

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
AS GCE**

F502/01

F502/02

CRITICAL THINKING

Assessing and Developing Argument

THURSDAY 23 MAY 2013: Afternoon

**DURATION: 1 hour 30 minutes
plus your additional time allowance**

MODIFIED ENLARGED

Candidate forename		Candidate surname	
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Centre number						Candidate number				
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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.**
- **Quality of Written Communication will be assessed in Section C.**
- **Any blank pages are indicated.**

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:

Some museums receive money from central government so that they can offer free admission to visitors. However, the present Government will only fund museums that it considers to be of national importance. Since 2010, smaller museums have had their funding cut and now need to charge entrance fees. The Government should reinstate funding for smaller museums because the current policy is unfair on people who do not live near London. Almost all the museums considered to be of national importance are in the capital city.

- 1 Which of the following is the INTERMEDIATE CONCLUSION of the above argument?**
- (a) Almost all the museums considered to be of national importance are in the capital city.**
 - (b) The current policy is unfair on people who do not live near London.**
 - (c) The Government should reinstate funding for smaller museums.**
 - (d) The present Government will only fund museums that it considers to be of national importance.**

[1]

- 2 Which of the following is the PRINCIPLE that would best support the argument on page 4?**
- (a) Free museum admission for some people and not others is unfair.**
 - (b) Funding cuts are unfair.**
 - (c) The Government should not do things which are unfair.**
 - (d) The Government should support museums.**
- [1]**
- 3 Which of the following, if true, would MOST WEAKEN the argument on page 4?**
- (a) Museums are a major tourist attraction.**
 - (b) People who live in or near London pay more tax than people who live elsewhere.**
 - (c) Some museums get funding from the private sector.**
 - (d) The Government has cut funding to many arts organisations, not only museums.**
- [1]**

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

People should not buy bottled water. It is environmentally unfriendly. To manufacture one litre of bottled water requires a wasteful six litres of water. Additionally, although the bottles can be recycled, most are not, and the waste just clutters up the environment. Also, tap water must be tested for parasites and toxic chemicals before it is released for public use, whereas there is no such requirement for bottled water.

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

‘It is environmentally unfriendly.’

- (a) explanation**
- (b) intermediate conclusion**
- (c) main conclusion**
- (d) principle**

[1]

5 Which of the following is an UNDERLYING ASSUMPTION of the argument on page 6?

- (a) It takes more than six litres of water to produce one litre of tap water.**
- (b) Many people think that bottled water is better for you than tap water.**
- (c) Most of the bottles are not recycled and the waste just clutters up the environment.**
- (d) The absence of testing requirements for bottled water makes it less safe.**

[1]

6 Which of the following, if true, would MOST STRENGTHEN the argument on page 6?

- (a) Bottled water is more expensive than tap water.**
- (b) Bottled water is often obtained from natural springs.**
- (c) Many people think that bottled water tastes better than tap water.**
- (d) Tap water can be hot or cold.**

[1]

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

Britain is falling behind in computer science. In the past, we led the way: the world's first stored-program computer was built at the University of Manchester and the World Wide Web was invented by an Englishman, Sir Tim Berners-Lee. Yet today, none of the leaders of the computing industry is from the UK. The problem is that schools train students to use computer software, but do not teach computer science in which they would learn how software is made. The chairman of Google said, "I was amazed to learn that computer science isn't even taught as standard in UK schools." So all UK students should be taught computer science in school.

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

'today, none of the leaders of the computing industry is from the UK'

- (a) counter-assertion**
- (b) evidence**
- (c) example**
- (d) intermediate conclusion**

[1]

8 Which of the following is an APPEAL made in the argument on page 8?

- (a) appeal to authority**
- (b) appeal to emotion**
- (c) appeal to history**
- (d) appeal to popularity**

[1]

9 Which of the following, if true, would MOST STRENGTHEN the argument on page 8?

- (a) It is not necessary to know how software is made to be able to use it effectively.**
- (b) Most students are already experts in searching the Web using Google.**
- (c) The leaders of the computing industry are from countries where computer science is taught in schools.**
- (d) There is not enough time in the school curriculum to teach computer science.**

[1]

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

Readers should be very cautious of magazines that are dominated by advertising because the magazine companies earn almost all their money from advertisers, not readers. For example, ‘Cosmopolitan’ in the US makes over \$350 million per year by selling advertising space and only \$10 million by selling copies of the magazine. It follows that these magazines have a vested interest to promote the products that advertisers want to sell. Readers should be particularly cautious because magazines sometimes promote advertisers’ products in very subtle ways. Instead of promoting the products directly, they glamorise a lifestyle that encourages readers to buy the products.

**10 Which of the following is an INTERMEDIATE
CONCLUSION of the above argument?**

- (a) ‘Cosmopolitan’ in the US makes over \$350 million per year by selling advertising space and only \$10 million by selling copies of the magazine.**
- (b) Magazines have a vested interest to promote the products that advertisers want to sell.**
- (c) Readers should be very cautious of magazines that are dominated by advertising.**
- (d) The magazine companies earn almost all their money from advertisers, not readers.**

[1]

11 What is the name of the following ARGUMENT ELEMENT in the passage on page 10?

‘magazines sometimes promote advertisers’ products in very subtle ways’

(a) counter-assertion

(b) example

(c) main conclusion

(d) reason

[1]

12 Which of the following is an underlying ASSUMPTION of the argument on page 10?

(a) Advertisers are more likely to buy space in a magazine that promotes their products.

(b) ‘Cosmopolitan’ is the top selling US women’s magazine.

(c) It is impossible to know when a magazine is promoting a product.

(d) The products advertised in these magazines are harmful.

[1]

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

The trend for getting tattoos has been closely followed by a trend to have these removed. Although some people object, the National Health Service (NHS) should provide tattoo removal free of charge. The NHS already pays for many kinds of ‘cosmetic’ procedures, such as ears being pinned back. If a tattoo is making it difficult for the person to get a job, it is in the country’s interest for the NHS to remove it. People who choose to smoke are not charged for NHS treatment to help them quit and nor should they be. So people who made a mistake by choosing to get a tattoo should not be further punished.

- 13 Which of the following is the MAIN CONCLUSION of the above argument?**
- (a) It is in the country’s interest for the NHS to remove tattoos.**
 - (b) People who choose to smoke are not charged for NHS treatment to help them quit and nor should they be.**
 - (c) So people who made a mistake by choosing to get a tattoo should not be further punished.**
 - (d) The National Health Service (NHS) should provide tattoo removal free of charge.**

[1]

14 What is the name given to the following ARGUMENT ELEMENT in the passage on page 12?

‘The NHS already pays for many kinds of ‘cosmetic’ procedures’

- (a) explanation**
- (b) hypothetical reasoning**
- (c) principle**
- (d) reason**

[1]

15 Which of the following is a PRINCIPLE which would best support the argument on page 12?

- (a) Nobody should get tattoos.**
- (b) People with tattoos should not be denied jobs.**
- (c) People’s choices should not affect their right to free NHS treatment.**
- (d) The NHS should give everyone the same clinical treatments.**

[1]

SECTION B – ANALYSING AND EVALUATING ARGUMENT

Answer ALL questions.

READ THE PASSAGE IN THE RESOURCE BOOKLET.

**YOU SHOULD USE THE EXACT WORDS OF THE AUTHOR
IN YOUR ANSWERS TO ALL PARTS OF QUESTION 16.**

**16 (a) State the MAIN CONCLUSION of the argument in
paragraphs 1–5.**

[2]

(b) State one PRINCIPLE used in paragraphs 1–5.

[2]

**(c) State one INTERMEDIATE CONCLUSION used in
the argument in paragraphs 1–5.**

[2]

17 Paragraph 2 claims ‘If we do not listen to young people’s views, they will become alienated and voiceless, becoming an angry and resentful group who feel abandoned by society.’

(a) Name the ARGUMENT ELEMENT used.

_____ [1]

(b) Explain your answer to 17(a) with reference to the text.

_____ [2]

(c) Make ONE point of evaluation about this claim. You must explain how effectively it supports the author’s reasoning. Your evaluation may be a strength OR a weakness.

_____ [3]

18 Paragraph 3 states ‘One of the reasons why compulsory Citizenship Education was put into the national curriculum in 2002 was to encourage more people to vote when they become adults.’

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

_____ **[1]**

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

_____ **[2]**

19 In paragraph 3, there is an ANALOGY.

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

[3]

(b) Make ONE point of evaluation about the analogy. You must explain how effectively it supports the author’s reasoning. Your evaluation may be a strength OR a weakness.

[3]

20 In paragraph 5, there is an APPEAL.

(a) Name the appeal.

_____ **[1]**

(b) Explain why using the appeal may NOT give strong support to the argument. You should refer to the text.

_____ **[2]**

- 21 Evaluate the reasoning of the reader in paragraphs 6 and 7. In your answer you should consider any of the following: use of evidence, assumptions, flaws, appeals or other evaluative points.**

You should make TWO points. Your evaluations may be strengths and/or weaknesses.

(a) Evaluation 1

[3]

(b) Evaluation 2

[3]

SECTION C – DEVELOPING YOUR OWN ARGUMENTS

Answer ALL questions.

22 ‘Students should have a greater influence on how their school is run.’

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]

23 'People who have the right to vote should use it.'

(a) Give TWO reasons of your own to SUPPORT this claim.

You must give only a reason and not add other argument elements.

(i) Reason 1

_____ [2]

(ii) Reason 2

_____ [2]

(b) Give ONE reason of your own to CHALLENGE this claim.

You must give only a reason and not add other argument elements.

_____ [2]

24 'The main aim of schools should be to prepare students for employment.'

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]

[illegible]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

If additional answer space is required, you should use the following lined pages. The question number(s) must be clearly shown in the margins.

[illegible]

