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Paper 2 Critical Thinking May/June 2017

MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 45

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	It is reliable as it is a case of 'reverse vested interest' [1]. We would not expect Mr Jones to criticise his own work, but he does [1]. However, it is not significant as this criticism refers to cosmetic appearance rather than the quality of construction [1].	3
	However, rushing to finish the job may have meant Jones 'cut corners' on the actual construction [1]; although he denies this, he has a vested interest to do so [1].	
1(b)	As an inexperienced driver, she may have hit the garage wall when trying to get into the garage [1]. The building inspector says that buildings already damaged were likely to be affected by the earth tremor [1]. The wall being knocked by a car may have been sufficient damage for the wall to fall down as a result of the earth tremor [1]. Therefore it is possible that it is highly relevant in identifying an important contributory factor to the wall falling down [1].	3
1(c)	Not significant [1]. It merely means he is typical of most builders [1]. The Grade C mortar is guaranteed for 10 years so would not fail after a short time [1]. Therefore the use of this grade of building materials does not explain why the wall fell down [1].	3

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Question		Answer	Marks
1(d)	Level 3 5–6 marks	A strong answer, which provides a reasoned argument including thorough evaluation of all or most of the evidence to support an acceptable conclusion in terms of probability and evaluates the plausibility of at least one alternative conclusion.	6
	Level 2 3–4 marks	An answer which evaluates some of the evidence, draws an acceptable conclusion in terms of probability and may mention the plausibility of at least one alternative conclusion.	
	Level 1 1–2 marks	A weak answer, which refers to some of the evidence, possibly including a simple evaluative comment. The conclusion may be unstated or over-stated.	
	Level 0 0 marks	No credit-worthy material.	
	Indicative co	ontent	
	The possible	conclusions are:	
	The The	es' 'cut corners' because he was rushing to complete the job earthquake caused the wall to collapse earthquake and previous damage to the wall caused it to apse.	
	as he would has done ma mortar too th The earthqua damaged. Th	s being pressured to finish the job and the work not being as good have hoped. However, he is clearly an experienced builder and any jobs for Smith before. It seems unlikely that he mixed the inly (Source E) and laid the bricks too quickly but it is possible. ake was unusual but sound buildings seem not to have been his suggests the wall collapsed because it had been damaged and enced driving of the daughter would offer an explanation of how occurred.	
	Notes for th	e guidance of markers	
	Simple suppo	orted conclusion 1 (if no conclusion cap at Level 2)	
	+ simple consideration of alternative +1 AND reasoned rejection of alternative +1		
	•	e of some (3 or fewer) sources of evidence +1 se of all or most (4 or more) sources of evidence +2	
		luation of evidence +1 or (more than one case) +2 ential reasoning +1 or (more than one case) +2	
	Max 6		

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	If the music does not contain such notes this shortcoming will not be relevant [1].	1
2(a)(ii)	Not at all. This is a point about the care needed to <i>maintain</i> the sound quality [1], not about the <i>capacity</i> to produce a purer sound quality [1]. **Alternatively Significantly. In practice, most records will not enjoy this degree of care [1] and so the sound quality they produce is likely to be poorer [1].	2
2(b)	Effective [1]. It does suggest that people still want to view films on a big screen [1]. This undermines the inference that people are not concerned with quality of film reproduction [1]. People are now more selective about watching films at the cinema; some prefer to go only to see those which make the most of the big-screen experience [1]. On the other hand, this increase in numbers going to the cinema may be for other reasons, e.g. meeting friends rather than the quality of the viewing experience [1].	3
2(c)	1 mark for each plausible factor, for example: The listener's hearing may be impaired in some way The acoustics of the room they were listening in The quality of the equipment used to play the music The quality of the equipment used to record the music Whether there are other things distracting the listener's concentration on the music The quality of the performance recorded	3

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Question		Answer	Marks
2(d)			6
	Level 3 5–6 marks	A reasoned argument, which uses and evaluates all or most of the evidence provided.	
	Level 2 3–4 marks	A simple argument, which uses and/or evaluates evidence.	
	Level 1 1–2 marks	A weak answer, which makes some correct reference to evidence but consists of opinion and/or assertion rather than argument or a weak argument which makes no reference to evidence.	
	Level 0 0 marks	No credit-worthy material.	
	Indicative co	ontent	
	Source A offers an explanation of why analogue sound is superior It also suggests digital recording has been adopted because of computers However it also suggests the care needed to maintain analogue sound quality is difficult for people to sustain. Source B strongly supports the claim suggesting these critics may be influenced by outdated evidence. However, the title of publication suggests it may be biased/have a vested interest towards digital recordings. Source C suggests these critics are over-bothered about sound quality anyway but does not necessarily deny that analogue recordings are superior. Source D offers survey evidence that suggests people cannot tell the difference. This would support the claim. Source D suggests that digital/analogue is not the most important determinant of sound quality. This would also support the claim.		
	Notes for th	e guidance of markers	
		orted conclusion 1 conclusion 2	
	OR use of all	2 sources +1 I or most (3 or more) sources of evidence +2 tioning or summarising or comprehension	
	+ critical eva	luation of evidence +1 or (more than one case) +2	
	+ good infere	ential reasoning +1 or (more than one case) +2 ion	
	+ personal th	ninking +1	
	Max 6		

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	2 marks: We should not try to combat the effects of global warming. 1 mark: However, this is an unworkable strategy and we should not try to combat the effects of global warming.	2
3(b)	1 mark for each of the following, to a maximum of 3 marks:	3
	(However,) this is an unworkable strategy Global warming is a well-established trend that cannot be reversed. The negative effects of global warming have been exaggerated. Supporting the efforts to tackle global warming simply encourages this sort of scam. The way forward for humanity is to colonise other planets.	
	Allow one additional element or one significant omission in each case. If more than three answers are offered, mark the first four only.	

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(c)	Marks for each evaluative point as follows, up to a maximum of 5 marks:	5
	2 marks: Valid evaluative point, clearly expressed. 1 mark: Weak attempt at a valid evaluative point.	
	Paragraph 2	
	Assumption (between IC of para 2 and MC) that nothing can be done to slow down or mitigate an irreversible trend. Flaw: straw man. People who think humans can tackle global warming are not committed to the idea that science can create a paradise on earth.	
	Paragraph 3	
	Assumption: the new areas for agriculture will be at least the same size/productivity as those they are replacing. Assumption: effects of global warming are consistent throughout world. Some areas may get colder. Flaw: selective use of evidence. Air-conditioning homes in areas that have become hot may well outweigh reduced heating bills in presently cold areas that have become warmer. Flaw: inconsistency between the reasoning in this paragraph and the	
	idea in Paragraph 5 that the planet is not worth saving.	
	Paragraph 4	
	Irrelevance: exploitation of renewable energy schemes is not relevant to an assessment of the need to tackle global warming. One can deal with negative side-effects, without rejecting the thing that produces them/negative side effects not a sufficient condition for rejecting something.	
	Paragraph 5	
	Assumption: support for something means it is worthwhile/feasible. Assumption: 2024 is sufficiently early for this to be a viable strategy to respond to global warming. Inconsistency: between sceptical view of science/ability of humans to solve problems in Para 2 with over-optimistic view here. Inconsistency: if humans have made a mess of life on Earth, it seems unlikely that colonising other planets is the way forward without a change in human nature.	

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Question		Answer	Marks
3(d)			5
	Level 3 4–5 marks	Developed, coherent argument. Reasons strongly support conclusion. Development may include intermediate conclusion or apt examples. Simply structured argument – 4 marks. Effective use of IC etc. – 5 marks.	
	Level 2 2–3 marks	A simple argument. One reason + conclusion – 2 marks. Two or more separate reasons + conclusion – 3 marks.	
	Level 1 1 mark	Some relevant comment.	
	Level 0 0 marks	No relevant comment.	
	Specimen less Support (141 Whilst nation conferences, all looking to United States they reduce to	marks for wrong conclusion or if conclusion is implied but not material merely reproduced from the passage. Evel 3 answers words) Is pretend to be acting for the good of all at international such as those aiming to tackle climate change, in reality they are protect their own interests. Large industrial producers such as the sare not likely to reduce their carbon emissions to the extent that their economic output or harm their economy. Newer industrial ch as India, which are often the main contributors to global carbon	
	emissions, reindustrial nat that the newer are irreconcil	esent being told to adopt costly 'green' technologies by older ions. It is the legacy of 150–200 years of pollution by such nations er industrial nations regard as at the root of the problem. So there able differences between the world's nations on tackling climate refore it is not possible to achieve global agreements to tackle	
1	Challenge (1	32 words)	
	global warmi issues has be use of CFCs The effects of threatened by York, are threable to ignore that only join	fficult to get nations to agree on a common policy, the problem of ng is an obvious threat to all. Global action on environmental een achieved in the past. For example, the world-wide ban on the has reversed the threat to the ozone layer that they once posed. If global warming are already obvious with low lying areas already yrising sea levels. Some of the most famous cities, such as New eatened in this way. This means that nations will no longer be the global warming and its effects. Equally, it will be obvious to them to action will counteract these effects. Therefore it is possible to all agreements on climate change.	

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