Surname	
Other Names	
Candidate Signature	

AQA

General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2012

Critical Thinking   **CRIT2**

Unit 2   Information, Inference and Explanation

Tuesday 29 May 2012   9.00 am to 10.30 am

For this paper you must have:
- a Source Booklet (enclosed).
You may use a calculator.

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 (40 for Section A and 30 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: up to 15 minutes
  – Section A: 35–40 minutes
  – Section B: 35–40 minutes.

Section A

Study **Documents A** to **D** before answering all the questions in the spaces provided.

There are 40 marks available for this section.

Questions 1 to **3** refer to **Document A**

1 Identify the 'fundamental flaw at the heart of [Ken Clarke's] reasoning'.

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(2 marks)

2

2 This question refers to paragraphs 3 and 4 of Document A.

In paragraph 4, Carolina Bracken uses Italy as an example of a link between prison numbers and crime.

In doing so, does she commit the post hoc fallacy? Explain your answer.

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(4 marks)

4

3   Give **two** reasons why a high rate of imprisonment could cause the crime rate to fall.

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(4 marks)

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Questions 4 to 7 refer to Document B

4   This question refers to Graph 1.

If you wanted to work out the risk of being a victim of crime, why should you look at the dotted line and not the solid one?

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(2 marks)

2

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ▶

5 For this question, compare Graph 1 with Graph 2.

Can it be inferred from these graphs that an increase in the prison population causes a fall in crime?

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(4 marks)

4

6 This question refers to Graph 3.

Should we infer from Graph 3 that the police and criminal justice system became less effective at bringing criminals to justice between 1980 and 2010?

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(3 marks)

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7 Consider the following claim: 'If we want to reduce crime, we should use community punishments, not prison.'

To what extent is this claim justified by Graph 4?

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(4 marks)

Question 8 refers to **Document C**

8 Look at Table 1. Assume that the information it contains is entirely accurate.

Explain whether or not the following statements may be safely inferred from the information in Table 1.

8 (a) At least 4 in 10 ex-prisoners will reoffend within one year of being released from prison.

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(2 marks)

Question 8 continues on the next page

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8 (b) Ex-prisoners who stay out of jail long enough are no more likely to commit crime than the general population.

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(3 marks)

8 (c) Ex-prisoners are most likely to commit a serious offence (such as violence against another person) in the third year after being released.

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(3 marks)

8

Questions 9 and **10** refer to **Document D**

9   Identify the argument's main conclusion and one intermediate conclusion.

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(4 marks)

4

10   Consider one reader's response to Document D.

"The article makes a disgusting appeal for us to pity criminals who suffer when
punished. But criminals are people who have chosen to hurt innocent victims. Prison
is supposed to hurt because it's a punishment. We should jail criminals because they
deserve it, regardless of how well it prevents crime."

Assess how effective this response is as a counter-argument to the main text of
Document D.

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(5 marks)

Turn over ▶

5

Section B

Answer this question.

There are 30 marks available for this question.

11 'Despite its faults, a community sentence is a better way to punish most criminals than a prison sentence.'

Write a reasoned argument for or against the statement above.

In presenting your case you should:

- produce a structured argument with a clearly stated conclusion or conclusions

- draw on relevant information and evidence found in the source documents; you may also draw on your own knowledge and experience if relevant

- consider any general principles that may apply

- consider and respond to possible counter-arguments.

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(30 marks)

30

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED