



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Advanced Subsidiary Level and Advanced Level

THINKING SKILLS

9694/02

Paper 2 Critical Reasoning

For Examination from 2009

SPECIMEN PAPER

1 hour and 30 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Sheet

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the booklet.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **all** the questions.

Start each question on a new answer sheet.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question.

This document consists of **6** printed pages.

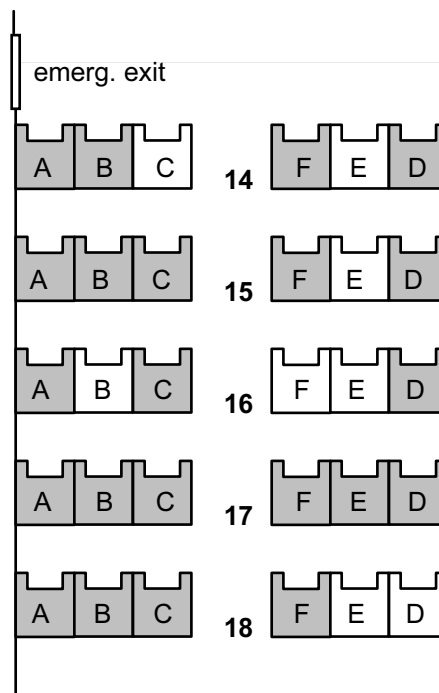


1 Study the following evidence and answer the questions which follow.

General information

- Ms Linda Hong, was arrested on arrival at Changi Airport and charged with causing a violent disturbance on flight AZ 101 from Johannesburg. Ms Hong was occupying seat 16C. She in turn accused Karen van Dyke, an employee of the airline, and another member of the crew of over-reacting and using unnecessary force. Linda Hong alleges that Karen first spilled coffee over her, and then mistook her (Linda's) behaviour for aggression.

Plan of section of the cabin, with occupied seats shaded:



Linda Hong's statement to airport police:

- They were hurrying to collect the breakfast trays, and the stewardess (Karen) was reaching over to get the tray of the man in the window seat. His half finished coffee fell into my lap. I was understandably angry, and jumped up, possibly rattling some of the things on the trolley. I called the stewardess clumsy and she told me to calm down. I tried to push past her to go to the toilet and wash the stain off, but she blocked my way. She called for assistance and she and another crew member restrained me, wrenching my shoulder in the process.

Karen Van Dyke's statement:

- Yes, there was coffee spilled, but it was Linda who knocked it off the tray herself. She leapt to her feet shouting insults and threats at me. I asked her to sit down and apologised for the spilled coffee, though it was not my fault, because that is how we are trained to calm angry passengers down. But she would not listen. I retreated to the other side of the trolley. She gave the trolley a violent push so that objects fell off it on to other passengers. I called for help and my colleague and I tried to get her to sit down as we were soon going to land. She lashed out at me and we had to hold her down until she was quiet.

Statement by passenger in seat 16A

- I did not see who knocked the coffee off the tray, but I was aware that the staff seemed to be in a hurry. The passenger (Linda Hong) was angry and that she stood up and muttered something to the stewardess. Linda tried to get past her, but the trolley was blocking the aisle. There was a struggle and Linda was pushed back into her seat and held down for a minute or so.

Statement of Dr Sharma, seat 17B

- I saw Linda stand up. I couldn't hear what she was saying, but I could tell she was annoyed. I heard the stewardess say: 'Please sit down. It was just an accident. I'll get a cloth.' There was a scuffle and the stewardess called for help. A steward came and there was some kind of struggle. When the plane landed, security guards came on board and took her off first.

Statement of Marian Deane seat 15F

- Well, this woman (Linda Hong) went crazy and sent stuff flying everywhere. A lot of it fell on me. A stewardess, who'd been very nice to me, told her to calm down but she wouldn't. It was quite frightening really for an old lady like me. I'm 77 next birthday. The cabin staff were very brave. The woman could have been armed.

Additional information

- Eight other passengers were questioned. Some had been aware of a scuffle, but none said they seen or heard enough to make a statement. No one reported trays or cups falling on them.
- Ms Hong is 27, unmarried, and a teacher. She has no record of violent behaviour.

(a) How believable is Karen van Dyke's version of events? Are there any strong reasons for doubting her account? [3]

(b) How does Linda Hong's account differ from Karen van Dyke's, and to what extent is Linda's version supported by other evidence? [3]

(c) Comment on the reliability of Marian Deane's statement. [3]

(d) Construct a reasoned case for concluding **either** that Linda Hong should be charged with causing a violent disturbance, **or** that she should not. [4]

2 Study this article and then answer the questions that follow:

Lawyers who successfully challenged the big tobacco companies on behalf of victims of cigarette addiction, are now taking on the top fast-food chains for their alleged part in making people ill through unhealthy eating.

To many this seems absurd. Surely, they say, people who eat too much fast food have only themselves to blame. But some scientists are starting to believe that bingeing on foods that are excessively high in fat and sugar can cause changes to your brain and body that make it hard to say no. A few even believe that the foods can trigger changes that are similar to full-blown addiction. If they can prove this, they may have a case, just as they did against tobacco.

But how can something you need for survival be addictive? The answer could be in the nature of the food itself. The difference between a fast-food meal and a home-cooked one is the sheer quantity of calories and fat it delivers in one go. The recommended daily intake for a normal adult male is 2800 kilocalories (kcal) and a maximum of 93 grams (g) of fat. A meal at a fast-food outlet – burger, fries, drink and dessert – can deliver almost all of that in a single sitting (see diagram). Biologists are now starting to realise that a binge of these proportions can trigger physiological changes which silence the body's natural signals that tell you to stop eating.

A single meal at a fast food restaurant can deliver the following doses of fat and carbohydrate (sugar):

Food item	Fat (g)	Sugar (g)	Energy (kcal)
Extra-large cheeseburger	> 75		> 1000
Fries (large portion)	> 28		> 590
Large drink		> 105	> 400
Deluxe dessert	> 18	> 45	> 435

In the past decade, researchers have discovered a range of hormones that play a role in regulating appetite. Under normal conditions these hormones control eating and help maintain a stable body weight. Leptin, for example, is continuously produced by fat cells and its level in the bloodstream indicates the level of the body's fat reserves. This signal is read by the hypothalamus, the brain region that coordinates eating behaviour, and taken as a guideline for keeping reserves stable.

The problem is that people who gain weight develop resistance to leptin's power, explains specialist Michael Schwartz.

Their brain loses its ability to respond to these hormones as body fat increases, he says. But you don't need to be fat to upset your leptin system. The latest research shows that it only takes a few fatty meals. It also suggests that early exposure to fatty foods could alter children's bodies so that they always choose fatty foods in later life. The argument has a long way to go. But the chances are it won't proceed naturally. Some time soon the allegation that fast food is addictive will be made in court, and once that happens the terms of the debate are out of the scientists' hands.

(a) Can either or both of the following statements be concluded on the strength of the claims made in the passage? Give a brief reason for each of your answers.

(i) Fast-food is addictive. [2]

(ii) The lawyers will probably win their case against the fast-food companies. [2]

(b) Summarise the **two** reasons, in paragraph two, for claiming that the case against the fast-food companies is not as absurd as it may seem. [2]

(c) Explain the significance of the example of the hormone leptin in the argument that fast-food encourages people to overeat. [3]

(d) 'Nobody has to smoke, but everyone has to eat?'

How far, if at all, does this comment weaken the lawyers' case against the fast-food companies? [3]

[Source: Extracted from 'Burgers on the Brain', Diane Martindale. *New Scientist*, 1 Feb 2003, pp 27–29. Some parts verbatim.]

3 Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

In general, people oppose the use of drugs to enhance or improve sporting performance. It is felt to be cheating. Drugs such as steroids can also do long term damage to an athlete's health. It is also only a small step from accepting that elite athletes use drugs to regular illegal drug use in society and all the ills that accompany drug addiction. The problem will be most severe amongst young people who view elite athletes as role models.

However, we should accept the use of performance enhancing drugs in elite sport. If regulations were changed, athletes would benefit in terms of their long term health. At the top level in sport, the divide between excellence and a gold medal is tiny, and the drive to succeed strong, so athletes will take any measures necessary to cross that divide and ensure themselves a gold medal. At present this can lead to ill health. Regulations could focus on testing for unhealthy levels of drugs.

People are concerned about fairness, and the 'spirit' of sport. However, if everyone is using performance enhancing drugs, it seems unfair to penalise only those who get caught. Furthermore, it is unfair that some people have natural, genetic advantages which make them unbeatable, however much their opponents train. East African distance runners have thinner lower legs, which means that they use less energy compared with other athletes. 1 in 5 Europeans has a genetic mutation which makes them unlikely to succeed as sprinters. So using performance related drugs could actually make sport fairer by minimising these genetic differences.

Moreover, the spirit of sport is surely all about enhancing performance. We train and practise in order to improve, in order to do that bit better next time. And sport makes us not only healthier but happier. Drugs generally make us unhealthier and unhappier, so they defeat the point of sport for most of us. Elite sport, however, is completely different from normal, fun sport. Fame, fortune and fans are at stake. So elite sport should have different rules.

- (a) Identify **two** reasons given in paragraph 1 to oppose the use of drugs in sport. [2]
- (b) Identify and briefly explain **one** flaw in the reasoning in paragraph 1. [2]
- (c) Show that you understand the structure of the argument in paragraphs 2–4 by identifying the main conclusion and the reasoning given to support it. [4]
- (d) Evaluate the reasoning in paragraphs 2–4 (by identifying assumptions, flaws and weaknesses and assessing their effect on the strength of the reasoning). [6]
- (e) 'Sport makes us not only healthier but happier.' Write your own argument to support or challenge this claim. [6]

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

University of Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.