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**General Certificate of Education
June 2010**

CRITICAL THINKING

CRIT4

Unit 4 Reasoning and Decision Making

Mark Scheme

Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation meeting attended by all examiners and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation meeting ensures that the mark scheme covers the candidates' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for the standardisation meeting each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed at the meeting and legislated for. If, after this meeting, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been discussed at the meeting they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

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Critical Thinking Mark Scheme

INTRODUCTION

The nationally agreed assessment objectives in the QCA Subject Criteria for Critical Thinking are:

AO1 Analyse critically the use of different kinds of reasoning in a wide range of contexts.

AO2 Evaluate critically the use of different kinds of reasoning in a wide range of contexts.

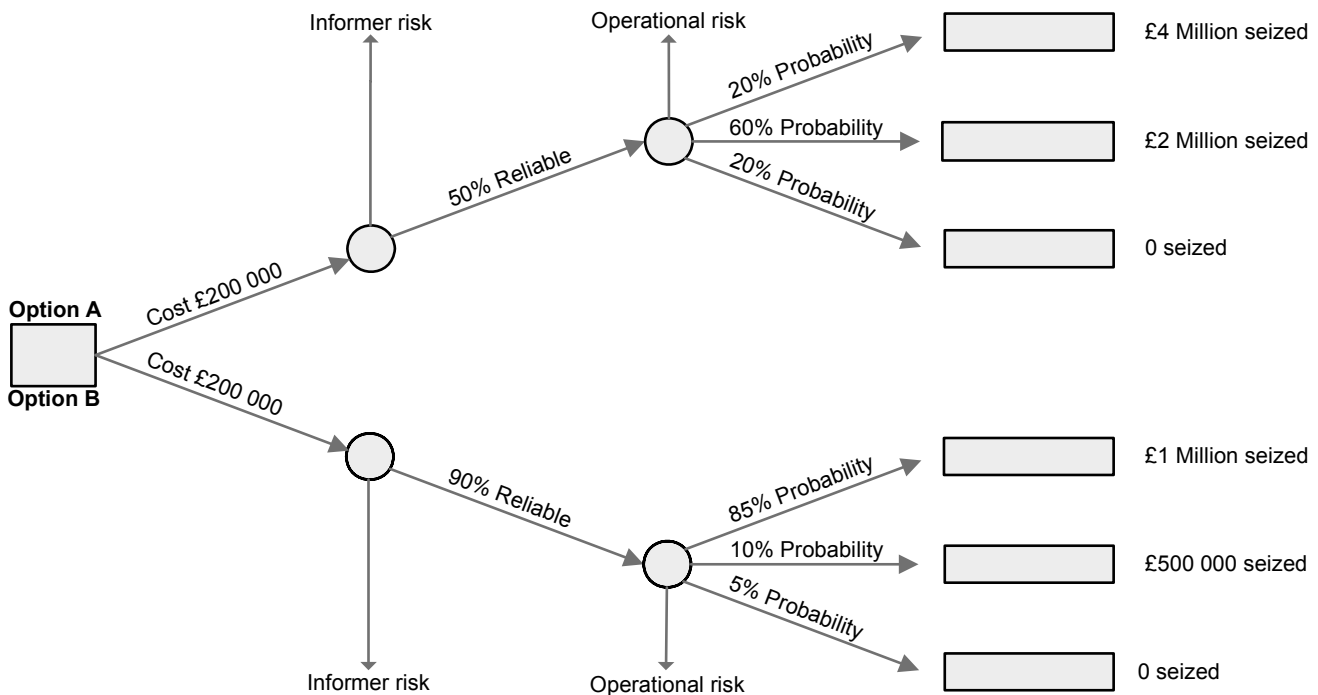
AO3 Develop and communicate relevant and coherent arguments clearly and accurately in a concise and logical manner.

- Marks are allocated to the assessment objectives according to the nature of each question and what it is intended to test.
- For Section A, Examiners need only provide a total mark for each of the candidates' answers. They do not need to provide a breakdown by Assessment Objective.
- For Section B, marks should be awarded according to the generic marking grid.
- Candidates should be able to achieve the highest marks with a selection of relevant points, not necessarily the complete range.
- **Indicative content is provided as a guide for examiners. It is not intended to be exhaustive and other valid points must be credited.**

Unit 4 Reasoning and Decision Making

Section A

No.	Question	AO:	1	2	3
1	<p>Imagine you are a police chief in charge of the drugs squad. You have a £200 000 budget to spend on a drugs swoop, and there are two options, each costing the full £200 000.</p> <p>Option A: go for a big drugs bust that could result in a haul of illegal drugs worth a total of £4 million.</p> <p>or</p> <p>Option B: go for a smaller anti drug operation that could net a haul of illegal drugs worth a total of £1 million.</p> <p>But the risks are different for each option.</p> <p>In Option A, you are relying on a tip-off from an informer whose reliability – rating is only 50/50. If the information is reliable then the chance of seizing all £4 million in the operation itself is only 20%; of seizing £2 million, 60%; otherwise it is a complete failure and nothing is seized.</p> <p>In Option B, there is a 90% chance that your informer is reliable. If the information is reliable then your chance of seizing all £1 million is 85%; of seizing £500 000, 10%; otherwise it is a complete failure and nothing is seized.</p> <p>All of the information above is set out in the decision tree below:</p>				



No.	Question	AO:	1	2	3
1	<p>Decide whether to go for Option A or Option B. Justify your decision by calculating probabilities and outcomes in the decision tree.</p> <p>Your decision must be based purely on the economic cost-effectiveness of one decision compared with the other.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(8 marks)</p> <p>Calculations and Reasoning to a Decision</p> <p>Candidates should do a cost-benefit analysis of Options A and B, making use of the decision tree and combining outcomes with probabilities, e.g.</p> <p>Example A</p> <p>Option A</p> <p>£4 million x 20% probability = £800,000 £2 million x 60% probability = £1,200,000 £0 million x 20% probability = £0</p> <p style="text-align: right;">----- £2,000,000</p> <p>2,000,000 x 50% probability = £1,000,000 – £200,000 cost</p> <p style="text-align: right;">----- £800,000 net benefit</p> <p>Option B</p> <p>£1 million x 85% probability = £850,000 £500,000 x 10% probability = £50,000 £0 million x 5% probability = £0</p> <p style="text-align: right;">----- £900,000</p> <p>900,000 x 90% probability = £810,000 – £200,000 cost</p> <p style="text-align: right;">----- £610,000 net benefit</p>	4			4

No.	Question	AO:	1	2	3																																										
	<p><u>Example B</u></p> <p>(Using probabilities expressed as decimals not %)</p> <p>Option A</p> <table border="0" data-bbox="277 488 1214 745"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Outcome</u></th> <th><u>Probability</u></th> <th><u>Value</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>£4 million seized</td> <td>$0.5 \times 0.2 = 0.1$</td> <td>£ 400,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>£2 million</td> <td>$0.5 \times 0.6 = 0.3$</td> <td>£ 600,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>£0 million</td> <td>$0.5 \times 0.2 = 0.1$</td> <td><u>£ 0</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>£1000,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Less cost of operation –</td> <td><u>£ 200,000</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Option A net gain</td> <td><u>£ 800,000</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Option B</p> <table border="0" data-bbox="277 831 1214 1088"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Outcome</u></th> <th><u>Probability</u></th> <th><u>Value</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>£1 million seized</td> <td>$0.9 \times 0.5 = 0.765$</td> <td>£ 765,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>£500,000</td> <td>$0.9 \times 0.1 = 0.09$</td> <td>£ 45,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>£0 million</td> <td>$0.9 \times 0.05 = 0.045$</td> <td><u>£ 0</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>£ 810,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Less cost of operation –</td> <td><u>£ 200,000</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Option B net gain</td> <td><u>£ 610,000</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Therefore, Option A is better as it is more effective than B by £190,000.</p> <p>NB As long as the correct method is used, candidates don't have to be as meticulous as the above calculations to get top marks. For example, since both options cost £200 000, some candidates may ignore this factor since both amounts cancel each other out. Also some may not multiply £0 by a percentage, since the result is obviously zero.</p> <p>It is conceivable that some candidates could complete the calculations as above and conclude that the chance of some profit (ignoring magnitude of gain) is 40% (Option A) and 85.5% (Option B). They could argue that, if the magnitude is excluded, a risk-averse organisation using public money may opt for Option B due to the greater chance of some success.</p> <p>Due to the ambiguity of the concept 'economic cost-effectiveness', which could refer to either the magnitude of profit (making Option A the best choice), or the chances of getting any profit (making Option B the best choice), the latter answer deserves equal credit as the one calculated above resulting in Option A being chosen.</p> <p>To get all 8 marks, the candidate would need to specify that cost-effectiveness is the probability of getting drugs worth at least the initial £200,000.</p>	<u>Outcome</u>	<u>Probability</u>	<u>Value</u>	£4 million seized	$0.5 \times 0.2 = 0.1$	£ 400,000	£2 million	$0.5 \times 0.6 = 0.3$	£ 600,000	£0 million	$0.5 \times 0.2 = 0.1$	<u>£ 0</u>			£1000,000		Less cost of operation –	<u>£ 200,000</u>		Option A net gain	<u>£ 800,000</u>	<u>Outcome</u>	<u>Probability</u>	<u>Value</u>	£1 million seized	$0.9 \times 0.5 = 0.765$	£ 765,000	£500,000	$0.9 \times 0.1 = 0.09$	£ 45,000	£0 million	$0.9 \times 0.05 = 0.045$	<u>£ 0</u>			£ 810,000		Less cost of operation –	<u>£ 200,000</u>		Option B net gain	<u>£ 610,000</u>				
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	<p>The calculations should show that in Option A there is only a 40% chance of exceeding the £200,000 in drugs netted (10% chance of 4 Million plus 30% chance of 2 million), whereas in Option B there is an 85.5% chance of this (76.5% chance of 1 million plus 9% chance of £500,000)</p> <p>[Marks according to the following grid:]</p> <p>Band Descriptors</p> <p>5 – 8 At the top of this band candidates will choose A, producing clear and accurate calculations along the lines of those above, thus using the correct methodology. As long as these are clear, top marks are available even without a commentary. OR they will choose Option B, producing clear and accurate calculations showing that, if ‘cost-effectiveness’ means ‘likelihood of making any profit at all (value for money), then Option B is more likely that Option A (by 85.5% to 40%) to recoup the initial outlay of £200,000 in the drugs haul.</p> <p>At the lower end of this band candidates will typically have made one or two errors in calculation but will have used the correct methodology or procedure. If errors result in the ‘wrong’ answer, ie. One that is inconsistent with their interpretation of ‘economic cost-effectiveness’. A top band mark can still be awarded, but it cannot be above 6</p> <p>1 – 4 At the top of this band, partially incorrect or incomplete procedure is followed but the candidate shows some understanding of what is involved, eg. first set of probability calculations are completed, but the second are not. There will be few errors in calculation.</p> <p>Lower down, there is little or no understanding of proper method or of what probability means. Errors in calculation will be more frequent. If a candidate opts for either Option A or Option B, with no evidence of understanding why, they should gain no extra marks.</p> <p>0 No response or no relevant answer.</p>				

No.	Question	AO:	1	2	3								
2	<p data-bbox="277 286 1166 320">Read the information below and answer the following question.</p> <div data-bbox="308 344 1254 562" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p data-bbox="320 344 1203 416">The town of Tripsville has two zones (A and B) and produces a total of 1,000 kilos of heroin per year.</p> <p data-bbox="320 421 1203 488">Zone A produces 20% of this total, but 90% of Zone A heroin is contaminated, with only 10% pure.</p> <p data-bbox="320 492 1203 560">But in Zone B, where the rest of Tripsville’s heroin is produced, 75% of its heroin is pure, with only 25% contaminated.</p> </div> <p data-bbox="277 600 1257 734">A drug dealer gets some contaminated heroin from Tripsville. Which zone was the most likely source? Explain your answer, clearly showing your calculations and reasoning. (You may draw a diagram if it helps).</p> <p data-bbox="1145 734 1278 768" style="text-align: right;">(5 marks)</p> <p data-bbox="277 824 1238 857">Zone B is the more probable source. Candidates may use a diagram, eg.</p> <div data-bbox="316 891 1203 1305" style="text-align: center;"> <pre> graph TD Root["1,000 kilos = Tripsville total"] --> ZA["Zone A = 200"] Root --> ZB["800 = Zone B"] ZA --> ZA_bad["90% bad = 180"] ZA --> ZA_pure["10% pure = 20"] ZB --> ZB_bad["25% bad = 200"] ZB --> ZB_pure["75% pure = 600"] </pre> </div> <p data-bbox="277 1346 1257 1447">As the diagram shows, slightly more kilos of bad heroin (200) are produced in Zone B compared with Zone A (180), so this indicates that the dealer’s source was more likely Zone B.</p> <p data-bbox="277 1462 1222 1529">Candidates who don’t use a diagram should not be penalised as long as their reasoning / calculations are accurate and clear, for example:</p> <table data-bbox="277 1547 1230 1682" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">From Zone A and contaminated</td> <td style="width: 50%;">$0.2 \times 0.9 = 0.18$ (18%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>From Zone A and not contaminated</td> <td>$0.2 \times 0.1 = 0.02$ (2%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>From Zone B and contaminated</td> <td>$0.8 \times 0.25 = 0.20$ (20%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>From Zone B and not contaminated</td> <td>$0.8 \times 0.75 = 0.60$ (60%)</td> </tr> </table> <p data-bbox="277 1715 368 1738">Marks:</p> <p data-bbox="277 1749 1177 1783">5 marks for right answer, right method, and accurate calculations.</p> <p data-bbox="277 1794 1182 1861">3–4 marks for right method but one or two errors in reasonably clear calculation, even if this leads to wrong answer.</p> <p data-bbox="277 1872 1238 1962">1–2 marks for partially right method, e.g. candidate only does one half of diagram, with possibly significant errors in calculation, even if correct answer selected.</p> <p data-bbox="277 1973 1209 2007">0 marks marks for irrelevant answer or completely incorrect method.</p>	From Zone A and contaminated	$0.2 \times 0.9 = 0.18$ (18%)	From Zone A and not contaminated	$0.2 \times 0.1 = 0.02$ (2%)	From Zone B and contaminated	$0.8 \times 0.25 = 0.20$ (20%)	From Zone B and not contaminated	$0.8 \times 0.75 = 0.60$ (60%)		1	2	3
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No.	Question	AO:	1	2	3
3	<p>Look at the argument below and answer the following questions.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>Premise: 90% of heroin addicts used to be marijuana users</p> <p style="text-align: center;">So</p> <p>Intermediate Conclusion: marijuana causes most marijuana users to become heroin addicts.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Therefore</p> <p>Main Conclusion: marijuana should remain an illegal drug.</p> </div>				
3(a)	<p>Explain two flaws made in the inference from the premise to the Intermediate Conclusion. (You may draw a Venn diagram if this helps.) (6 marks)</p> <p>1. The first fallacy is an inductive variation on the old blundering inference, "If all As are Bs, then all Bs are As."</p> <p> The IC doesn't follow from the P because the 90% in P might nevertheless be a very small percentage of all marijuana users who go on to become heroin addicts, meaning that it is untrue that using marijuana will probably lead to heroin addiction. If it's only a small percentage, then using marijuana will probably not lead to this because the majority won't do heroin.</p> <p> The diagram below illustrates this clearly.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	2	4		

No.	Question	AO:	1	2	3
	<p>2. The second is a causal fallacy. Even if most marijuana users do eventually become heroin addicts, this does not mean that marijuana caused them to do this. This is a <i>post hoc</i> fallacy, because other alternatives are possible, eg. coincidence, free choice, or a third causal factor lying behind both marijuana and heroin use, eg. personality type? Genetically predisposed? Depression?</p> <p>Marks:</p> <p>3 marks for each fallacy clearly explained as above, with or without diagram and fallacy name.</p> <p>1–2 marks for each unclear or partial explanation.</p> <p>0 marks for irrelevant reply, or wrong fallacy identified.</p>				
3(b)	<p>Identify one assumption needed for the Main Conclusion to follow from the Intermediate Conclusion.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(1 mark)</i></p> <p>Heroin addiction is bad and must be stopped.</p> <p>OR The only way to deal with this is to keep it illegal.</p> <p>OR That marijuana is already an illegal drug.</p> <p>OR Less harm will be caused by keeping marijuana illegal.</p> <p>Marks: 1 mark for any of the above.</p>		1		
Total Section A			9	4	7

Section B

No.	Question	AO:	1	2	3
4	<p>In paragraph 10 of Document A, the author states that, ‘Annual deaths from drug use (about 2 000) are still miniscule compared with those related to alcohol and tobacco (about 160 000).’ This is clearly intended to support the view that drugs are much safer than alcohol and tobacco.</p>				
4(a)	<p>How might you use the data in Document B to challenge this view? (Treat the figures as accurate.)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(3 marks)</p> <p>Candidates could refer to the bar chart in Document B, and the position of alcohol (5th) and tobacco (9th) to show that it’s not true that drugs are much safer than alcohol and tobacco.</p> <p>Marks:</p> <p>3 marks for a clear explanation along the lines given above.</p> <p>1–2 marks for an incomplete or unclear account, eg. if they just point out that alcohol is 5th in the table.</p> <p>0 marks for wrong / irrelevant answer.</p>		1	1	1
4 (b)	<p>Give one moral principle that supports the argument in Document A paragraph 7, and indicate why it is relevant.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(2 marks)</p> <p>Some examples of moral principles / values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a The right to decide what happens to your own body b Mill’s harm principle c Duty to protect the vulnerable d Fairness e ‘The greatest happiness of the greatest number’ <p>Some examples of how these would apply to drug use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a Applying ‘rights to one’s own body’ would mean that punishing drug users, (forcing them to associate with criminals in jail), was a breach of this right and so should not be done. b The state has no authority to interfere with its citizens if they are not harming anyone else. Self-harm is up to them, so even if drug use harms the user the state should back off. (treatment on request). 			2	

No.	Question	AO:	1	2	3
	<p>c Children are vulnerable so the state has a duty to protect them from drug dealers.</p> <p>d It's not fair to punish people for an addiction they can't help.</p> <p>e A lot more people would be happy if children are protected, and a lot more drug addicts would get better if they got medical treatment rather than prison.</p> <p>Marks: 1 for a moral principle; 1 for a brief application of it.</p>				
5(a)	<p>Professor Nutt makes an analogy between taking Ecstasy and horse riding. Briefly comment on the fairness or unfairness of this analogy. (3 marks)</p> <p>Even if numbers of deaths are comparable, proportions may not be. Many more may go horse riding compared with Ecstasy takers.</p> <p>Horse riding is an intrinsically healthy exercise, whereas Ecstasy has nothing to do with healthy exercise.</p> <p>Horse riding is not a mind-altering state that works by directly modifying neuronal connections in the brain. Ecstasy does.</p> <p>One can take measures to protect oneself while horse riding eg. Use a helmet, but it's not the same with drugs.</p> <p>Horse riding is not chemically addictive. Ecstasy is.</p> <p>Horse riding endangers only the individual; but drug abuse affects the community as well.</p> <p>Horse riding can be a high status competitive activity, e.g. The Grand National, or the Olympic Games; Ecstasy is not.</p> <p>Horse riding takes training, skill, and practice, using higher cognitive capacities. Taking Ecstasy uses none of these.</p> <p>Horse riding doesn't lead to a life of crime, but drug abuse can and does.</p> <p>However, horse riding has some risk attached to it as also has Ecstasy. Also, both could be argued as pleasurable activities.</p>			3	

No.	Question	AO:	1	2	3
	<p>Marks:</p> <p>1 mark for each comparison (up to a total of 3)</p> <p>0 marks for any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> one is illegal, the other is not one goes into the body, the other doesn't you can ride a horse round a field, but you can't climb onto an Ecstasy tablet <p>one is alive, the other isn't, etc, etc.</p>				
<p>5(b)</p>	<p>With reference to Document H, suggest one political argument for sticking with prohibition of illegal drugs.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(2 marks)</i></p> <p>Candidates should refer to the stats in the picture.</p> <p>The percentages of young people against legalisation are so high (especially for heroin and cocaine; but even for cannabis it's a good majority) that,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) it's in the government's interests to keep these illegal in order to get more votes. (ii) The government, being democratically elected, has a moral / political duty to reflect the will of the people, and their will is for drugs to stay illegal. <p>OR candidates may refer to section titles, 'Where do the political parties stand?' and argue that it would help keep the coalition government solid if we give the Liberal Democrats what they want by reclassifying cannabis as class C, while giving the Conservatives what they want by keeping drugs illegal.</p> <p>Marks:</p> <p>2 marks for either of the above.</p> <p>1 mark for a partial answer, eg. most people are against drugs being made legal; or, the government should obey the people.</p> <p>0 marks for an irrelevant answer.</p>			<p style="text-align: center;">2</p>	
	Total Section B		<p style="text-align: center;">1</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">6</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">3</p>

Section C

No.	Question	AO:	1	2	3
6	<p>Briefly explain why the UK government urgently needs to rethink its strategy on the control of illegal drugs.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(3 marks)</p> <p>Candidates will be expected to refer to the current strategy of the so-called ‘war on drugs’ and point out its failure to control drugs properly, see Document F (European Commission Report). But they need to give examples of this failure to get marks.</p> <p>There are more drug users than ever, (see Document E stats).</p> <p>Street prices are getting lower and lower, (ref. Document G graph), indicating supply outstripping demand, and thus showing that the government has failed to curtail the supply and import of illegal drugs. 15% of the prison population is in for drug-related crime, etc.</p> <p>Escalating violence linked to drugs.</p> <p>Cost of crime is around £16 billion per year.</p> <p>Victorian prohibition was successful, so we need to change our strategy to what they did, ie. Target users as well as dealers.</p> <p>Therefore, need to urgently review strategy.</p> <p>Marks:</p> <p>3 marks candidate refers to two or three aspects of drugs policy failure.</p> <p>2 marks if reference to only two aspects of drug policy.</p> <p>1 mark if merely refer to one aspect.</p> <p>NB need to say more than just, ‘war on drugs has failed so we need to do something’ to get any marks; (they need to explain why it has failed – give an example.</p> <p>0 marks for irrelevant answer.</p>				3

No.	Question	AO:	1	2	3
7	<p>In paragraph 2 Clark refers to two ‘arguments’ for legalisation, namely,</p> <p>(i) ‘the price of drugs will fall, putting the drug barons out of business’</p> <p>(ii) ‘if prohibition were to be lifted, drugs would lose their allure’.</p> <p>Assess to what extent this is a fair reflection of the case for legalisation.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(4 marks)</p> <p>What it says is true, as far as it goes, so to that extent it is a fair reflection, but it is not comprehensive enough. It’s only a partial account because there are several more arguments for legalisation which are not mentioned here, eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the moral argument from human rights, (to self-medicate if you want); • better education and medical treatment for addicts because they won’t be afraid to admit they take drugs for fear of prosecution; • better standard of purity of government-sold drugs, so safer. • Smaller prison population. • Crime reduction; etc, etc. <p>Marks:</p> <p>4 marks for the ‘partially fair’ view above, with mention of a few extra pro-legalisation arguments, and reference to documents as evidence.</p> <p>2–3 marks for a ‘partially fair’ view, with mention of 1 or 2 pro-legalisation arguments.</p> <p>1 mark for merely a brief statement, eg. ‘It’s a fair reflection because legalisers use these arguments.’ OR judge it’s totally fair / unfair but give an example or two of pro-legalisation arguments, (because candidate got judgement wrong)</p> <p>0 marks for irrelevant answer.</p>		2	2	

No.	Question	AO:	1	2	3
8	<p>In paragraph 11 Clark uses an argument from analogy, comparing buyers of illegal drugs with buyers of stolen goods and viewers of child porn.</p>				
8(a)	<p>Identify what he is arguing for.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(1 mark)</i></p> <p>He is arguing for the conclusion that buyers of illegal drugs should be prosecuted / criminalized.</p> <p>1 mark for this. 0 marks for anything else.</p>		1		
8(b)	<p>Outline one strength and one weakness of this analogy.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(4 marks)</i></p> <p>Strengths:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 It's true that in all three cases we are dealing with customers. 2 Both are unlawful and can be prosecuted. 3 Initially, users of drugs aren't addicted so have a choice, and so are like receiver of stolen good, and views of child porn. <p>Weaknesses:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Stealing goods and making child porn essentially involve the abuse / harm / exploitation of other people, whereas manufacturing drugs does not essentially involve this. (eg. growing cannabis). 2 Buyers of illegal drugs may be chemically / physically addicted to drugs, but there is no such thing as an addiction to getting stolen goods. And viewing child porn may become a habit, but this is not due to a chemical / physical addiction. (the former can't be helped, the latter can). <p>Marks:</p> <p>2 marks for a strength clearly outlined. 2 marks for a weakness clearly outlined.</p> <p>NB. Allow 1 mark if merely say, drug addiction can't be helped, but receiving stolen goods can.</p> <p>NB. Also allow 1 mark if state as a strength, that initially users of drugs aren't addicted so have a choice, and so are like receivers of stolen goods, and viewers of child porn.</p>		2	2	

No.	Question	AO:	1	2	3
	<p>1 mark for a strength / weakness barely or not clearly enough outlined, eg. 'drugs can't be helped'; OR, 'child porn is worse than drugs'.</p> <p>0 marks for irrelevant answer.</p>				
9	<p>Imagine that you are a representative for the National Union of Students. A government think tank has asked you to advise it on how best to deal with the problem of student drug-taking.</p> <p>What advice would you give, and why?</p> <p>Given the current status of drugs as illegal, in the course of your reasoning you should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • give short term advice on appropriate law enforcement issues such as types of punishment or treatment for offenders under current laws. • give longer term advice on wider issues such as whether drugs should remain illegal at all. • identify some of the possible consequences of alternative policies and compare these with your own preferred policy. • assess the consequences in terms of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - their likelihood - their importance - whether they count for or against the policy in question. • consider which values and / or principles should be taken into account when judging between policies. • make use of whatever bits of the pre-release material you think are relevant to your argument, but you may, in addition, use your own knowledge to support your case. <p>Briefly but clearly state your conclusions, and justify them by giving and defending your main reasons.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(28 marks)</p> <p>In their response to question 9, regarding short-term advice on law enforcement issues concerning student / young offenders (e.g. types of punishment, treatment of offenders) candidates may discuss the pros and cons of a range of options such as:</p> <p>1. Prison sentence.</p> <p>For: deterrent; justice for violent drug dealers / gang members; stops dealers dealing; sends a message that this is a serious matter; reflects the will of the people; keeps public safe because violent drug addicts kept off the streets.</p>	4	9	15	

No.	Question	AO:	1	2	3
	<p>Against: prisons are already overcrowded; can get drugs in prison; not a deterrent to addicts; wrecks lives of merely recreational drug users / ruins studies / career prospects of students / young people; it's expensive; less chance of rehabilitation; not fair to users of 'light' drugs such as cannabis.</p> <p>2. Community Service</p> <p>For: appropriate for 'light' drug users; rehabilitation more likely; helps community; inexpensive; doesn't wreck lives of recreational drug users, e.g. studies can continue</p> <p>Against: offenders may not take it seriously; not such a deterrent; public not so secure, as offenders still on the streets; offenders may continue dealing / using.</p> <p>Fine / caution:</p> <p>For: doesn't wreck lives; can be used with a treatment plan/counselling; students can continue with studies; money got via fines could be rechanneled into drug treatment / advice centres; appropriate for merely recreational users or first time offenders.</p> <p>Against: may not be taken seriously by offenders; public are against a softly, softly approach; may encourage robberies to replace money lost in paying fine in order to fund drug habit.</p> <p>Some combination of the above options:</p> <p>Examiners should expect reference to be made to the evidence / reasoning etc in the source documents, particularly unseen Document I which advocates a tougher line to be taken with drug users.</p> <p>Option to reclassify various drugs:</p> <p>According to new research regarding their dangers to physical health, addictive nature, and association with violence or mental disturbance. Reference may be made to Document B in this regard.</p> <p>In their response concerning longer term advice on whether drugs should be legalised or not, candidates should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider at least two options, arguing for one and against the other. <p>For example, leave things as they are, and argue that the war on drugs is having some success, and is perhaps containing the problem, alternatives being too horrendous to contemplate.</p> <p>Or argue for legalisation on the grounds that the war on drugs has failed so legalisation is worth a try.</p> <p>Or maybe a mixed strategy, viz. legalise cannabis, but keep heroin etc. illegal.</p>				

No.	Question	AO:	1	2	3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="280 297 999 331"> <p>• Identify some of consequences of rival policies.</p> <p>For example, if drugs are legalised this could lead to a big surge in drug taking, but a drop in the prison population. We might get drug tourists from abroad.</p> <p>If cannabis alone was legalised this would free up police time but perhaps lead to more mental illness due to the effects of skunk.</p> <p>If prohibition is intensified, the prison population would increase, costs would go up, but perhaps the dealers' market of drug users would reduce.</p> <li data-bbox="280 674 1185 741"> <p>• Assess consequences in terms of likelihood, importance and whether for or against a policy.</p> <p>For example, it would seem a surge in drug usage is highly likely if drugs are legalised, but maybe not if the market is already saturated. If there is a surge, this is no small matter given the problems we face already.</p> <p>But does it count for or against? Well, it depends on how high the increase and how long it lasts, and what kind of drugs will be the most popular. It might even turn out to be good if street crime reduces, and drugs are taxed increasing government revenue for drug treatment, etc.</p> <p>Drug tourism is likely, and may be bad if it heightens street crime, but good due to extra tourism income for the economy. On the other hand, if prohibition is intensified there is a good chance this will lead to more street violence as gang rivalry increases due to a smaller market, but then on the credit side, it could be argued that this isn't all bad since these gangsters would be killing each other and saving the government the trouble. But there is a downside to this, eg. increased public anxiety, innocent people caught in the crossfire, etc.</p> <li data-bbox="280 1323 1230 1391"> <p>• Consider values or principles and how these may be used in the assessment</p> <p>For example:</p> <p>The right to do what you want to your own body.</p> <p>The 'greatest happiness of the greatest number'.</p> <p>The government's duty to protect its citizens.</p> <p>The government's duty to spend taxpayers' money wisely and in a cost effective manner.</p> <p>Mill's harm principle. (govt. should only stop harm to others)</p> <p>Honouring contracts, eg. UK is a signatory to the UN 'war on drugs' declaration of 1998, (document H) so can't just renege on this.</p> <p>Justice, eg. drug lords deserve jail for the chaos they've caused.</p> <p>Pragmatism, eg. only pursue policies that actually work.</p> 				

No.	Question	AO:	1	2	3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="280 297 1018 331">• Make use of the pre-release material as evidence. For example, in Document G one of the stats. shows the UK has the highest rate of problem drug users in Europe. This could be used by both sides of this debate to argue for either legalisation, because the war on drugs isn't working, or for a greater intensification of the war since current tactics aren't working. In Document E most of the arrows indicating trends in drug usage are pointing down, which seems to support the view that prohibition is working by and large, though the two top class A drugs, heroin and cocaine are both going up. Again, both main disputants can 'fight over' the support value of this Document. <li data-bbox="280 725 1046 759">• Briefly and clearly state your decision and justify it. This should be crystal clear, whether it occurs at the start, middle or end of the argument. Main reasons should also stand out in a well-structured argument. Part of the justification needs to be in the form of counter arguments against the rejected solution(s), and statistical evidence used to strengthen one's case. Candidates will need to demonstrate that they have considered the various consequences that are likely to occur given different solutions to the drug problem, discuss their seriousness, and apply moral / practical / political values and principles in the course of their argument. Ideally, candidates should maintain consistency and plausibility, with their concluding paragraph rounding off the argument by summarizing its main points. 				
	Total Section C		9	13	18

Generic Marking Guide for Question 9

Criterion	Award Level		
	Good response Communication is clear and appropriate	Reasonable response Communication is mostly clear and appropriate	Limited response Communication errors may impede understanding
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> identified a range of possible consequences which may affect the decision 	4	2 – 3	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> considered the consequences in terms of their likelihood, importance, etc. 	4 – 5	2 – 3	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> taken account of relevant values 	4 – 5	2 – 3	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> made useful reference to the source documents, where appropriate 	4 – 5	2 – 3	1 – 2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> introduced some relevant points or arguments of their own 	4	2 – 3	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> clearly articulated two conclusions / decisions (short-term and long-term advice) and main reasons for them. 	5	3 – 4	1 – 2

	Total Section A	9	4	7
	Total Section B	1	6	3
	Total Section C	9	13	18
	Total Unit 4 [70]	19	23	28