

**OCR Advanced Subsidiary GCE in Critical Thinking (H050)**

**OCR Advanced GCE in Critical Thinking (H450)**

**Specimen Assessment Materials**

QAN AS GCE: 100/4775/X

QAN Advanced GCE: 100/4776/1

These specimen assessment materials are designed to accompany OCR GCE specifications in Critical Thinking for teaching from September 2005. Centres are permitted to copy material from this booklet for their own internal use.

These specimen assessment materials are provided to give Centres a reasonable idea of the general shape and character of the planned question papers in advance of the first operational examination.



# Contents

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## **Unit 1: Credibility of Evidence**

Specimen Paper

Resource Booklet

Specimen Mark Scheme

## **Unit 2: Assessing and Developing Argument**

Specimen Paper

Specimen Mark Scheme

## **Unit 3: Resolution of Dilemmas**

Specimen Paper

Resource Booklet

Specimen Mark Scheme

## **Unit 4: Critical Reasoning**

Specimen Paper

Resource Booklet

Specimen Mark Scheme





**Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations**

**Advanced Subsidiary GCE**

**Critical Thinking (H050)**

**Unit 1: Credibility of Evidence**

**F491**

**Specimen Paper**

Additional materials:  
Resource Booklet.

Candidate Name	Centre Number				Candidate Number				

**TIME** 1 hour 15 minutes.

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces above.
- Answer all questions.
- Write your answers, in blue or black ink, in the spaces on the question paper.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- You are advised to spend about 15 minutes studying the information provided in the Resource Booklet before attempting to answer the questions.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **80**.
- You will be awarded marks for the quality of your written communication.

Documents 1, 2 and 3 in the Resource Booklet contain war reports concerning the Battle of Samarra on 30 November 2003. Read these documents and then answer the questions which follow.

**1 Assess the credibility of the documents.**

**(a)** Consider military and civilian battle reports in general.

Explain **three** ways in which the context of war might affect the credibility of such reports.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**[6]**

**(b)** Consider Documents 1, 2 and 3.

Assess how far **each** document has provided a credible report. For each document you should make **two** points of assessment, each of which should:

- identify relevant credibility criterion;
- explain why each criterion is relevant;
- refer to the document to give an example to support this explanation. (You do not need to quote directly from the article, but to summarise your chosen example.)

**Document 1 – The Independent**

Criterion 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Explanation of relevance: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Summary of example from text: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Criterion 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Explanation of relevance: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Summary of example from text: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Document 2 – The Mirror**

Criterion 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Explanation of relevance: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Summary of example from text: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Criterion 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Explanation of relevance: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Summary of example from text: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Document 3 – The Pentagon**

Criterion 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Explanation of relevance: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Summary of example from text: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Criterion 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Explanation of relevance: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Summary of example from text: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

[18]

**Total Marks for Question 1 [24]**



**2 (a) Assess the credibility of the personal evidence.**

- (i) Consider the evidence given by the Samarran civilians in The Mirror (Document 2).

Identify **two** claims made and state what common inference is intended.

Claim 1 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Claim 2 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Inference \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**[3]**

- (ii) Consider (Y) in The Independent (Document 1) and (S) in The Mirror (Document 2).

Give **two** assumptions that need to be made for their claims to be credible and state what alternative explanations could be given.

Assumption 1 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Alternative explanation \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Assumption 2 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Alternative explanation \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**[4]**

- (iii) Consider the unnamed combat leader (C) in The Mirror and General Kimmit (K) in The Pentagon.

Assess the credibility of their evidence. For each person you should make **two** points of assessment, each of which should include:

- how the claim is weakened or strengthened by any relevant factors;
- any factors that you must suppose to be true to reach this assessment.

**Unnamed combat leader**

(C)'s claim that \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

is strengthened/weakened\* (delete as necessary)

by: \_\_\_\_\_

if: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Unnamed combat leader**

(C)'s claim that \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

is strengthened/weakened\* (delete as necessary)

by: \_\_\_\_\_

if: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**General Kimmit**

(K)'s claim that \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

is strengthened/weakened\* (delete as necessary)

by: \_\_\_\_\_

if: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**General Kimmit**

(K)'s claim that \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

is strengthened/weakened\* (delete as necessary)

by: \_\_\_\_\_

if: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**[16]**

- (iv) Give **two** reasons why one source ((C) or (K)) is more credible than the other.

More credible source: \_\_\_\_\_

Reason 1 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Reason 2 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**[3]**









**Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations**

**Advanced Subsidiary GCE**

**Critical Thinking (H050)**

**Unit 1: Credibility of Evidence**

**F491**

**Resource Booklet**

**Document 1:**

## **The True Story of the Battle of Samarra**

### **A Bloody Victory or Dangerous Fantasy?**

*The Independent*, Saturday 6 December, 2003

**By Phil Reeves in Samarra**

Nearly a week has elapsed since the American military issued the startling claim – puzzling even some within its own ranks – that its troops killed 54 guerrillas during running gunfights in the Sunni town of Samarra.

Official versions described how dozens of Fedayeen guerrillas in red or black checked headscarves and dark shirts and trousers took part in the bloodiest engagement since the US-led occupation of Iraq last April - and lost.

Repeated visits to the scene, interviews with Iraqi civilians and US soldiers, and close inspection of the battle damage by scores of correspondents have failed to eliminate several troubling and crucial questions. Where are the bodies? Did they exist? Or was this fabrication which was intended to generate positive headlines for the US, after a disastrous weekend in which guerrilla attacks killed 14 foreigners, including seven Spanish intelligence officers?

#### **Samarran evidence**

Today Samarra is a small, angry pocket of resistance on the banks of the Tigris.

Accounts of last week's battle differ, sometimes alarmingly. But on one issue, they have remained adamant: only eight people were killed in Samarra, although 55 were injured as the US army sprayed the place with gunfire.

(Y) "If 54 people were killed here we would know. This is a very tribal society, in which everyone in the area knows everyone else," Yahir Mahmoud al-Abassi, a local businessman, said yesterday. "It just did not happen. It's impossible."

#### **The Battle**

Both the US military and Iraqi residents agree that the ensuing battles lasted for several hours.

There is no doubt that two US convoys came under attacks as they were arriving to deliver new Iraqi dinars to two banks, the al-Rashid in Babel Kabla Street and its other branch opposite the al-Risala mosque in Bank Street, mid-morning on Sunday. Surrounding buildings in both areas – which are about half a mile apart – bear the damage of significant gunfights.

#### **The casualties**

As running battles spread through the town, some of the shooting was random.

At about 1.30pm Falah Hamid Salman, 48, a clerk, was in the front office of the Samarra Drugs Factory when a mortar landed before the front gates. Workers were queuing nearby for a shift change. Amira Mahdi Seleh, an employee in her mid-thirties, was killed. He said bullets from passing US armoured vehicles smashed into the reception area. It bears the marks of at least five machinegun bullets. Other mortars landed further inside the premises, injuring Hossam Shakir al-Douri, 25 who later died.



As the fighting flowed back and fourth through the town, with guerrillas darting through the alleys, Abdullah Amin al-Kurdi was mown down outside a small mosque in front of the local hospital. His 10-year-old son, who was with him, survived with leg and stomach injuries. Another man, Raid Ali Fadhel, also died there.

Not far away Salem Mohammed al-Rahmani, a businessman, was inspecting his premises just a few yards from the Shia mosque when the US forces swept in and – he says – posted snipers on the roof. This was the scene of one of the ambushed bank deliveries. A firefight erupted, which injured Gazal Jado'a al-Bazi and killed Fatah Allah Hijazi, a 71-year-old Iranian pilgrim.

What happened in Samarra was a battle – and a big one at that. But the evidence emerging suggests that the victims were mostly civilians, not the guerrillas and that their numbers were far fewer than US officials have said.

The US army is increasingly sensitive on the subject. Lt-Col George Krivo angrily accosted The Independent on Wednesday. "I can tell you one thing – we trust our soldiers!" he said, half-shouting.

© The Independent, 6 December 2003.

Document 2



## US SOLDIER BLASTS SAMARRA FIREFIGHT 'LIES'

Dec 6 2003

By Mark Ellis, Foreign Editor

US claims to have killed 54 guerrillas in an Iraqi firefight were exposed as lies yesterday in an email that is causing a political storm. Giving a graphic account of trigger-happy troopers raining down massive firepower on anybody who moved, the experienced unnamed combat leader, from the 4<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division sent an email to the website where retired Colonel David Hackworth, 72 – one of America's most decorated soldiers – prints complaints from troops. The combat leader who took part in the firefight said:

'Most of the casualties were civilians, not insurgents or criminals. Tanks, Brads (Bradley Fighting Vehicles) and armoured Humvees hosed down houses, buildings and cars. This is done knowing that there are people inside these buildings who may not be connected to the insurgents. We're probably turning many Iraqis against us. I'm afraid instead of climbing out of the hole we're digging deeper.'

'Reports of 54 dead will sound great on the home front. The greater story is much more disturbing. The convoy moved, shooting at ANY target that appeared to be a threat. RPG (rocket-propelled grenade) fire from a house... the tank destroys the house with main gun fire and hoses the area down. Rifle fire from an alley... the brads fire up the alley and up the surrounding buildings. The tanks and Brads rolled over parked cars and fired up buildings. Since we did not stick around to find out I'm very concerned that we killed as many civilians as irregular fighters.'

- (C) Questioning the huge use of force to quell the rebellion he added: 'We drive around in convoys, blast the hell out of the area, break down doors and search buildings. But the guerrillas continue to attack us. It doesn't take a George Patton to see that we're using the wrong tactics.'

It is now believed that only eight people – including an elderly Iranian woman and a child – died in Sunday's battle at Samarra, 60 miles north of Baghdad. The only corpses at the city hospital were of civilians. What was left behind was a burning desire for vengeance. Bafflingly, each set of figures adds up to more than the estimated strength of the militants.

**(S)**

Ambulance driver Abdelmonieum Mohammed said he had not carried any wounded or killed in the black Fedayeen outfit the US said the insurgents were wearing.

Salaheddin Mawlud, of the Samarra Council, said: 'If there'd been so many dead, we'd have seen people rushing to hospital, the police station or here. It didn't happen'

Abelizek Jadwa, who owns a grocery 50 yards from the scene of one of the attacks, added: 'After the firing I went out of my shop. There were no wounded, no killed on the streets.'

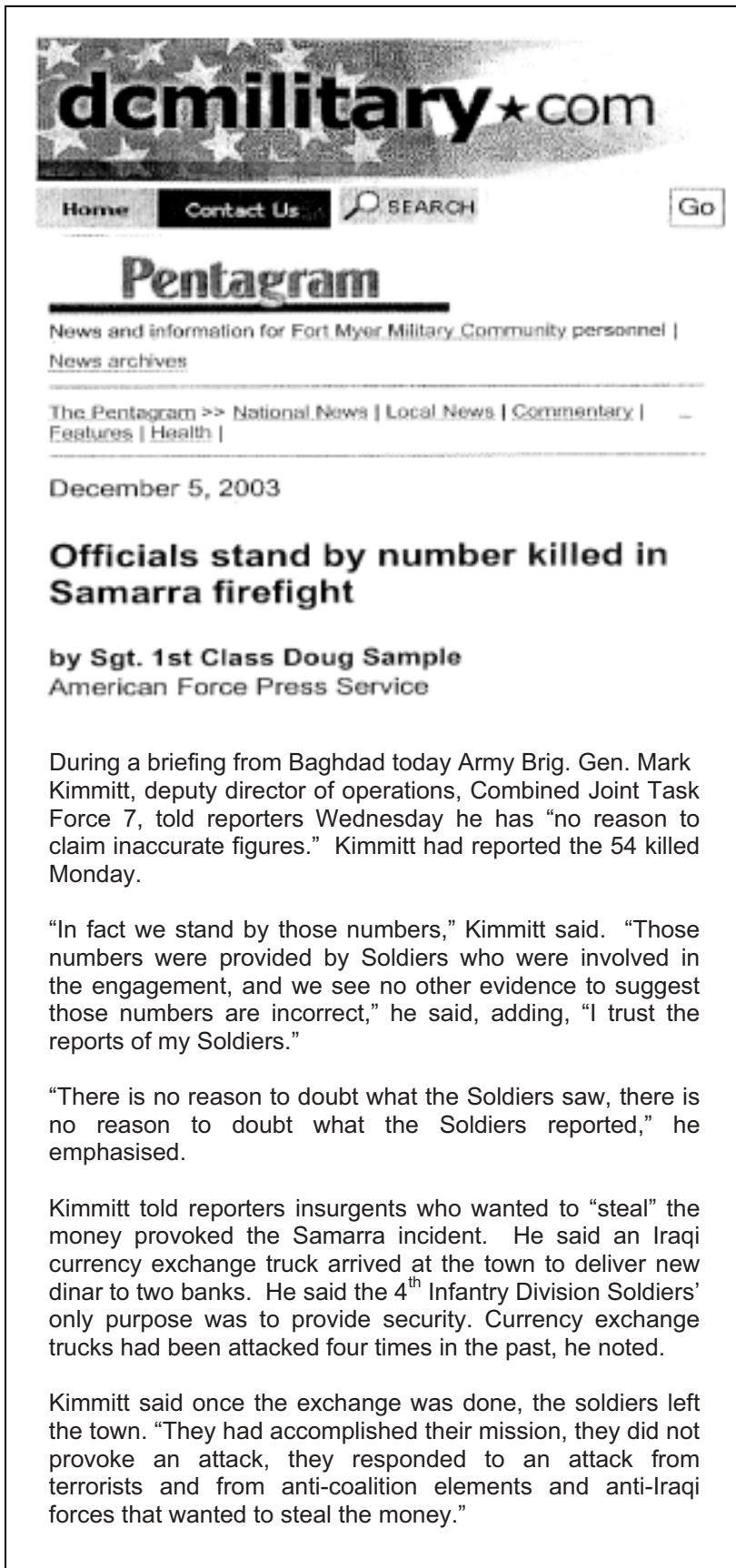
ITV Foreign correspondent Julian Manyon, found one body was a woman factory employee. He said: 'It seems that relatively small numbers of Saddam loyalists fired on the convoys and were met with a blizzard of machine-gun and grenade fire.'

The military is sticking to its version claiming the militants carried their own dead away. The death toll was said to be based on 'reports from the ground.'

Vietnam veteran Colonel Hackworth said: 'You try to paint the greatest face on it. In Vietnam it became an art form.'

© Mirrorpix, 6 December 2003.

Document 3



The screenshot shows the homepage of dcmilitary.com. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Home, Contact Us, and a search box with a magnifying glass icon and the word SEARCH. A Go button is located to the right of the search box. Below the navigation bar, the word "Pentagram" is displayed in a large, bold, serif font. Underneath, there is a sub-header: "News and information for Fort Myer Military Community personnel | News archives". A horizontal line separates this from a secondary navigation menu: "The Pentagon >> National News | Local News | Commentary | Features | Health |". Another horizontal line follows. The date "December 5, 2003" is centered below the line. The main headline is "Officials stand by number killed in Samarra firefight" in a bold, sans-serif font. Below the headline is the author information: "by Sgt. 1st Class Doug Sample" and "American Force Press Service". The article text begins with a paragraph starting "During a briefing from Baghdad today Army Brig. Gen. Mark Kimmitt, deputy director of operations, Combined Joint Task Force 7, told reporters Wednesday he has 'no reason to claim inaccurate figures.' Kimmitt had reported the 54 killed Monday." This is followed by a quote from Kimmitt: "In fact we stand by those numbers," Kimmitt said. "Those numbers were provided by Soldiers who were involved in the engagement, and we see no other evidence to suggest those numbers are incorrect," he said, adding, "I trust the reports of my Soldiers." Another quote follows: "There is no reason to doubt what the Soldiers saw, there is no reason to doubt what the Soldiers reported," he emphasised. The text continues: "Kimmitt told reporters insurgents who wanted to 'steal' the money provoked the Samarra incident. He said an Iraqi currency exchange truck arrived at the town to deliver new dinar to two banks. He said the 4<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division Soldiers' only purpose was to provide security. Currency exchange trucks had been attacked four times in the past, he noted." The final paragraph states: "Kimmitt said once the exchange was done, the soldiers left the town. 'They had accomplished their mission, they did not provoke an attack, they responded to an attack from terrorists and from anti-coalition elements and anti-Iraqi forces that wanted to steal the money.'"

(K)



**Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations**

**Advanced Subsidiary GCE**

**Critical Thinking (H050)**

**Unit 1: Credibility of Evidence**

**F491**

**Mark Scheme for Specimen Paper**

## Question 1

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**Q1 (a)** **Up to 2 marks** for each way in which the context of war might affect the credibility of such reports:

**1 mark** for identification plus **1 mark** for explanation.

- **there are motives/vested interest to misrepresent the truth:**
  - to interpret the events favourably to boost national morale.
  - to suppress the truth in the interests of national / military security.
  - to deliberately falsify the events as propaganda.
  - to sensationalise events to attract readership.
  - to selectively report/interpret events to support particular readership beliefs.
  
- **there are difficulties in perceiving the truth:**

Collecting data in a dangerous situation may make the information localised/ unrepresentative.

The trauma of the events/confusion may distort perception/interpretation.

Lack of technical understanding may lead to superficial judgements.
  
- **there are difficulties of judging what is true:**

Limited possibility of corroboration of information from the front line.

Difficulty of resolving conflicting reports from opposing sides.

Difficulty of getting information from behind enemy lines to reach a balanced report.

AO2 [3], AO3 [3], **[6]**

**Q1 (b)** Award **1 mark** for each correct point of credibility, a **second mark** if this is explained from the text and a **third mark** if it is supported from the text. (See 'Neutral/representative' under The Independent as an example.)  
Accept other reasonable answers.

The Independent	Reputation	Regarded as a "quality" newspaper – trustworthy / reputation for reliability but has been seen as anti-war.
	Neutral/representative <b>(1 mark)</b>	It attempts to be neutral by providing opposing views from both sides of the dispute <b>(1 mark)</b> e.g. of the Samarran businessman and factory employee as well as the views of the US troops and Lt-Col Krivo. <b>(1 mark)</b> It uses a variety of sources of evidence attempting to build up a balanced account rather than relying on a single or selective source. It attempts an informed technical account providing precise details about the weaponry involved.
	"Primary" sources	It quotes witnesses from Samarra, many of whom were close to the action.
	Ability to observe	Three of the sources actually witnessed the fighting, but all of the sources are on the same side (possible bias and selectivity).
The Mirror	Reputation	Regarded as "tabloid" – unreliable, sensationalist. It uses emotive language to support its claims.
	Biased	It provides a one sided, anti-American interpretation in support of its claim – "firefight lies". It has selected claims which have a particular bias. However, it does quote from both sides – both American soldiers and Samarrans.
	"Primary" sources	Many of these witnessed the aftermath.
	Ability to observe	However their evidence is circumstantial, implying lack of battle damage.
	Corroboration	Also the email of the key participant, an unnamed soldier, is uncorroborated. It is more superficial in the information supplied, lacking technical detail and employing inference and opinion.
The Pentagon	Biased	There is some attempt to give the context of the attack. The intention is to confirm the US military claims and as such does not attempt to represent both sides of the dispute. It uses information from a single source.
	"Secondary" source	It is purely a secondary report which could be considered to be military propaganda, with little evidence to support its claims.
	Appeal to expertise	The reasoning is largely an appeal to the expertise of the soldiers i.e. that they would have provided an accurate battle damage assessment.
	Vested interest	For military personnel to present the (US) military in a favourable light.

(3 Documents x max 3 marks x 2), AO2 [18]

**Total Marks for Question 1 AO2 [21], AO3 [3], [24]**

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## Question 2

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**Q2 (a) (i)** Claims:  
- the grocery owner's claim that he saw no killed or wounded near to one of the attacks. **(1 mark)**  
- the ambulance driver's claim that he had not carried dead/ wounded uniformed Fedayeen. **(1 mark)**  
Inference:  
Both are used to imply that the US claims of a death toll of 54 guerrillas can be disputed. **(1 mark)** AO1 [3]

**Q2 (a) (ii)** Assumptions:  
(Y) assumes that the Fedayeen belonged to that area. **(1 mark)**  
Alternative explanation: they may have come from further afield. **(1 mark)**  
(S) assumes that the death of Fedayeen would be reported in the same way as that of civilians. **(1 mark)**  
Alternative explanation: their bodies may have been carried away by the militants. **(1 mark)** AO2 [4]



**Q2 (a) (iii)** Award **1 mark** for a relevant claim.

**Plus 1 mark** for correctly identifying whether claim is weakened or strengthened by the criterion.

**Plus maximum 2 marks** for supposition.

Unnamed combat leader (The Mirror)	s	Ability to observe	If he was present at the heart of the action, as an eye witness, his accusation of "killing as many civilians as regular fighters" might be representative.
	w		If the battle was fought in pockets of resistance, his claim that "most of the casualties were civilians" is weakened by his admission that "we did not stick around to find out".
	s	Training	If he had training in military manoeuvres, this would inform his claim that the wrong tactics were being used.
	s	Neutrality	If he had no other motive to criticize his own side, doing so might make his claim of wrong tactics more reliable.
	s	Expertise	If he had expertise in/understanding of the implications of guerrilla warfare upon collateral civilian damage, this would strengthen his claim of wrong tactics.
	w	Reputation	If, as an unnamed soldier sending an email, he cannot be held accountable for a possible exaggeration, this would weaken his inferred claims that excessive force was used.
Brigadier-General Kimmit (The Pentagon)	w	Vested interest	To lie, if his claim of 54 killed was untrue, as this would "generate positive headlines for the US after a disastrous weekend". (Independent)
	w	Motive	This weakens his claim: he has "no reason to claim inaccurate figures".
	w	Reputation	He is providing the official military response which, as Col Hackett points out, "became an art form in Vietnam". If (K) is consistent with this reputation for putting a spin on accounts, it weakens the credibility of his claim of 54 killed.
	s	Training	If his troops are trained in battle damage assessment, his claim that 54 were killed is potentially accurate.
	w	Expertise	However, if the application of BDA in the heat of battle was difficult, e.g. if there was overlap in the reports of casualties from different troops, this would weaken his appeal to expertise: "I trust the reports of my soldiers".
	w/ s	Ability to observe	His report of 54 killed depends upon eye witness accounts of soldiers present in the battle, which strengthens the claim if they could see sufficiently well to confirm the deaths.
	w		The strength of his claim, "we see no other evidence to suggest those numbers are incorrect", depends upon the possibility of gathering evidence to contradict this.

s – strengthens credibility

w – weakens credibility

(4 x max 4 marks) AO2 [16]

**Q2 (a) (iv) Accept:**

(C) is more credible (1 mark) because he is able to observe (1 mark) and is neutral in that he is criticising his own side. (1mark)

(K) is more credible (1 mark) because he has greater expertise (1 mark) and has to maintain the military's reputation. (1 mark)

**1 mark** for decision and **up to 2 marks** for two reasons

Award decision mark only if it links correctly with the reason(s) given.

**(Maximum 3 marks)**

**AO2 [3]**

**Total marks for Question 2 (a) AO1 [3], AO2 [23], [26]**

**Q2 (b)** Credit the following points as they occur. (They do not have to be presented in this order, or continuously, or explicitly set out.)

**Corroboration**

(3 x max 2 marks) AO3 [6]

Credit **1 mark** for a correct but unsupported point.

Credit **2 marks** for a correct point that is accurately supported.

Examples:

The US convoys were attacked. **(1 mark)** 'The convoys entered town at opposite ends and both were attacked with roadside bombs' (The Independent). 'According to army chiefs forces struck at 60 guerrillas divided into two groups and attacking two convoys escorting currency to banks in the city' (The Mirror). **(second mark)**

The battle lasted for several hours. **(1 mark)** 'Both the US military and Samarrans agree that the ensuing battles lasted for several hours' The Independent. **(second mark)**

Other points that could be supported:

- Extensive fire power was used;
- There were a number of Iraqi casualties including some deaths.

**Points of conflict**

(3 x max 2 marks) AO3 [6]

Credit **1 mark** for a correct but unsupported point.

Credit **2 marks** for a correct point that is accurately supported.

Example:

There is a conflict as to the number of deaths. **(1 mark)** 'US Central Command officials are standing by the claim Soldiers killed 54 attackers ...' (The Pentagon). 'US claims to have killed 54 guerrillas in an Iraqi firefight were exposed as lies yesterday by one of the soldiers who took part' The Mirror. **(second mark)**

Other points that could be supported:

- The type of person killed;
- The amount of force used.

**Balance of evidence**

AO3 [4]

Credit as follows:

A limited assessment with inaccuracies. **(1 mark)**

A limited but correct assessment. **(2 marks)**

A thorough assessment with some inaccuracy. **(3 marks)**

A thorough and largely accurate assessment. **(maximum 4 marks)**

	V
54 Fedayeen killed	Fewer killed and these largely civilians
US Central Command officials	Business man (Yahir)
Brig Gen Kimmitt	Ambulance driver (inferred)
Coalition Provisional Authority e.g. Dan Sensor	Hospital doctor
The Pentagon	Member of Samarra Council
	Owner of grocery (inferred)
	ITV foreign correspondent
	Vietnam veteran Col Hackworth
	Unnamed US combat leader
	The Mirror
	? The Independent

**Weight of evidence**

AO3 [2]

(Numerically,) the weight of evidence lies with claims that the numbers killed were fewer and mostly civilians. **(1 mark)**

However the Independent appears to be neutral, unless the last two paragraphs of The Independent are taken as critical of the US claims. **(second mark for clarification of where the Independent lies)**

**Quality of evidence**

AO3 [6]

V	
Only sources are US soldiers/officials - biased	The sources are more diverse and two sided
Have vested interest to exaggerate to boost morale	and perhaps more reliable if criticize own side.
No primary evidence	but limited - some of the judgements are inferred.
Possibly the 54 injured were exaggerated by US.	Others saw the aftermath rather than the action

Accept other reasonable answers.

**1 mark** per point **up to a maximum of 6 marks.**

Award **maximum 4 marks if one side is not considered.**

**Judgement:**

AO3 [1]

Greater likelihood of fewer being killed and these being civilians. **(1 mark)**

Award the judgement mark if judgement links with answers given above.

**Total Marks for Question 2 (b) AO3 [25], [25]**

## Quality of Written Communication

Credit as follows across all answers:

[AO3] 5 marks

	Errors in punctuation, spelling and grammar	Use of specialist vocabulary	Expression	Marks
Level 1	Errors are intrusive	Little use of specialist vocabulary	Order and expression impedes understanding	(1 – 2)
Level 2	Errors are occasional	Occasional use of specialist vocabulary	Points exhibit some order	(3)
Level 3	Errors are few, if any	Specialist vocabulary used where appropriate	Well ordered and fluent	(4 – 5)

AO1 [3], AO2 [44], AO3 [33]

**Total Marks [80]**

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## Assessment Objectives Breakdown

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Question	AO1	AO2	AO3	Total
1(a)		3	3	6
1(b)		18		18
2(a) (i)	3			3
2(a) (ii)		4		4
2(a) (iii)		16		16
2(a) (iv)		3		3
2(b)			25	25
Quality of written communication			5	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>100%</b>







Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

## Critical Thinking (H050)

Unit 2: Assessing and Developing Argument

F492

### Specimen Paper

Additional materials:  
Answer sheet for Section A Multiple Choice  
Resource Booklet.

Candidate Name	Centre Number				Candidate Number				

**TIME** 1 hour 45 minutes.

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces above and on the answer sheet.
- Answer questions 1 – 20 on the answer sheet provided. Answer questions 21 – 23 in the spaces on the question paper.
- You are advised to spend about 35 minutes on questions 1 – 20.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.

#### 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 **120**.

**SECTION A**

Answer **all** questions in this section. For each question there are four possible answers, A, B, C, and D. Choose the one you consider correct and record your choice of letter on your answer sheet.

- 1 A study of lonely hearts ads from newspapers in 23 cities (ranging from very large to small) showed that women in big cities rated emotional stability relatively low in their preferences, but financial stability relatively high. In the smaller cities, it was the other way round. Rich men tend to live in big cities, so it is obvious that women's ideas of a perfect partner change when there are lots of rich people around.

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

- A The cost of living in big cities is higher than in smaller cities.
- B Women who want men with high incomes tend to move to big cities.
- C Rich men in big cities look for emotional stability in a relationship.
- D Women in smaller cities are more likely than those in big cities to use lonely hearts ads.

[1]

- 2 We will increasingly be able to use our knowledge of genetics to create babies with patients' preferred characteristics ("designer babies"). For example, some people have preferences for a girl rather than boy, and for brown rather than blue eyes. When parents get what they want, then people are thrilled – "Oh, a girl, how lovely, just what you wanted". So, if we can use our medical knowledge to *give* people what they want, there is surely no problem. Similarly, ensuring that people don't get what they don't want must also be justifiable. (Would we force Fords onto people who want Volvos?) People must be given the right to make choices about something as fundamental as their own children.

Which of the following is the best statement of the **main conclusion** of the above argument?

- A We should use our medical knowledge to give people what they want.
- B People should be able to have what they want and not have what they don't.
- C We will increasingly be able to choose the characteristics of our children.
- D We should allow people to be able to choose the characteristics of their children.

[1]

- 3 The Welfare State cannot provide for all those who want help. We need some way of deciding who should get what form of help. The principle of giving only to those who deserve help could be used: for example, giving only to those people who have not broken the law. Another principle is that resources should go only to those who have a right to benefits, for example, as a result of having paid into the National Insurance system. A further way of seeing social justice is to give help according to a system of identifying need: people get help if they have no other way of getting by. Each of these approaches has something to commend it. Any reform of the benefits system should use them all.

Which of the following is the best expression of the **author's use of the term** 'social justice' in the above argument?

- A how people's rights to welfare services should be protected
- B how the Welfare State should be based on legal principles
- C how scarce welfare resources should be distributed
- D how the Welfare State should provide for all those who want help

[1]

- 4 The widespread belief that mothers of very young children have sleep-disturbed nights is nothing but a myth. A large scale national survey of the amount of sleep that different women have each night showed that mothers of young children under five have 8.5 hours. This is actually more than childless women who manage only 8.3 hours.

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

- A The amount of sleep that mothers with very young children might have during the day is ignored.
- B The degree of sleep disturbance is not necessarily measured by the overall amount of sleep.
- C The amount of sleep that mothers of older children have is not mentioned.
- D The two categories of mothers with very young children and childless women ignore the fact that people's need for sleep varies considerably.

[1]

- 5 Overweight people are twice as likely to be injured in car accidents as people of average size. There are two explanations for this finding. The first is that overweight people are the group most likely to fall asleep at the wheel. This is because obesity causes sleeping disorders, leading them to wake up frequently during the night. The other explanation is that seatbelts in cars are designed for people of average size. The effectiveness of seatbelts in restraining overweight people is thereby reduced. Car designers can do little about sleeping disorders, but they can redesign seatbelts. In order to make the belts better at restraining people, car manufacturers should require that their designers do this.

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

- A Overweight people have a higher risk than people of average size of developing various health problems.
- B Modern cars have a wide range of safety aids such as airbags to protect people in an accident.
- C Car manufacturers are already developing equipment to reduce the risk of people falling asleep at the wheel.
- D Very thin people have a higher risk of injury in car accidents than people of average size.

[1]

- 6 There are 3.5 million anglers (people who go fishing) in Britain. Given this level of popularity, it is significant that recent research has shown that fish can feel pain. The pain involved in angling is not just as a result of a hook through the mouth, but also of being dragged into a totally alien environment. If the popularity of angling continues, this would mean that concerns about animal welfare are seen as somehow not applicable to fish. Such a position would require that the pain felt by fish is less morally troubling to us than that felt by deer, foxes, hares, and so on. It is not at all clear why it should be less troubling. Unless we are prepared to be morally inconsistent, angling cannot be allowed to continue.

Which of the following is the best statement of the **main conclusion** of the above argument?

- A Angling must be banned if we are to be morally consistent.
- B Unless we can justify angling by showing that fish cannot feel pain, it must be stopped.
- C If angling remains popular, our concerns about animal welfare will not apply to fish.
- D It is not right that pain felt by fish is less of a moral problem than that felt by other animals.

[1]

- 7 Over half of US states ban it: in some countries, it is positively encouraged. In the UK it is legal, but actively discouraged. Marriage between first cousins excites a lot of concern in western societies because it is believed that such marriages greatly increase the risk of passing on hereditary diseases. New research, however, has shown that the normal risk of having a child with a hereditary disease is increased by only about 2 per cent if the parents are first cousins. There are some people who have a 50 per cent risk of having a child inheriting a disease that they have, but we do not condemn such people for marrying and producing children. Disapproval and prohibition of marriages between first cousins cannot be justified.

Which of the following is the best statement of the **main conclusion** of the above argument

- A Marriage between first cousins should be both acceptable and legal.
- B Marriages between first cousins should be positively encouraged.
- C The risk of first cousin marriages producing a child with a hereditary disease is low.
- D The risk of passing on hereditary diseases is much lower than was once believed.

[1]

- 8 We are often surprised by what appear to be almost impossible coincidences. But this is a big world. In the UK alone, there are 59 million people. So, each day “one million to one chances” will happen to fifty-nine of us. We should also realise that coincidental patterns that seem meaningful to us are not meaningful at all. A good example is the apparently “spooky” set of coincidences surrounding the attack on the World Trade Center. The date was 9/11, which can be unravelled as  $9 + 1 + 1 = 11$ ; American Airlines Flight 11 with 92 people ( $9 + 2 = 11$ ) on board was the first to hit the twin towers (shaped as 11). There are many other such 9/11 coincidences, but that is all they are. (After all the second plane involved was Flight 175.)

Which of the following is a **conclusion** which can be drawn from the above passage.

- A Impossible coincidences happen every day.
- B What we see as unlikely coincidences are normally neither impossible nor meaningful.
- C The probability of anything happening is higher than we normally predict.
- D The attack on the World Trade Center was nothing but a set of coincidences.

[1]

- 9 Many of the most brilliant creative artists have died at a young age. For example, the poet Keats died when he was only 25 and the composer Schubert died when he was 31. This suggests that creative genius involves a short life lived intensely and that the price an artist pays for living longer is to be mediocre in their creative output. Salieri might have outlived Mozart but it is the latter's music that has achieved immortality. Therefore, the enormous strain that creative genius puts on the mind and the body is incompatible with a long lifespan.

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

- A It draws a conclusion about creative artists from limited evidence on them.
- B It fails to consider other forms of genius, e.g. scientific discovery.
- C It assumes that all people who live short lives are creative geniuses.
- D It fails to provide a definition of the term 'creative artist'.

[1]

- 10 Doctors perform many useful functions such as the relief of pain and performing surgical operations. Indeed, the number of doctors that a society has is often taken as an indication of the health of its population, as shown by measures such as life expectancy. In European countries, we find a huge variation in the number of doctors per 100,000 population. There are 550 Italian doctors per 100,000; in Belgium, 400; in Switzerland, 320. However, in the UK there are only 160 (close to Ireland with 200). Interestingly, life expectancy in these countries is pretty well the same; the UK has 72 years, Belgium 71 years, Switzerland 74 years. The most astonishing statistic here is Italy which has exactly the same life expectancy as the UK.

Which of the following is a **conclusion that can be drawn** from the above passage?

- A Doctors do not perform as many useful functions as we think.
- B The health of a population cannot be judged by the number of doctors alone.
- C The number of doctors per 100,000 population makes no difference to life expectancy.
- D The effect of the number of doctors upon the health of a society cannot be measured.

[1]

- 11 The present way we select students to train for medicine is on the basis of their academic performance in A levels. However, whilst academic ability is crucial, many branches of medicine such as surgery require a high level of physical skill. Therefore there should be a practical skill test as part of the selection process for medical students if we want doctors with the best possible levels of medical competence.

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

- A Theoretical knowledge of the body is best built up through practical exercises such as dissection.
- B Many health care procedures require physical skills without high levels of academic knowledge.
- C Not all present day medical students have the levels of physical skill to become surgeons.
- D Future demand for surgeons can be predicted with a high degree of accuracy.

[1]

- 12 We do not normally have any problem in accepting that people with exceptional intelligence should be well-paid. For example, we are happy to reward significantly those with powerful scientific brains (when, for example, they win Nobel Prizes). We pay vast amounts for the works of highly talented artists. So why should we complain when geniuses such as David Beckham are also highly paid? It has been calculated that his free kicks demonstrate a staggering mastery of physics. Just before he kicks the ball he has worked out the factors of kick angle, direction, and speed, together with degree of spin to get the optimum trajectory. Computers take hours to do what Beckham's brain does in seconds. It is obvious that sporting genius like this should be exceptionally well-paid.

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

- A Sporting genius is as rare as any other exceptional intelligence.
- B We should be consistent in the way in which we reward exceptional intelligence.
- C The ability of David Beckham to take free kicks cannot be explained.
- D Society's need for sporting geniuses is as great as the need for any other exceptional intelligence.

[1]

- 13 There are many explanations for ghosts, some natural, some supernatural. But a study of “haunted” buildings has shown that ghosts, far from being supernatural, are best understood as the brain interpreting natural physical phenomena as ghosts. Thus, in places in the buildings where there were cold draughts, poor lighting, and even unusual magnetic fields, people were very likely to say that those places felt “haunted”. This can easily be explained. For example, going from a well-lit corridor into a dark cellar could produce temporary sensory deprivation. In addition, our stereotype of a “haunted” place (dark, cold, etc) could make us have mild hallucinations when we are in such a place. It can therefore be seen that ghosts are real enough, but only in our head.

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

- A “Haunted” buildings are normally cold and poorly lit.
- B Supernatural explanations for ghosts do not try to explain the presence of coldness and unusual magnetic fields in “haunted” buildings.
- C Temporary sensory deprivation causes the brain to produce mild hallucinations.
- D Natural physical phenomena such as coldness and unusual magnetic fields cannot be produced supernaturally.

[1]

- 14 There is evidence that acupuncture, once thought of as “fringe” medicine, is effective in treating various medical conditions including back pain, migraine, and nausea. It has, however, only recently become accepted by western medicine as a way of treating disease. This is because it was not understood how it worked. Since the discovery that inserting needles in the body stimulates it to release natural painkillers, acupuncture has become increasingly used within the National Health Service. The lesson to be learned is clear. Those who doubt the effectiveness of other types of “fringe” medicine (such as reflexology and homeopathy) should now welcome them as genuine methods of treating the sick.

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

- A The effectiveness of acupuncture is not dependent on an understanding of how it works.
- B Evidence for how one type of “fringe” medicine works is insufficient to explain how others work.
- C Evidence for the effectiveness of acupuncture is not a necessary indication of the effectiveness of other types of “fringe” medicine.
- D The understanding of how acupuncture works does not prove that it is always a successful medical treatment.

[1]



- 15** Though it is clear that there has been a big increase in tuberculosis in cattle, the cause of this increase is unclear. A familiar argument is that badgers are to blame and should therefore be culled. The reasoning is simple. Badgers were first given protection in 1973 with the Badger Protection Act; following this Act (and another one in 1992), their numbers rose, and so did the number of infected cattle. The problem with this explanation is that no direct evidence links infected badgers with infected cattle. Furthermore, other wildlife such as deer can transmit the infection. Indeed, infected cattle can themselves infect other cattle. Given the uncertainty over the cause of tuberculosis in cattle, the case for culling badgers is not a strong one.

Which of the following is the best statement of the **main conclusion** of the above argument?

- A** If badgers are to blame for tuberculosis in cattle, they should be culled.
- B** There are many different explanations for the cause of tuberculosis in cattle.
- C** The argument for culling badgers to prevent tuberculosis in cattle is a weak one.
- D** Badgers should not be culled until clear evidence is given linking them to tuberculosis in cattle.

[1]

- 16** It is widely assumed that optimists have qualities which pessimists should try to acquire. The importance of “the power of positive thinking” is often being stressed. However, a recent study of 1200 men and women who were rated in 1922 for their optimism or pessimism has found that those rated as optimistic/cheerful/having a sense of humour died earlier than those who were not. The explanation is simple. Because they have to live with negative emotions, pessimists are better placed to deal with bad experiences (rather than the optimists who always blame others or bad luck). It is this ability to cope with the world which explains why pessimists live longer than optimists.

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

- A** Most people are not optimistic or pessimistic all of the time.
- B** Optimists are more likely than pessimists to engage in risk-taking.
- C** Pessimists are much more realistic than optimists about their weaknesses.
- D** Pessimists are more likely than optimists to worry about ill-health.

[1]

- 17 The link between heading a football and subsequent brain injury has been highlighted by the death of Jeff Astle, a famous footballer from the 1960s. Renowned for his ability to head the ball, he died recently from brain disease aged only 59. The link should not surprise us. Up until the 1970s, footballs were made of leather and thus easily absorbed water and mud making them shudderingly heavy. Fortunately, the balls are now made of non-absorbent material. However, a recent study of current Dutch footballers found that they scored significantly lower on tests that measured visual and verbal memory than other types of sportspeople. The football authorities should make heading the ball an illegal move in football in the same way that handling the ball is already.

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

- A Heading the ball is the most important source of injury for footballers.
- B Brain injury in footballers is preventable only by banning heading.
- C Tests of visual and verbal memory are an accurate indication of brain injury.
- D Non-absorbent footballs have not reduced the risk of brain injury for footballers.

[1]

- 18 In an attempt to teach neat handwriting, schools in the 1950s and 1960s tried to ban the use of biros and allowed pupils to use only fountain pens. This attitude was unjustifiable and 'Luddite' i.e. trying to impede the onward march of technological progress. Just as the fountain pen was an improvement on the quill pen, so the biro represented a further improvement in handwriting tools. Therefore the biro triumphed over the fountain pen in schools because the superiority of the biro as a handwriting tool had eventually to be conceded.

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

- A The main reason the biro spread was because it was cheaper than the fountain pen.
- B Schools did not try to resist the replacement of the quill pen by the fountain pen.
- C Not all school subjects require the use of handwriting tools.
- D Schools encouraged forward-looking attitudes in their pupils at this time.

[1]

- 19** People often object to proposals to create reservoirs in scenic areas on the grounds that they detract from the beauty of the landscape. Such objections are misguided, however. A reservoir is simply a lake. Given that people travel in their thousands to view lakes, most notably in the Lake District, then we should welcome a new reservoir as enhancement to the scenic beauty of an area.

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

- A** A landscape without a lake cannot be beautiful.
- B** The only reason to visit a lake is to appreciate its beauty.
- C** Reservoirs are as attractive as natural lakes.
- D** The only objection to reservoirs is that they detract from natural beauty.

[1]

- 20** A recent study suggested that early morning exercise is bad for one's health. A sample of people who swam regularly at 6 a.m. in the morning was compared to a sample who swam in the evening. It was found that the morning sample was much more prone to infection as their immune systems were deficient due to low levels of cortisone in the body as a result of waking early. Therefore, it is not a good idea to take exercise before the evening.

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

- A** Cortisone levels are fully restored by 8 a.m. in the morning.
- B** Other forms of morning exercise also make people more infection prone.
- C** The health-giving advantages of exercise outweigh the infection risk.
- D** Cortisone level is only one of many factors affecting the immune system.

[1]

**SECTION B**

Read the passage “Genes on Toast?” and then answer the questions which follow in the spaces provided.

**Genes on Toast?**

Everyone is agreed that the world needs to grow enough food to feed its people. There are some people who think that genetically-modified (GM) crops are the answer to our problems in that they are designed to resist pests and weeds without the need for chemicals. But this will do no more than substitute genetic for chemical pollution.

There are many reasons why we should oppose the introduction of GM crops. Environmentally-friendly farming would be better for our health. Of course, farmers have to control pests and weeds in order to maximise yields, and they have done this very effectively with the range of chemicals available. Indeed so effective have some of the chemicals been that many ‘weeds’ are now classed as endangered species. Thus there is no reason to switch from the use of chemicals to GM crops.

The dangers to wildlife from GM crops are shown clearly in evidence from the United States. A study of the larvae of monarch butterflies which were fed very heavy doses of pollen from GM corn showed that a high proportion of the larvae died.

We need a freeze on GM crops in order to carry out long-term studies of the effects of such crops. At the moment most of the research is carried out by the companies that are producing the seeds. This cannot be acceptable.

People should show their disapproval of the GM idea by not buying products containing GM crops. After all, only a small minority of the public sees any benefits from GM foods. This is important evidence that we need to stop using GM foods. The problem is that it is not possible to be entirely sure that any product doesn’t contain GM crops, because of the vagueness of the labelling.

One of the supposed benefits of GM crops is that bigger yields are produced. But in a major study in the United States, out of twelve growing regions, seven showed only small increases in yields using GM crops. Thus when the supporters of GM foods talk of this technology enabling us to ‘feed the world’, they are unconvincing.

The advocates of GM crops claim that genetic engineering is doing no more than what Nature itself has done over millions of years, with the genes from one species being mixed with those from another to produce biological change. This is misleading: Nature has never put a gene from a fish into a tomato. Though genetic change takes place naturally, the genetic mixtures in GM crops take place only unnaturally.

Those people with food allergies, such as those who are allergic to nuts, are going to be at a greater risk of eating food which will make them ill. When we look at the increase in the number of GM foods being used, it is not surprising that recently there has been an increase in the number of people with such allergies.

Questions 21 and 22 require you to analyse the structure of the argument.

**21 (a)** Identify the overall conclusion of the argument.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

**(b)** Identify **eight** reasons that are given to support the conclusion.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

[16]

**(c)** Identify the counter argument within this passage.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ [3]

- 22 (a) Identify the evidence given to support the argument that GM crops endanger wildlife, and give **three** possible weaknesses of this.

Evidence given \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Possible weakness 1 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Possible weakness 2 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Possible weakness 3 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

[4]

- (b) Identify the evidence given to support the argument that we should stop using GM foods. Assess both the **significance** of this evidence and the **practicality** of the recommendation.

Evidence given \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Significance \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Practicality \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

[3]

- (c) Assess the degree of support given by the US study (paragraph 6) to the idea that GM crops will help us to feed the world.

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[4]

- (d) Assess the link made by the author (paragraph 8) between the increase in the number of people with food allergies and the number of GM foods being used.

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[4]

- (e) State the assumption needed to support the claim (paragraph 4) that it is unacceptable for research on GM crops to be carried out by seed-producing companies. State how this might be challenged.

Assumption: \_\_\_\_\_

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How this might be challenged: \_\_\_\_\_

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[2]

- (f) Give the assumption made about environmentally friendly farming (paragraph 2) when it is claimed that it would be better for our health than genetic pollution.

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[1]

- (g) This question refers to the passage 'Risk Assessment'.

**Risk Assessment**

No activity or product can be guaranteed to be 100% safe. Many people die each year falling over or having a heart attack when getting out of bed! James Watson (a discoverer of the DNA helix) claimed 'If we didn't do something because we didn't know what might happen, we'd never do anything – get married, have children, anything!'

Assess, in the context of GM foods, the analogy given in 'Risk Assessment' by explaining **one** strength and **three** points of weaknesses.

Strength \_\_\_\_\_

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Point of weakness 1 \_\_\_\_\_

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Point of weakness 2 \_\_\_\_\_

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Point of weakness 3 \_\_\_\_\_

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[8]



(h) This question refers to the passage 'Natural processes'.

**Natural processes**

Humans have been interfering with natural processes for thousands of years. Selective breeding has produced crops and animals that would probably never have evolved naturally. Furthermore, no medical treatment - whether it involves antibiotics, pharmaceuticals or vaccines – is natural. Most aspects of modern western life are unnatural. Humans have interfered with Nature extensively to increase their own comfort and security and to avoid the consequences of the 'natural' processes of starvation, disease and death.

Adapted from a report by the Nuffield Council on Bioethics

Assess the argument for GM foods given in 'Natural processes' by identifying a strength and a possible fallacy.

Strength \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Possible fallacy \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

[4]

Question 23 requires you to develop the arguments.

23 (a) State **two** moral dilemmas that the production of GM crops raise.

Moral dilemma 1 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Moral dilemma 2 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

[4]

**(b)** State **three** principles that would support the author's conclusion.

Principle 1 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Principle 2 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Principle 3 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

[6]

**(c)** Construct an argument to counter the belief that the problem of feeding the world is met by growing enough food. Your answer should include:

- a counter assertion challenged by two relevant reasons, supported by evidence/illustration;
- an intermediate conclusion that links to the conclusion.

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\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

[5]







**Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations**

**Advanced Subsidiary GCE**

**Critical Thinking (H050)**

**UNIT 2: Assessing and Developing Argument**

**F492**

**Mark Scheme for Specimen Paper**

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## SECTION A – Multiple Choice

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1	B	[AO1]
2	D	[AO1]
3	C	[AO1]
4	B	[AO1]
5	D	[AO1]
6	A	[AO1]
7	A	[AO1]
8	B	[AO1]
9	A	[AO1]
10	B	[AO1]
11	A	[AO1]
12	B	[AO1]
13	D	[AO1]
14	C	[AO1]
15	C	[AO1]
16	B	[AO1]
17	C	[AO1]
18	A	[AO1]
19	C	[AO1]
20	A	[AO1]

1 mark for each correct answer. Total mark to be doubled.

**AO1 [40]**

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**SECTION B**

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21 (a) The conclusion: we should oppose the introduction of GM crops. AO1 [1]

(b) Credit up to **eight** of the reasons cited below as follows:

For each precisely identified reason or equivalent paraphrase credit **2 marks**.

Where individual reasons have been correctly targeted but the expression is less specific or incomplete or includes a minor reference to supporting evidence credit **1 mark**.

The reasons directly given to support the conclusion:

- environmentally–friendly farming would be better for our health
- farmers have controlled pests and weeds very effectively with the range of chemicals available
- there are dangers to wildlife from GM crops
- it is unacceptable for research (on GM crops) to be carried out by the companies that are producing the seeds
- only a small minority of the public sees any benefits from GM foods
- arguments that GM foods will enable us to save the world are unconvincing
- the genetic mixtures in GM crops take place only unnaturally
- people with food allergies are going to be at a greater risk of eating food which will make them ill.

Also accept the response to the counter argument:

- this (GM crops) will do no more than substitute genetic for chemical pollution

and accept the intermediate conclusion:

- there is no reason to switch from the use of chemicals to GM crops.

AO1 [8] AO2 [8] [16]

(c) The counter argument:

GM crops are the answers to our problems (**1 mark**) because they are designed to resist pests and weeds without the need for chemicals. (**1 mark**) One of the benefits of GM crops is that bigger yields are produced. (**1 mark**) Genetic engineering is doing no more than what Nature itself has done over millions of years. (**1 mark**)

(Maximum 3 marks)

AO1 [3]

**Total marks for Question 21 AO1 [12], AO2 [8], [20]**

**22 (a) Evidence: US study of the monarch butterfly larvae. (1 mark )**

Weaknesses:

Credit **up to three** of the following:

**Relevance** - of a study on one type of insect to draw a general conclusion about wildlife?

**Methodology** - feeding corn pollen to larvae is possibly unnatural.

**Methodology** - 'very heavy doses of pollen' are likely to be unnatural.

**Significance** - of a 'high proportion' - higher than the proportion that would normally die?

- How high was this proportion?

**(3 x1 mark)**

AO1 [1], AO2 [3] **[4]**

**(b) Evidence: only a small minority of the public sees any benefits from these. (1 mark)**

**Significance** - One cannot argue from a lack of public support to the recommendation that we should stop using them. **or** The lack of public knowledge could explain why only a minority sees benefits. **(1 mark)**

**Practicality** - The vagueness of the labelling would hinder identifying GM foods. **(1 mark)**

AO1 [1], AO2 [2] **[3]**

**(c) For relevant points 1 mark for each point.**

For relevant adequately developed points **2 marks for each point.**

- The majority of regions did show a small increase.  
This could support the counter argument that GM crops could improve food production.
- The evidence is unclear as to what happened in the other five regions.  
Did they remain the same, increase or have a reduction in yields?
- One cannot generalise from one study to the conclusion that GM crops could not feed the world.

Examples could be given of relevant differences between the US and developing countries.

AO3 **[4]**

**(d) For relevant points 1 mark for each point**

For relevant adequately developed points **2 marks for each point**

- A challenge of the post hoc link with a third factor explanation for the increase e.g. a greater awareness of the problem of food allergies.
- As above e.g. causes of allergies other than food
- The evidence for the link is vague e.g. there is no indication of the timescale, the extent of the use of GM foods, or the scale of the increases.
- There is no explanation of the link. Non-GM foods could be just as likely to have caused the increase.

AO3 **[4]**



- (e) The author must assume these companies will bias their research as a result of vested interest. **(1 mark)**  
 If the companies genuinely believed GM crops were safe, their research might be unbiased **(1 mark)** AO2 [2]
- (f) The author must assume that 'environmentally friendly farming' includes the use of chemicals to control pests and weeds. AO1 [1]
- (g) For **one** strength and **three** weaknesses  
 For relevant stated points **(1 mark)**  
 For relevant adequately developed points **(2 marks)**

### Strength

There is a common characteristic: i.e. whether to refrain from doing something because there is an unknown risk.

### Weaknesses

- The analogy involves a Straw Man fallacy.  
 The opponents of GM foods would not want to argue that family relationships or essential actions should be avoided because of the risk involved.
- The analogy involves a false appeal to expertise.  
 Just because James Watson discovered the DNA helix and took associated risks, his comments cannot be used to justify the risks associated with the production of GM foods.
- Difference in levels of choice:  
 If most foods contained a GM element, then it could be argued that there would be less choice of avoiding them, than avoiding everyday tasks and family relationships.
- Difference in the agent of choice:  
 In everyday tasks it is usually a matter of personal risk, whereas with GM foods it more of a risk that is taken on our behalf.
- Difference in knowledge of the risk:  
 The risks involved with every day tasks can be more easily known, whereas with GM foods the risks are more uncertain.
- Difference in the extent of the risk:  
 The risk of everyday tasks are usually confined to their duration, whereas GM foods may have long term risks.

AO2 [8]

- (h) For **one** strength and **one** possible fallacy  
For relevant points (**1 mark**)  
For relevant adequately developed points (**2 marks**)

**Strength**

- If the production of GM foods is a continuation of the same interference with natural processes, then this is a relevant Appeal to History.

**Weaknesses**

- If it can be shown that the production of GM foods involves a risk for reasons that did not apply in the past e.g. different level or type of interference, it could be argued that this is a false Appeal to History.
- The fact that human interference is not new does not justify that it is right. Moral and religious objections can be raised as to the right or need to interfere with nature.

AO1 [1], AO2 [3] **[4]**

**Total marks for Question 22** AO1 [4], AO2 [18], AO3 [8] **[30]**

**23 (a) Two moral dilemmas**For relevant statements of a one sided moral issue **(1 mark)**For relevant moral dilemmas presenting two opposing possibilities **(2 marks)**

Example: Decision makers need to balance:

- The unknown health risks associated with the production of GM foods against the need to improve nutrition and yields of crops to reduce world hunger and disease.
- The risk of reduction in biodiversity and change to the environment against the need to improve nutrition and yields of crops to reduce world hunger and disease.
- The human right to interfere with the natural processes to benefit the race against the natural path of evolution or the religious belief in the divine right of a creator.

AO3 [4]

**(b) Three principles**For relevant principles identified but not applied to the conclusion **(1 mark)**For relevant principles directly applied to the conclusion **(2 marks)**

Example: Principles to support the conclusion ' We should oppose the introduction of GM crops'

- People should have freedom of choice.  
People should be free to choose to reject GM crops (prevented by unclear origins).
- It is wrong to interfere with nature.  
Scientists should not to interfere with natural process of evolution by manipulating the genes in food.
- Those decisions should be made that benefit the most people.  
Governments have the duty to protect the people against the possible monopoly of the seed producing companies and unknown risks.

AO3 [6]

**(c) An argument to counter the belief that the problem of feeding the world is met by growing enough food.**For a counter assertion **(1 mark)**challenged by two relevant reasons **(2x1 mark)**supported by evidence / illustration **(1 mark)**an intermediate conclusion that links to the conclusion. **(1 mark)****Example:**

CA Although greater yields of food would potentially provide more available food per person,

R1 the problem is that the world already has a surplus of some foods, but people still go hungry.

R2 One reason for this is that they simply cannot afford to buy the food.

Ev In many developing countries the wealth and means of production has been largely monopolised by landowners and corporations.

IC Therefore the problem of hunger is more related to poverty than food shortage. Growing enough food does not equate to feeding the world.

AO3 [5]

- (d) For **two** further arguments which challenge and/or support the conclusion:
- |                                                         |            |
|---------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| For a counter assertion                                 | (1 mark)   |
| challenged by <b>two</b> relevant reasons               | (2x1 mark) |
| supported by evidence / illustration                    | (1 mark)   |
| an intermediate conclusion that links to the conclusion | (1 mark)   |

**Example:** An argument to support the conclusion that we should oppose the introduction of GM crops:

- CA Although the introduction of GM crops might provide more nutritious foods,  
R1 it might result in a few corporations monopolising the global food supply.  
EV Some seed companies have already prevented certain seeds from reproducing themselves and patented both the seeds and the processes that produce them.  
R2 Those who support the needs of developing countries would want to oppose such developments.  
IC Therefore there are both economic and ethical concerns that would challenge the introduction of GM crops.

**Example:** An argument to challenge the conclusion that we should oppose the introduction of GM crops:

- CA Although the introduction of GM crops involves risk,  
R1 governments can provide legislation so that compensation will be provided by those who are responsible.  
EV For example farmers can be held responsible for negligent practices and seed producing companies for potential problems caused by their products.  
R2 We live in a society of accountability and litigation, which should act as a deterrent to those who might think of introducing potentially harmful products and processes.  
IC Therefore there is a suitable safety net in place to enable the introduction of GM crops.

(2 x 5 marks) AO3 [10]

**Total Marks for Question 23 AO3 [25]**

**Total marks for Section B AO1 [16], AO2 [26], AO3 [33] [75]**

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## Quality of Written Communication

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Credit as follows across all Section B answers.

[AO3] **5 marks**

	Errors in punctuation and grammar	Use of specialist vocabulary	Expression	Marks
Level 1	Errors are intrusive	Little use of specialist vocabulary	Points tersely expressed	(1 – 2)
Level 2	Errors are occasional	Occasional use of specialist vocabulary	Points exhibit some order	(3)
Level 3	Errors are few, if any	Specialist vocabulary used where appropriate	Well ordered and fluent	(4 – 5)

AO1 [56], AO2 [26], AO3 [38]

**Total Marks [120]**

## Assessment Objectives Breakdown

Question	AO1	AO2	AO3	Total
<b>1 – 20</b>	40			40
<b>21(a)</b>	1			1
<b>21(b)</b>	8	8		16
<b>21(c)</b>	3			3
<b>22(a)</b>	1	3		4
<b>22(b)</b>	1	2		3
<b>22(c)</b>			4	4
<b>22(d)</b>			4	4
<b>22(e)</b>		2		2
<b>22(f)</b>	1			1
<b>22(g)</b>		8		8
<b>22(h)</b>	1	3		4
<b>23(a)</b>			4	4
<b>23(b)</b>			6	6
<b>23(c)</b>			5	5
<b>23(d)</b>			10	10
<b>Quality of written communication</b>			5	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100%</b>



Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations

Advanced GCE

## Critical Thinking (H450)

Unit 3: Resolution of Dilemmas

F493

## Specimen Paper

Additional materials:  
Answer booklet.

**TIME** 1 hour 15 minutes.

### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces on the answer booklet.
- You must answer all questions.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.

### INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- You are advised to spend about 15 minutes studying the information provided before attempting to answer the questions.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **80**.

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Read the material provided in the Resource Booklet and then use it to inform your answers to the questions below. You should answer **all** the questions.

**Text 1**

In any situation where we have to make decisions we can construct a continuum of choices available. In the case of responses to crime, the following continuum represents a series of choices which could be made:

- Crime prevention
- Community punishment/probation
- Short prison sentence
- Long prison sentence
- Life sentence with no release
- Death penalty

**Text 2**

If we are to develop a policy for responding to crime, we need criteria that can be used to make choices from among the positions on the continuum. Examples include the following:

- cost;
- public opinion;
- crime reduction.

- 1 Central to any decisions about responses to crime is the idea of 'punishment'. Explain why the idea of 'punishment' has both problems of definition and of implementation. **[8]**
  
- 2 (a) Identify **two** further criteria, other than those listed in Text 2, which would be relevant to making decisions about responses to crime. **[2]**  
  
(b) Explain why each of the additional criteria you have identified in 2(a) is relevant to making decisions about responses to crime. **[8]**
  
- 3 Take **each** of the criteria in Text 2 and assess how far each is relevant to making decisions about responses to crime. In your answer you should:
  - select **two** points from the continuum of choice (Text 1);
  - where relevant, critically assess the material in the Resource Booklet to inform your answer;
  - evaluate the relevance of the criterion. **[24]**



**4** It can be seen that some of the criteria you have considered and identified conflict with others in an attempt to produce a coherent response to crime. In other words, the conflict between the criteria creates a dilemma that needs resolving. Ethical principles can be used in seeking to resolve this dilemma.

**(a)** State **four** dilemmas that need to be resolved. **[8]**

**(b)** Choose **one** of these dilemmas and write an argument which resolves it. In your argument you should:

- identify **three** relevant ethical principles; **[6]**
- explain the relevance of these principles **[9]**
- apply the principles to the dilemma **[6]**
- judge the effectiveness of each to resolve the dilemma. **[9]**





**Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations**

**Advanced GCE**

**Critical Thinking (H450)**

**Unit 3: Resolution of Dilemmas**

**F493**

**Resource Booklet**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

You should spend about 15 minutes reading the documents and use them to answer the questions.

**Document 1****Cost**

The average costs of prison sentences, probation orders, community service orders and combination orders is as follows:

**Average annual costs (£) of prison and community sentences**

Type of sentence	Average annual unit cost (£)
Prison	24,271
Probation Order	2,369
Community Service Order	1,770
Combination Order	3,500

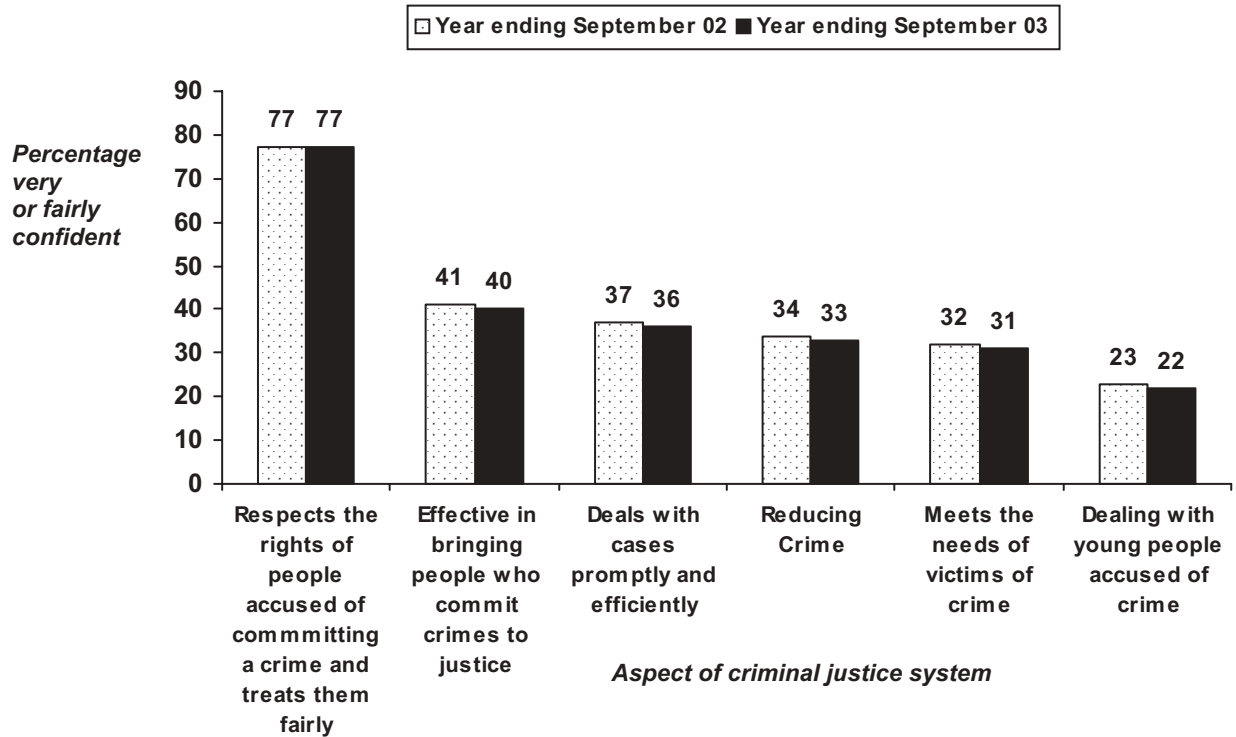
There is no straightforward way of making a simple comparison between the total costs involved of sending someone to prison or of giving them a community sentence. It costs more for the state to keep offenders in prison than to sentence them to community sentences, but there are also additional costs associated with imprisonment not accounted for here, including, for example, family breakdown and loss of employment. The hidden cost of community sentences, on the other hand, is that of the further crimes committed by offenders in the community, which would have been avoided had custodial sentences been imposed.

“Existing non-custodial sentences and their effectiveness” House of Commons Select Committee on Home Affairs: Third Report.

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Document 2

Survey of public confidence in the criminal justice system



Compiled from Home Office Statistics: British Crime Survey 2002/2003

### Document 3

#### Prison Works?

To claim that increasing the use of prison reduces crime is controversial. What is the evidence? Despite misleading rhetoric about short-sharp shocks, during the 1980s the Tory Government pursued an anti-prison policy and between 1988 and 1993 the prison population was cut by nearly 10 per cent. The crime rate reached an historic peak soon after and towards the end of 1993 the policy was reversed by Home Secretary, Michael Howard. Between 1993 and 2001 the average number of people in prison rose from 45,633 to 66,300, an increase of over 45%. What happened to crime over this period? According to the BCS\* crime fell from 19.1 million in 1995 to 12.6 million in 2001/2. Was it just a coincidence? Armies of academics argue the toss, but no one disputes that, while in jail offenders cannot break into your house, whereas when on community sentence they still have the free time to steal. Criminologists call this the 'incapacitation' effect.

Even if no deterrent effect is assumed, the incapacitation effect of imprisoning on average another 20,000 criminals would have been substantial. How can we work out the incapacitation effect? The Home Office report, *Making Punishment Work*, estimated that the average offender carried out 140 offences per year. The variation was large, and offenders who admitted a drug problem were committing an average of 257 offences per year.

We can make a rough calculation of the incapacitation effect of jailing 20,000 full-year equivalent offenders. If each prisoner carried out the average number of offences identified by the Home Office, then 2.8 million offences against the public would have been prevented by 12 months in jail. If they were high-rate offenders, the effect would have been 5.1 million offences. This would account for a large chunk of the fall from 19 million crimes to 12 million.

\* The British Crime Survey (BCS) is a survey carried out by the Government to find out the extent of crime in the country not covered by arrests and convictions. People are asked to report on the extent to which they have suffered crime.

Taken from "*Why has crime fallen since 1993?*" published in *The Observer*, 20 July 2003  
© David Green, Director Civitas

## Document 4

### Release and Reconviction

#### Reconviction

Of prisoners released during 1997 the proportion reconvicted within two years were:

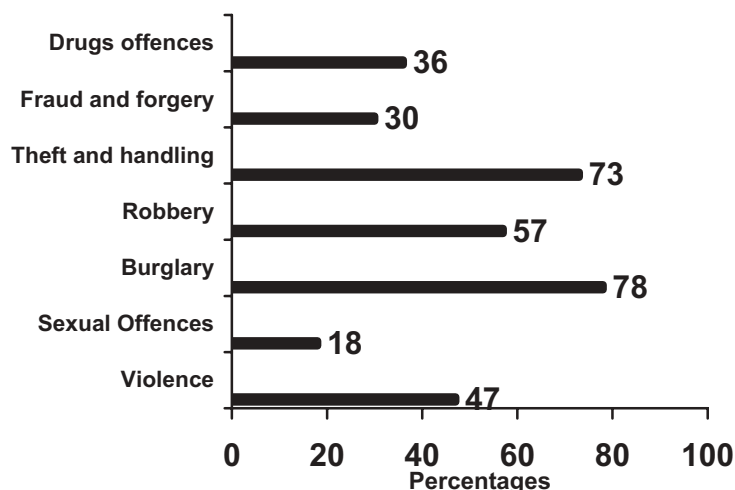
- adult males (54%)
- male young offenders (76%)
- females (51%)
- all prisoners (58%)

Figure 4 shows the proportions of prisoners reconvicted within two years for any offence, by the type of offence for which they were originally convicted and sent to prison. Most reconvictions were not for the same offence as that for which the prisoner was sentenced originally. For most prisoners, theft or handling was the most common offence at first reconviction. The exception was those originally convicted for a drug offence, who were more likely to have a first reconviction for a further drug offence.

#### Home Detention Curfew and parole

In 2000, 15,500 prisoners were released onto Home Detention Curfew (HDC). This is a release rate of 28% of those eligible, after the risk assessment. Only 5% of those released were recalled to prison. The most common reason for recall was failure to comply with the curfew conditions, accounting for 65% of recalls. This included being absent from the curfew address within the curfew hours.

**Figure 4:**  
Percentage of prisoners reconvicted within two years by original offence



Taken from Home Office Findings 154, The Prison Population in 2000: a Statistical Review. Mike Elkins and Jide Olagundouge

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**Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations**

**Advanced GCE**

**Critical Thinking (H450)**

**UNIT 3: Resolution of Dilemmas**

**F493**

**Mark Scheme for Specimen Paper**

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## Question 1

---

### 1 Problems of definition

Candidates should identify the point that the meaning of 'punishment' will vary from crime to crime, individual to individual, crime to crime. **(1 mark)**

This point should be developed appropriately to illustrate and reinforce (for example, a fine might mean very little to a rich person, imprisonment might be welcomed by a homeless person, imprisonment might be an acceptable rite of passage for a young offender, and so on). The issue of the public perception of the correct punishment is also relevant.

**(1 mark for appropriate development)**

### Problems of implementation

The public acceptability of what are seen as acceptable punishments might contrast with what the judiciary, legislature, or government believe to be acceptable.

There is also the point of what punishment can be appropriate for a crime in terms of requiring criminals to do certain things.

One point of relevance as above **(1 mark)**

Two points of relevance as above **(2 marks)**

Three points of relevance as above **(3 marks)**

**(2 x 3 marks – max 6 marks)**

**Total marks for Question 1 AO1 [2] AO3 [6] [8]**

---

## Question 2

---

2 (a) Examples of the criteria include the following:

- Public safety
- The interests of the victim/victim's family
- Human rights issues with regard to the offender
- The background (psychological/social) of the offender
- The nature of the offence
- The age of the offender
- The motivation for the crime

Any one relevant criterion (1 mark)

Any two relevant criteria (2 marks)

AO3 [2]

2 (b) Examples of appropriate points for explanation:

Criterion: The age of the offender:

- The issue of maturity/understanding of children – this should be developed in terms of such issues as understanding of consequences, and of understanding of feelings of others.
- The fact that children in our society are treated differently in a number of ways (relevant to the issue of whether children ought to be in prison).
- The issue of the perhaps greater potential for reform with children is relevant.
- The other side of this criterion is whether old age (say, 70+) is relevant to decision-making. This could be developed in terms of the possible lack of a threat to society from very old people.
- Age is very relevant to an evaluation of the place of the punishment of either very long sentences or life with no release – this could be developed in two ways, either in terms of the implications of such sentences for young offenders (say, 16 year-olds) or for keeping prisoners of 70+ in prison indefinitely.

**1 mark** for identifying a point of relevance, with no development

**2 marks** for two points of relevance/one point with relevant development

**3 marks** for three points of relevance/two points with relevant development

**4 marks** for four points of relevance/three points with relevant development

**Total** (two criteria as above)

AO2 [8]

**Total marks for Question 2** AO2 [8], AO3 [2], [10]

### Question 3

---

- 3 Candidates are asked to apply the three given criteria to any two positions on the continuum of choice. Each application can be awarded up to four marks. Examples are given below.

#### **Economic justifications applied to community punishment/probation.**

- Prison is a very expensive resource as shown by the costs for different types of sentence. Average annual costs per prisoner are £24,271, amounting to over thirteen times the unit cost for a community service order. However, prison costs could be seen in terms that are not entirely negative: for example, prisons employ large numbers of people and their incomes are not a negative cost to the economy.
- The economic aspects of community sentences have to be looked at in relation to the costs of criminals committing further offences whilst still in the community. There is evidence that increasing the number of people in prison reduces the amount of crime being committed. However, the evidence has to be evaluated. It has been calculated that the average offender commits 140 offences a year (and as many as 257 for those with a drug problem). But to argue that community sentences will result in this number of offences being committed is to ignore the potential effect of the community sentence. Offenders with no supervision cannot be compared with those on a community programme where they might be getting supervision. In this way, community sentences might be much more cost-effective than prison sentences. (Candidates could relevantly examine the point about the meaning of 'average': for example, those on community punishments might not be 'average' in the sense that they might be less likely to be multiple-offenders.)
- Candidates could usefully explore the point that community punishments are cheaper than prison in other ways than simply unit costs: those offenders who remain in the community are perhaps able to continue to support their families by remaining in employment; offenders who remain in the community are able to carry out services to the community that might otherwise have to be paid for (cleaning graffiti off walls, for example).

### Effectiveness in reduction of crime applied to short prison sentence

- Of those prisoners released during 1997, 54% of adult males were reconvicted within two years, and as many as 76% of young offenders were reconvicted during the same period. These figures should be evaluated: they do not indicate whether or not the length of a sentence is relevant to the chances of reconviction, or whether early release is similarly relevant. Another source of evaluation is the question of whether the crime(s) for which offenders were reconvicted was/were different from their original crime(s).
- Those who were released from prison onto the Home Detention Curfew scheme had very low rates of having to go back to prison – only 5% - as a result of breaching the order. These offenders might have benefited from a community punishment in the first place.
- Crime could be lower as a result of an albeit short sentence, in terms of the offender being out of circulation for the time they are in prison.
- The question of effectiveness in reduction of crime should be seen not just in terms of reconviction rates within two years but also the effect on crime in the longer term.
- It could be that relatively short sentences with early release enable offenders to get back into work more easily and to stay with their families, thus reducing the chances of them committing more crimes.

**For each criterion applied to one position**, apply the following marking structure:

**One mark** for giving relevant application of given material/identifying a relevant point

**Two marks** for relevant evaluation of given material/identifying two relevant points

**Three marks** for identifying and developing at least two relevant points, together with relevant evaluation of material

**Four marks** for identifying and developing three relevant points, together with relevant evaluation of material

**Total marks for Question 3** (3 Criterion x 2 positions x max 4 marks) AO2 [12], AO3 [12], **[24]**

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## Question 4

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- 4 (a) The candidate needs to identify **four** dilemmas. Examples of such dilemmas are:  
Should economic considerations be more important than the human rights of criminals in deciding what sort of punishment is appropriate?

Is public opinion more relevant in deciding what to do about crime than the age of the offender?

Are programmes that reduce crime worth pursuing even if they are very expensive?

**Two marks** for identification of a dilemma

**One mark** if the dilemma is insufficiently focused or developed such that only an issue is identified (for example, 'should we spend money helping criminals?') AO3 [8]

- 4 (b) **Identification of three ethical principles**

**Two marks** for each ethical principle (if given only as a specific application such as 'killing is wrong', only **one** mark to be given)

**Total** (three principles) AO1 [6]

**Explanation of relevance**

Simple explanation (**1 mark**)

Simple explanation with example (**2 marks**)

Developed explanation with example (**3 marks**)

**Total** (three principles as above) AO2 [6] AO3 [3]

**Application of ethical principles to the dilemma**

Simple application (**1 mark**)

Developed application (**2 marks**)

**Total** (three principles as above) AO3 [6]

**Judgement of the effectiveness of the ethical principles**

Judgement of why two are less effective:

Each principle:

Simple argument, with little or no development (**1 mark**)

Developed argument with little use of examples to judge effectiveness (**2 marks**)

Well-developed argument, with relevant examples to judge effectiveness (**3 marks**)

**Total** (two principles as above) AO3 [6]

**Judgement of why one is most effective:**

Simple argument, with little or no development (**1 mark**)

Developed argument with little use of examples to judge effectiveness (**2 marks**)

Well-developed argument, with relevant examples to judge effectiveness (**3 marks**)

AO3 [3]

**Total marks for Question 4** AO1 [6], AO2 [6], AO3 [26], [38]

**Total Marks [80]**

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## Assessment Objectives Breakdown

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Question	AO1	AO2	AO3	Total
1	2		6	8
2(a)			2	2
2(b)		8		8
3		12	12	24
4(a)			8	8
4(b)	6	6	18	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>100%</b>







**Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations**

**Advanced GCE**

**Critical Thinking (H450)**

**UNIT 4: Critical Reasoning**

**F494**

## **Specimen Paper**

Additional materials:  
Resource Booklet  
Answer sheet  
Answer booklet.

**Time:** 1 hour 45 minutes

### **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces on the answer booklet and answer sheet.
- You must answer all questions.
- Section A contains 20 multiple-choice questions which you should answer on the answer sheet provided.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.

### **INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- You should spend no more than 40 minutes answering Section A.
- You will be awarded marks for the quality of your written communication in Section B.

**SECTION A**

Answer **all** questions in this Section.

- 1** According to a recent survey, many people believe that about a quarter of the population will become victims of a violent crime in the next year, whereas crime statistics show that it is only about 1 per cent. Furthermore, those with the greatest fear of crime, namely the elderly, are the least likely to be affected (since most victims are young men). The increasing number of television programmes which show re-enactments of crimes add to people's fears about violent crime by making it seem more common than it is. It is time that we stopped making such programmes.

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

- A** TV crime re-enactments are made much more realistic than they used to be.
- B** Most elderly people are unaware of the statistics of violent crime.
- C** The elderly are the group least likely to watch crime re-enactments on television.
- D** The figures on the amount of violent crime vary from area to area.
- 2** One group of theories about the origin of human language suggests that the first words were imitative of sounds in the natural world. The apparent survival of such words in modern languages is offered as evidence for this explanation. For instance, a Welsh term for owl, *gwydihw*, pronounced 'goody-hoo', seems to mimic the sound an owl makes. But if some words really did resemble natural sounds, you would expect them to be the same or similar in every language. Interestingly enough, they are not. Dogs go *dub-dub* in France, *bu-bu* in Italy, *mung-mung* in Korea. A purring cat goes *ron-ron* in France, *schnurr* in Germany - and so on. These so-called imitative words are no more alike than any other synonymous words from different languages.

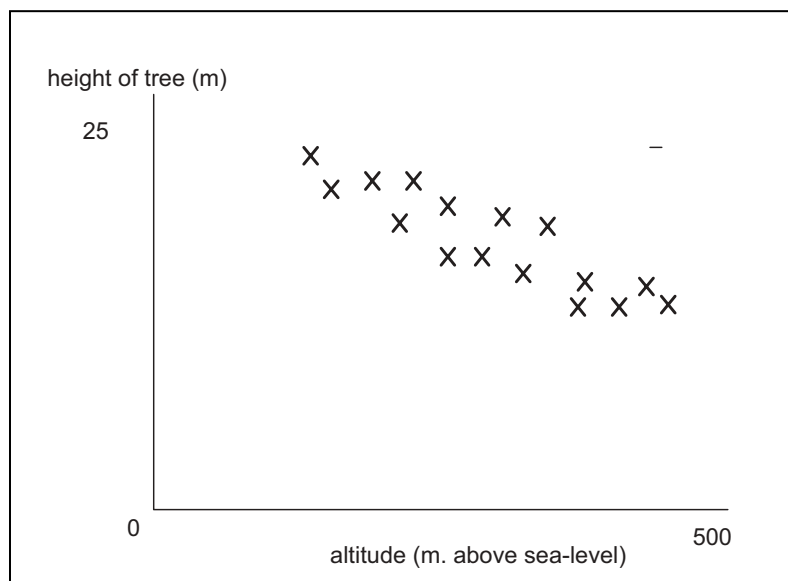
Which of the following is a **conclusion** that can be drawn from the above passage?

- A** Animals in different parts of the world make different sounds.
- B** The so called imitative words do not really resemble natural sounds.
- C** The first words were not imitative of sounds in the natural world.
- D** The origins of human language have nothing to do with natural sounds.

- 3 Young drivers (those between the ages of 17 and 21) have to pay higher insurance premiums than older drivers because they are seen as a much higher risk. There is certainly evidence that they have an accident rate which is greater than that for other age groups. Drivers aged between 17 and 21 represent 10 per cent of licence holders and, even though they do less than average mileage, they are involved in 20 per cent of all accidents. It has been proposed that, if they agree to have extra tuition after they have passed their driving test, their insurance premiums could be lowered. Therefore, in both their interests and everyone else's, they should be required to have such extra lessons.

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

- A The driving test is not an adequate test of safe driving skills.
- B Too many young people are allowed to pass the driving test.
- C Lower insurance premiums will encourage young people to drive safely.
- D People who have recently passed their driving test have a high accident rate.
- 4 Measurements were taken showing the growth of 16 fir trees planted at the same time but at different altitudes on a hillside. The results were recorded as follows:



Which of the following, if true, could be an **explanation** for the results shown by the graph?

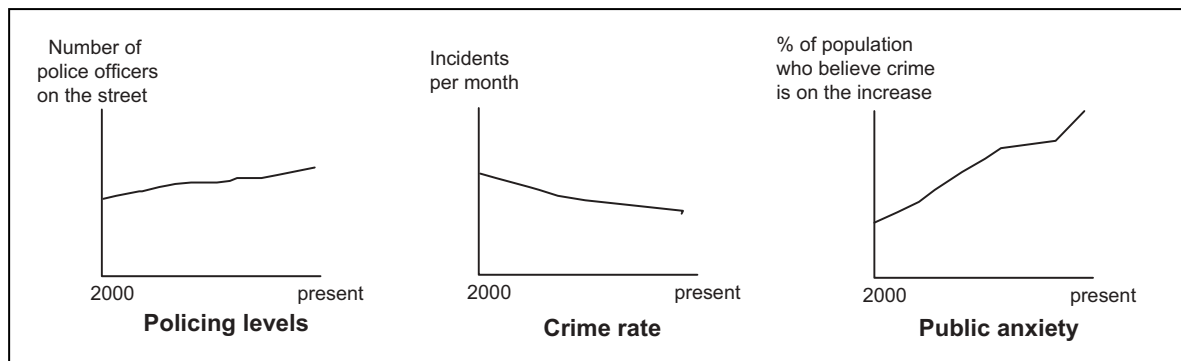
- A The height of a tree can be used to estimate the altitude at which it is growing.
- B Soil quality at higher altitudes gets progressively poorer.
- C The trees growing at lower altitudes were taller than trees on high ground.
- D Fir trees can grow at altitudes at which other trees cannot survive.

- 5 Almost two million years ago, ape-like creatures called hominids began to control fire and used it to cook vegetables. In consequence, valuable nutrients were unlocked and the range of foods was increased. The improved diet triggered the changes in physique that led to the emergence of our ancestor, homo erectus. The cooking of vegetables was the main reason for the development of early hominids into modern man. Larger brains were developed, and the strong teeth and powerful jaws characteristic of early hominids disappeared because they were no longer needed for eating raw vegetables. The need to protect vegetables from thieves gave rise to strong family ties, a characteristic of modern human societies.

Which of the following is the best statement of the **main conclusion** of the above argument?

- A Modern human societies are characterised by the need for strong family ties.
- B The shift from eating vegetables raw to cooking them was highly significant in human development.
- C Improvements in diet as a result of the cooking of vegetables led to many physical changes in early hominids.
- D The cooking of vegetables unlocked valuable nutrients and increased the range of foods for early hominids.

- 6 Study the graphs below.



Which one of the following can **reliably be inferred** from the above data?

- A Having more police on the streets has reduced crime but at the same time fuelled public anxiety.
- B Increased numbers of police and lower crime rates have not led to a reduction in public anxiety about crime.
- C Higher numbers of police on the streets has had the effect of raising public anxiety, even though crime rates have fallen.
- D The police are naturally more concerned with fighting real crime than allaying public anxieties.

- 7 Many scientists and philosophers now accept that the world (by which they mean the universe) is just one of many possible worlds which exist in some unobserved but nonetheless real way. They have good grounds, for if this were the only possible world, our descriptions of it - e.g. scientific observations – would be meaningless. A meaningful description has to identify what is *special* about the thing being described, and that necessitates the existence of other things that are similar in one or more ways but different in one or more others. If the only thing that existed was a left-handed glove, it would mean nothing to say it was left-handed, as that would not make it special. The very fact that we can and do meaningfully describe our world requires that other, different worlds exist, at least in the realm of possibility. They may even be as real as the one we call "ours".

Which one of the following **supports** the above argument?

- A The description of a square as having four equal sides set at right angles is meaningful, even though no other kind of square is possible.
  - B It is true by definition to describe a square as having four equal sides set at right angles.
  - C The description of a square as having four equal sides set at right angles would be meaningless if squares were the only possible options.
  - D Things that are neither real nor possible, such as five-sided squares, can exist only in the imagination.
- 8 An argument presents reasons for accepting *that* such-and-such is or should be the case. In this sense it differs from an explanation which simply states *why* such-and-such is the case.

Under this definition, which one of the following is an **argument**?

- A In contrast with libel, which rests on truth or falsity, it is very difficult to determine precisely when a comedian or satirist has gone too far. Hence the rarity with which prosecutions against satirical attacks succeed.
- B Satire, more than most forms of entertainment, dates very quickly, with old favourites quickly becoming tame and inoffensive by present-day standards. This is mainly because comedians in general, and satirists in particular are always looking for new ways to shock or offend – and finding them.
- C The Millennium Bridge rocked and swayed alarmingly when it was first opened to the public. This was because their random footsteps set up an unexpectedly high level of vibration in the bridge's structure.
- D Once a bridge has been built it can be very difficult to find and remedy faults, as the Millennium Bridge – which was still closed two years after completion – demonstrated. Therefore, more research into the effects of vibration in bridges is necessary at the design stage.

- 9 While tidying up the house of the artist Damien Hirst, a cleaner recently threw out a work of art by him because she thought it was rubbish. An art critic commented that he commended the cleaner's actions as he had always thought Hirst's work was rubbish as well. This shows that both popular and expert opinion is agreed that Hirst's work is of little interest or value.

Which of the following identifies the **main problem** with the above argument?

- A The meaning of the phrase 'thought it was rubbish' is ambiguous.
  - B It draws a conclusion on the basis of a subjective value judgement.
  - C No attempt is made to explain why Hirst's work is rubbish.
  - D It is based on a false assumption that art has to have meaning and purpose.
- 10 There is a growing debate about which sports should be represented in future Olympic Games. Many high-profile sports already have their own regular world championships which are more important and prestigious than the Olympics. For example, the Wimbledon tennis tournament, or the football World Cup, or cycling's Tour de France mean far more to the players and fans of those sports than the corresponding Olympic event, in which some of the star performers show little or no interest. Only sports in which an Olympic Gold Medal is seen as the supreme achievement, should be included in the Games. Any plans to add golf at the next Olympics should therefore be shelved without further discussion.

If you knew nothing about golf, which of the following would you **need to verify** before accepting the conclusion of the argument?

- A Golf is scheduled for a place in the next Olympic Games.
- B There is at least one regular world golf championship.
- C If golf is included in the Olympic Games, some less popular sports will have to be excluded.
- D The popularity of golf is equal to that of tennis, football or cycling.

- 11 Recent research suggests that our understanding of how clouds interact with sunlight might be wrong: new measurements suggest that clouds absorb four times as much energy as previously thought. Since existing models of how the climate functions are based on the original measurements, if the new measurements are shown to be accurate, models of how the climate works will need to be completely overhauled. Climate models are used in our attempts to measure global warming so, if these climate models are shown to be inaccurate, we will have to completely revise our understanding of global warming.

Which of the following best expresses the **main conclusion** of the above argument?

- A The way in which we understand global warming will need to change if our climate models are incorrect.
- B Our understanding of global warming has been shown to be inadequate by recent research on clouds.
- C Models of how the climate works have been based on an inaccurate understanding of global warming.
- D The new measurements of the absorption of energy by clouds have been used to revise our understanding of global warming.

- 12 Charging skiers extra for carrying their skis or snowboards on charter flights is unjustifiable in economic terms, though many tour operators do it. Their sole ground is that carrying skis and boards raises costs because they incur extra handling charges and add to the weight of the plane and, therefore, to fuel consumption; and they believe that it is right to charge only those passengers who choose to bring their ski-gear. But when a tour operator runs a charter flight it hires the plane at a fixed price, estimated in advance, which includes all fuel and handling charges. The cost of the plane would be just the same even if none of the passengers brought skis or snowboards.

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

- A When calculating the price for charter flights to ski resorts, airlines charge tour operators more because they expect to be carrying and handling ski equipment.
- B Skiing is an expensive pastime and people who can afford to do it are not going to miss a few extra Euros.
- C Skiers who take their own equipment are saved the considerable inconvenience of hiring it at the resort.
- D When meals are served on a plane the cost is included in the fare and there is no reduction for passengers who choose not to eat it.

13 (a) A tutor made the following prediction to a group of his students:

‘If you haven’t read the book by Dr Donstein, you won’t pass the exam.’

Which of the following would have to be **true if the prediction** was correct?

- A All those who read the book passed the exam.
- B All those who had not read the book failed the exam.
- C Only those who passed the exam had read the book.
- D None of those who failed the exam had read the book.

(b) To test his prediction the same tutor asked the students to answer two questions:

Q1. Have you read the book?

Q2. Did you pass the exam?

Four of the students missed out one of the questions. Their responses were:

	Q1	Q2
Tim	Yes	---
Li	No	---
Sarah	---	Yes
Asha	---	No

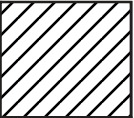
Which responses **must be completed** in order to test the tutor’s prediction:

- A Tim’s and Sarah’s
- B Tim’s and Asha’s
- C Li’s and Sarah’s
- D Li’s only



(c) Which of the following **corresponds exactly** with the tutor's prediction?

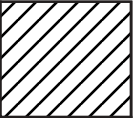
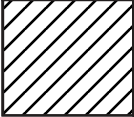
**A**

<b>X</b>		<i>predicted pass in the exam</i>
		YES
		NO
YES	NO	
<i>has read book</i>		


**D**

<b>X</b>		<i>predicted pass in the exam</i>
		YES
<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	NO
YES	NO	
<i>has read book</i>		

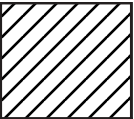
**B**

		<i>predicted pass in the exam</i>
		YES
		NO
YES	NO	
<i>has read book</i>		

**key**

	<i>no students</i>
<b>X</b>	<i>one or more students</i>
	<i>no information</i>

**C**

		<i>predicted pass in the exam</i>
		YES
		NO
YES	NO	
<i>has read book</i>		

- 14** A parrot called Alex has been stretching the definition of animal intelligence. Many parrots can talk, but Alex is different. He can recognise fifty different objects, distinguish numbers, colours, and shapes. He can also understand concepts such as bigger, smaller, same, and different. This puts him in a category which before had been occupied only by dolphins and chimpanzees. In various studies, chimps have, like Alex, been taught to use a wide range of words. But there are many problems in arguing that Alex and the chimps (and dolphins) have joined humans in their capacity to use language. Thus, though Alex should certainly make us be prepared to change our view of animal intelligence, we should not yet think of animals as using language.

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

- A** An animal's understanding of concepts is necessary for an appropriate use of words.
  - B** Parrots, chimps, and dolphins use language in a non-human way.
  - C** Having the ability to talk is not equivalent to having the ability to use words.
  - D** The ability to use words is not equivalent to having the ability to use language.
- 15** It is perfectly just for firefighters to strike for more pay and to resist changes to their conditions of service, despite the consequences of their industrial action. In a free market economy, as ours is, it is irrelevant whether their pay, or the proposed conditions, compare favourably or unfavourably with other workers. It is equally irrelevant to suggest, as upholders of free market policies do, that the firefighters' pay should reflect their productivity – or lack of it. In a free market economy people are not paid what they *deserve* (whatever that means) but what they can get, using the bargaining power available to them. That is the sole arbiter. So it is no use bleating that the firefighters are putting the public at risk by withdrawing their services, because that terrible risk, and the fact that they are the ones who protect us from it, *constitute* their bargaining power. Until we are led by example, from the top down, to consider greed as unacceptable, good luck to the firefighters!

Which of the following **attacks** the argument by challenging its underlying assumption?

- A** Some public sector employees, by the nature of their work, should accept that they are not subject to market forces alone.
- B** During a typical week firefighters save dozens of lives and prevent millions of pounds worth of damage to property.
- C** All pay increases in the public employment arena must be linked to 'savings' in expenditure, which really means job losses.
- D** Nurses, police officers, coastguards and others also save lives and protect property; the firefighters' case is no different from theirs.

**16** Living under power lines carries all sorts of health risks. A headline-grabbing finding from the National Radiological Protection Board (NRPB) has concluded that exposure to magnetic fields produced by the overhead power lines doubles the chances of a child developing childhood leukaemia. But the headline obscures the importance of other health risks. It has been claimed that each year in the UK, in addition to 8 cases of childhood leukaemia, power lines cause 14 cases of skin cancer, up to 400 cases of lung cancer, many thousand cases of illnesses associated with air pollution (such as respiratory disease, allergies, and aggravated asthma), 9000 cases of depression, and 60 suicides. The majority of these cases are caused, not by the magnetic effects examined by the NRPB, but by the electrical effects of the power lines. These figures are comparable to the number of people killed each year on the roads. This is not to say that people living under power lines should panic: after all, the level of the road accident rate doesn't make motorists panic into not using their cars. But what the figures do show is that electricity companies should look at ways of dealing with the problem. They should site power lines away from places where people live, ensure that no new homes are built near them, or should bury the lines.

(a) Which one of the following pieces of evidence would be **least** relevant in evaluating the link between ill-health and overhead power lines?

- A The rate of depression amongst those who do not live near power lines.
- B The degree of success in treating lung cancer in those who live near power lines.
- C The income levels of those who live near power lines.
- D The proportion of those living near overhead power lines who smoke.

(b) Which one of the following pieces of information would be **most** relevant in evaluating the author's comparison between the health risks of overhead power lines and the road accident fatality rate?

- A The number of people who live under power lines.
- B The proportion of road accidents that are fatal.
- C The number of road accidents each year.
- D The number of people who die each year from causes not attributable to power lines.

(c) Melatonin, a regulator of mood, is produced by the pineal gland during the night. The operation of the pineal gland can be affected by magnetic fields.

Given this evidence, which **one** of the following would be **most** relevant in evaluating the evidence on ill health and power lines?

- A The sickness rate of workers who maintain overhead power lines.
- B The suicide rate of those who suffer from depression.
- C The sleep patterns of those who suffer from depression.
- D The working hours of those who live near overhead power lines.

## SECTION B

Read the passage by Simon Jenkins “Liberty and consistency are going up in smoke” and answer **all** the questions below.

- 17** Jenkins argues in paragraph 8 that ‘All governmental intrusion into personal behaviour must be seen to be fair.’
- (a) What assumption must Jenkins make in order to claim this? [1]
- (b) What reasoning does he use to support this position? [2]
- (c) Evaluate this reasoning. [2]
- (d) Jenkins develops this part of his argument further to claim that ‘partiality is hypocrisy’. Explain the weakness in this part of the argument. [5]
- (e) What would be needed to make this part of the argument stronger? [1]
- 18** The first six paragraphs are used by Jenkins to support his claim that the passing of the Tobacco Advertising and Promotion Bill means that ‘the case for banning the promotion of a whole range of personally harmful and unappealing activities must be overwhelming.’ He subsequently argues against such a ban on the grounds of inconsistency.
- (a) Identify the inconsistency that Jenkins argues for in these first six paragraphs. [1]
- (b) Evaluate Jenkins’ claim to have found this inconsistency. [10]
- (c) In paragraph 14 Jenkins accepts that it “may be true” that tobacco advertising does no more than shift consumer preferences and that children smoke because of “peer group pressure”.
- To what extent is Jenkins inconsistent in subsequently claiming that “It stands to reason that advertising must have played a part in the soaring consumption of alcohol among teenagers”? [2]
- 19** In paragraph 9, Jenkins lists three things to demonstrate that for him ‘life is not perfect’.
- (a) What force does life not being perfect have for the argument regarding tobacco advertising? [2]
- (b) How relevant are the examples that Jenkins finds offensive?
- (i) police sirens

- (ii) mobile phones in restaurants [6]
- 20 In paragraph 9, Jenkins claims that the harm to 'third parties' from the tobacco industry 'is as nothing to that inflicted by the alcohol industry, motorcycles, fatty foods or television crime shows.'
- (a) (i) Give **one** example of who might be a 'third party' harmed by fatty foods? [1]  
(ii) Explain how this 'third party' could be harmed. [1]
- (b) (i) Give **one** example of who might be a 'third party' harmed by television crime shows. [1]  
(ii) Explain how this 'third party' could be harmed. [1]
- (c) To what extent is the harm caused by the tobacco industry 'as nothing' compared to the examples you have identified? [4]
- 21 In paragraph 10, an MP who supported the Tobacco Advertising and Promotion Bill is quoted as saying that 'if only one person gave up smoking due to an advertising ban, it would be a ban worth having.'
- (a) What reasons does Jenkins use to argue against this position? [1]  
(b) Give an argument with at least **two** developed reasons **for** the MP's position [6]  
(c) Give an argument which uses an ethical position (other than those used by Jenkins) **against** the MP's position. [6]
- 22 Evaluate the response that Jenkins makes to the claim that the tobacco advertising ban will make 'a difference' by possibly saving '3,000 tobacco-related deaths a year' and by cutting 'the NHS bill by £340 million'. [6]
- 23 In paragraph 13, Jenkins asks the question 'If the cinematic portrayal of smoking is dangerously imitative, why not the portrayal of drinking, shooting or raping?' Evaluate Jenkins' argument in order to provide an answer to his question. [6]





**Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations**

**Advanced GCE**

**Critical Thinking (H450)**

**Unit 4: Critical Reasoning**

**F494**

**Resource Booklet**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

You should spend about 15 minutes reading the article "Liberty and consistency are going up in smoke" and use it to answer Section B.



*Simon  
Jenkins*

# Liberty and consistency are going up in smoke

Our concern, Robin Duval, the film censor, said yesterday, "is principally with what is likely to promote harmful activity."

He was defending the licensing for distribution of a French film that includes a prolonged rape scene preceded by an even more prolonged and bloodthirsty killing scene. He said on radio that it was allowable since it was "not designed to titillate". Indeed it was so untitillating that 20 critics were said to have needed oxygen after seeing it.

British film censorship is the most zany back alley of the nanny state. The film's director, Gaspar Noe, suggested that "only masochists" could be excited by his film, which was, of course, a work of art. If anyone dared to cut it, he would withdraw his masterpiece from public view. The British Board of Film Classification<sup>1</sup>, clearly in thrall to the producer, agreed that this would be a tragedy.

I cannot imagine the difference between a titillating and an untitillating rape, but I am vastly impressed that the Establishment has a system for finding inspectors who can. Is the post advertised or must they pass a Hogwart's Academy examination? Nor am I clear what would have been the censors' redress had they all found Mr Noe's film titillating. He claims his work to be art, as do all filmmakers. But if industry and government collude to set up a board with powers to refuse classification to a film and deny it video distribution, it should presumably do more than take what pornographers claim at face value.

In this matter Mr Noe appears to be in liberty hall. But suppose, for the sake of more than argument, he had made a film not about rape, but about tobacco, *Deep Smoke*. Suppose his hero was not artistically raping a woman or killing a man with a fire extinguisher but smoking a cheroot. Suppose he had turned aside from the sprawling actress and cried with Kipling<sup>2</sup>, "A woman is only a woman, but a good cigar is a smoke." Suppose he then brandished his favourite panatella, inhaled, sighed with pleasure and winked at the camera. What then?

I can tell you what then. As of Monday night an entire cohort of Blairite nannies would descend on Mr Noe's studio and tell him his "art" could get stuffed. The Tobacco Advertising and Promotion Bill has now passed its final parliamentary stages and will be law in a fortnight. Mr Noe might claim his film as art but he would get no comfort from the Departments for Culture or of Health. The BBFC could not even classify it as unsuitable for children or nicotine addicts. Any cinema showing it would be committing an offence.

This makes no sense. On the basis of this Bill, the case for banning the promotion of a whole range of personally harmful and unappealing activities must be overwhelming. A ban on alcohol advertising, now blatantly directed at younger people, must be number one candidate. How can ministers allow glamorous Bacardi and Smirnoff advertisement in cinemas showing 15-rated films? How can Carling Black Label be permitted to promote sport or Whitbread a book prize? Mr Blair personally intervened to exempt Formula One racing from the tobacco-advertising ban after huge sums were offered to Labour by the industry. Why is car racing entitled to this lucrative sponsorship but not marathon running, school rugby or the Royal Shakespeare Company?



Immanuel Kant<sup>3</sup> taught that the difference between arbitrary authority and moral behaviour is universality. He wrote: "Act only on a maxim which you can will at the same time to be a universal law." Moral judgements must be generally applicable, like for like. All governmental intrusion into personal behaviour must be seen to be fair. Since such intrusion grows by the day, embracing smoking, drug-taking, video-watching and child-smacking, partiality is hypocrisy. Why should a cigarette company be allowed to sponsor a racing driver but not an opera singer? Humbug.

8

I carry no brief for the smoking lobby. I dislike the habit and find smoke blown in my face offensive. But life is not perfect. I find police sirens, mobile phones in restaurants and dirty streets offensive. What I cannot understand is this uniquely draconian treatment meted out to the otherwise legal tobacco industry. The industry's harm to third parties is as nothing to that inflicted by the alcohol industry, motorcycles, fatty foods or television crime shows.

9

The tobacco advertising ban is predicated on advertising "making a difference". The claim is that it "might" save 3000 tobacco-related deaths a year and cut the NHS bill by £340 million. The latter figure, promoted ad nauseam by the anti-smoking lobby, is nonsense. It is commonly accepted that the average smoker saves the NHS and the pensions industry millions by dying younger, faster and cheaper than a non-smoker. On Monday, one MP supporting the Bill claimed, to general approval, that "if only one person gave up smoking due to an advertising ban, it would be a ban worth having". Apart from the difficulty of proving a negative, this is the authentic voice of the health and safety authoritarian.

10

Advertising cannot make a difference to the sales of cigarettes and not alcohol. This defies intelligence as well as any sense of fairness. Drunkenness is a far greater social evil than smoking. It leads to violence and dangerous driving. It kills and incapacitates other people. It induces family distress. It must cost the NHS a fortune. If advertising makes a difference, banning the promotion of alcohol must offer big savings. Surely the new Bill should also cover alcohol advertising?

11

We know the reason why not. Alcohol still has a big and powerful lobby behind it. Drinks companies supported the Conservative Party and I have no doubt they have ways of supporting Labour. The Chancellor needs alcohol duty more than he needs tobacco duty. Rather than curb alcohol consumption, the Government actually wants to extend pub drinking hours.

12

And what of promoting rape and gun crime? If a cinema advertisement for Marlboro cigarettes is said to "promote harm" by its artistry, what is the sex-and-violence film doing? The BBFC yesterday explained that rape scenes pass muster if "harrowing and vivid" rather than titillating or "shown repeatedly". Yet there is abundant evidence from America that violent criminals have a high propensity for watching violent films. There is such a thing as imitative crime. It defies credibility that crime imitates real life but not drama. If the cinematic portrayal of smoking is dangerously imitative, why not the portrayal of drinking, shooting or raping?

13

The cigarette companies argue that cigarette advertising merely shifts consumer preferences within a constant market. They claim that peer group pressure is what gets children hooked. This may be true. It stands to reason that advertising must have played a part in the soaring consumption of alcohol among teenagers. Yet the consumption of alternative intoxicants such as marijuana, Ecstasy and cocaine has boomed without a smidgen of advertising, indeed under the harshest criminal prohibition. There is no need for advertising when every British prison offers a crash course in drug dealing.

14

The libertarian has no problem with this whole argument. I can see no justification for banning consensual activities in which adults harm only themselves, their loved ones and occasionally an NHS emergency department. A free society always carries some risk to third parties. There may be regulation to protect the young, although this is hard to enforce where the young deny consent to the enforcement. But the essence of social freedom is to maintain a distinction between what

15

is unattractive, even harmful, and what must be banned. That drunks kill is not a sufficient reason for banning drink advertising. That pornographers con censors with “art movies” is no reason for giving them the publicity of censorship, just a reason for rating them D for disgusting.

The Nanny State has all the best tunes. When it encounters something wrong, its instinct is to intervene, hang tough, do something, ban it. When asked why, it replies: “Because nanny says so.” When the levers of power quiver beneath their itchy fingers, ministers cannot resist playing God. They cannot tolerate a society allowed to police itself. Like Oscar Wilde<sup>4</sup>, they end by legislating prejudice before principle.

I may dislike smokers, drunks, drug addicts and pornographers. I may want to stop them polluting the young. But those who legislate against personal freedom must accept a heavy burden of proof. They must show that their intervention is impartial and their morality universal. That does not apply to the smoking Bill. It is a ministerial power trip.

16

17

© The Times 23 October, 2002.

<sup>1</sup> British Board of Film Classification (BBFC) is an independent, non-governmental organisation. responsible for film classification within the UK. The BBFC was established in 1912 as the British Board of Film Censors. In 1984 it changed to its current name to 'reflect the fact that classification plays a far larger part in the Board's work than censorship'.

<sup>2</sup> Kipling: Rudyard Kipling (1865-1936), novelist and poet

<sup>3</sup> Immanuel Kant: (1724-1804) philosopher, who was one of the most influential philosophers in the history of Western philosophy. His contributions to philosophy and ethics had a profound impact on almost every philosophical movement that followed him.

<sup>4</sup> Oscar Wilde: (1854-1900) playwright and poet



**Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations**

**Advanced GCE**

**Critical Thinking (H050)**

**UNIT 4: Critical Reasoning**

**F494**

**Mark Scheme for Specimen Paper**

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## SECTION A – Multiple Choice

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<b>1</b>	C	[AO1]
<b>2</b>	C	[AO1]
<b>3</b>	A	[AO1]
<b>4</b>	B	[AO1]
<b>5</b>	B	[AO1]
<b>6</b>	B	[AO1]
<b>7</b>	C	[AO1]
<b>8</b>	D	[AO1]
<b>9</b>	A	[AO1]
<b>10</b>	B	[AO1]
<b>11</b>	A	[AO1]
<b>12</b>	A	[AO1]
<b>13(a)</b>	B	[AO1]
<b>13(b)</b>	C	[AO1]
<b>13(c)</b>	C	[AO1]
<b>14</b>	D	[AO1]
<b>15</b>	A	[AO1]
<b>16(a)</b>	B	[AO1]
<b>16(b)</b>	A	[AO1]
<b>16(c)</b>	D	[AO1]

**1 mark for each correct answer. Total mark to be doubled.**

**AO1 [40]**

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**SECTION B**

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- 17 (a)** That all governmental intrusion into personal behaviour has to be based on moral judgement. **AO2 [1]**
- (b)** According to Kant 'the difference between arbitrary authority and moral behaviour is universality'. This means that 'moral judgements must be generally applicable, like for like'. **AO1 [2]**
- (c)** The reasoning consists of little more than restating the same point: 'moral behaviour' must have 'universality' → (explained) → 'moral judgements must be generally applicable, like for like.' The reasoning is circular.  
**1 mark** for what is wrong; **1 mark** for why. **AO2 [2]**
- (d)** Jenkins argues that 'since such (governmental) intrusion grows by the day...partiality is hypocrisy.' This is weak argumentation in that 'partiality is hypocrisy' cannot be inferred from the growth of governmental intrusion. The extent of the growth of such intrusion is irrelevant to a charge of hypocrisy.  
**1 mark** for identification of weakness; **1 mark** for simple explanation of source of weakness.
- A further problem is that Jenkins seems to be arguing that because restrictions involve only those whose activity is restricted, therefore restrictions in themselves cannot be justified.  
**1 mark** for identification of this problem.  
**2 marks** for relevant development of this problem, including reference to examples and the relevance of the question at the end of paragraph 8. **AO2 [5]**
- (e)** If one could show that the more governmental intrusion there was, the more partiality there was, then the argument could be stronger. **AO3 [1]**

**18 (a)** That people are allowed to make and have shown films that portray rape scenes but not 'about tobacco'. **AO2 [1]**

**(b)** The first paragraph contains the comment from the film censor that film censorship is concerned 'principally with what is likely to promote harmful activity'. Licensing the film for distribution was according to this criterion not likely to promote harmful activity. The film in question is not one which promotes murder and rape as acceptable activities.

**1 mark** for identification of the significance of this distinction plus **1 mark** for application of its significance.

Noe's film is not 'about' rape except in as much as a scene depicting rape is in it. A film 'about rape' would be a film in which rape features as the dominant theme. Thus a film 'about tobacco' would have to be one in which smoking was the dominant theme. Jenkins's illustration of the scene in which the hero is 'smoking a cheroot' similarly does not illustrate a film 'about smoking', but a film in which the hero smokes. It could be said that the hero both explicitly enjoys and advocates smoking, but then Jenkins's analogy is shown to be a weak one, in that the hero of Noe's film is not (from Jenkins's account) advocating rape and murder. In this way, Jenkins has distorted the comparison between Noe's film and a film 'about smoking'. Indeed it is difficult to see what the latter would be like.

**Up to 8 marks** for relevant development

**AO2 [10]**

**(c)** Jenkins accepts the possibility that tobacco advertising merely shifts demand and that peer pressure encourages children to smoke. However, he states that 'it stands to reason' that advertising is part of the cause of young people's alcohol consumption having increased. This is straightforwardly inconsistent unless Jenkins is able to explain why the two situations/products are different. In that Jenkins fails to do this, his argument is weakened by inconsistency.

**Up to 2 marks** for explanation of inconsistency and statement of its significance.

**AO2 [2]**

**19 (a)** The phrase 'life is not perfect' is something of a rhetorical flourish. **(1 mark)** As such, it might have some persuasive force, but it does not give (much) strength to the argument that tobacco advertising should not be banned. **(1 mark)** **AO2 [2]**

**(b)** The example of police sirens is a poor one: they are a necessary means of achieving something to be desired (prevention of crime, apprehension of criminals, attendance at a road accident scene, etc); they are no more than a temporary 'problem' which is unlikely to cause much 'offence'. **(3 marks)**

The example of mobile phones in restaurants could be seen as a minor nuisance compared with smoking (in terms of consequences for health); the argument is about the banning of tobacco advertising, not the banning of smoking (in this way, the relevance of the example is limited). **(3 marks)**

**AO2 [6]**

- 20 (a) (i)** doctors, people who are obese/overweight **(1 mark)**  
Credit other relevant examples.
- (ii)** doctors could suffer harm from fatty foods as a result of having to spend a disproportionate amount of time with patients suffering from illnesses caused by obesity. **(1 mark)**  
Credit relevant explanations. **AO3 [2]**
- (b) (i)** frightened old people, criminals **(1 mark)**  
Credit other relevant examples.
- (ii)** old people could get a distorted view of the extent of crime, such that they will be unwilling to leave their house, and thus restrict their opportunities for interaction with others **(1 mark)**  
Credit relevant explanations. **AO3 [2]**
- (c)** Credit relevant discussion of the comparison between the two examples in (a) and (b) and third parties harmed by the tobacco industry.  
**Up to 2 marks** for each compared example up to a **maximum of 4 marks**. **AO3 [4]**
- 21 (a)** It is difficult to prove a negative. **AO1 [1]**
- (b)** Credit each developed relevant reason (reason with example, suggested evidence (including hypothetical evidence), implication, and so on) with **up to 3 marks**, up to a **maximum of 6 marks**. **AO3 [6]**
- (c)** Credit any relevant argument against the MP's position, so long as the argument contains an ethical position other than the Kantian one used by Jenkins. Given that the MP's argument that the ban on tobacco advertising would be justified even if only one person gave up smoking, the obvious one is a utilitarian one.  
Up to **2 marks** for explanation of relevance of chosen ethical position to the argument.  
Up to **4 marks** for relevant application of this ethical position to the argument. **AO3 [6]**
- 22** Jenkins does not respond to the claim regarding the possible saving of lives. **(1 mark)**  
The response to the claim that the NHS bill would be reduced by £340 million is in terms of smokers dying 'younger, faster and cheaper' than non-smokers, thereby saving 'the NHS and the pensions industry millions'. An evaluation of this response could be in terms of looking at the consequences of people dying relatively young: the loss of possible valuable skills in the economy, effect on families, effect on welfare spending by increased benefits for dependants, and so on.  
Credit relevant evaluation **up to 5 marks**. **AO2 [6]**

- 23** Jenkins claims that 'there is abundant evidence from America that violent criminals have a high propensity for watching violent crimes'. This evidence needs evaluation in terms of the assumed (by Jenkins) causal relationship being presented. Such evaluation will include reference to possibility of correlation rather than cause, and that violent criminals will seek out violent films rather than the films creating the violent criminals. **(2 marks)**

AO2 [2]

Jenkins argues that, since 'there is such a thing as imitative crime', then crime must imitate drama. He then asks the question. A useful line of response would be that the term 'drama' has been used to include advertising. In that a distinction could be drawn between a drama which includes a character who smokes and a drama which advocates smoking, the question has to be looked at in relation to the original argument about advertising. Presumably, very few (if any) dramas are concerned with advocating smoking (or in which smoking plays a more than incidental part), whereas there are many dramas in which violence, drinking, or shooting are important features. **(4 marks)**

AO2 [4]

**Total Marks for Section B AO1 [3] AO2 [41] AO3 [21] [65]**



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## Quality of Written Communication

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Credit as follows across all Section B answers.

[AO3] **5 marks**

	Errors in punctuation, spelling and grammar	Use of specialist vocabulary	Expression	Marks
Level 1	Errors are intrusive	Little use of specialist vocabulary	Order and expression impedes understanding	(1 – 2)
Level 2	Errors are occasional	Occasional use of specialist vocabulary	Points exhibit some order	(3)
Level 3	Errors are few, if any	Specialist vocabulary used where appropriate	Well ordered and fluent	(4 – 5)

AO1 [43], AO2 [41], AO3 [26]

**Total Marks [110]**

## Assessment Objectives Breakdown

Question	AO1	AO2	AO3	Total
<b>1 - 16</b>	40			40
<b>17(a)</b>		1		1
<b>17(b)</b>	2			2
<b>17(c)</b>		2		2
<b>17(d)</b>		5		5
<b>17(e)</b>			1	1
<b>18(a)</b>		1		1
<b>18(b)</b>		10		10
<b>18(c)</b>		2		2
<b>19(a)</b>		2		2
<b>19(b)</b>		6		6
<b>20(a)(i)</b>			1	1
<b>20(a)(ii)</b>			1	1
<b>20(b)(i)</b>			1	1
<b>20(b)(ii)</b>			1	1
<b>20(c)</b>			4	4
<b>21(a)</b>	1			1
<b>21(b)</b>			6	6
<b>21(c)</b>			6	6
<b>22</b>		6		6
<b>23</b>		6		6
<b>Quality of written communication</b>			5	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>110</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>100%</b>