Centre Number			Candidate Number		
Surname					
Other Names					
Candidate Signature					



General Certificate of Education Advanced Subsidiary Examination June 2013

Critical Thinking

CRIT1

Unit 1 Foundation Unit

Monday 20 May 2013 9.00 am to 10.30 am

For this paper you must have:

Source Material (enclosed).

Time allowed

• 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer all questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Answers written in margins or on blank pages will not be marked.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 70 (50 for Section A and 20 for Section B).
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- The recommended time allocation for this examination is as follows:
 - Initial reading: 15 minutes
 Section A: 45 minutes
 Section B: 30 minutes.

For Exam	iner's Use
Examine	r's Initials
Question	Mark
1	
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TOTAL	

Section A

Study **Documents A**, **B** and **C** before answering **all** the questions in the spaces provided.

There are **50 marks** available for this section.

Questi	ons 1 to 3 refer to Document A.	
1	In paragraph 1, it says that McMullan defended hacking as a legitimate means of obtaining information.	
	Given that phone hacking is illegal, suggest one possible meaning that the word 'legitimate' might have here.	
	(2 marks)	2
2	In paragraph 2, McMullan says, "what the paper was doing was justified as the British public bought the paper in their millions."	
	Explain the flaw in McMullan's argument.	
	(2 marks)	
		2



Read what McMullan says in paragraph 4, reproduced below, before answering

	"Sometimes you have to enter a grey area that I think we should sometime applauded for entering, because it's a very dangerous area. My life has be risk many times, at home more than in war zones. I used to get a death that least once a month for 15 years of my career."
Comn	nent critically on what McMullan says in paragraph 4.
	(6 n

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ▶



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Read tr	ne following extract before answering Question 4.
Vicky	Call me crazy, but I think McMullan is right, because sometimes the end justifies the means. And if truth is the goal we seek, then any means of getting it is justified, including hacking into people's phones.
Analyse	Vicky's argument by identifying the conclusion and reasons.
	(3 marks
	is illark:
	(**************************************
work, sh	responds to Vicky's opening argument by claiming that, for her argument to ne has to assume that "truth is always more important than anything else". e right? Briefly explain why/why not.
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Read t	he following extract before answering Question 6.	
Vicky	Look, the truth is more precious than anything else, including people's so-called right to privacy. For one thing, the hard-won truths of modern medicine were got by invading the body's privacy; teams of medical students literally hacking into corpses with their saws and knives. And not just corpses. There's invasive surgery too. And what about brain scans? What's more important, the body's health or mobile phones? Medical researchers are just like phone hacking journalists – they invade people's privacy to get at the truth. And if it's good enough for medicine, it's good enough for journalism.	
•	argument depends on her use of an analogy between phone hacking and all research.	
Assess	s the strength of this analogy.	

(5 marks)

5

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ▶

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Louise	But some truths are a waste of time because they're worthless. For ex no one knows the truth about how many hairs you have on your head, doesn't give other, weirdly curious people the right to invade the privac your hair with a comb and a magnifying glass so as to discover the trut
	is "more precious than anything else".
Vicky	You're making my case look ridiculous by twisting what I said, just to wargument
	ne flaw that Vicky is accusing Louise of making, and assess whether Viction is fair.



8	At the end of Vicky's speech about the 'secret truths about powerful politicians and famous celebrities', she claims that:	
	"If the public find them interesting, then they are in the public interest."	
	Explain how Vicky commits the flaw of equivocation here.	
	(4 marks)	

Turn over for the next question

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Questions 9 to 11 refer to Document C.

9 Read paragraph 2, reproduced below, before answering Question 9.

He added: "Phone hacking is a perfectly acceptable tool – given the sacrifices we made – if all we are trying to do is to get to the truth. I didn't think anyone realised that anyone was committing a crime at the start. In 21 years of invading people's privacy I've never actually come across anyone who's been doing any good. Privacy is for paedos. Privacy is evil. It brings out the worst qualities in people, such as hypocrisy. It allows them to do bad things."

Analyse the structure of McMullan's argument in this passage, identifying the conclusion and reasons.
(7 marks)



Give a critical evaluation of McMullan's overall argument in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Document C ; comment critically on his reasoning and use of language.

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ▶

8



	At the end of Document C , a reader comments on McMullan's argument by stating that:
	"This is the guy who openly admits to fiddling his expenses! How can we trust anything he says?"
1	Is this an effective challenge? Explain your answer.
	(4 marks)



Section B

Answer this question in the spaces provided.

There are **20 marks** available for this question.

Write a reasoned argument in response to the following claim.

'Privacy is for people who have something to hide. Things like phone hacking, computer hacking and the use of CCTV cameras are good because they protect the public from evil done in private.'

In your answer you should:

 state your conclusion (or conclusions) cle
--

•	oner enective reasoning to support your conclusion(s)
_	use the information and respond to issues or arguments in the source de

use the information and respond to issues or arguments in the source documents.







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		(20 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS



20



