

Candidate forename						Candidate surname					
Centre number						Candidate number					

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS AS GCE

F502/01

F502/02

CRITICAL THINKING

Assessing and Developing Argument

TUESDAY 29 MAY 2012: Morning

DURATION: 1 hour 30 minutes

MODIFIED ENLARGED

Candidates answer Section A on the Answer Sheet and Sections B and C on the Question Paper.

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:

**Answer Sheet for Section A Multiple Choice
Resource Booklet**

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:

None

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- **Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes on the first page. Please write clearly and in capital letters.**
- **Use black ink. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.**
- **Answer ALL the questions.**
- **Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.**
- **Answer Section A, questions 1–15, on the Answer Sheet provided. You are advised to spend no more than 20 minutes on Section A.**
- **On completion of Section A move directly on to Sections B and C.**
- **Answer Sections B and C in the spaces provided on the Question Paper.**
- **Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If additional space is required, you should use the lined pages at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.**
- **Additional paper may also be used if necessary.**

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- **The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.**
- **The total number of marks for this paper is 75. Section A comprises 20% of the available marks, Sections B and C comprise 80% of the available marks.**
- **Up to 5 marks are awarded for quality of written communication within Section C.**

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE

Answer ALL questions in this section using the separate answer sheet provided.

You are advised to spend no more than 20 minutes on this section of the paper.

QUESTIONS 1, 2 AND 3 REFER TO THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE:

We all know there are problems in using cannabis. Women in particular should avoid the drug because cannabis makes females more masculine. In a recent study, a team of scientists injected new-born female rats with a compound that has the same biological effect as cannabis. The outcome was striking. Under normal circumstances female rats spend 30% to 40% less time playing than their male counterparts. But the female rats who were injected with the compound played for the same amount of time as male rats.

- 1 What is the name given to the following ARGUMENT ELEMENT in the above passage?**

‘the female rats who were injected with the compound played for the same amount of time as male rats.’

- (a) Counter-assertion**
- (b) Evidence**
- (c) Example**
- (d) Explanation**

[1]

2 Which of the following is an UNDERLYING ASSUMPTION of the above argument?

- (a) Male rats spend too much time playing.**
- (b) The amount of play was the only change in female rats.**
- (c) There are problems in using cannabis.**
- (d) Women should not become more masculine.**

[1]

3 Which of the following, if true, would MOST WEAKEN the above argument?

- (a) Injecting male rats with the compound had no effect.**
- (b) Injecting the rats with the compound caused them to sleep 25% longer.**
- (c) The effect of cannabis on humans is different from its effect on rats.**
- (d) The scientists who carried out this experiment are opposed to the use of cannabis.**

[1]

**QUESTIONS 4, 5 AND 6 REFER TO THE FOLLOWING
PASSAGE:**

A pressure group is campaigning for the European Union (EU) to make a sign language an official language. This is because an estimated one in seven people in the EU are deaf or hard of hearing. The pressure group adds, “If the EU made a sign language an official language, more people would learn to communicate in this way, which would benefit a huge number of people.”

However, making this change would be really impractical. There are many different types of sign language because deaf communities in different countries have developed their sign language independently.

4 What is the name given to the following ARGUMENT ELEMENT in the above passage?

‘making this change would be really impractical.’

(a) Counter-assertion

(b) Main conclusion

(c) Principle

(d) Reason

[1]

5 What is the name given to the following ARGUMENT ELEMENT in the above passage?

“If the EU made a sign language an official language, more people would learn to communicate in this way.”

(a) Example

(b) Hypothetical reasoning

(c) Main conclusion

(d) Principle

[1]

6 Which of the following, if true, would MOST STRENGTHEN the reasoning in paragraph 2?

(a) Adding another official language would be very expensive.

(b) Discrimination against deaf communities is wrong.

(c) Sign language is easy to learn.

(d) The EU is committed to making communication accessible to all.

[1]

**QUESTIONS 7, 8 AND 9 REFER TO THE FOLLOWING
PASSAGE:**

In 'live' performances, some singers move their lips in synchronization (lip sync) with their recorded songs rather than actually singing them. They have valid reasons for doing this which should be accepted, even though some fans feel that lip syncing is dishonest. People should be able to do whatever is best for their careers. Some singers lip sync to increase their number of live performances without damaging their voice; others do it because a live version of their songs is not possible. The fans who are bothered by lip syncing at concerts are selfish and ungrateful, and should be thankful to be close to their favourite singer.

7 What is the name given to the following ARGUMENT ELEMENT in the above passage?

'lip syncing is dishonest'

(a) Counter-assertion

(b) Evidence

(c) Example

(d) Reason

[1]

8 Which of the following is a PRINCIPLE used in the above argument?

- (a) Fans should be thankful to be close to their favourite singer.**
- (b) People should be able to do whatever is best for their careers.**
- (c) Singers have valid reasons to lip sync.**
- (d) Singers have valid reasons to lip sync which should be accepted.**

[1]

9 Which of the following is a FLAW in the above argument?

- (a) Ad hominem**
- (b) Reasoning from wrong actions**
- (c) Slippery slope**
- (d) Straw man**

[1]

**QUESTIONS 10, 11 AND 12 REFER TO THE FOLLOWING
PASSAGE:**

Chewing gum is a nuisance and so should not be allowed in UK schools. It is distracting to hear other people chewing in class. Chewing gum is also unhygienic because students do not throw their used gum into the rubbish bin. It is disgusting to find chewed gum stuck under a chair or desk, or on walls or floors. Singapore has been successful in completely banning chewing gum in all public places, proving that it can be done.

10 What is the name given to the following ARGUMENT ELEMENT in the above passage?

‘It is disgusting to find chewed gum stuck under a chair or desk, or on walls or floors.’

- (a) Example**
- (b) Explanation**
- (c) Principle**
- (d) Reason**

[1]

11 Which of the following is an INTERMEDIATE CONCLUSION of the above argument?

- (a) Chewing gum is a nuisance.**
- (b) Chewing gum should not be allowed in UK schools.**
- (c) It is distracting to hear other people chewing in class.**
- (d) Singapore has been successful in completely banning chewing gum in all public places.**

[1]

12 Which of the following, if true, would most STRENGTHEN the above argument?

- (a) Chewing gum helps students to think.**
- (b) It is very expensive for schools to remove chewing gum.**
- (c) Many students like chewing gum.**
- (d) Toothpaste is a more effective breath-freshener than chewing gum.**

[1]

**QUESTIONS 13, 14 AND 15 REFER TO THE FOLLOWING
PASSAGE:**

Tabloid newspapers are increasingly obsessed with football sex scandals, but these stories are harmful. Sales of tabloid newspapers are falling, which shows that people dislike reading about footballers' sex lives. The stories don't necessarily make people think worse of footballers. On the contrary, by revealing the bad behaviour of some footballers, tabloid articles encourage young people to imitate their heroes and behave badly themselves.

13 What is the MAIN CONCLUSION of the above argument?

- (a) People dislike reading about footballers' sex lives.**
- (b) Tabloid newspapers are increasingly obsessed with football sex scandals.**
- (c) The stories don't necessarily make people think worse of footballers.**
- (d) These stories are harmful.**

[1]

14 Which of the following is a FLAW in the above argument?

- (a) Ad hominem**
- (b) False cause**
- (c) Hasty generalisation**
- (d) Slippery slope**

[1]

15 Which of the following is the FURTHER CONCLUSION THAT CAN BEST BE DRAWN from the above argument?

- (a) Footballers do not deserve their status as role models.**
- (b) Obsession with football has an unhealthy effect on young people.**
- (c) Tabloid newspapers are completely irresponsible.**
- (d) Tabloid newspapers should think carefully about reporting football sex scandals.**

[1]

Section A Total [15]

SECTION B – ANALYSING AND EVALUATING ARGUMENT

Answer ALL questions.

READ THE PASSAGE IN THE RESOURCE BOOKLET.

- 16 State the MAIN CONCLUSION of the argument. You should use the exact words of the author.**

[2]

- 17 State the PRINCIPLE in paragraph 1. You should use the exact words of the author.**

[2]

- 18 In paragraph 4, there is an ANALOGY.**

- (a) Identify precisely the situations being compared in the analogy.**

[3]

- (b) Explain one strength or weakness in the analogy by commenting on a relevant similarity OR difference between the situations being compared.**

[3]

- 19 Paragraph 5 states ‘Most schools do not offer extreme sports because it would be dangerous, expensive and impractical to do so.’**

- (a) State whether this is an argument OR an explanation.**

[1]

- (b) Justify your answer with reference to the text.**

[2]

- 20 Paragraph 2 states ‘it would be wrong to say that extreme sports are the new ones, because some new sports, like snowboarding, are in the Winter Olympic Games’.**

State an ASSUMPTION that underlies the reasoning in this example.

[2]

- 21 Paragraph 3 states, ‘fewer people are injured or killed each year in the extreme sport of sky diving than when horse riding’.**

(a) NAME the argument element used.

[1]

(b) EXPLAIN your answer to 21(a) with reference to the text.

[2]

(c) Make ONE point of evaluation about this argument element. Your evaluation may be a strength OR a weakness.

[3]

22 Paragraph 5 states ‘The number of state schools offering boxing increased from 1% to 10% over a six year period’.

Make ONE point of evaluation about the use of this evidence to support the reasoning in paragraph 5. Your evaluation may be a strength OR a weakness. You must explain how effectively its use supports the reasoning.

[3]

23 In paragraph 6, there are two FLAWS. NAME and EXPLAIN each flaw with reference to the text.

(a) Flaw 1:

(i) NAME _____ **[1]**

(ii) EXPLANATION _____

_____ **[2]**

(b) Flaw 2:

(i) NAME _____ **[1]**

(ii) EXPLANATION _____

_____ **[2]**

Section B Total [30]

BLANK PAGE

SECTION C – DEVELOPING YOUR OWN ARGUMENTS

Answer ALL questions.

24 ‘Competition is good for young people.’

Write your own argument to support OR challenge this claim.

Marks will be given for a well-structured and developed argument. You should include:

**AT LEAST TWO reasons;
a counter-argument and response;
a main conclusion.**

Your argument may also contain other argument elements. You may use information and ideas from the passage, but you must use them to form a new argument. No credit will be given for repeating the arguments in the passage.

[12]

25 'Activities should not be banned just because they have the potential to be dangerous.'

Suggest ONE principle which would support this claim and ONE hypothetical reason which would challenge it.

- **Principle to SUPPORT the claim.**

[3]

- **Hypothetical reason to CHALLENGE the claim.**

[3]

26 'Schools should offer a broad range of sports options.'

Write your own argument to support OR challenge this claim.

Marks will be given for a well-structured and developed argument. You should include:

**AT LEAST THREE reasons;
a well-supported intermediate conclusion;
a main conclusion.**

Your argument may also contain other argument elements. You may use information and ideas from the passage, but you must use them to form a new argument. No credit will be given for repeating the arguments in the passage.

[12]

SECTION C TOTAL [30]

PAPER TOTAL [75]

ADDITIONAL PAGE

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

[illegible]

ADDITIONAL PAGE

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

[illegible]

ADDITIONAL PAGE

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

[illegible]

Copyright Information

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website (www.ocr.org.uk) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact the Copyright Team, First Floor, 9 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1GE.

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.