

# OCR

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS**  
**Advanced Subsidiary GCE**

**CRITICAL THINKING**

**2870/11/12**

**MARK SCHEME**

Monday

**10 JANUARY 2005**

Morning

1 hour 30 minutes

**post-Standardisation Version**

---

**This mark scheme consists of 8 printed pages and 1 cover sheet.**

## INSTRUCTIONS ON MARKING SCRIPTS

*All page references relate to the Instructions to Examiner booklet (revised September 2004)*

For many question papers there will also be subject or paper specific instructions which supplement these general instructions. The paper specific instructions follow these generic ones.

### 1 Before the standardisation meeting

Before the standardisation meeting you must mark a selection of at least 10 scripts. The selection should be drawn from several Centres. The preliminary marking should be carried out **in pencil** in strict accordance with the mark scheme. In order to help identify any marking issues which might subsequently be encountered in carrying out your duties, the marked scripts must be brought to the meeting. (*Section 5c, page 5*)

### 2 After the standardisation meeting

- a) Scripts must be marked in **red**, including those initially marked in pencil for the standardisation meeting.
- b) All scripts must be marked in accordance with the version of the final mark scheme agreed at the standardisation meeting.
- c) **Annotation of scripts**

The purpose of annotation is to enable examiners to indicate clearly where a mark is earned or why it has not been awarded. Annotation can, therefore, help examiners, checkers, and those remarking scripts to understand how the script has been marked.

#### **Annotation consists of:**

- the use of ticks and crosses against responses to show where marks have been earned or not earned;
- the use of specific words or phrases as agreed at standardisation and as contained in the final mark scheme either to confirm why a mark has been earned or indicate why a mark has not been earned (e.g. indicate an omission);
- the use of standard abbreviations e.g. for follow through, special case etc.

Any comments should be kept to a minimum and should always be specifically related to the award of a mark or marks and be taken (if appropriate) from statements in the mark scheme. General comments on a candidate's work must be avoided.

Where annotations are put onto the candidates' script evidence, they should normally be recorded in the body of the answer or in the margin immediately adjacent to the point where the decision is made to award or not award the mark.

d) **Recording of marking: the scripts**

- i) Marked scripts must give a clear indication of how marks have been awarded as instructed in the mark scheme.
- ii) All numerical marks for responses to part questions should be recorded unringed in the right-hand margin. The total for each question (or, in specified cases, for each page or section) should be shown as a single ringed mark in the right-hand marking at the end of the question.
- iii) The ringed totals should be transferred to the front page of the script, where they should be totalled.
- iv) Every page of a script on which the candidate has made a response should show evidence that the work has been seen.
- v) Every blank page should be crossed through to indicate that it has been seen.

*(Section 8a – d, page 7)*

e) **Handling of unexpected answers**

The standardisation meeting will include a discussion of marking issues, including:

- a full consideration of the mark scheme with the objective of achieving a clear and common understanding of the range of acceptable responses and the marks appropriate to them, and comparable marking standards for optional questions;
- the handling of unexpected, yet acceptable answers.

*(Section 6a, bullet point 5, page 6)*

There will be times when you may not be clear how the mark scheme should be applied to a particular response. In these circumstances, a telephone call to the Team Leader should produce a speedy resolution to the problem.

*(Appendix 5, para 19, page 25)*

Section A

Multiple Choice Questions 1-16

- 1 A
- 2 B
- 3 D
- 4 B
- 5 C
- 6 D
- 7 E
- 8 B
- 9 C
- 10 C
- 11 A
- 12 E
- 13 B
- 14 A
- 15 D
- 16 E

## Section B

## Our Identity Crisis

- 17
- Requiring that people carry ID cards does not guarantee that they will not commit crimes.
  - The plan to make the ID card compulsory is a very considerable extension of the idea of having ID cards.
  - The idea of monitoring in addition to CCTV cameras is unacceptable. / The idea of further monitoring is unacceptable.
  - It is not obvious what would stop ID cards from being easily forged.
  - Using biometric data on ID cards creates its own problems.
  - The Government's ID card plan is not supported by evidence from other countries.
  - The cost of having a national ID card system is huge.

Any one of the above

[1]

Any two of the above.

[2]

- 18(a)
- Those who support ID cards believe that people carrying them will not commit crime / terrorism.
  - Those who support ID cards do not have a reason to support them other than the prevention of crime / terrorism.

Any one of the above

[1]

- (b)
- Prisons are not a good example because they are a very unrepresentative environment as a result of the concentration of people who have committed crimes/relatively high proportion of people who have committed violent crimes.

[1]

19

- The purpose of mobile phones is very different from that of ID cards, such that the Government would have no legitimate interest in requiring people to have a mobile phone, but it has got a legitimate interest in requiring people to have ID cards.
- If some people do not have mobile phones, the network can still operate, unlike with ID cards which require everyone to have one for the system to work.
- Mobile phones are an individual benefit; ID cards are a social benefit.
- ID cards merely replace a number of separate identity documents, whereas mobile phones bring a *new* benefit to the user.
- The extension is not that great: the State has already got precedents for requiring that people's identity is recorded in various ways: birth/marriage certificates, passports, National Insurance cards/numbers. There is no precedent for the State requiring that people have phones.
- Using mobile phones involves freedom of choice; being made to have an ID card does not.

Any one of the above

[1]

Any two of the above.

[2]

**20** 'there would have to be a massive recording programme'

- The author acknowledges in Paragraph 1 that the Government hopes to have 80% of the 'relevant population' covered by 2013. The scenario of having to cover 100% of the 'whole population' is therefore flawed in two ways: the Government does not intend to get the ID card scheme completed in a year/the 'whole' population is bigger than the 'relevant' population.
- Other massive programmes have been/are/could be accomplished in a short time: for example, voting in a General Election is completed in the course of a day; using sophisticated computers; having sufficient human resources.

'1 in 70,000 people have no iris, so a system of iris recognition is seriously flawed'

- Given that so few people don't have an iris (only about 857 people in the whole population of 60 million), the problem is not that great.
- For those without an iris, there could possibly be an alternative solution.

One of the above

[1]

One from each of the above.

[2]

- 21 (a)**
- Just because the crime rate in these countries is not 'very high' does not mean that it could not be lower if they did use biometric data.
  - The author fails to give information on the use of ID cards in these countries.
  - The author fails to give information on the type of data which is put on to ID cards in these countries.
  - The author has failed to show a causal connection between the lack of biometric data on ID cards in these countries and the crime rate.
  - It could be that the crime rates in these countries were low before the introduction of ID cards.

Any one of the above

[1]

- (b)** The author must assume that the necessary technology to use biometric data will not be available on a big enough scale for when the Government wants to use it for ID cards.

[1]

- 22 (a)**
- In Paragraph 3, the author argues that 'Privacy cannot be sacrificed for security'. However, they support CCTV cameras because such cameras deter crime and help catch criminals. CCTV cameras are therefore an example of where privacy is sacrificed for security.
  - In Paragraph 6, the author stresses the importance of accuracy of information on ID cards. The Government's plan to use biometric data could be seen as an example of trying to make the information as accurate as possible (in that the author has stated that such data are of 'unique individual characteristics').
  - In Paragraph 6, the author highlights the inadequacy of existing means of identification, but elsewhere rejects ID cards which would provide this.

Any one of the above

[1]

- (b)**
- In Paragraph 6, the author gives an example of a pensioner whose passport was insufficient to prevent him from being wrongly arrested. This case of mistaken identity would not have happened if the pensioner had had an ID card containing biometric data.
  - In Paragraph 5, the author gives the example of Japan which uses a unique 11-digit number for its ID cards. Given that the author has referred to the problem of forgery in Paragraph 4, it could be argued that forging a card with a number (containing however many digits) must be easier than doing so with biometric data.
  - In Paragraph 7, the author claims that the costs of the ID card system are predicted to be about £3 billion. It could be argued that some of the costs could be recouped by savings by reducing crime. Alternatively, it could be that the costs are not met from government finances but are paid for by charging people for their ID cards (which is likely to happen).

Any one of the above

[1]

## Of Mice and Athletes

- 23**
- The use of the word 'potion' is vague: it is unclear what they consist of/what effect they might have had on performance.
  - The use of potions might have been freely admitted / permitted, unlike the current use of steroids.
  - Potions might have carried no health risks, unlike steroids.
  - Potions might have had only psychological effects, whereas steroids have physical effects.

One of the above

[1]

Two of the above

[2]

- 24 (a)**
- The athletes in the survey were responding to a hypothetical situation which included not being caught for taking drugs; at the Olympics there was the possibility of being caught.
  - A sample of 2000 from a population of 11,000 gives the athletes only a 1:5.5 chance of being caught. Many athletes might have thought it was worth the risk.
  - The testing at the Olympics might not have been adequate to detect all drugs, whereas the survey dealt with no more than a hypothetical situation.
  - Athletes at the Olympics might have found ways of 'masking' their use of drugs.
  - In the hypothetical situation, far more events could be won than during the 1996 Olympics.
  - The sample of 2000 could have been unrepresentative of the 11,000 athletes.

One of the above

[1]

- (b)**
- A sample of 2000 is potentially much more reliable than one of 198.
  - The survey covered just American athletes; the Olympics included athletes from around the world, so it was a better indication of the extent of the problem.

Any one of the above

[1]

- 25 (a)** The protest is in the form of a *tu quoque* argument / the protest is weak because it relies on no more than an 'others also did what I did' argument/ two wrongs don't make a right.

[1]

- 25 (b)**
- Ben Johnson had been taking the steroids when he had been tested previously.
  - The previous tests had been accurate guides to the presence of steroids/performance-enhancing drugs.
  - The previous tests were carried out without any fraud involved on the part of Ben Johnson.

Any one of the above

[1]



**26 (a)** The definition captures only part of the meaning of 'cheating'. The author is correct in identifying that the purpose of cheating is to gain an advantage over another or others. But it is the means used that is the other part of the definition. Cheating involves deception/trickery/fraud. [1]

- (b)**
- Given that the means used in cheating is deception/trickery/fraud, having a natural advantage of height is not something acquired using such means. The individual has no control over their naturally-determined height.
  - Given that the means used in cheating is deception/trickery/fraud, having more suitable environmental conditions is not something acquired using such means. The individual who has such conditions might have had no (or little) control over whether they had/have them.
  - Given the means used in cheating is deception/trickery/fraud, paying for a child's education does not involve these means. Though the 'best education' is not available to all, getting access to it is an issue of fairness rather than cheating.

Any one of the above

[1]

**27 (a)** A good illustration: just like with a horse, an athlete is not alone in the process of delivering a sporting performance/an athlete has people like a trainer and a doctor, in the same way that a horse has a trainer and a vet. As a result, responsibility for the presence of a banned substance need not be that of the athlete.

A poor illustration: unlike with a horse, an athlete is able to have considerable control over what they consume/an athlete's relationship with its trainer and doctor is very different from that of a horse with its trainer and vet. As a result, though responsibility for the presence of a banned substance can never be that of a horse, it can be that of an athlete.

Any one of the above

[1]

- (b)**
- The word 'never' is too strong in that sportspeople could drink coffee when they are not performing.
  - Sportspeople could drink coffee which is less than two cups / is not strong.
  - Drinking coffee is acceptable in normal life, whereas taking non-prescription drugs isn't.

Any one of the above

**28 (a)** The author refers to 'performance-*enhancing* drugs, showing that they do do more than bring an athlete up to their level of *normal* performance. [1]

- (b)**
- Work involving genes to develop and repair muscles in mice can be applied to / will have a similar effect on humans.
  - Sportspeople would want to have injections of genes to improve their performance.
  - The use of genes to boost sporting performance will not be stopped by those who control sport.

Any one of the above

[1]