



**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

**Thursday 20 May 2010
Afternoon**

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 provided on the Question Paper.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If additional space is required, you should use the lined pages at the end of this Question Paper. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- 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, 2 and 3 refer to the following passage:

Researchers have found that the average employee does just four hours of productive work a day. The remaining time is spent fielding unnecessary phone calls and emails, or surfing the Internet and gossiping. The study also showed that the most irritating interruptions come from internal emails. To increase productivity, companies should ban emails between employees working in the same room.

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

“The study also showed that the most irritating interruptions come from internal emails.”

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

[1]

2 Which of the following is an **underlying assumption** of the above argument?

- (a) A significant fraction of time wasted is from fielding internal emails.
- (b) Employees work less productively than they used to.
- (c) It is necessary for employees to contact each other if in different rooms.
- (d) The figure of four hours of productive work a day is representative of most employees.

[1]

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

- (a) Employees enjoy spending time surfing the Internet and gossiping.
- (b) Internet access is crucial to the work of the majority of companies.
- (c) Many employees working in the same office use email to send important data to one another.
- (d) The majority of employees get frustrated by wasteful emails and would support the banning of them.

[1]

Questions 4 and 5 refer to the following passage:

Car drivers with a bad cold or a case of flu can be significantly affected in their ability to drive safely. Research has shown that on average people with bad colds scored 11% worse on hazard-spotting tests and had 8% longer reaction-times than healthy people. This is equivalent to the reduction caused by drinking a double whisky. We accept the law restricting driving under the influence of alcohol so should accept a similar one restricting driving under the effects of a cold.

4 What is the name given to the following **argument element** in the above passage?

“We accept the law restricting driving under the influence of alcohol.”

- (a) Explanation
- (b) Intermediate conclusion
- (c) Main conclusion
- (d) Reason

[1]

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

- (a) People with bad colds are less likely to be driving.
- (b) Some of the symptoms of a bad cold can be relieved with medicine.
- (c) The body is affected in different ways by alcohol and by a bad cold.
- (d) The group that performed worse in the tests performed just as badly when they recovered from their colds.

[1]

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

It is clear that Government plans to tackle obesity have not been effective. A university public health expert says Government ministers must take bold action in the fight against obesity. "The threat to Britain and to her National Health Service is very serious," he explained in an interview. "Successive governments have all produced action plans against the problem, but it has been on the increase since the 1970s in Britain." It is predicted that by 2025 the number of people with type II diabetes, most often caused by obesity, will be twice what it is now.

6 Which one of the following **appeals** is used in the above argument?

- (a) Appeal to authority
- (b) Appeal to emotion
- (c) Appeal to history
- (d) Appeal to popularity

[1]

7 What is the name given to the following **argument element** in the above passage?

"It is predicted that by 2025 the number of people with type II diabetes, most often caused by obesity, will be twice what it is now."

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

[1]

8 Which of the following is a **further conclusion that can best be drawn** from the statement below?

"It is clear that Government plans to tackle obesity have not been effective."

- (a) It would be wise for the National Health Service to start increasing its provision to support type II diabetes sufferers.
- (b) The Government should put resources and planning into an improved anti-obesity strategy.
- (c) The maximum levels of salt, sugar and fat within foods should be systematically reduced.
- (d) Government health policies rarely succeed.

[1]

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

Young drivers in London hold 8% of driving licences yet they are involved in 18% of collisions. They need to be better educated about noticing hazards, the dangers of driving quickly, and in general taking road safety more seriously. The Government should ensure that more resources are put into the education to increase the quality of driving.

- 9 Which of the following is an **underlying assumption** of the above argument?
- (a) Most young drivers in London still attend school.
 - (b) The collisions are the fault of young drivers.
 - (c) The vast majority of young drivers involved in collisions do not hold driving licences.
 - (d) Young drivers spend more time driving their cars than some of the other age groups in London.
- [1]
- 10 Which of the following, if true, would most **strengthen** the above argument?
- (a) Other road safety schemes have proved effective at changing the behaviour of young people.
 - (b) The number of teenagers owning cars is increasing in London.
 - (c) The majority of people do not feel the driving licence is an adequate proof of safe driving ability.
 - (d) The roads are becoming more congested in London.
- [1]
- 11 Which of the following is the best statement of a **weakness** in the above argument?
- (a) 18% is a small percentage of collisions.
 - (b) Road safety figures could vary across the country.
 - (c) Spending money on education will not guarantee better drivers in all cases.
 - (d) We cannot judge the number of drivers from the number of driving licences.
- [1]

Questions 12 and 13 refer to the following passage:

Since 2001, the number of hedgehogs found dead on the roads has declined by more than 7.5% per year. In the late 1990s, conservationists started to build eco-tunnels underneath new major roads to allow animals to cross safely. All new major roads should have eco-tunnels as they have clearly been successful in reducing hedgehog deaths on roads.

12 Which of the following is the **main conclusion** of the above argument?

- (a) All new major roads should have eco-tunnels.
- (b) Eco-tunnels have clearly been successful in reducing hedgehog deaths on roads.
- (c) Eco-tunnels underneath new major roads allow animals to cross safely.
- (d) The number of hedgehogs found dead on the roads has declined by more than 7.5% per year.

[1]

13 The above argument contains a **flaw** in the reasoning. The flaw would be **best described** as:

- (a) Confusing necessary and sufficient conditions
- (b) Hasty generalisation
- (c) Post hoc
- (d) Slippery slope

[1]

Questions 14 and 15 refer to the following passage:

The overwhelming majority of youths convicted for carrying a knife in public are not sent to prison. In the last year only 1 in 17 teenagers convicted for carrying a knife ended up in jail. This undermines public confidence in the justice system. A Conservative Party spokesman commented that a tough deterrent is needed and that the courts should use the powers they have been given. The courts must increase the percentage of cases which result in prison sentences.

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

“The overwhelming majority of youths convicted for carrying a knife in public are not sent to prison.”

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

[1]

15 Which of the following is the best statement of a **weakness** in the above argument?

- (a) It does not consider that trends in knife-carrying might change.
- (b) The argument confuses the seriousness of carrying a knife with using a knife.
- (c) There might be better ways to restore public confidence.
- (d) The spokesman’s view may not be representative of the Conservative Party.

[1]

Section A Total [15]

Section B – Analysing and Evaluating Argument

Answer **all** questions.

Read the passages in the Resource Booklet.

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

16 (a) State the **main conclusion** of the argument within paragraphs 1 to 5.

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

(b) State **one principle** given by the author within paragraphs 1 to 5.

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

(c) State the **counter-argument** within paragraphs 1 to 5.

Reason

.....

Conclusion

..... [4]

17 In paragraph 2 the author uses evidence to support the claim that zoos are dangerous places for baby animals. Explain **one weakness** in the way the author has used evidence to support this claim.

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..... [3]

18 In paragraph 2, it says that zoos “are dangerous places for baby animals.” State what we have to assume for this to support the claim that “zookeepers must work harder to care for them.”

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..... [3]

19 The reasoning in paragraph 3 uses an appeal. Name the **appeal** and explain why the use of this appeal may not give strong support to the argument in paragraph 3.

(a) Name [1]

(b) Explanation

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

20 In paragraph 3, it states that “At least this zoo is now starting to re-think its policies because it has received some highly negative publicity.”

Is this an argument **or** an explanation? Justify your answer with reference to the text.

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..... [3]

Section C – Developing your own arguments

Answer **all** questions.

22 There is a long standing debate about whether we should carry out scientific research on animals or not.

(a) Give **two** reasons which **support** the claim that we should carry out scientific research on animals.

(i) Reason 1
.....
..... [2]

(ii) Reason 2
.....
..... [2]

(b) Give **one** reason that **supports** the claim that we should **not** carry out scientific research on animals.

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

Additional Page

If you use this lined page to complete an answer to any question, the question number **must** be clearly shown.

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