

Centre Number						Candidate Number				
Surname										
Other Names										
Candidate Signature										

For Examiner's Use	
Examiner's Initials	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
TOTAL	



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2010

Critical Thinking

CRIT1

Unit 1 Critical Thinking Foundation Unit

Monday 17 May 2010 9.00 am to 10.30 am

For this paper you must have:

- a Source Booklet (enclosed).

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. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- 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 (50 for Section A and 20 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: 45–50 minutes
 - Section B: 30 minutes.



J U N 1 0 C R I T 1 0 1

Section A

Study **Documents A, B and C** before answering all the questions in the spaces provided.

There are 50 marks for this section.

Questions 1 and 2 refer to the online discussion in **Document A**.

1 (a) Patrick believes that it is a bad idea for newspapers to be entirely funded by advertising.

Identify the reasons he gives.

.....
.....
.....

(2 marks)

1 (b) Identify **one** implicit assumption Patrick makes.

.....
.....
.....

(2 marks)

4

2 Safia gives an analogy to support the claim that ‘Just because the news is online doesn’t mean it has to be free’.

How much support does the analogy provide? Explain your answer.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(4 marks)

4



Questions 3 to 6 refer to Document B.

3 Look closely at the first section of the dialogue:

SAM You should read a proper paper, not that freebie rubbish.

JACK Why?

SAM It's all celebrity gossip! The only real news is stuff they've got second hand.

JACK Who cares where they get it from? Anyway all papers get some of their news second hand.

SAM Yes, but unless there are people finding out real news somewhere, there won't be any news at all!

3 (a) What is Sam's conclusion?

.....
.....
.....

(1 mark)

3 (b) Identify **two** reasons that Sam gives in support.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(2 marks)

3 (c) Identify either **one** value judgement or **one** general principle that underlies his reasoning.

.....
.....
.....
.....

(2 marks)

Turn over ▶



3 (d) Identify and explain **two** examples of persuasive language in this first part of the dialogue.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(4 marks)

9

4 On two occasions Jack accuses Sam of putting forward a slippery slope argument. How fair is **each** of these accusations?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(6 marks)

6



5 Jack gives a further criticism of one of Sam’s arguments:

JACK ...And it (your argument) also shows you are very naïve. Everyone knows that journalists make up any old rubbish in order to sell papers. And anyway, you think that newspapers have this noble aim of only telling us the truth? They’re all owned by big powerful companies which have their own political agendas, their own allegiances. They tell us what they want us to hear.

5 (a) Identify the implied intermediate conclusion.

.....
.....
.....

(2 marks)

5 (b) Is Jack guilty of an unfair ad hominem attack on Sam? Explain your answer.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(3 marks)

5 (c) Explain **two** other ways in which Jack’s argument might be challenged.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(4 marks)

9

Turn over ▶



6 Consider the following contribution by Jack:

JACK Look. You can't copyright facts, simple as that. If someone gets hold of some piece of news and wants to publish it for free, say on the internet, or in a free paper, perhaps because they want to make some money from advertising, perhaps just because they feel like doing it – whatever – the point is, what's to stop them? You can't make it illegal to publish the facts – that's not exactly caring about democracy! Once you start controlling information in this way then you really are living in some kind of dictatorship!

How successfully does this counter the arguments Sam provides in support of buying newspapers? Explain your answer.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(4 marks)

4

Questions 7 to 10 refer to Document C

7 Identify the author's main conclusion.

.....
.....
.....

(2 marks)

2



8 Suppose someone were to point out to the author, on reading his argument, that the existence and growth of information technology such as the internet means that information is easier to obtain than it used to be.

8 (a) How might this weaken his argument?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(2 marks)

8 (b) Given what he says in paragraphs 3 to 5, how might the author defend his argument from this objection?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(2 marks)

4

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ▶



9 In order for paragraph 4 to provide support for his argument, the author is guilty of limiting / restricting the options.

Is this criticism warranted? Explain your answer.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(4 marks)

4

10 Give your verdict on the strength of the overall argument in **Document C**, giving a brief explanation for your judgement.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(4 marks)

4



Section B

Answer this question in the spaces provided.

There are 20 marks for this question.

11 'The news, like healthcare or education, should be available for free for everyone.'

Write a reasoned argument for or against the above statement.

In answering this question you should:

- state your conclusion (or conclusions) clearly
- offer effective reasoning to support your conclusion(s)
- use the information, and respond to issues or arguments, in the source documents.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Turn over ▶



A large rectangular box containing 25 horizontal dotted lines for writing.



A large rectangular box containing 25 horizontal dotted lines for writing.

Turn over ▶



Dotted lines for writing.

END OF QUESTIONS

20

