
THINKING SKILLS

Paper 2 Critical Thinking

9694/22

May/June 2018

1 hour 45 minutes

No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

An answer booklet is provided inside this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

Answer **all** the questions.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question.



This document consists of **6** printed pages, **2** blank pages and **1** Insert.

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

Source A

Letter from Acme Supermarket, Flintown

Given to Benji Kitty on 2nd June 2017

Dear Mr Kitty

It is with regret that I have to inform you that you have been selected as one of several employees we are making redundant because of declining trade. It has to be said your time here has not been trouble-free. The latest incident, which resulted in the loss of 200 jars of mayonnaise, suggests that you have neither the attention span nor the physical dexterity to be a successful shelf-stacker. However, we wish you well for the future and hope you find employment more suitable to your abilities.

Mervyn Evans
Manager

Source B

Newspaper report from Flintown Flyer

4th June 2017

Serious fire damage has been done to the Acme Supermarket in Flintown. The fire brigade was called to the fire last night and experts say that arson is suspected. There has been a series of suspicious incidents in Flintown during the last year. Investigators fear that an arsonist is at work who uses a number of sophisticated methods to set buildings on fire.

Source C

Twitter feed from Benji Kitty

3rd June 2017

Acme Supermarket! Burn baby burn! LOL #Damian666

Source D

Statement from local garage attendant

9th June 2017

Benji Kitty came into the garage to purchase a can of petrol on Monday last week – it was the first day of the month. I knew him because we went to school together and he often comes in to fill a can with petrol. I advised him that the can he was using was not recommended for such use. He didn't take this very well and told me to mind my own business. Footage from the security camera should confirm that he was here on that day.

Source E**Statement from Benji's grandmother**

10th June 2017

Benji mowed my lawn last Monday. He is a kind boy and often does this for me. It is a large lawn but I think he actually rather enjoys doing it because he loves driving the sit-on lawn mower. Unfortunately, he is still rather clumsy and usually ends up damaging something when he loses control of the mower. Last time it was three garden ornaments and a prize marrow I had been growing for the local gardening competition.

- (a) How useful is the information in Source A in determining who started the fire? [3]
- (b) How significant is the twitter feed in Source C in assessing Kitty's possible guilt? [3]
- (c) How reliable is the evidence in Source E? [3]
- (d) How likely is it that Benji Kitty set fire to the Acme supermarket?
Write a short, reasoned argument to support your conclusion, with critical reference to the evidence provided and considering a plausible alternative conclusion. [6]

2 Study the evidence and answer the questions that follow.

Source A

Extract from *Art Collector's Weekly*

In the 21st century, establishing whether or not a painting is a forgery is a question for scientists rather than art experts. Using techniques such as pigment analysis, they are able to show whether paint and other materials used in the work would have been available to the artist at the time when the work was supposedly produced. If not, then the work must be a forgery produced at a later date. However, the process is very expensive – testing for just one pigment typically costs \$300 – and sellers and buyers have little incentive in exposing an art work, potentially worth millions of dollars, as a fake. According to European police experts, as much as half the art in circulation on the international market could be forged.

Source B

Extract from book

Art forgery has been around for centuries but has increased significantly in the last 50 years due to the emergence of a rich global elite interested in art as a form of investment. The low prices that works of art once attracted would have given little financial incentive for them to be faked. Artists such as Picasso in the 1920s, and Bacon as late as the 1960s, often struggled to earn enough to pay for their next canvas. They typically paid for meals in restaurants by offering the proprietor a sketch. In 2013, a Francis Bacon painting achieved \$142 million dollars at an auction in New York.

Source C

Extract from newspaper article

How to Spot A Forgery

One problem for the art forger is explaining the source of the painting and why it has only just been discovered – this is called the 'provenance' of the painting. The typical explanation is that it has been in the possession of an aristocratic family who have fallen on hard times and now need to sell. The potential purchaser is further tempted because this is also used to explain why the painting is a bargain, selling at below the usual market price. Another way to get round the provenance problem is to forge paintings by middle-ranking artists whose work is less well-known and studied. Whilst such paintings have a much lower value, it is far more plausible that somebody could find one in an attic.

Source D

Extract from advice manual *Running A Gallery*

The problem of art forgery has little relevance to people visiting famous art galleries such as the Louvre in Paris. They typically want to see famous paintings such as the Mona Lisa, which have been fully authenticated. The works of art in such galleries are highly unlikely to be offered for sale, so the problems facing the art market as regards forgery are not relevant. More relevant to visitor numbers are changes in taste and fashion – what is appreciated as good art tends to change over time.

Source E**Extract from book *The History of Art***

Many paintings in the past, such as those by the Flemish artist Peter Paul Rubens, were produced in workshops. The artist may have painted some parts of the work, leaving his assistant to finish them off. It is even likely that workshop assistants forged the signature of their master on their own work in order to increase its value. Art training in the past relied much more on copying than it does today. This would have meant that, historically, many artists' studios contained individuals highly skilled in mimicking their master's work.

- (a) Suggest **two** additional pieces of information that would enable one to assess the claim in Source A that "the process is very expensive". [4]
- (b) Identify and explain the problem the information in Source E creates for the scientific methods outlined in Source A. [3]
- (c) Is Source D an argument? Justify your answer. [2]
- (d) 'Forgery is a major threat to people's enjoyment and appreciation of art.'

To what extent do you agree with this claim? 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 The first modern Olympic Games took place in 1896, when much of the world was becoming fully industrialised. The staging of this event was a clear sign that sport would become central to the ideology of advanced industrial societies. Since then sport has been glorified and seen as central to the psychological and physical health of the population. However, a number of factors suggest that we should not idealise sport.
- 2 It is increasingly clear that the professional bodies that run sport, such as FIFA in the case of football, are riddled with corruption. It is now being suggested that all world records in athletics should start again as the existing records may have been the product of the unfair use of performance-enhancing drugs. Sport is not something we should be holding up as a model to imitate in life. It is a long way from the ideal of honest and fair competition that people like the founder of the modern Olympic Games, Pierre de Coubertin, promoted.
- 3 Increasingly, evidence suggests that contact sports such as American Football cause serious long term head injuries. Studies show that 30% of ex-professional American Football players will suffer from dementia. The health-giving benefits of sport are illusory.
- 4 Compulsory sport in schools has a damaging effect on children. Many biographies of creative artists record how miserable they were at school, and highlight the key role of compulsory sport in creating this misery. Trudging around the rugby field on a cold winter morning was not a lot of fun for them. However, at least they were free of the illusion of those who participate enthusiastically – that sport offers us a model of how to live.
- 5 Sport encourages competitiveness and aggression. These are the key human traits that lead to war. So idealising sport is little different from idealising war.

- (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** intermediate conclusions. [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) ‘Children with an exceptional talent for sport should be encouraged to take it up professionally.’

Write your own short argument to support **or** challenge this claim. The conclusion of your argument must be stated. Credit will not be given for repeating ideas from the passage. [5]

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