Centre Number			Candidate Number		
Surname					
Other Names					
Candidate Signature					



General Certificate of Education Advanced Level Examination June 2010

# **Critical Thinking**

CRIT4

# Unit 4 Reasoning and Decision Making

Monday 28 June 2010 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

### For this paper you must have:

- a copy of the Pre-Release Case Study Source Material (enclosed)
- a copy of the Unseen Source Material (enclosed).

You may use a calculator.

# Examiner's Initials Question Mark 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 TOTAL

For Examiner's Use

### 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.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.

### Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 70.
- This paper consists of three sections.

**Section A** contains three compulsory questions based on statistical information.

**Section B** contains two compulsory questions based on the pre-release sources.

Section C contains four compulsory questions based mainly on **Document I**.

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 unit is as follows:
  - Section A: 20 minutes
  - Section B: 15 minutes
  - Section C: 55 minutes (including reading time for **Document I**)



### Section A

### Answer Questions 1 to 3.

There are 20 marks for this section.

### **Question 1**

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.

**Option A**: go for a big drugs bust that could result in a haul of illegal drugs worth a total of £4 million.

or

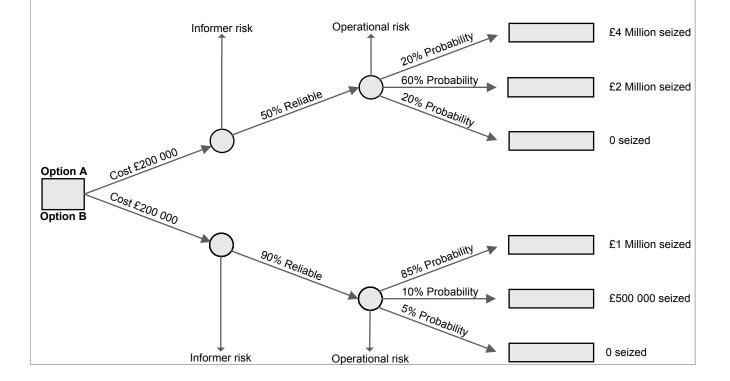
**Option B**: go for a smaller anti drug operation that could net a haul of illegal drugs worth a total of £1 million.

But the risks are different for each option.

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.

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.

All of the information above is set out in the decision tree below:





Decide whether to go for <b>Option A</b> or <b>Option B</b> . Justify your decision by calculating probabilities and outcomes, making use of the decision tree. Your decision must be based purely on the economic cost-effectiveness of one decision compared with the other.
(8 mari

8



Read the information below and answer the following question.
The town of Tripsville has two zones (A and B) and produces a total of 1,000 kilos of heroin per year.  Zone A produces 20% of this total, but 90% of Zone A heroin is contaminated, with onl 10% pure.  But in Zone B, where the rest of Tripsville's heroin is produced, 75% of its heroin is pure, with only 25% contaminated.
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.)



Look at the argument below and answer the following questions.						
Premise:	90% of heroin addicts used to be marijuana users.					
	So					
Intermediate Conclusion:	marijuana causes most marijuana users to become heroin addicts.					
	Therefore					
Main Conclusion.	marijuana should remain an illegal drug.					
	the inference from the premise to the Intermediate w a Venn diagram if this helps).					
	(6 marks)					
Identify one assumption ne Conclusion.	eded for the Main Conclusion to follow from the Intermediate					
	Intermediate Conclusion:  Main Conclusion.  Explain two flaws made in the Conclusion. (You may drawn a second conclusion).					



# Section B

# Answer Questions 4 and 5.

There are 10 marks for this section.

Qı	uestion	4 refers to Document A
4		In paragraph 10 of <b>Document A</b> , the author states that, 'Annual deaths from drug use (about 2000) are still minuscule 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.
4	(a)	How might you use the data in <b>Document B</b> to challenge this view? (Treat the figures as accurate.)
		(3 marks)
4	(b)	Give one moral principle that supports the argument in <b>Document A</b> paragraph 7, and indicate why it is relevant.
		(2 marks)



(a)	Professor Nutt makes an analogy between taking Ecstasy and horse riding. Briefly comment on the fairness or unfairness of this analogy.
(b)	(3 mark
(b)	
(b)	With reference to <b>Document H</b> , suggest one political argument for sticking with
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# **Section C**

Study **Document I**, provided in the insert 'Unseen Source Material' before answering **Questions 6** to **9**.

There are 40 marks for this section.

Question	6
6	Briefly explain why the UK government urgently needs to rethink its strategy on the control of illegal drugs.
	(3 marks)



Questio	n 7
7	In paragraph 2 Clark refers to two 'arguments' for legalisation, namely, i) 'the price of drugs will fall, putting the drug barons out of business' ii) 'if prohibition were to be lifted, drugs would lose their allure'.
	Assess to what extent this is a fair reflection of the case for legalisation.
	(4 marks)
	(4 marks)

Turn over for the next question

4



Qı	uestion (	8
8		In paragraph 11 Clark uses an argument from analogy, comparing buyers of illegal drugs with buyers of stolen goods and viewers of child porn.
8	(a)	Identify what he is arguing for.
		(1 mark)
8	(b)	Outline one strength and one weakness of this analogy.
		(4 marks)



### Question 9

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.

What advice would you give, and why?

Given the current status of drugs as illegal, in the course of your reasoning you should:

- 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:
  - 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.

Briefly but clearly state your conclusions, and justify them by giving and defending your

main reasons.			
(28 marks)			



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END OF QUESTIONS



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