
THINKING SKILLS

9694/21

Paper 2 Critical Thinking

October/November 2017

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 45

Published

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This document consists of **7** printed pages.

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She has a vested interest to protect her job [1] by portraying herself in a good light / portraying Charlie negatively / making out that she has not contravened the bullying policy [1]. • Jane's account of Charlie's reason for objecting to her is second-hand [1]. 	2
1(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He was not there at the time [1], so had no ability to see what happened [1]. • He may well be biased against Jane [1], since her email made clear that she would be coming in with a tough attitude towards the staff / since she describes him as a trouble-maker in Source E [1]. • If Jane's comment in Source E is true [1], Alan has a reputation as a trouble-maker [1]. • Alan's account of Charlie's complaint about Jane is second-hand [1]. • Alan's description of Charlie's improved happiness is subjective [1]. 	2
1(b)	<p>This is an example of Jane's behaviour towards a resident [1]. The threat she admits making towards Charlie in the final sentence of her report [1] constitutes bullying according to Source B [1].</p> <p>Alan's report could be evidence of Jane's bullying of a resident [1], if his account is true and if Charlie's description of Jane's behaviour is fair [1].</p> <p>Source C is not relevant to bullying of staff [1].</p>	2
1(c)	<p>(Very) badly [1]. She does not attempt to answer the allegation [1], but instead attacks the person who made it/makes counter-allegations [1]. This is an <i>ad hominem</i> argument [1].</p>	3

Question	Answer	Marks								
1(d)	<table border="1" data-bbox="316 248 1319 813"> <tr> <td data-bbox="316 248 483 450">Level 3 5–6 marks</td> <td data-bbox="483 248 1319 450">A strong answer, which provides a reasoned argument including thorough evaluation of all or most of the evidence to support an acceptable conclusion in terms of probability and evaluates the plausibility of at least one alternative conclusion.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="316 450 483 584">Level 2 3–4 marks</td> <td data-bbox="483 450 1319 584">An answer which evaluates some of the evidence, draws an acceptable conclusion in terms of probability and may mention the plausibility of at least one alternative conclusion.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="316 584 483 719">Level 1 1–2 marks</td> <td data-bbox="483 584 1319 719">A weak answer, which refers to some of the evidence, possibly including a simple evaluative comment. The conclusion may be unstated or over-stated.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="316 719 483 813">Level 0 0 marks</td> <td data-bbox="483 719 1319 813">No credit-worthy material.</td> </tr> </table> <p data-bbox="300 846 558 880">Indicative content</p> <p data-bbox="300 913 692 947">The possible conclusions are:</p> <ul data-bbox="359 965 1319 1171" style="list-style-type: none"> • Jane does bully residents and staff, and Alan is right to accuse her of doing so. • Alan has made a false accusation against Jane, because he resents not being allowed to continue to be lazy at work. • The allegation arises from a genuine clash between different philosophies of care work and of management style. <p data-bbox="300 1205 783 1238">Notes for the guidance of markers</p> <p data-bbox="300 1272 1129 1305">Simple supported conclusion 1 (if no conclusion cap at Level 2)</p> <p data-bbox="300 1339 831 1406">+ simple consideration of alternative +1 AND reasoned rejection of alternative +1</p> <p data-bbox="300 1440 1145 1507">+ explicit use of some (3 or fewer) sources of evidence +1 OR explicit use of all or most (4 or more) sources of evidence +2</p> <p data-bbox="300 1541 1121 1608">+ critical evaluation of evidence +1 or (more than one case) +2 + good inferential reasoning +1 or (more than one case) +2</p> <p data-bbox="300 1641 384 1675"><i>Max 6</i></p>	Level 3 5–6 marks	A strong answer, which provides a reasoned argument including thorough evaluation of all or most of the evidence to support an acceptable conclusion in terms of probability and evaluates the plausibility of at least one alternative conclusion.	Level 2 3–4 marks	An answer which evaluates some of the evidence, draws an acceptable conclusion in terms of probability and may mention the plausibility of at least one alternative conclusion.	Level 1 1–2 marks	A weak answer, which refers to some of the evidence, possibly including a simple evaluative comment. The conclusion may be unstated or over-stated.	Level 0 0 marks	No credit-worthy material.	6
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Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	<p><i>2 marks for a correct answer with accurate explanation. 1 mark for a correct answer with vague or generic explanation. 0 marks for correct answer without explanation. 0 marks for incorrect answer with or without explanation.</i></p> <p><i>2-mark answer</i> Yes, this item is an argument. The conclusion is “Expenditure on college education is a wise long-term investment,” which is supported by three reasons (“it is re-paid several times over in increased lifetime earnings”, “There is also a correlation between education and improved health and longevity” and “People who have been to college have a reduced likelihood of suffering from various diseases which would reduce their quality of life.”). <i>Only the conclusion needs to be quoted for 2 marks.</i></p> <p><i>1-mark answer</i> This is an argument, because it includes a conclusion supported by several reasons.</p>	2
2(b)	<p>Not very well (neither quite well nor not at all) [1]. Source B suggests some relationship between ‘satisfaction with health’ and length of education [1], but this is self-reported / not objective [1] and ‘satisfaction with health’ is not the same as ‘health’ [1]. It does not address longevity at all [1].</p> <p><i>If final point only given, do not award judgment mark.</i></p>	3
2(c)	<p><i>For each of 2 answers: 2 marks for a developed, valid answer 1 mark for a vague, undeveloped or marginal answer</i></p> <p>Indicative content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries that can afford to provide post-primary education to most of the population can probably also afford to give them good health care. • Well-educated individuals probably earn more and therefore can afford good health care. • Well-educated individuals probably earn more and therefore can afford to live in a healthier environment. • Well-educated individuals are less likely to be employed in dangerous jobs and therefore less likely to suffer from industrial injuries or diseases. <p><i>Other plausible answers should be credited.</i></p>	4

Question	Answer	Marks								
2(d)	<table border="1" data-bbox="316 248 1319 712"> <tr> <td data-bbox="316 248 483 349">Level 3 5–6 marks</td> <td data-bbox="483 248 1319 349">A reasoned argument, which uses and evaluates all or most of the evidence provided.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="316 349 483 450">Level 2 3–4 marks</td> <td data-bbox="483 349 1319 450">A simple argument, which uses and/or evaluates evidence.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="316 450 483 613">Level 1 1–2 marks</td> <td data-bbox="483 450 1319 613">A weak answer, which makes some correct reference to evidence but consists of opinion and/or assertion rather than argument or a weak argument which makes no reference to evidence.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="316 613 483 712">Level 0 0 marks</td> <td data-bbox="483 613 1319 712">No credit-worthy material.</td> </tr> </table> <p data-bbox="300 748 557 779">Indicative content</p> <ul data-bbox="359 815 1326 1267" style="list-style-type: none"> • Source A supports the claim, by stating that college-graduates tend to have improved health and increased longevity, • although the increased longevity is actually very small • Source B suggests some correlation between education and health, • but it does not appear actually to measure ‘health’ very well • and Source B does not discuss longevity. • Source C supports a link between education and improved chances of survival from a particular life-threatening medical condition, • but this is probably because wealthy people or residents of wealthy countries are more likely to receive the best treatments. • Source D supports the claim by identifying several significant medical conditions which are less common amongst better-educated people • and by suggesting a plausible explanation for the link. <p data-bbox="300 1301 782 1332">Notes for the guidance of markers</p> <p data-bbox="300 1368 702 1435">Simple supported conclusion 1 OR nuanced conclusion 2</p> <p data-bbox="300 1471 1046 1570">+ <u>use</u> of 1 or 2 sources +1 OR <u>use</u> of all or most (3 or more) sources of evidence +2 <i>not just mentioning or summarising or comprehension</i></p> <p data-bbox="300 1606 1118 1637">+ critical evaluation of evidence +1 or (more than one case) +2</p> <p data-bbox="300 1673 1074 1740">+ good inferential reasoning +1 or (more than one case) +2 <i>not speculation</i></p> <p data-bbox="300 1776 590 1807">+ personal thinking +1</p> <p data-bbox="300 1843 384 1874">Max 6</p>	Level 3 5–6 marks	A reasoned argument, which uses and evaluates all or most of the evidence provided.	Level 2 3–4 marks	A simple argument, which uses and/or evaluates evidence.	Level 1 1–2 marks	A weak answer, which makes some correct reference to evidence but consists of opinion and/or assertion rather than argument or a weak argument which makes no reference to evidence.	Level 0 0 marks	No credit-worthy material.	6
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Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	<p><i>2 marks:</i> (So the principle we should follow is actually that) we should tell the truth to anyone who has a right to it.</p> <p><i>1 mark:</i> recognisable paraphrase of the above.</p>	2
3(b)	<p><i>1 mark for each of the following, to a maximum of 3 marks:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are many reasons why people should in principle not tell lies. • Even “white lies” (, told for good motives) can do more harm than good. • (However,) lying is not always wrong. • We are (therefore) entitled to refuse to answer such intrusive questions. • (So) she [an applicant who hopes to be married or to have children] should lie. <p><i>Allow one additional element or one significant omission in each case. If more than three answers are offered, mark the first four only.</i></p>	3
3(c)	<p><i>Marks for each evaluative point as follows, up to a maximum of 5 marks:</i></p> <p><i>2 marks:</i> Valid evaluative point, clearly expressed. <i>1 mark:</i> Weak attempt at a valid evaluative point.</p> <p><i>Paragraph 1</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The last sentence of this paragraph is an exaggerated generalisation. <p><i>Paragraph 2</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The second sentence relies on the assumption that you rely entirely on another person’s comments to evaluate your own work. • The third sentence relies on the assumption that other people will share the husband’s opinion of the dress. • The last sentence of this paragraph is a slippery slope argument / poorly supported appeal to emotion. <p><i>Paragraph 3</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assumption: that is always possible in practice to establish if any particular person has a right to know the truth. • The first half of the final sentence begs the question / is a circular appeal to authority, since agreeing with the author on this point is apparently the criterion for being regarded as one of the “finest” moral philosophers. • The second half of that sentence is an ad hominem argument. <p><i>Paragraph 5</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The last line relies on the assumption that lying is not wrong if it does not harm anyone. • This use of the word “harm” is inconsistent with the use in para 2. • The two halves of this sentence are also a non sequitur. 	5

Question	Answer		Marks
3(d)	Level 3 4–5 marks	Developed, coherent argument. Reasons strongly support conclusion. Development may include intermediate conclusion or apt examples. Simply structured argument: 4 marks. Effective use of IC etc.: 5 marks.	5
	Level 2 2–3 marks	A simple argument. One reason + conclusion: 2 marks. Two or more separate reasons + conclusion: 3 marks.	
	Level 1 1 mark	Some relevant comment.	
	Level 0 0 marks	No relevant comment.	
	<p><i>Maximum 3 marks for wrong conclusion or if conclusion is implied but not stated.</i></p> <p><i>No credit for material merely reproduced from the passage.</i></p> <p>Specimen level 3 answers</p> <p><i>Support (104 words)</i></p> <p>People are clever at making excuses for their own bad behaviour. They can usually find a reason for making an exception in their own favour if they want to do something which appears to go against a moral rule. The only way to prevent them getting themselves into trouble is to allow no exceptions to moral rules.</p> <p>Clear and absolute moral principles also prevent disagreement and inconsistency. There is no point in having moral rules if people cannot agree on how to apply them to particular situations. So principles which include the possibility of exceptions are useless.</p> <p>Therefore moral principles should have no exceptions.</p> <p><i>Challenge (87 words)</i></p> <p>Situations requiring moral choices are often complex. Sometimes, two or more moral principles lead in opposite directions. So in such situations, it is necessary to break at least one moral principle.</p> <p>The virtuous life is based on love, not on rules. Moral rules should be used as guides to how love should work out in concrete situations, but love must be primary. So when love and a moral principle point in different directions, it would be wrong to follow the principle.</p> <p>Therefore moral principles should have exceptions.</p>		