



Cambridge International AS & A Level

THINKING SKILLS

9694/21

Paper 2 Critical Thinking

October/November 2022

1 hour 45 minutes



You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **all** questions.
- Follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper, ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

This document has **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

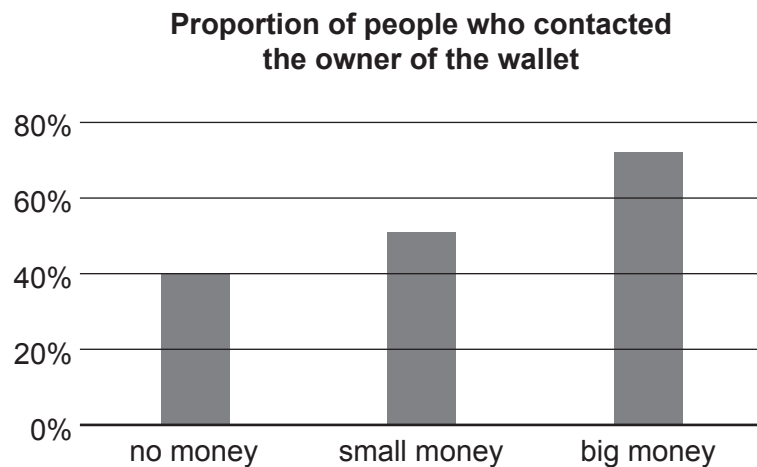
Section A

Study the evidence and then answer Questions 1 and 2.

Source A**Research Report**

A large-scale international research project has discovered that people are more likely to be honest if a significant sum of money is involved. Researchers targeted workers in jobs where they meet the public, such as a bank cashier or a hotel receptionist. Claiming to be tourists, the researchers said they had found a wallet in the street but were in too much of a hurry to contact the owner themselves. They gave the wallet to the worker, and hurried away. The wallets contained fake business cards, stating the name and email address of the wallet's 'owner'.

Some of the wallets contained no money, some a small amount of money and some a significant sum of money. The highest proportion of people who emailed the 'owner' of the wallet were those who had received wallets containing 'big money'.



The experiment covered more than 17 000 people in 355 cities in 40 countries. Results varied considerably between countries. The researchers concluded that Switzerland, the Netherlands and Scandinavian countries had the most honest population, while China was the least honest.

Source B**Comment on Source A from Chinese Master's student studying Chemistry in London**

This research should never have been published, because its methodology is full of mistakes. A sample of 400 Chinese people is far too small to represent a population of nearly one and a half billion people. The researchers were German, so the Chinese people they contacted could probably not understand what they told them. If the contact details in the wallet were printed in European letters, rather than Chinese characters, the people who were given the wallets would not have been able to read them. Furthermore, most Chinese people would not know what a wallet is, because they receive their pay digitally.

Source C

Comment on Source A by professor at university in China

A different research project produced strikingly different conclusions about China. Researchers dropped 407 wallets (containing money and contact information) in busy areas of three major Chinese university campuses. 24% of the wallets were either reported to the owner or turned in. Only 5% went missing, while 71% were left untouched. This experiment shows that the level of civic honesty in China is 95%, which must make our population the most honest in the world.

Source D

Research Report

Supplies of tea, coffee and milk are available to students and staff of the Psychology Department at Newcastle University (UK), to enable them to make hot drinks for themselves. A small notice states the prices which members are expected to pay for each drink they make, by putting the money into a box. However, there is no check on whether they pay or not. For an experimental period of ten weeks, pictures of either eyes or flowers were added to the notice asking people to pay for their drinks. On average, people contributed 2.76 times as much in the weeks when pictures of eyes were displayed, compared to the weeks portraying flowers.



- 1 (a) (i) Suggest an explanation for why in the experiment in Source A more of the wallets containing 'big money' were returned to their 'owner' than the wallets with no money or small amounts. [2]
- (ii) 28% of the people given wallets containing 'big money' did not contact the 'owners'. This may have been because the people deliberately kept the money for themselves. Source B suggests some other explanations.
- Suggest **two alternative** explanations for why people did not contact the owners of the 'lost' wallets. [2]
- (b) (i) Is Source B an argument? Explain your answer. [2]
- (ii) How reliable is Source B? [3]
- (c) How effectively does Source C respond to the claim in Source A that China is the least honest of the countries studied? [3]
- (d) 'People are more likely to be honest if they think someone is watching them.'
- How reliably can this be inferred from Source D? [2]

- 2 You are advised to spend some time planning your answer before you begin to write it.

'Most people are honest.'

To what extent do you agree with this claim? Write a short, reasoned argument to support your conclusion, using and evaluating the evidence provided. [8]

Section B

Read the following passage and then answer Questions 3, 4 and 5.

- 1 Anthropologists have discovered through observations in every part of the world that all the nations and tribes they have studied have developed rituals to mark such major events of life as birth, becoming an adult, marriage and death. Communities and individuals evidently need ceremonies of these kinds, and all societies and governments should provide them. The technical term for these rituals is 'rites of passage'.
- 2 The transition from childhood to adult status is so personally transformative that it deserves to be marked by a memorable event. Couples who have exchanged marriage vows feel differently about one another and their relationship than people who simply choose to live together. Rites of passage are important psychologically. Although no one is present at their own funeral, it helps their sense of self-worth to know that their loved ones will in future gather to remember and celebrate their qualities and achievements. A life without a funeral lacks meaning, like a novel in which the final chapter is missing.
- 3 The main value of rites of passage is that they identify changes in the relationship of individuals to their community. Membership in a community is conferred not simply by being born but by being welcomed and identified by name; passing from the freedoms of childhood into adult responsibilities also needs to be a public event. Public recognition is the difference between marriage and cohabitation. The death of any individual diminishes the community, and it is right that family and friends should pause to honour the life which has come to an end.
- 4 Many people think that because the place of religion in society is declining, rites of passage will cease to be needed. In fact, the experience of East Germany proves that rituals remain a human need even in the absence of religious belief. Under Communism, all East German 14-year-olds marked their transition into adulthood by means of the ceremony of *Jugendweihe*, and since the fall of Communism many teenagers have continued to follow a revised version of this practice.

- 3 (a) Using the exact words from the passage as far as possible, identify the *main conclusion*. [2]
- (b) The first sentence of paragraph 3 is an intermediate conclusion. Using the exact words from the passage as far as possible, identify **two other intermediate conclusions** in paragraphs 1 to 3. [4]
- (c) Identify the following argument element from paragraph 4:
- ‘because the place of religion in society is declining, rites of passage will cease to be needed’ [2]
- (d) Identify **one unstated assumption** required by the reasoning in paragraph 4. [2]
- 4 (a) Identify and evaluate **two appeals** in paragraph 1. [4]
- (b) Evaluate the support given by the reasoning in paragraph 3 to its claim that
- ‘The main value of rites of passage is that they identify changes in the relationship of individuals to their community.’ [3]
- (c) Explain why the reasoning in paragraph 4 is weak. [3]
- 5 *You are advised to spend some time planning your answer before you begin to write it.*
- ‘In today’s world it is difficult to know when adulthood begins.’
- 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. [8]

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge Assessment International Education Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cambridgeinternational.org after the live examination series.

Cambridge Assessment International Education is part of Cambridge Assessment. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is a department of the University of Cambridge.