

**ADVANCED EXTENSION AWARD**  
**CRITICAL THINKING**  
**FRIDAY 29 JUNE 2007**

**9913**

Morning

Time: 3 hours

Additional materials: Answer booklet (16 pages)  
Reading Booklet 9913/RB1 – documents 1-3  
Reading Booklet 9913/RB2 – documents 4-7



\* C U P / T 4 0 2 6 3 \*

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name, Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided in the answer booklet.
- There are three sections to this paper. Answer **all** questions.
- Write **all** your answers including Section A Multiple Choice in the answer booklet.
- Read each section carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- You are advised to spend about 30 minutes reading Documents 4 to 7 before you begin to answer Section C.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- Section A comprises 30% of the available marks;  
Section B comprises 30% of the available marks;  
Section C comprises 40% of the available marks.

This question paper consists of **16** printed pages.

**Section A**

Answer **all** questions in this section of the paper.

For each question there are five possible answers, **A, B, C, D** and **E**.

Choose the **one** you consider correct and **record the letter of your choice in the answer booklet**.

- 1** A spokesman for a major supermarket chain, when interviewed, acknowledged criticism of its packaging policy and conceded that it added to the growing problem of waste disposal. However, he denied claims by environmentalists that the packaging was unnecessary. For one thing, he said, it facilitates labelling: it is very difficult, for example, to make a label stick to an unwrapped cucumber because of its shape and skin texture. Moreover, customers may not want labels stuck directly to food for reasons of hygiene. He added that there were many such examples which showed that the solution was not as simple as environmentalists like to make out.

Which of the following is an assumption implicit in the supermarket spokesman's argument?

- A** Food labels are not unhygienic.
- B** Labelling food is necessary.
- C** Packaging is popular with customers.
- D** The problem of waste is less important than food hygiene.
- E** The environmentalists are opposed to supermarkets.

**[1]**

2 A standard return ticket.....

**An extract has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details:

An extract from the Guardian about hidden charges involved with motoring

.....to change their habits.

Adapted from: Guardian leader, 15 November 2006.

Which two of the following are implicitly assumed in the above argument?

- 1 That the difference in the cost is not outweighed by the convenience and independence of private transport.
  - 2 That all motoring costs are the same whichever vehicle a driver owns.
  - 3 That drivers are not already aware of the hidden costs of making a car journey.
  - 4 It would be practically possible to fit cars with meters which calculate the costs and charge drivers by the mile.
- A 1 and 2  
B 2 and 3  
C 1 and 3  
D 2 and 4  
E 1 and 4

[1]

[Turn over

**3** It is an established principle that convicted criminals should not be able to profit from their crimes. Laws now rightly exist to prevent an ex-convict leaving prison after serving their sentence only to retire in luxury on their ill-gotten gains. This, however, does not extend to ex-criminals who get jobs as celebrities – TV soap-stars, for example. This too should be treated as ‘profit from crime’, and the earnings from any consequent celebrity status should be confiscated. A ceiling should be put on such earnings, equivalent to the national minimum wage, and anything above that deducted in the form of a ‘convict-tax’, possibly for distribution among victims of crime.

**(a)** Consider the phrase ‘consequent celebrity status’. Which of the following best explains its meaning in the context of the above argument?

- A** Fame that would not have come without a criminal past.
- B** Celebrity that is unrelated to talent.
- C** The glamorisation of criminal activity.
- D** Status that derives from a luxury lifestyle.
- E** Celebrity gained without hard work.

[1]

**(b)** Which of the following principles could most effectively be used to challenge the above argument?

- A** Wherever possible a punishment should fit the crime.
- B** People should be rewarded in accordance with their talents.
- C** Crime should never be allowed to pay.
- D** Everyone is entitled to a fresh start once a punishment has been served.
- E** Taxation should increase in proportion to wealth.

[1]

- 4 A selection of schools in Ayrshire, Scotland, were surveyed in connection with school dinners. It was found that, out of the children who took school dinners, not all of them did so every day. The following data was collected.

Number of days per week that children have school dinners.



Adapted from: [www.scotland.gov.uk/.../2006/07/27135746/6](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/.../2006/07/27135746/6)

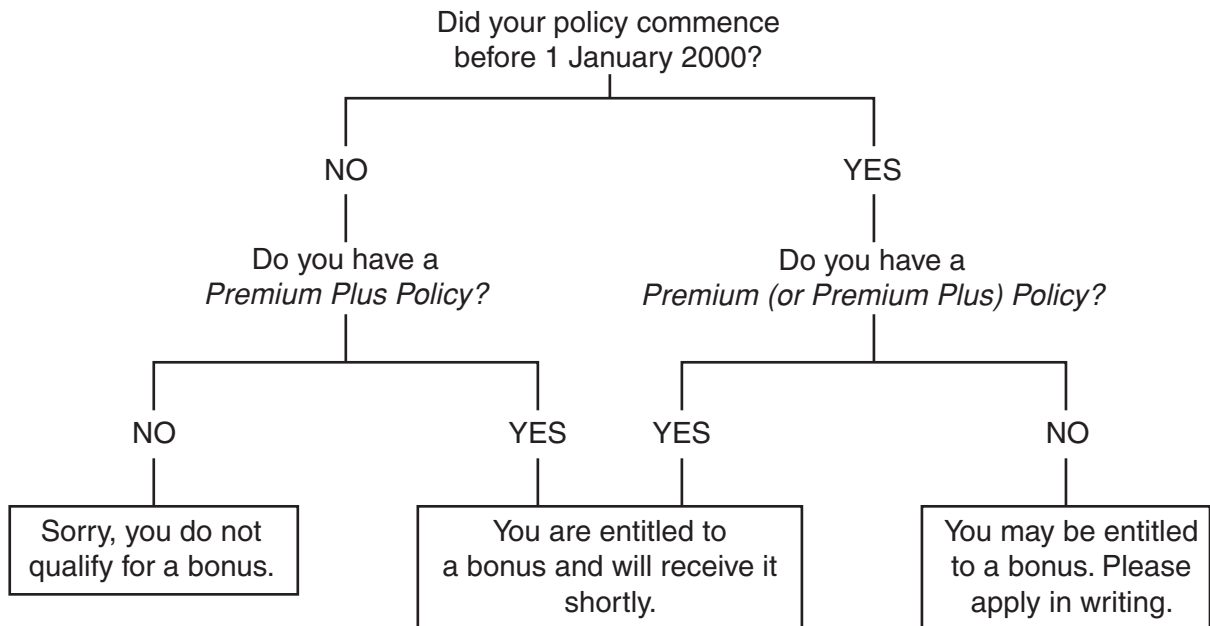
On the basis of the above data which of the following is/are true?

- 1 The majority of children taking school dinners do so 5 days a week, though 28% of the total do so on only 1 or 2 days
  - 2 Out of all the children who take dinner on one or more days per week, the average number each day is approximately 77%
- A 1 but not 2
- B 2 but not 1
- C Both 1 and 2
- D Neither 1 nor 2
- E There is insufficient data to determine the answer.

[1]

[Turn over

- 5 An investment company has been taken over. Some of its clients are entitled to a bonus payment, depending on the policy they hold (*Standard*, *Premium* or *Premium Plus*) and the length of time they have held it. They are all sent a letter explaining the entitlement, summarised in the following chart.



- (a) Which two of the following can reliably be inferred from the information in the chart?

- 1 Someone who took out a policy after 1 January 2000 will receive a bonus only if it was a Premium Plus Policy.
- 2 Anyone with either a Premium or Premium Plus Policy will receive a bonus, regardless of its start date.
- 3 No policy taken out after 1 January 2000 is as likely to receive a bonus as one taken out before.
- 4 A Premium Policy taken out after 1 January 2000 does not qualify for a bonus.

- A** 1 and 3  
**B** 2 and 4  
**C** 2 and 3  
**D** 3 and 4  
**E** 1 and 4

[1]

(b) Which of the following is a correct interpretation of the chart?

To receive a bonus:

- A** having a policy that commenced before 1 January 2000 is sufficient.
- B** having a Premium policy that commenced before 1 January 2000 is necessary.
- C** having a Premium Plus policy, or a policy which commenced before 2000, is necessary but not sufficient.
- D** having either a Premium or Premium Plus Policy is sufficient but not necessary.
- E** having more than a Standard Policy is both necessary and sufficient.

[1]

[Turn over

- 6 Going out costs money and Tom has none left. So either he will have to get a part-time job, along with a reduction in the time he spends studying, or he will have to do without a social life.

From the above argument, which of the following can be drawn as a reliable further conclusion?

- 1 If Tom gets a part time job he will have to reduce the time he spends studying.
- 2 Only if Tom wants a social life will he have to get a part time job.
- 3 Unless Tom is willing to reduce the time he spends studying he will have to do without a social life.

- A 1 only
- B 3 only
- C 1 and 2 only
- D 2 and 3
- E 1, 2 and 3

[1]



## 7 Altruism – helping others at.....

**An extract has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

An extract from the New Scientist about Altruism in species such as bees

.....dying in the process?

Adapted from: 'Survival of the Nicest', by Lee Alan Dugatkin. New Scientist, 11 November 2006, p. 56

In the above passage the author:

- A dismisses the claim that some species help others at a cost to themselves.
- B explains why altruism is a problem for the theory of evolution by natural selection.
- C argues that altruism cannot be accommodated by a theory of evolution.
- D draws the conclusion that altruistic behaviour should not exist.
- E supports the view that evolution cannot be explained by natural selection.

[1]

- 8 The relatives of a dead American soldier, who was a pagan by religion, have been denied the right to have their symbol – a five pointed star – engraved on his headstone. A sizeable minority of US servicemen describe themselves as pagans, and they claim that their religion deserves the same respect and acceptance as any other. The military think differently, but irrationally. For whereas they recognise a full range of world religions and authorise the marks of these on graves, they draw the line at paganism, seemingly on the grounds that it would open the door to every cult going, however irreverent, offensive or just plain loony it might be. In so doing they commit the reasoning error known as the 'slippery slope': the assumption that a minor concession will inevitably lead to extremes with dire consequences. There is no such inevitability.

Which of the following is the best expression of the author's conclusion?

- A The US military are irrational in denying the soldier the right to have the pagan symbol on his grave.
- B Minor concessions do not inevitably lead to extremes with dire consequences.
- C The military authority's argument commits the error of the slippery slope.
- D Pagans should be afforded the same rights as members of all other religions.
- E A person is entitled to whatever religious symbolism they choose to have on their gravestone.

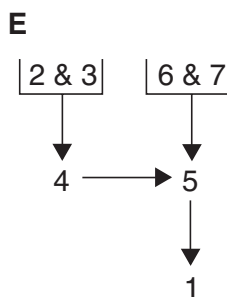
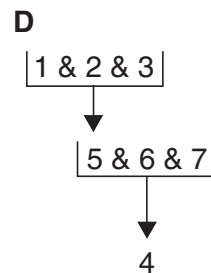
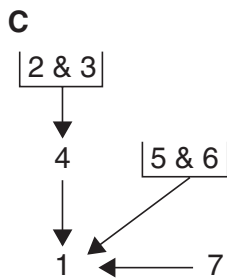
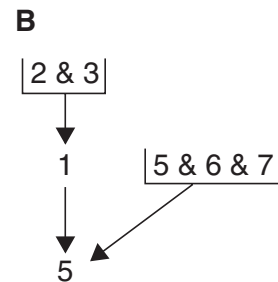
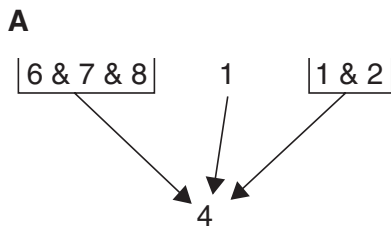
[1]

[Turn over

9 [1] The time has come to impose a strict limit on political donations, and to ban all donations from businesses or organisations to political parties. After all, [2] only private individuals are allowed to vote, and [3] each has just one vote worth the same as everyone else's; so [4] the same restrictions should apply to donations. [5] A levy of a mere £1 per adult would be enough to publicly fund political parties and allow them to fight elections. [6] This would be a fair and transparent system which would end the undue influence of big cash donors. Moreover [7] 63% of the population say they would welcome such a change.

(a) Which of the following diagrams best represents the structure of the above argument?

(The numbers refer to the claims made in the passage, and the arrows mean 'support' or 'supports'.)



[1]

(b) The argument rests heavily on an analogy between:

- A votes and donations
- B money and influence
- C public and private funding
- D individuals and organisations
- E politics and business.

[1]

(c) Which of the following is an underlying assumption in the argument?

- A In the past the public have not supported the idea of public funding for political parties.
- B People only make donations to political parties in order to gain influence.
- C Individuals who make big donations to political parties invariably have business interests.
- D The influence of big-cash donors is enough of a problem to warrant a major change in the system.
- E The political parties would oppose a change to public funding.

[1]

[Turn over

- 10** Since 1975 30 000 badgers have been killed in an effort to eradicate the growing problem – some would say epidemic – of TB (tuberculosis) in cattle. Contact between badgers and cattle has long been thought to transmit the disease and with good reason. Groups for the protection of badgers naturally oppose the cull, and are quick to shift the blame for the spread of TB onto factors such as the unrestricted movement of cattle around the country, and the crowded conditions in which cows are increasingly kept. But explaining the spread is not the same as finding the source, and on that score the facts speak for themselves. Of the badgers that have been tested, one in every five has been found to be infected. The cull must be vigorously resumed if TB in cattle is to be eliminated.

Which of the following identifies a serious flaw in the reasoning?

- A** It cannot explain why, after 30 000 badgers have been killed, tuberculosis in cattle is still a problem.
- B** It dismisses the point, often made by the opponents of culling, that 80% of badgers tested are free from tuberculosis.
- C** It wrongly attacks the badger protection groups in person, instead of addressing their counter-argument about the spread of TB.
- D** It appeals only to the lack of evidence for any other explanation of TB in cattle as grounds for blaming it on badgers.
- E** It overlooks the possibility that badgers are infected by cattle, for instance by their habit of eating worms contaminated with cow dung.

[1]

- 11 We should not be surprised that the latest James Bond film, *Casino Royale*, has a highly glamorised poker game as its centrepiece. We are used to this genre making a manly virtue out of killing, womanising, hard drinking, dangerous driving – and of course high-stakes gambling. We are also used to hearing that no harmful influence comes from the glamorising of such activities in blockbuster movies. It is all fantasy, we are told, and the public can be trusted to distinguish it from reality. If this were believable, you would not expect to find glossy advertisements for real on-line poker games preceding this particular film. But – outrageously, given the film’s 12A certificate – two such ads were screened just before the start of *Casino Royale* by one big cinema chain. Perhaps people are more open to persuasion than we have been led to believe.

Which of the following exhibits the same pattern of reasoning as the above argument?

- A** If people habitually watch violence in the cinema, they are bound to be influenced to behave that way themselves. And people do watch a huge amount of violence, so they are bound to be affected.
- B** For film censorship to be necessary there would have to be films that go too far. There are many films that do go too far, which is why we need some kind of control.
- C** The number of people who eat out in pubs and restaurants is rising, but if smoking in enclosed public spaces were banned, that trend would reverse. To date there is no ban, so the increase is set to continue.
- D** If the government wants to encourage binge-drinking, it is going the right way about it. Obviously no government, even this one, wants the problems associated with excessive alcohol use, so there will have to be a U-turn on the new licensing laws.
- E** If the claim that all night licensing does not result in significantly more drinking were true, the pubs would not stay open. However, many do stay open, suggesting that there is more drinking.

[1]

[Turn over

## Section B

Answer **all** questions in this section.

Refer to Reading Booklet 1. Use Documents 1, 2 and 3 to answer questions in this Section.

- 1 Consider the 'Best Bottle in Glass' in **Document 1**.  
Give **two** reasons why attempting to incorporate the historic shape might be inappropriate. [4]
- 2 Consider the argument in **Document 2**.
- (a) Identify any **three** intermediate conclusions. [3]
- (b) Consider paragraph 5.
- Identify the function of the **first** sentence, 'Bottled water might...'
  - Explain a weakness in the **third** sentence, 'There is absolutely...'
- [2]
- (c) Paragraph 3 claims that there is 'a massive environmental problem'.  
Assess the support given to the claim by the image. [2]
- (d) Explain a weakness in the case made by each of the following in paragraph 2:
- the American scientists;
  - the New Zealand dentists.
- [2]
- (e) Consider the parallel drawn in paragraph 4.
- Identify a strength in the parallel drawn.
  - Explain **two** weaknesses in the parallel drawn.
- [3]
- (f) Paragraph 5 claims that 'Using bottled water is just not sensible'.  
Suggest **two** circumstances that would weaken this claim. [2]
- 3 Consider the views expressed in **Document 3**.  
Answer the following questions to justify a judgement that 'Kelly hours' should be encouraged.
- (a) Identify and explain the key dilemma. [3]
- (b) Construct **two** principles to strengthen the judgement. [3]
- (c) Explain **three** points of weakness in the opposition's case. [3]
- (d) Construct **three** points of reasoning that could be used to counter the opposition. [3]

[Total: 30]

**Section C**

Documents 4, 5, 6, and 7 in Reading Booklet 2 deal with proposed measures designed to influence personal travel choices that impact upon the environment.

You should spend about 30 minutes studying these.

**Construct a REASONED CASE to support the view that 'green' taxes are not the best way to influence personal choices relating to travel.**

Refer to Documents 4, 5, 6 and 7 to:

- clarify the parameters of the question
- assess the credibility of the documents or sources within them
- identify **three** key issues to direct the reasoned case and use textual examples to illustrate their conflicting perspectives
- evaluate the reasoning and data offered
- develop further reasoning on both sides of the argument.

Combine these into a well structured, clear and logical argument.

**[40]**

---

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 (OCR) 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.

OCR 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.