

PiXL Independence:

Religious Studies - Student Booklet

KS5

OCR Normative Ethical Theories - Utilitarianism

Contents:

- i. Multiple Choice Quiz – 20 credits
- ii. Short Answer Questions – 10 credits each
- iii. Reading and Analysis – 80 credits each
- iv. Wider Reading – 150 credits each
- v. Essay Style Questions – 100 credits with an additional 20 credits for marking

i. Multiple Choice Questions

20 credits

1. Utilitarianism is a form of hedonism. To which ancient Greek thinker can this be traced back to?
 - a. Plato
 - b. Aristotle
 - c. Epicurus
 - d. Plutarch

2. In which book did Jeremy Bentham introduce his theory of utilitarianism?
 - a. Defence of Usury
 - b. A Fragment on Government
 - c. The Principles of Morals and Legislation
 - d. Theory of Legislation

3. In what century was this work published?
 - a. 16th Century
 - b. 17th Century
 - c. 18th Century
 - d. 19th Century

4. What two masters did Bentham argue that mankind is placed under?
 - a. God and Satan
 - b. Pain and pleasure
 - c. Reason and emotion
 - d. Duty and temptation

5. What did he argue is the basic drive for human life?
 - a. Happiness
 - b. God
 - c. Love
 - d. Duty

6. What was the main target for Bentham's criticisms of moral and political discussions?
 - a. "Exaggerations"
 - b. "Hyperbole"
 - c. "Fictions"
 - d. "Omissions"

7. What did Bentham develop for people to use when deciding the right or wrong course of action?
 - a. The principle of reason
 - b. The principle of agape
 - c. The principle of propinquity
 - d. The principle of utility

8. What did Bentham develop to help calculate the amount of pleasure caused by a particular action?
 - a. The Hedonic Calculus
 - b. The Felicific Calculus
 - c. The Scales of Hedonism
 - d. The Utility Belt

9. Which of the following is not present in the answer to Question 8?
 - a. Intensity
 - b. Relativity
 - c. Certainty
 - d. Extent

10. Fecundity is also a factor that should be considered when calculating happiness. What is fecundity?
 - a. The remoteness of the happiness - how soon the action will lead to happiness
 - b. The chance it has of being followed by sensations of a similar kind
 - c. The chance it has of not being followed by sensations of a similar kind
 - d. The number of people who will be affected by the action

11. What is the name of the book in which J.S. Mill wrote most of his work on utilitarianism?
 - a. On Liberty
 - b. Utilitarianism
 - c. The Subjection of Women
 - d. Principles of Political Economy

12. In what century did he write this work?
 - a. 16th Century
 - b. 17th Century
 - c. 18th Century
 - d. 19th Century

13. Mill argued that human beings are capable of higher pleasures than what animal?
- Dogs
 - Sheep
 - Pigs
 - Cattle
14. Mill moved away from Bentham's quantitative happiness. What did he argue was more important?
- Quality of happiness
 - Spiritual happiness
 - Physical happiness
 - Intellectual happiness
15. Which of these is not an example of a "higher pleasure"?
- Intellectual pursuits
 - Having sex
 - Spirituality
 - Culture
16. What is Act Utilitarianism?
- Acting in a way that must always be followed in similar circumstances
 - Deciding what to do on every individual occasion
 - Always acting according to the rules of society
 - Acting in the most loving way in each specific situation
17. What is Rule Utilitarianism?
- Deciding what to do in principle on all occasions of a similar kind
 - Deciding what to do based on the rules or laws in place in society
 - Making rules for happiness that must always be followed
 - Deciding what to do in each individual occasion
18. What term did J.J.C. Smart use to criticise Rule Utilitarianism?
- "Anachronism personified"
 - "Rule worship"
 - "Hedonistically flawed"
 - "Deontology in disguise"

19. How is Peter Singer's utilitarianism different from Bentham's and Mill's?

- a. It is not impartial
- b. It is not relativistic
- c. It is not teleological
- d. It is not hedonistic

20. What is the name given to Peter Singer's form of utilitarianism?

- a. Rule Utilitarianism
- b. Preference Utilitarianism
- c. Partial Utilitarianism
- d. Societal Utilitarianism

ii. Short Answer Questions

10 credits each

1. Is Bentham's utilitarianism teleological or deontological? Explain.
2. In the exact words of Bentham, what is utility?
3. Bentham's theory was written in the context of the Industrial Revolution. How did this influence him and the theory's popularity?
4. How did Bentham describe the 'community' and how does utilitarianism serve the community?
5. Bentham dismissed the idea of 'natural rights'. What are these and how did this open up his theory to criticism?
6. Mill said "It is better to be a human being dissatisfied than a pig satisfied". What did he mean by this?
7. Briefly explain how Mill developed Bentham's version of utilitarianism.
8. What is the difference between strong and weak rule utilitarianism?
9. Briefly explain Peter Singer's preference utilitarianism.
10. Utilitarianism can be criticised using the *problem of partiality*. What does this mean?

iii. Reading and Analysis

80 credits each

1. Jim and the Indians

Jim finds himself in the central square of a small South American town. Tied up against the wall are a row of twenty Indians, most terrified, a few defiant, in front of them several armed men in uniform. A heavy man in a sweat-stained khaki shirt turns out to be the captain in charge and, after a good deal of questioning of Jim, which establishes that he got there by accident while on a botanical expedition, explains that the Indians are a random group of the inhabitants who, after recent acts of protest against the governments, are just about to be killed to remind other possible protestors of the advantages of not protesting. However, since Jim is an honoured visitor from another land, the captain is happy to offer him a guest's privilege of killing one of the Indians himself. If Jim accepts, then as a special mark of the occasion, the other Indians will be let off. Of course, if Jim refuses, then there is no special occasion, and Pedro here will do what he was about to do when Jim arrived, and kill all of them. Jim, with some desperate recollection of schoolboy fiction, wonders whether if he got hold of a gun, he could hold the captain, Pedro and the rest of the soldiers to threat, but it is quite clear from the set-up that nothing of the sort is going to work: any attempt at that sort of thing will mean that all the Indians will be killed, and himself. The men against the wall and the other villagers understand the situation and are obviously begging him to accept. What should he do?

Taken from J.J.C. Smart and Bernard Williams, "Utilitarianism: For and Against", 1973

What do you think Jim should do? Justify your decision using the strengths and weaknesses of utilitarianism.

2. In the words of Bentham himself...

Chapter I: Of The Principle of Utility

I. Nature has placed mankind under the governance of two sovereign masters, *pain* and *pleasure*. It is for them alone to point out what we ought to do, as well as to determine what we shall do. On the one hand the standard of right and wrong, on the other the chain of causes and effects, are fastened to their throne. They govern us in all we do, in all we say, in all we think: every effort we can make to throw off our subjection, will serve but to demonstrate and confirm it. In words a man may pretend to abjure their empire: but in reality he will remain subject to it all the while. The *principle of utility* recognizes this subjection, and assumes it for the foundation of that system, the object of which is to rear the fabric of felicity by the hands of reason and of law. Systems which attempt to question it, deal in sounds instead of sense, in caprice instead of reason, in darkness instead of light.

But enough of metaphor and declamation: it is not by such means that moral science is to be improved.

II. The principle of utility is the foundation of the present work: it will be proper therefore at the outset to give an explicit and determinate account of what is meant by it. By the principle of utility is meant that principle which approves or disapproves of every action whatsoever according to the tendency it appears to have to augment or diminish the happiness of the party whose interest is in question: or, what is the same thing in other words, to promote or to oppose that happiness. I say of every action whatsoever, and therefore not only of every action of a private individual, but of every measure of government.

III. By utility is meant that property in any object, whereby it tends to produce benefit, advantage, pleasure, good, or happiness, (all this in the present case comes to the same thing) or (what comes again to the same thing) to prevent the happening of mischief, pain, evil, or unhappiness to the party whose interest is considered: if that party be the community in general, then the happiness of the community: if a particular individual, then the happiness of that individual.

Taken from Jeremy Bentham, "An Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation", 1789

This is how Bentham introduces his theory of utilitarianism. Do you think it provides a helpful method in moral decision making? Use specific quotes and ideas from the text above to show both sides of the argument.

3. The Hedonic Calculus

- “1. Its intensity
2. Its duration
3. Its certainty or uncertainty
4. Its propinquity or remoteness
5. Its fecundity, the chance it has of being followed by sensations of the same kind: that is, pleasures, if it be a pleasure: pains, if it be a pain.
6. Its purity, or the chance it has of not being followed by sensations of the opposite kind: that is, pains, if it be a pleasure: pleasures, if it be pain.
7. Its extent; that is, the number of persons to whom it extends; or (in other words) who are affected by it.”

Taken from Jeremy Bentham, “An Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation”, 1789

This is Jeremy Bentham’s Hedonic Calculus, which he argues should be used to calculate the pleasure or pain brought about by a particular action. Do you agree with his categories? Do you think that this can be used to accurately calculate pleasure or pain in order to make the correct moral decision?

4. Does a person have a right to life?

“Although preference utilitarianism does provide a direct reason for not killing a person, some may find the reason - even when coupled with the important indirect reasons that any form of utilitarianism will take into account - not sufficiently stringent. Even for preference utilitarianism, the wrong done to the person killed is merely one factor to be taken into account, and the preference of the victim could sometimes be outweighed by the preference of others. Some say that the prohibition on killing is more absolute than this kind of utilitarian calculation implies. Our lives, we feel, are things to which we have a *right*, and rights are not to be traded off against the preferences or pleasures of others.”

Taken from Peter Singer, “Practical Ethics”, 1993

Is utilitarianism right to justify taking a human life in certain circumstances, or is it an absolute right that humans have? Show both sides of the argument and justify your own opinion on this issue.

5. Religious Utilitarianism?

“Paley was actually a major moral philosopher, a radical utilitarian, who advocated re-examining all our accepted beliefs and argued in favour of women’s rights, against slavery, for the Americans in the War of Independence - even against private property.

Paley went further than Hutcheson by arguing that because God is perfectly good he must will us to be happy, further that God’s will is the same as a command and following a commandment is a duty, so trying to be happy is a moral and religious duty. Both Hutcheson and Paley engaged with the work of David Hume, accepting his scepticism about traditional religious moral philosophy while retaining belief in God and the existence of real moral values.

Paley’s moral philosophy dominated the curricula in American colleges in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries and may explain why Utilitarianism has not been seen as being in opposition to religion in the USA.”

Taken from Charlotte and Peter Vardy, “Ethics Matters”, 2012

Do you think that utilitarianism is compatible with a religious belief? How might someone justify having to break biblical commands in order to follow the principle of utility?

iv. Wider Reading Articles and Tasks

150 credits each (200-300 word response to each article/question)

1. <http://www.economist.com/node/21530078>
<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/belief/2011/may/13/utilitarianism>
Read these two articles which present different views on using utilitarianism in practical situations. Summarise both arguments in 5 key points. Do you think that they present a fair and accurate picture of utilitarianism?
2. <http://www.earlymoderntexts.com/assets/pdfs/sidgwick1874book4.pdf>
Read Henry Sidgwick's summary of utilitarianism and his proof of its worthiness to an **egoist** and an **intuitionist** on pages 200-205. How far do you agree with his assertions that utilitarianism appeals to both personal happiness and is a reflection of the morality of common sense?
3. <http://www.dif.unige.it/dot/filosofiaXXI/rawls.pdf>
Read Section 1 of John Rawl's *Two Concepts of Rules* (1955). What is the distinction he draws between a retributive and utilitarian view of punishment? To what extent do you agree with his defence of the utilitarian view?
4. <http://blog.practicaethics.ox.ac.uk/2014/11/why-i-am-not-a-utilitarian/>
Julian Savulescu's blog argues that utilitarianism is too demanding. Respond to his argument, presenting an analysis of the practicalities of following utilitarianism in a modern world.
5. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0O2Rq4HJBxw>
Watch Michael's Sandel's Harvard lecture on utilitarianism and its application. Should utilitarianism be used for cost/benefit analysis and law making? Can you use utility to put a price on human life?
6. <http://fair-use.org/g-e-moore/principia-ethica/chapter-iii>
G.E.Moore advocated "ideal utilitarianism" due to his disagreement with the principle of hedonism. He presents this in Chapter 3 of *Principia Ethica* (1903). Read sections 36-57 of this chapter. Having read this, to what extent do you agree with his refutation of hedonism?

v. Essay Style Questions

100 Credits with an additional 20 credits for marking

1. How fair is the claim that there are more important goals for ethics than the pursuit of pleasure over pain?
2. To what extent is utilitarianism useful in living a truly moral life?
3. Comment on the view that rule utilitarianism is an improvement on act utilitarianism.
4. Evaluate the claim that utilitarianism provides a useful means of solving modern moral dilemmas.
5. "Bentham's utilitarianism works in theory but not in practice." To what extent do you agree with this statement?

v. Essay Style Questions Mark Schemes

Advice and Guidance

- The mark scheme does not give specific details about the exact content that should or should not be included. You must use your notes and wider research to check that this is accurate.
- Marks for AO1 and AO2 are awarded by 'best fit bands'. Use the statements in each marking band to decide which one is the best fit for your essay.
- Check spelling, punctuation and grammar. You may want to ask someone else to read this for you to check for errors you haven't noticed.

Specific Question Mark Schemes

1. How fair is the claim that there are more important goals for ethics than the pursuit of pleasure over pain?

a. AO1:

In discussing this claim candidates may explain or mention some or all of the following:

- i. The principle of utility and its application
- ii. The use of the hedonic calculus to calculate pleasure
- iii. Act utilitarianism (calculating the consequences of each action on its own merits)
- iv. Rule utilitarianism (following accepted laws that maximise happiness for everyone)
- v. Philippa Foot's "Trolley Problem" and other similar examples

Candidates may also provide details of other normative theories, most that of Kant, in order to compare them to utilitarianism in their application

b. AO2:

Candidates may demonstrate evaluation and/or analysis through the use of some of the following arguments:

- i. There are not more important goals for ethics than the pursuit of pleasure over pain for the following reasons:
 1. This is a universal theory that can be applied by anyone in society, not just the intellectual elite
 2. Using the hedonic calculus can calculate the most beneficial consequences for individuals and/or society

3. It rationalises happiness and pleasure, putting it into a more empirical framework
4. Pleasure and pain form part of 'common sense' ethics, naturally influence personal decision making
5. The pursuit of pleasure over pain prevents personal feelings and emotions from unduly influencing moral decision making
- ii. There are more important goals for ethics than the pursuit of pleasure over pain for the following reasons:
 1. The principle of utility can be used to justify some abhorrent or unlawful actions
 2. Pleasure is too subjective and can lead to disagreement within and across cultures
 3. Hedonism (the pursuit of pleasure) is a shallow form of happiness and not a true reflection of human goodness
 4. The hedonic calculus is too long and complicated to be practically useful in achieving an ethical goal
 5. The pursuit of pleasure as a consequence is difficult to predict, making it an unachievable goal in all cases.
 6. Other forms of ethics provide clearer goals in ethics, such as Kant's summum bonum or Aquinas' telos.

2. To what extent is utilitarianism useful in living a truly moral life?

a. AO1:

In discussing this claim candidates may explain or mention some or all of the following:

- i. The principle of utility and its application
- ii. The use of the hedonic calculus to calculate pleasure
- iii. Act utilitarianism (calculating the consequences of each action on its own merits)
- iv. Rule utilitarianism (following accepted laws that maximise happiness for everyone)
- v. Philippa Foot's "Trolley Problem" and other similar examples

Candidates may also provide details of other normative theories, most that of Kant, in order to compare them to utilitarianism in their application

b. AO2:

Candidates may demonstrate evaluation and/or analysis through the use of some of the following arguments:

- i. Utilitarianism is useful in living a truly moral life for the following reasons
 1. The principle of utility is easy to apply for all people and the theory can be universalised for this reason

2. Act utilitarianism allows each act to be treated individually and in particular context
 3. It prevents individuals from being restricted by laws or rules which may be deemed unethical
 4. Happiness of the majority is central to moral decision making, ensuring that personal inclination or emotion does not influence decisions.
- ii. Utilitarianism is not useful in living a truly moral life for the following reasons
1. It is difficult to apply and consistently stick to in practical, every day situations
 2. It can be used to justify actions which are immoral (e.g. murder, torture, etc.)
 3. Consequences are difficult to predict, potentially causing harm or pain to the majority
 4. The hedonic calculus is too long and complicated to be practical in living a moral life
 5. Other forms of ethics may be more useful in living a truly moral life (e.g. Kant's categorical imperative, or Fletchers' agape)

3. Comment on the view that rule utilitarianism is an improvement on act utilitarianism.

a. AO1:

In discussing this claim candidates may explain or mention some or all of the following:

- i. The principle of utility and its application
- ii. The use of the hedonic calculus to calculate pleasure
- iii. Act utilitarianism (calculating the consequences of each action on its own merits)
- iv. Rule utilitarianism (following accepted laws that maximise happiness for everyone)
- v. Philippa Foot's "Trolley Problem" and other similar examples

Candidates may also provide details of other normative theories, most that of Kant, in order to compare them to utilitarianism in their application

b. AO2:

Candidates may demonstrate evaluation and/or analysis through the use of some of the following arguments:

- i. Rule utilitarianism is an improvement on act utilitarianism for the following reasons:
 1. Rule utilitarianism looks beyond individual acts to the benefits for wider society

2. It makes utilitarianism easier to apply in a legal framework, not just for individual actions
 3. It is difficult to always calculate the best action in every individual case. Rule utilitarianism solves this through the following of more general utilitarian based rules
 4. Following rules leads to a better overall result for society, even if it means missing out on smaller individually moments of pleasure
- ii. Rule utilitarianism is not an improvement on act utilitarianism for the following reasons:
1. Moral decision making is treated on a case-by-case basis, ensuring the best outcome in each situation
 2. We can never be certain that following a general rule will always lead to the greatest balance of good over evil. It is therefore better to treat cases individually
 3. It raises the possibility of rule-clash; having more than one rule which causes the exact problem utilitarianism was designed to resolve
 4. Rule utilitarianism puts the preservation of the rule above individual need, potentially restricting personal liberty

4. Evaluate the claim that utilitarianism provides a useful means of solving modern moral dilemmas.

a. AO1:

In discussing this claim candidates may explain or mention some or all of the following:

- i. The principle of utility and its application
- ii. The use of the hedonic calculus to calculate pleasure
- iii. Act utilitarianism (calculating the consequences of each action on its own merits)
- iv. Rule utilitarianism (following accepted laws that maximise happiness for everyone)
- v. Modern moral or ethical dilemmas (e.g. euthanasia, contraception, genetic engineering, etc.)

Candidates may also provide details of other normative theories, most that of Kant, in order to compare them to utilitarianism in their application

b. AO2:

Candidates may demonstrate evaluation and/or analysis through the use of some of the following arguments:

- i. Utilitarianism is useful for solving modern moral dilemmas for the following reasons:

1. The principle of utility is universal so can be applied to modern as well as ancient moral problems.
 2. Modern problems can be treated in their specific context as act utilitarianism calculates the consequences of each action individually.
 3. Laws or rules which are out of date can be updated in a modern context using the principle of utility or rule utilitarianism
 4. The principle of utility ensures that all modern moral issues or developments are beneficial to the majority
- ii. Utilitarianism is not useful for solving modern moral dilemmas for the following reasons:
1. It is difficult to apply and consistently stick to in all modern moral dilemmas
 2. It can be used to justify actions which are immoral (e.g. murder, torture, etc.) leading to a slippery slope with modern technology
 3. Consequences are difficult to predict for new technology or medical procedures, potentially causing harm or pain to the majority
 4. The hedonic calculus is too long and complicated to be practical in calculating pleasure for modern problems
 5. Other forms of ethics may be more useful in a modern context (e.g. Kant's categorical imperative, or Fletchers' agape)

5. "Bentham's utilitarianism works in theory but not in practice." To what extent do you agree with this statement?

a. AO1:

In discussing this claim candidates may explain or mention some or all of the following:

- i. The principle of utility and its application
- ii. The use of the hedonic calculus to calculate pleasure
- iii. Act utilitarianism (calculating the consequences of each action on its own merits)
- iv. Rule utilitarianism (following accepted laws that maximise happiness for everyone)
- v. Philippa Foot's "Trolley Problem" and practical, everyday examples of moral dilemmas

Candidates may also provide details of other normative theories, most that of Kant, in order to compare them to utilitarianism in their application

b. AO2:

Candidates may demonstrate evaluation and/or analysis through the use of some of the following arguments:

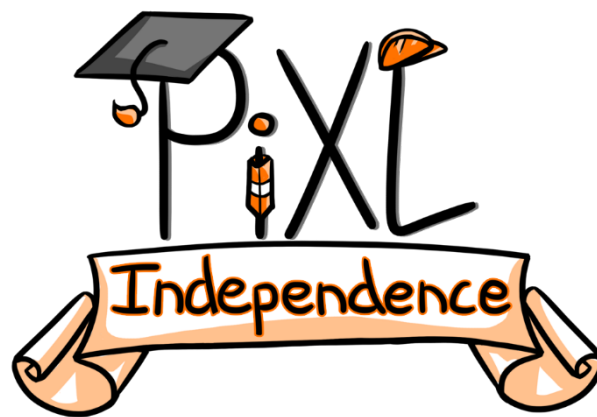
- i. Bentham's utilitarianism does not work in practice for the following reasons:
 1. The hedonic calculus is over-complicated and cannot be used practically to solve moral problems
 2. It is difficult to predict consequences and outcomes due to unpredictable human behaviour in real-life situations
 3. It is too demanding in practice, potentially asking for self-sacrifice and not taking into account personal relationships or emotions
 4. It can be used to justify breaking laws which are seen to prevent the happiness of the majority, potentially leading to anarchic or chaotic societies
 5. Other forms of ethics may work better in practice (e.g. Aquinas' natural moral law or Fletcher's situation ethics)
- ii. Bentham's utilitarianism does work in practice for the following reasons:
 1. It is universal so can be applied in all situations, not matter what the context
 2. The hedonic calculus allows anyone to calculate the potential happiness caused by moral decisions
 3. It prevents personal emotions or feelings from unduly influencing moral decision making
 4. Rule utilitarianism can be used to benefit society and form the basis for a legal framework focused on happiness of the majority
 5. Act utilitarianism ensures that all acts are treated on their individual merits

General Marking Bands

Band	AO1	AO2
6	<p>An excellent demonstration of knowledge and understanding in response to the question:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> fully comprehends the demands of, and focuses on, the question throughout excellent selection of relevant material which is skillfully used accurate and highly detailed knowledge which demonstrates deep understanding through a complex and nuanced approach to the material used thorough, accurate and precise use of technical terms and vocabulary in context extensive range of scholarly views, academic approaches, and/or sources of wisdom and authority are used to demonstrate knowledge and understanding 	<p>An excellent demonstration of analysis and evaluation in response to the question:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> excellent, clear and successful argument confident and insightful critical analysis and detailed evaluation of the issue views skillfully and clearly stated, coherently developed and justified answers the question set precisely throughout thorough, accurate and precise use of technical terms and vocabulary in context extensive range of scholarly views, academic approaches and sources of wisdom and authority used to support analysis and evaluation <p>Assessment of Extended Response: There is an excellent line of reasoning, well-developed and sustained, which is coherent, relevant and logically structured.</p>
5	<p>A very good demonstration of knowledge and understanding in response to the question:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> focuses on the precise question throughout very good selection of relevant material which is used appropriately accurate, and detailed knowledge which demonstrates very good understanding through either the breadth or depth of material used accurate and appropriate use of technical terms and subject vocabulary. a very good range of scholarly views, academic approaches, and/or sources of wisdom and authority are used to demonstrate knowledge and understanding 	<p>A very good demonstration of analysis and evaluation in response to the question:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> clear argument which is mostly successful successful and clear analysis and evaluation views very well stated, coherently developed and justified answers the question set competently accurate and appropriate use of technical terms and subject vocabulary. a very good range of scholarly views, academic approaches and sources of wisdom and authority used to support analysis and evaluation <p>Assessment of Extended Response: There is a well-developed and sustained line of reasoning which is coherent, relevant and logically structured.</p>
4	<p>A good demonstration of knowledge and understanding in response to the question</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> addresses the question well good selection of relevant material, used appropriately on the whole 	<p>A good demonstration of analysis and evaluation in response to the question:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> argument is generally successful and clear generally successful analysis and evaluation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mostly accurate knowledge which demonstrates good understanding of the material used, which should have reasonable amounts of depth or breadth • mostly accurate and appropriate use of technical terms and subject vocabulary. • a good range of scholarly views, academic approaches, and/or sources of wisdom and authority are used to demonstrate knowledge and understanding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • views well stated, with some development and justification • answers the question set well • mostly accurate and appropriate use of technical terms and subject vocabulary. • a good range of scholarly views, academic approaches and sources of wisdom and authority are used to support analysis and evaluation <p>Assessment of Extended Response: There is a well-developed line of reasoning which is clear, relevant and logically structured</p>
3	<p>A satisfactory demonstration of knowledge and understanding in response to the question:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • generally addresses the question • mostly sound selection of mostly relevant material • some accurate knowledge which demonstrates sound understanding through the material used, which might however be lacking in depth or breadth • generally appropriate use of technical terms and subject vocabulary. • A satisfactory range of scholarly views, academic approaches, and/or sources of wisdom and authority are used to demonstrate knowledge and understanding with only partial success 	<p>A satisfactory demonstration of analysis and/evaluation in response to the question:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some successful argument • partially successful analysis and evaluation • views asserted but often not fully justified • mostly answers the set question • generally appropriate use of technical terms and subject vocabulary. • a satisfactory range of scholarly views, academic approaches and sources of wisdom and authority are used to support analysis and evaluation with only partial success <p>Assessment of Extended Response: There is a line of reasoning presented which is mostly relevant and which has some structure.</p>
2	<p>A basic demonstration of knowledge and understanding in response to the question:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • might address the general topic rather than the question directly • limited selection of partially relevant material • some accurate, but limited, knowledge which demonstrates partial understanding • some accurate, but limited, use of technical terms and appropriate subject vocabulary. • a limited range of scholarly views, academic approaches, and/or sources of wisdom and authority are used to demonstrate knowledge and understanding with little success 	<p>A basic demonstration of analysis and evaluation in response to the question:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some argument attempted, not always successful • little successful analysis and evaluation • views asserted but with little justification • only partially answers the question • some accurate, but limited, use of technical terms and appropriate subject vocabulary. • a limited range of scholarly views, academic approaches and sources of wisdom and authority to support analysis and evaluation with little success <p>Assessment of Extended Response: There is a line of reasoning which has some relevance and which is presented with limited structure.</p>
1	<p>A weak demonstration of knowledge and understanding in response to the question:</p>	<p>A weak demonstration of analysis and evaluation in response to the question:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● almost completely ignores the question ● very little relevant material selected ● knowledge very limited, demonstrating little understanding ● very little use of technical terms or subject vocabulary. ● very little or no use of scholarly views, academic approaches and/or sources of wisdom and authority to demonstrate knowledge and understanding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● very little argument attempted ● very little successful analysis and evaluation ● views asserted with very little justification ● unsuccessful in answering the question ● very little use of technical terms or subject vocabulary. ● very little or no use of scholarly views, academic approaches and sources of wisdom and authority to support analysis and evaluation <p>Assessment of Extended Response: The information is communicated in a basic/unstructured way.</p>
0	No creditworthy response	No creditworthy response



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