



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

THINKING SKILLS

9694/22

Paper 2 Critical Thinking

October/November 2013

1 hour 45 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

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.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

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 and **2** blank pages.



- 1 Study the evidence and answer the questions that follow.

Source A

Extract from *An Introduction to Literary Criticism*

Professor C Moore

Some commentators put forward the theory that there are only a limited number of stories that people can tell; they just keep finding ways to retell them. Psychological theories about myth and archetype suggest there are some grounds for believing this. So, typically, themes such as good versus evil and unrequited love tend to be endlessly recycled in fiction, according to this view.

Source B

Extract from *A Country Childhood*

Autobiography of Daisy Price

The cow we kept for milking was a temperamental beast. I was leading it from the field one day when it lashed out at me with its hind legs. Alarmed and distracted, I let go of the rope and the animal flew off into the distance. About half an hour later my parents got a phone call to say their cow was running around and causing havoc in the main street of Grantchester, the nearest town to our house.

Source C

Extract from *The Country Girl's Tale*

A first novel by Fiona Templeton

Agnes never liked leading the horse to its field as it was a temperamental beast. She was leading it out one day when it reared up. Frightened by this, she let go of the rope and the horse flew away. A little while later her parents got a phone call to say that the horse was causing havoc in the local town and galloping up the main street.

Source D

Letter

from Daisy Price's lawyers to Fiona Templeton's literary agent

Our client is concerned that many sections of her best-selling autobiography 'A Country Childhood' have been clearly plagiarised* by your client, Ms Templeton, in the writing of her novel 'The Country Girl's Tale'. This was published after Ms Price's book. We intend to test this matter in court at the earliest opportunity.

* to plagiarise: to take the work or an idea of someone else and pass it off as your own.

Source E**Reply to letter**

from literary agent to Daisy Price's lawyers

My client, Fiona Templeton, is most upset that her childhood friend, Daisy Price, is accusing her of plagiarism. She was unaware of the fact that Ms Price had produced an autobiography and therefore could not have lifted sections from it. Are your client's actions at all influenced by the phenomenal success of Ms Templeton's first novel?

Source F**Statement**

by psychology professor

Unconscious influence is a hazard that any creative artist needs to be aware of. For example, it is not uncommon for a song-writer to think they have composed a wonderfully original song only to have it pointed out to them later that the chord sequence is identical to a massively popular hit from 10 years ago.

- (a) How relevant is the information in Source A to a judgement of whether plagiarism has occurred in this case? [3]
- (b) Suggest one piece of additional information which, if true, would help prove Fiona Templeton's innocence with regard to the charge of plagiarism. Explain your answer. [3]
- (c) How significant is the information in Source F in making a judgement in this case? [3]
- (d) How reliably can we conclude that Fiona Templeton intentionally plagiarised Daisy Price's autobiography in writing her novel? Write a short, reasoned argument to support your conclusion, with critical reference to the evidence provided and with consideration of any plausible alternative scenarios. [6]

2 Study the evidence and answer the questions that follow.

Source A

Newspaper report

A recent survey of doctors' opinions on whether governments should make the wearing of cycle helmets compulsory came out with a rather surprising result: around two thirds of those surveyed thought that cycle helmets should not be compulsory.

This was because it was thought that such a law would deter people from cycling and the loss of the health benefits of cycling would outweigh any benefits of reduced risk of injury afforded by the helmets.

Source B

Extract

from research paper

The likelihood of a crash when cycling will alter according to the cycling style, cycling experience and skill, and the cycling environment. Moreover, not all crashes are equally likely to result in a head injury. These factors interact in complex ways. For example, somebody on a racing bike may cycle faster, which increases their risk of serious injury, but this may be counteracted by their greater skill and experience. Serious head injuries are much more likely in crashes where a motor vehicle is involved, so cyclists in a city environment are at greater risk of such crashes. The decision to wear a cycle helmet may also be influenced by their attitude to and perception of risk and other personal factors. It is probably not possible to compensate for all these variables when comparing groups of cyclists in order to test the effectiveness of cycle helmets in preventing injury.

Source C

Advice

from World Cycling Federation

When purchasing a cycle helmet it is important that one goes to a reputable cycle store where an expert will ensure that the right size of helmet is purchased. If the helmet does not fit properly then it is in danger of contributing to head and, especially, neck injury rather than preventing it. There are also different standards of cycling helmet and it is advisable to get the best available even if it costs more. A manufacturer of a cheap helmet may claim it is suitable for 'occasional light recreational use on well-paved cycle tracks', but the consequences of falling off a bike are the same whatever the use.

Source D

Research by a traffic psychologist has suggested that motorists get closer when overtaking cyclists wearing helmets. His explanation for this is that drivers think helmeted cyclists are more sensible, experienced and predictable, therefore the driver doesn't need to give them much space when overtaking.

Source E**Data**

collected from accident department in a large city hospital over one month

	Number of injuries
Cyclists wearing helmets	30
Cyclists not wearing helmets	12

- (a) Can we reliably conclude from Source A that many doctors do not wear cycle helmets if and when they cycle? [3]
- (b) Source C advises people to get the best available cycle helmet even if it costs more. Is it possible to justify purchasing a cheaper cycle helmet? [3]
- (c) Look at Source E. Give **two** pieces of additional information we would need to consider before concluding that cycle helmets were ineffective in preventing injuries. Explain your answer. [3]
- (d) To what extent do cycle helmets make a significant contribution to injury prevention when cycling? Write a short, reasoned argument to support your conclusion, using and evaluating the information provided in Sources A – E. [6]

3 Read the passage and answer the questions below.

- 1 For many years medical advice has been that people should drink 2½ litres of water a day to maintain good health, especially as regards digestion. However, many doctors have recently been questioning this and have suggested we do not need to drink this much water. It is important that we follow the advice of medical experts, so we should reduce the amount of water we drink.
- 2 The widespread publicity given to the importance of water to human well-being has led to a fashion for drinking bottled water. This has made a significant contribution to the amount of plastic polluting the world's oceans. It is clear that drinking copious amounts of water is an environmentally unfriendly habit.
- 3 Drinking too much water can actually cause serious harm and even death. A number of cases of the deaths of young people who had taken certain drugs in the 1990s were eventually linked to the excessive amounts of water they had drunk to counteract the side effects. Athletes have also been known to die as a result of this 'water intoxication' phenomenon when they drink large amounts of water, for instance after a marathon run. A sudden intake of water can lead to a swelling of the brain due to the blood being thinned down and deprived of electrolytes.
- 4 Your body has its own self-regulating mechanism and your brain will signal when you need water through your feeling thirsty. As long as you respond to these messages you can be sure that you are, and will remain, in good health. There is no need to drink water when you are not feeling thirsty.
- 5 It may be argued that people should be free to drink water if they want to. However, we should not indulge in behaviour just because it is what we want to do. This argument about personal freedom was often used against banning smoking in public places, but in many countries it is now recognised that the greater public good is more important and smoking bans are in place.

- (a) Using the exact words from the passage as far as possible, identify the main conclusion. [2]
- (b) Using the exact words from the passage as far as possible, identify **three** reasons used to support the main conclusion. [3]
- (c) Evaluate the strength of the reasoning in the argument. In your answer you should consider any flaws, unstated assumptions and other weaknesses. [5]
- (d) 'Water is the single most important natural resource on the planet.'
Write your own argument to support **or** challenge this claim. The conclusion of your argument must be stated. [5]

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