

LEVEL 2 AWARD

THINKING AND REASONING SKILLS

Unit 2 Thinking and Reasoning Skills Case Study

B902

Candidates answer on the question paper.

OCR supplied materials:

- Resource booklet (B902/RB)

Other materials required:

None

Wednesday 19 January 2011

Afternoon

Duration: 1 hour



Candidate forename		Candidate surname	
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Centre number						Candidate number				
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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes above. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. Additional paper may be used if necessary but you must clearly show your candidate number, centre number and question number(s).
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **60**.
- You will be assessed on the quality of your written communication in question 15. The quality of your grammar, spelling and punctuation will affect the mark for this question.
- This document consists of **16** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Section A: Thinking through the documents.

You are advised to spend no more than 40 minutes on this section. It is worth 40 marks.

Answer all the questions in this section.

In this section you will be required to use all your reasoning, evaluation, information processing and creative thinking skills on the documentary sources.

When it is necessary to refer to one specific source in order to answer the question, you will be directed to that source.

1 In Document 2 Terry Bull provides the following argument:

“The kids all prefer packed lunches. It’s a lot cheaper for everyone anyway. So we should do away with school meals altogether.”

Mark up Terry’s argument in the box above to show the different argument components:

- (a)** Underline the conclusion [1]
- (b)** Circle **an** indicator word [1]
- (c)** Put brackets around the **two** reasons [2]

2 In Document 2 Joe King provides the following argument:

“Jamie Oliver’s campaign really did work in those schools. This is because kids are now getting healthy school meals and are all the better for it. Therefore Jamie’s manifesto should be implemented across the country.”

Underline the **intermediate** conclusion in Joe’s argument. [1]

3 In Document 2 Freda People argues:

“All these people wanting better school meals are only bothered about improving educational standards. They just want children to achieve more so they can earn more money and we can compete with countries like Japan whose examination results are better than ours. They don’t care about giving children or people freedom to choose.”

Freda’s reasoning is an example of a common flaw.

Which **one** of the following correctly names the flaw? Tick the correct response.

Straw man	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tu quoque	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ad hominem	<input type="checkbox"/>
Slippery slope	<input type="checkbox"/>

[1]

4 In Document 4 Miles Walker’s views are introduced in the following way:

Miles is a former school canteen manager who now earns his living by writing for trade journals in the food industry. He is also paid as an adviser to a leading fast food chain. In his spare time Miles is an active member of an association for the promotion of civil liberties.

Identify:

(a) **one** reason why Miles might have a vested interest to lie about healthy school meals.

Reason:
 [1]

(b) **one** reason why Miles might be biased against making healthy school meals compulsory.

Reason:
 [1]

(c) **one** reason why Miles might have some expertise about the issue of healthy school meals.

Reason:
 [1]

(d) **one** reason why Miles’s ability to see might be limited in relation to healthy school meals

Reason:
 [1]

5 In Document 4, Miles Walker states the following:

“The government tells repressive regimes around the world that we live in a free society; yet the same government endlessly tells us what we can and cannot do “from the cradle to the grave”. The fact is we’re living in a police state. We’ve become prisoners in our own country. Children in particular are put under intense pressure – do your homework, pass your exams, compete for university places – why not allow them the chance to choose for themselves once they are educated enough about food to choose what they eat – say at eleven. “

Which of the following four phrases is an example of loaded language? Tick the correct response.

Repressive regime	<input type="checkbox"/>
Free society	<input type="checkbox"/>
Police state	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do your homework	<input type="checkbox"/>

[1]

6 In Document 5, Prue Leith, chairman of the School Food Trust, talking about the uptake of school meals, said:

“Real progress in terms of numbers is being made the length and breadth of England.”

(a) Complete the following sentence:

Prue Leith’s credibility may be weakened by bias because

.....

..... [1]

Prue Leith based her comment on the figures below:

[In 2008/09] 43.9 per cent of under-11s and 36 per cent of secondary school pupils are eating canteen meals. This is up slightly from 43.8 per cent and 35.5 per cent in 2007/08.

(b) Complete the following sentence:

Prue Leith’s comments are not supported by the figures because

.....

..... [1]

7 In Document 4 Miles Walker makes this comparison about the issue of governments making rules about school meals:

“They seem to say that the whole issue is like solving the problem of a leaky pipe. You would not ask a man in the street to mend it but you’d use a plumber. Equally, the government argues, ordinary people would not know how to solve the problem of bad eating habits among the young. You need nutritionists backed up by government rules.”

(a) What is this kind of comparison called?

..... [1]

(b) Identify **one** significant similarity between using a plumber to deal with a leaky pipe and using nutritionists to deal with bad eating habits among the young.

.....
..... [1]

(c) Identify **one** significant difference between using a plumber to deal with a leaky pipe and using nutritionists to deal with bad eating habits among the young.

.....
..... [1]

8 In Document 3, Jamie Oliver’s manifesto includes this argument:

“Commit to a ten-year plan and fund a long-term advertising campaign to get people back on to a proper diet. With obesity costing the NHS more than smoking, it seems logical that a campaign similar to the anti-smoking one is needed.”

Identify **two** assumptions that Jamie Oliver is making in this argument.

(a) Assumption 1 [1]

(b) Assumption 2 [1]

- 9 Document 9 contains extracts from an independent report on 5 schools which had participated in a healthy eating programme.

“Pupils who sat exams in 2006 were on the new diet for at least 12 months, and researchers found the proportion of pupils reaching levels four or five had risen by 6 per cent in English.”

Improvements in English Key Stage 2 results in the 5 schools 2005 to 2006

	School A	School B	School C	School D	School E
% improvement in Level 3 and above	2.7	2.0	-0.3	0.3	0.5
% improvement in Level 4 and above	6.0	6.0	3.8	4.5	5.5
% improvement in Level 5 and above	4.1	3.8	3.4	2.7	3.3

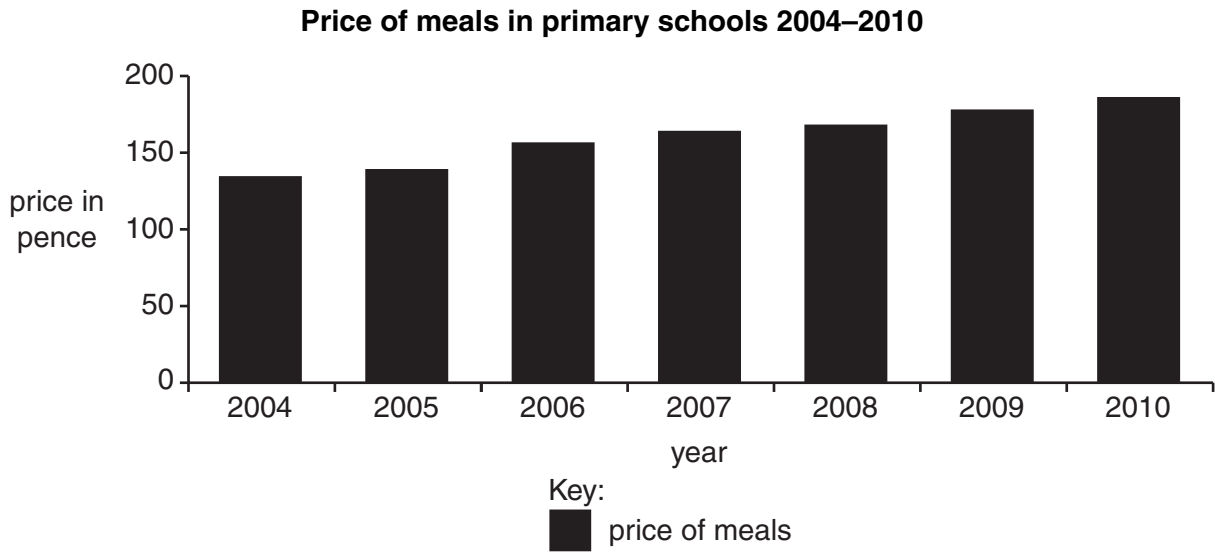
- (a) Compare the extract and the table. In what way does the comment give a misleading version of the results shown in the table?

.....
 [1]

- (b) To be sure that the healthy eating programme caused the improvement in the English results more information would be needed. Give an example of **one** piece of information that would be useful.

.....
 [1]

10 Document 9 includes the following bar chart.



(a) Suggest **one** reason for the decreasing number of students taking primary school meals since 2004 that could be supported by the bar chart.

.....
..... [1]

(b) Suggest **one** alternative reason why the uptake of meals in primary schools may have decreased since 2004.

.....
..... [1]

11 In Document 2, the two following comments have come from members of the public:

Lotta Money, London:

"I believe it is all about the cost of school dinners. On average it seems to be £3.00 per day per child and the more children you have the more expensive it is. If school meals were cheaper they would be more popular as they would be less expensive than buying everything you need for packed lunches."

Jen Uwin, Hull:

"The School Food Trust needs to look into the continually rising cost of school meals. From September we will be asked to pay £2.00 per day for school meals. This is very hard when you have 3 children at school. Also why, when diets are supposed to be healthy, is there always the constant aroma of frying whenever I go into school?"

(a) Identify **one** option the government could take that would increase the uptake of healthy school meals which both Lotta and Jen would support.

.....
..... [1]

(b) Identify **one** further option that the government could take to increase the uptake of healthy school meals.

.....
..... [1]

(c) In Document 3 Jamie Oliver suggests that the government fund a long-term advertising campaign to promote healthy school meals. Write a brief argument against the use of an advertising campaign to promote healthy school meals. Your argument should include the following:

- a conclusion
- two developed reasons.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

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PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

- 12 Three people involved in the debate at Rawmarsh School were the “Meat Pie Mum”, the Head and Jamie Oliver. The following are extracts from Documents 3, 7 and 8 which summarise their views.

“Meat Pie Mum”

“No matter how healthy it is, if kids don’t like it they’re not going to eat it”.

She claimed the cooks were so overworked that baked potatoes were being served half-cooked.

“The school shouldn’t be allowed to tell the kids what to eat. They’re treating them like criminals.”

“The children ... prefer to come to us to have their food delivered fresh and hot, which is what they’re asking for.” She insisted it was not just about promoting junk food as they had several orders for jacket potatoes and salad sandwiches alongside those for fish and chips. She said their actions had been prompted by the school’s new half hour meal breaks, as pupils did not have long enough to eat.

“Our kids are being served up disgusting, overpriced rubbish. The school charge £2.30 for a filled jacket potato but the local sandwich shop charge £1.20.”

The Head

Most pupils are happy with the healthier menus, which include two hot choices every day. If the children really hate the food, they can bring packed lunches with whatever food they like. “We don’t police the contents. We’re very strongly in favour of healthy eating, for all the reasons shared by most schools. But our students are young adults and our policy is to explain and persuade.”

Reorganising the school day and keeping pupils on site during lunchtimes had already shown its benefits. “Our motives are about effective education,” he said. “Afternoon lateness has dropped to virtually zero and we know they are learning better in the afternoons.” He said he understood some pupils would resist the changes but believed that parents taking orders undermined the school and their children’s education. “We aim to provide good quality food which is within government healthy eating guidelines ... the food that these parents are handing out is not part of a healthy eating diet.”

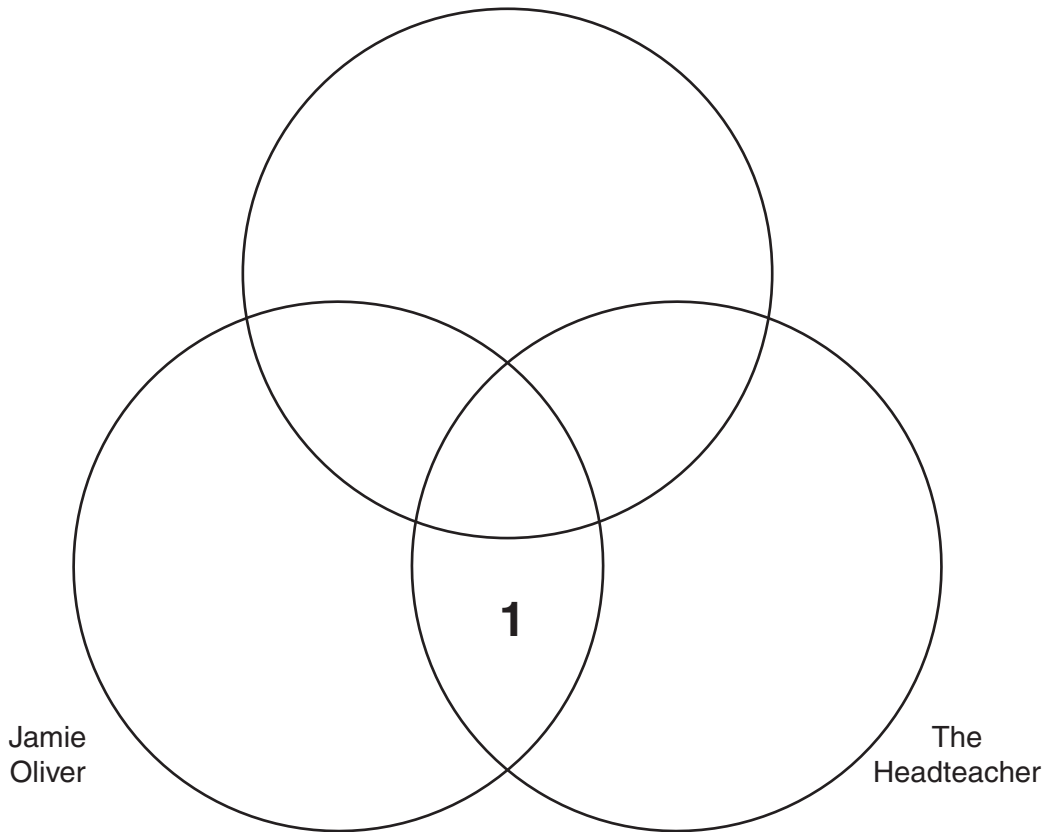
Jamie Oliver

Jamie said: “If these mums want to effectively shorten the lives of their kids and others’ kids, then that’s down to them.” A spokesman for Jamie Oliver added: “Jamie’s view is that it is important for all school kids to have a nutritious hot and affordable meal at school every day.”

“I’ve been campaigning to ban the junk in schools and get kids eating fresh, tasty nutritious food instead.”

“It’s all about making radical changes to the school meals system and challenging the junk food culture by showing schools they can serve fresh nutritious meals that kids enjoy eating. What we eat affects everything: our mood, behaviour, health, growth, even our ability to concentrate. A lunchtime school meal should provide a growing child with one third of their daily nutritional intake.”

“Meat Pie
Mum”



Using only the information given in the three extracts locate each of the following statements by writing the numbers on the appropriate place on the Venn Diagram. Number 1 is already done for you.

- 1 Believes that the changes at the school were a good thing
- 2 Is concerned about the health of the children
- 3 Is not totally opposed to healthy food for children
- 4 Believes children should eat what they choose
- 5 Believes that healthy food for children brings educational benefits
- 6 Believes that the parents' action is harmful to their children.
- 7 States that the school's action was connected to changing the lunch hour
- 8 States meals at the school were often under cooked
- 9 Believes school meals should be affordable in price.

[8]

13 Document 7 was produced by Fishupdate.com which describes itself as follows:

“www.fishupdate.com is published by Special Publications. Special Publications also publish FISHupdate magazine, Fish Farmer, the Fish Industry Yearbook, the Scottish Seafood Processors Federation Diary, the Fish Farmer Handbook and a range of wallplanners.”

Based on the information above explain why this document may not be credible as a source of information about the events at Rawmarsh School.

Circle a suitable credibility criterion and complete the following sentence.

The credibility of Document 7 may be weakened by:

reputation / ability to see / vested interest / expertise / bias

because

.....

..... [3]

Section A Total [40]

Section B: Thinking to a conclusion based on reasons and evidence.

Allow approximately 20 minutes for this section. It is worth 20 marks.

Answer all the questions in this section.

In this section you will be required to use all of your reasoning, evaluation, information processing and creative thinking skills to come to a reasoned decision or conclusion.

14 Document 6b is a letter to a newspaper.

A letter to a newspaper about the action by a local council.

The council is right to close the restaurant near the school. One reason we elect councillors is to give the best chances for future happiness for our youngsters. The freedom to grow up fit and well educated is more important than the freedom of fast food firms to profit from our youngsters' bad eating habits. As long as this policy is applied equally to all restaurants, it is a fair thing for the council to do. Fast food outlets will simply have to move away from schools.

(a) The word 'fair' is used in line 5 of the letter. Below are four sentences using the word fair in different ways:

W	It is fair to give a drink of water to the most thirsty person in the room
X	It is fair to give a gold medal to the winner of a race in the Olympics
Y	It is fair to give everybody an equal share of the cake at a party
Z	It is fair for a teacher to give assistance to a student who is finding their work difficult

(i) Which of the above is an example of the letter writer's use of the word fair? **[1]**

(ii) Which of the above is a counter example? **[1]**

(b) Suppose the following statement from the restaurant's menu was true:

All the meals served in this restaurant contain at least two of the recommended 5-a-day servings of fruit and vegetables.

Identify a claim made in the letter which would be weakened.

.....
 **[1]**

16 Complete the following counter argument by providing a reason and a piece of evidence/example.

But some people claim that schools should be allowed to provide a wide range of meals to cater for all tastes because:

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

Section B Total [20]



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