleasure than pain is produced and the action is moral'.
♦ *analysis* point – 'In terms of the Trolley Problem, we do not have perfect knowledge of the futures of the workmen so we cannot say for certain who will have the most positive effects'.
♦ *analysis* point – 'We presume the five will produce more pleasure than the one. So Bentham would say it is moral to turn the trolley'.

The candidate was awarded **1 mark** in the third paragraph for:

♦ *evaluation* point – 'The Felicific Calculus has the advantage of being adaptable to any situation'.

The candidate was awarded **5 marks** in the fourth paragraph for:

♦ *analysis* point – 'If you relied on consequences you can't be sure if the person is acting solely out of good will or out of self-interest'.
♦ *descriptive* point – 'Kant believed the only way to be sure an action was moral was if it was done out of duty'.
♦ *analysis* point where the two mothers are compared.
♦ *descriptive* point – 'You must create a maxium, universalise it, then make it a law. The law must pass these questions. Is it a contradiction in conception? Is it a contradiction in the will?'
♦ *analysis* point – 'you are using the one asions a way of saving the five which fails the second imperative.'

The candidate was awarded **4 marks** in the fifth paragraph for:

The *evaluation* point that "His categorical imperative has the advantage of being easier to use than the Felicific Calculus. It works almost like a flow chart that you could programme a computer to use." and the *evaluation* point that "There are no exceptions… regardless of how extreme the situation is. This may lead people to do what feels intuitively wrong".

The candidate was awarded **1 mark** in the sixth paragraph for:

The *analysis* point that "In the case of the judge, they executed the innocent person, they would be doing a negative duty for a positive one, which most find morally wrong."

The candidate was awarded **1 mark** in the seventh paragraph for:

♦ The *evaluation* point that "she remains adaptable to extreme situations and it isn't hard to make a decision on what to do".

The candidate was awarded **1 mark** in the final paragraph for

♦ Stating their *conclusion* that "Bentham gives what seems an intuitively correct answer but due to its reliance on probability it is not a complete system to follow".

The candidate was awarded **another mark** for having a connected line of thought running through their assignment.

♦ The candidate has expanded significantly on the prompts listed on their resource sheet.

Note that no marks were awarded for copying quotes from the resource sheet.