



**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE  
CRITICAL THINKING**

Unit 2: Assessing and Developing Argument

**F502/01  
F502/02**

Candidates answer on the Question Paper

**OCR Supplied Materials:**

- Answer Sheet for Section A Multiple Choice
- Resource Booklet

**Other Materials Required:**  
None

**Tuesday 19 January 2010  
Morning**

**Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes**



Candidate Forename		Candidate Surname	
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Centre Number						Candidate Number				
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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the boxes above.
- Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Answer Section A, questions 1–15, on the Answer Sheet provided. You are advised to spend no more than 20 minutes on Section A.
- On completion of Section A move directly on to Sections B and C.
- Answer Sections B and C in the spaces on the Question Paper.
- You should only need the spaces provided on the Question Paper. However, if you need it, there is additional space at the end of the Question Paper. Additional paper may also be used if necessary.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **75**. Section A comprises 20% of the available marks; Sections B and C comprise 80% of the available marks.
- Up to 5 marks are awarded for quality of written communication within Section C.
- This document consists of **16** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

**Section A: Multiple Choice**

Answer **all** questions in this section using the separate answer sheet provided.

You are advised to spend no more than 20 minutes on this section of the paper.

**Questions 1 and 2 refer to the following passage:**

According to annual surveys of garden birdwatchers, the number of birds visiting England's gardens has been decreasing for some time. The worst case is the sparrow, which has declined by 68% in the past twenty-five years. There has at the same time been a steady increase in the popularity of patio-paving and decking instead of lawns. This has reduced the amount of grassed area in the average garden. We should restrict the removal of grassed areas from gardens.

1 What is the name given to the following **argument element** in the above passage:

“The worst case is the sparrow”

- (a) Evidence
- (b) Example
- (c) Intermediate conclusion
- (d) Reason

[1]

2 Which of the following is the **best statement** of the **flaw** in the above argument?

- (a) It restricts the options to either lawns or patio-paving.
- (b) Lawns may be necessary for birds to survive, but they are not sufficient.
- (c) There may be other causes for the decrease in the number of visiting birds than a reduction in grassed areas in gardens.
- (d) Viewing figures for sparrows are not representative of garden birds in general.

[1]

**Questions 3, 4 and 5 refer to the following passage:**

Bioethanol made by fermenting sugar crops or maize can be added to petrol. The Government should insist that all petrol contains at least 15% bioethanol. Replacing some of the petrol with bioethanol would cause less pollution, so insisting that bioethanol is added to petrol would be good for the environment.

- 3 Which of the following is the **intermediate conclusion** of the above argument?
- (a) Insisting that bioethanol is added to petrol would be good for the environment.
  - (b) Replacing some of the petrol with bioethanol would cause less pollution.
  - (c) The Government should insist that all petrol contains at least 15% bioethanol.
  - (d) We should take steps to stop the environment being harmed. [1]
- 4 Which of the following is a **principle** which would **support** the above argument?
- (a) We should avoid damaging the environment.
  - (b) We should explore alternative fuels to petrol.
  - (c) We should only use renewable fuels.
  - (d) We should reduce the petrol percentage in vehicle fuel. [1]
- 5 Which of the following, if true, would **most weaken** the above argument?
- (a) Adding bioethanol to petrol increases the number of miles per gallon that can be driven.
  - (b) Adding bioethanol to petrol makes it more expensive.
  - (c) Bioethanol is harmful to the environment in other ways.
  - (d) Friends of the Earth are opposed to the use of bioethanol. [1]

**Questions 6, 7, and 8 refer to the following passage:**

A university survey has shown that, on average, students have over 800 illegally copied songs on their digital music players. Most students openly share their digital collections with each other, arguing that the practice is so commonplace that it is acceptable. These statistics are worrying for record companies and the entire music industry. A change in process is needed and, rather than selling CDs or even downloadable albums, companies should introduce pay-for-use as a new way of operation.

- 6 The students' argument, that illegally copying music is acceptable, contains a flaw. This **flaw** would be best described as:
- (a) Circular argument
  - (b) Hasty generalisation
  - (c) Restricting the options
  - (d) Tu quoque [1]
- 7 Which of the following is an **underlying assumption** of the above argument?
- (a) The profits of record companies have decreased as a result of digital file-sharing.
  - (b) Illegal copying of music files occurs in similar amounts within other sectors of the population.
  - (c) The majority of students do not know that digital file-sharing of music is illegal.
  - (d) The average figure of 800 illegal copies represents a large percentage of students' music collections. [1]
- 8 Which of the following, if true, would **most strengthen** the above argument?
- (a) Different record companies would have to agree on a joint format for a pay-for-use service.
  - (b) Many students have a lot more than 800 illegally copied music files.
  - (c) Record companies currently charge too much money for downloading albums or individual music tracks.
  - (d) There is a demand for a pay-for-use service. [1]

**Questions 9, 10 and 11 refer to the following passage:**

Research carried out in Japan has shown that people who eat quickly are much more likely to become overweight. Fast-eating women were found to be twice as likely to become obese; for men this rose to three times as likely. Dietary experts say that eating too quickly reduces the ability of the body to respond to the ‘feeling of fullness’. To avoid becoming obese, people should ensure they take more time over meals and eat slowly.

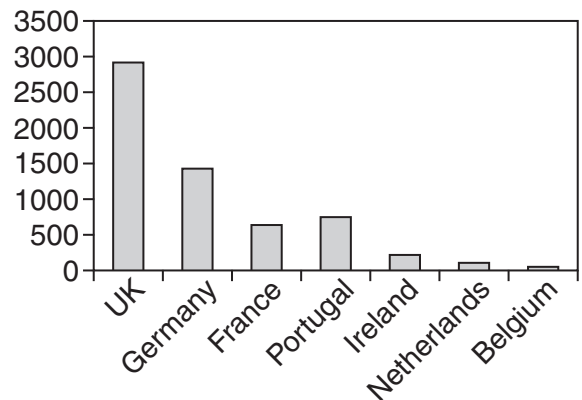
- 9 Which of the following is the **main conclusion** of the above argument?
- (a) Eating too quickly reduces the ability of the body to respond to the ‘feeling of fullness’.
  - (b) Fast-food restaurants are the main cause of obesity.
  - (c) People who eat quickly are much more likely to become overweight.
  - (d) To avoid becoming obese, people should ensure they take more time over meals and eat slowly. [1]
- 10 What is the name of the following **argument element** in the above passage:
- “... eating too quickly reduces the ability of the body to respond to the ‘feeling of fullness’.”
- (a) Counter-assertion
  - (b) Example
  - (c) Explanation
  - (d) Intermediate conclusion [1]
- 11 The above argument contains a **flaw** in the reasoning.
- The flaw would be best described as:
- (a) Conflation
  - (b) False dichotomy
  - (c) Hasty generalisation
  - (d) Slippery slope [1]

Questions 12 and 13 refer to the following passage and graph:

The graph on the right compares the number of children currently detained in prisons and young offender institutions in a range of European countries.

The populations of Germany and France are both greater than the UK's. This shows that British children are far more likely to be involved in criminal activity than French or German children.

Children in custody by country



- 12 Which of the following, if true, would **most weaken** the above argument?
- (a) British courts are far more likely to impose custodial sentences on children than either French or German courts.
  - (b) Most European countries have much smaller populations than the UK.
  - (c) The crimes committed by UK children are very different from those committed by French and German children.
  - (d) The number of children currently in custody in Britain is at its lowest for several years. [1]
- 13 Referring to the chart it might be concluded that Ireland has lower crime rates than Portugal. Which of the following claims would need to be **assumed** in order to reach this conclusion?
- (a) The average age of the children in custody is similar in the two countries.
  - (b) The number of crimes committed by children in the two countries is similar to the rate of crime committed by adults.
  - (c) On average, children are detained for longer in Ireland than in Portugal.
  - (d) Public attitudes towards crime are similar in both countries. [1]

**Questions 14 and 15 refer to the following passage:**

Increasing alcohol taxes is a poor way to tackle problem drinking. It's been said that if people have to pay more for alcoholic drinks then they will drink less. But alcoholic drinks have been getting more expensive for years and yet binge drinking is a growing problem.

**14** What is the name given to the following **argument element** in the above passage:

“if people have to pay more for alcoholic drinks then they will drink less.”

- (a) Counter-assertion
- (b) Example
- (c) Intermediate conclusion
- (d) Reason

[1]

**15** Which of the following, if true, would **most weaken** the above argument?

- (a) Increased alcohol taxes will raise a lot of money that could be spent on the National Health Service.
- (b) Many people won't be affected by an increase in the price of alcoholic drinks.
- (c) The average household income has increased at a greater rate than the price of alcoholic drinks.
- (d) The number of people drink driving has decreased.

[1]

**Section A Total [15]**

**Section B – Analysing and Evaluating Argument**

Answer **all** questions.

**Read the passage in the Resource Booklet.**

**You should use the exact words of the author in your answers to 16 (a) and (b).**

**16 (a)** State the main conclusion of the argument presented in the passage.

.....  
.....  
..... [2]

**(b)** State two counter-assertions

counter-assertion one:

.....  
..... [2]

counter-assertion two:

.....  
..... [2]

**17** Evaluate the hypothetical reasoning in paragraph 2. You should refer to **one** strength **or** weakness.

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.....  
..... [3]



18 In paragraph 3 the author states:

‘mobile phones have a long-term negative effect on their [pupils’] educational development.’

(a) Name the argument element.

..... [1]

(b) Justify your answer to question 18 (a).

.....  
.....  
..... [2]

19 How strongly does Mr Reeves’ statement in paragraph 3 support the argument?

You should make **one** evaluative point.

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.....  
..... [2]

20 In paragraph 4, an analogy is used comparing the banning of jewellery with the banning of mobile phones in schools. Make **one** point of evaluation about this analogy.

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..... [3]

21 The use of survey evidence in paragraph 4 is flawed. Name the flaw and explain why the reasoning does not work. You must refer specifically to the reasoning in paragraph 4.

Name ..... [1]

Explanation .....

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..... [2]

22 Evaluate the author’s use of evidence from university research in paragraph 5. You should refer to **one** strength **or** weakness.

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..... [3]

23 A student reads the passage in the Resource Booklet and then claims that microwaves produced by mobile phones are not damaging. Explain whether or not this can be concluded from paragraph 5.

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..... [2]

24 Paragraph 6 contains a flaw. Name the flaw and explain why the reasoning does not work. You must refer specifically to the reasoning in paragraph 6.

Name ..... [1]

Explanation .....

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..... [2]

25 In paragraph 6 the author states:

'Even basic models are expensive and bills quickly add up.'

(a) Name the argument element.

..... [1]

(b) Briefly justify your answer to question 25 (a).

.....  
.....  
..... [1]

**Section B Total [30]**

**Section C – Developing your own arguments**

**26** In paragraph 6 Mark Sullivan refers to the idea of spoiling children. Suggest three reasons why children should not be given everything they want.

Reason 1 .....  
..... [2]

Reason 2 .....  
..... [2]

Reason 3 .....  
..... [2]





## Optional extension sheet

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