Centre Number			Candidate Number		
Surname					
Other Names					
Candidate Signature					



General Certificate of Education Advanced Subsidiary Examination January 2010

Critical Thinking

CRIT2

Unit 2 Information, Inference and Explanation

Tuesday 19 January 2010

9.00 am to 10.30 am

For this paper you must have:

• a Source Booklet (enclosed).

You may use a calculator.

Time allowed

• 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer all questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Answers written in margins or on blank pages will not be marked.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 70 (40 for Section A and 30 for Section B).
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- The recommended time allocation for this examination is as follows:
 - Initial reading: up to 15 minutes
 Section A: 35–40 minutes
 Section B: 35 minutes.

For Exam	iner's Use
Examine	r's Initials
Question	Mark
1	
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TOTAL	

Section A

Study Documents A to D before answering all the questions in the spaces provided.

There are 40 marks for this section.

Ques	tions	1 to 4 refer to Document A
1	(a)	What does the author infer from his claim, in paragraph 2, that London is not the 'safest city on the planet'?
		(1 mark)
1	(b)	Identify the two explanations he uses to support the inference.
		(2 marks)



2	In paragraph 4 the author concedes, without explanation, that cameras are effective in reducing car-crime in car-parks.					
	What might explain this apparent exception to the alleged ineffectiveness of cameras?					
	(2 marks)					
	In paragraphs 3 and 4 it is alleged that cameras do little more than move crime from one place to another.					
	If this is a fact, how could it weaken the claims that cameras are ineffective and 'a waste of money to the community'?					
	Give one or more supporting reasons.					
	(3 marks)					

Turn over >

3



	vance and effectiveness for the argument as a whole.
	5 to 7 refer to Documents B and C and the data in the accompanying table and graphs to Figure 3). Assume that the data is reliable.
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5	(b)	Having fewer cameras leads to more vigilant policing.
		(2 marks)
5	(c)	"There is no link between a high number of CCTV cameras and a better crime clear-up rate." (Liberal Democratic policing spokeswoman, quoted in Document C)
		(2 marks)
		Question 5 continues on the next page



least as successful at solving cases as those with more than the median average number of cameras.
(3 marks)



On the strength of the information and data available, especially Figure 2 , is it safe to say that CCTV has played no part in the reduction of crime?
(4 marks)

Turn over for the next question



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Ques	Question 8 relates to Document D and the extract in the footnote.					
8	(a)	Explain two of the rhetorical or journalistic devices that the author uses in the text and accompanying street map.				
		(4 marks)				
		(4 marks)				

Question 8 continues on the next page



What conclusion does the author of the <i>Evening Standard</i> article seek to s	
	(2 mark
	V



9	the c state wou the v value	sick of listening to all you doom-mongers! You're trying to tell me, because of a few eras on lamp-posts in your street, that the whole Big Brother nightmare is just around corner, with every citizen's movements watched and controlled by invisible agents of the . Well, I can assure you, it's not. It's the classic slippery-slope argument. Anyway, it ld take half the people in the world to watch the other half. And then who would watch watchers? It's an impossible scenario. Surveillance cameras aren't a menace, they're able hi-tech tools in the fight against an ever-growing crime-wave which is the real my. If you've nothing to hide, you've nothing to fear.'
9		identifying the main conclusion.
		(1 mark)
9	(b)	giving a brief assessment of the strength of the reasoning.
		(6 marks)

Turn over ▶



Section B

Answer this question.

	There are 30 marks for this question.						
.0	Construct a reasoned case for or against the following statement. 'Surveillance cameras have no useful purpose and no place in a free and open society.'						
	In presenting your case you should:						
	 produce a structured argument with a clearly stated conclusion or conclusions draw on relevant information and evidence found in the source documents; you may also draw on your own knowledge and experience if relevant consider any general principles that may apply consider and respond to possible counter-arguments. 						



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END OF QUESTIONS





