



**Tuesday 14 January 2014 – Morning**

**LEVEL 2 AWARD THINKING AND REASONING SKILLS**

**B902/01** Unit 2 Thinking and Reasoning Skills Case Study



Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

**OCR supplied materials:**

- Resource Booklet (B902/01/RB)

**Other materials required:**  
None

**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. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- 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. If additional space is required, you should use the lined pages at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- 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**.
- Quality of written communication will be assessed in questions 14 and 15b.
- 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.

- 1 In Document 7, Helen from Devon states the following:

*Anyone who claims to believe in ghosts is gullible and seriously lacking in intelligence. TV programmes and people who make money from these deluded people (like mediums and clairvoyants) are irresponsible and taking advantage of vulnerable people. Anyway, where do ghosts get their clothes from? Séances are ridiculous.*

Which of the following best describes this? Tick the correct response.

- Argument
- Explanation
- List of information
- Rant

[1]

- 2 In Document 7, Terry from Preston states the following:

*At the moment, there are all manner of things which seem to occur for which science has no ready answer. This is why superstitious people look for supernatural answers and call these things 'ghosts'.*

Which of the following best describes this? Tick the correct response.

- Argument
- Explanation
- List of information
- Rant

[1]

3 Terry goes on to argue the following:

*One day we will understand the science behind 'ghostly' sightings and it is irrational to draw conclusions without evidence, so we should object to using language like ghosts and paranormal.*

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

- (a) Put brackets around one reason. [1]
- (b) Underline the conclusion. [1]
- (c) Circle one conclusion indicator word. [1]

4 In Document 7, Joseph from Keighley gives the following argument:

*The only evidence that would convince someone that you had seen a ghost would have to be photographic. Photographic evidence has too much potential for tampering. Therefore, there can never be any convincing evidence for the existence of ghosts. So there is no point even discussing it.*

(a) Which of the following best describes the structure of his argument? Tick the correct response.

A counter argument, two reasons and a conclusion

Three reasons and a conclusion

Two reasons, an explanation and a conclusion

Two reasons, an intermediate conclusion and a conclusion.

[1]

(b) His reasoning is:

**joint**

**independent**

Circle the correct answer.

[1]

5 In Document 7, Amber from Ambleside states the following:

*Ghost stories have always been around, so we should not ignore them.*

Which of the following best describes the weakness in Amber’s reasoning?

- Ad hominem
- Irrelevant appeal
- Loaded language
- Tu quoque

[1]

6 In Document 7, Andy from Rhyl states the following:

*I love hearing people’s ghost stories, and I don’t want that ruined by some scientist saying it’s all to do with energy fields or whatever. Scientists are boring, so we should take no notice of them.*

Name and explain the flaw in this reasoning.

.....

.....

..... [2]

7 In Document 7, James from London makes use of an analogy:

*If a person is sober, trustworthy and of sound mind then we should believe what they say – refusing to believe people who claim to have seen a ghost is like calling someone a liar when they say they watched Coronation Street on TV last night.*

(a) Identify precisely what is being compared with what in this analogy.

.....  
.....  
..... [2]

(b) Identify and explain one relevant difference between the two ideas being compared in the analogy.

.....  
.....  
..... [2]

8 In Document 3b, Professor Richard Wiseman suggests that the influence of ghost shows on television is an explanation for the increase in the number of reported ghost sightings over the last twenty years. In the space below, give two alternative explanations for this increase:

First explanation

.....  
.....

Second explanation

.....  
..... [2]

- 9 In Document 4, Sam Brown makes the following claim:

*I would say that around 80 per cent of ghost stories can be explained with a rational answer. But it's the remaining 20 per cent that no matter how hard you try to think of one, no logical answer exists.*

Using information from Document 4, complete the following sentences:

- (a) The credibility of this claim is weakened by Sam's vested interest because

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

- (b) The credibility of this claim is weakened by Sam's lack of expertise because

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

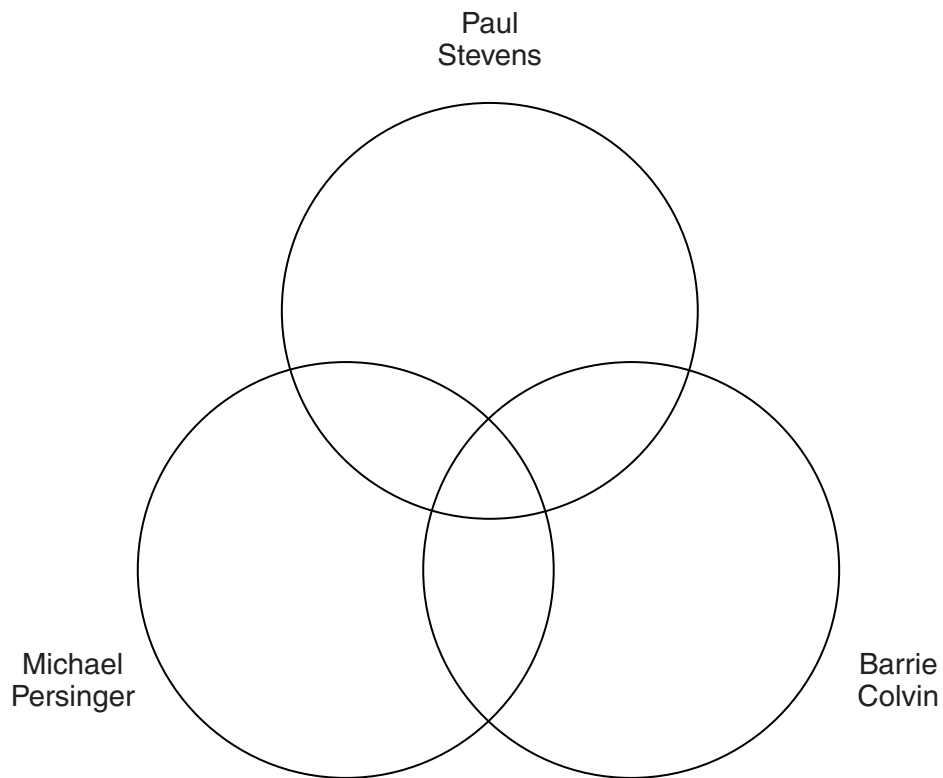
- 10 In Document 3a, a table is given to show some of the results of Professor Wiseman's survey. Which of the conclusions stated below can be reliably drawn from the data in the table?

Circle 'yes' or 'no'.

	<b>Can be drawn from the data</b>
A higher percentage of women (compared to men) claim to have either probably or definitely seen a ghost.	YES NO
There are more full-time students in the UK than unemployed people.	YES NO
Men are less likely to visit haunted houses than women.	YES NO
Less than half of the women who took part in the survey were definite about whether they had seen a ghost or not.	YES NO

[4]

- 11 Table 11.1 (below) gives a list of statements **A** to **E**. Using Document 6, place the letter for each statement in the appropriate area of the Venn Diagram to show which of the three reports would support each statement:



**Table 11.1**

<b>A</b>	Ghost sightings and religious experiences could have similar causes.
<b>B</b>	Magnetic fields are stronger in areas where 'ghostly activity' has been reported.
<b>C</b>	Magnetic fields have an effect on human beings, which could explain why people think they have experienced a ghost.
<b>D</b>	There are aspects of ghostly activity that cannot be explained scientifically.
<b>E</b>	Visual effects, such as lighting, can influence what people experience.

[5]

12 The photograph in Document 5a is used as evidence for the existence of ghosts.

(a) Using the photograph and the information given in Document 5a, give two developed reasons why the photograph might be good evidence for the existence of ghosts.

(i) First reason:

.....  
.....  
..... [2]

(ii) Second reason:

.....  
.....  
..... [2]

(b) Give one developed reason why the photograph might be weak evidence for the existence of ghosts.

.....  
.....  
..... [2]



13 In Document 7, Catherine from Blackpool makes the following point:

*A friend of mine had a poltergeist that haunted his bedroom as a child. This went on for many years – the ghost used to throw his toys across the room. Eventually his family had the room exorcised and the poltergeist left him alone after that (though the room still has a chill when the rest of the house is warm). He’s now 26 and still hates talking about it, as it disturbed him so much. Although the evidence for a scientific explanation of ghosts is strong, it does not explain poltergeists.*

(a) Underline the counter-argument in the box above. [1]

(b) Catherine says that the evidence for a scientific explanation of some ghosts is strong. Using the information provided in Document 6, identify three different examples of scientific explanations for ghostly sightings.

Example 1: .....

.....

Example 2: .....

.....

Example 3: .....

..... [3]

(c) Catherine says that scientific explanations do not account for her friend’s poltergeist. Develop a short argument in support of Catherine’s view.

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]



.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**PLEASE TURN OVER FOR QUESTION 15**

15 In Document 4 several incidents are used as evidence of 'ghostly sightings' in Peterborough.

(a) Give an alternative explanation for each of the events described in the extracts below.

*Police were called to a home in Stanground one week after an attempted burglary. Officers reported that a child had woken at night and believed that a ghost was trying to enter through a window.*

(i) Explanation:

.....  
.....  
.....  
..... [2]

*Police received a call from a person who claimed to be hearing 'ghost noises' as well as seeing hands coming over the top of a door. The caller also reported a group of three males outside the property.*

(ii) Explanation:

.....  
.....  
.....  
..... [2]



**ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE**

If additional answer space is required, you should use the following lined page(s). The question number(s) must be clearly shown in the margins.

This section of the page is a large, empty area of lined paper. It features a vertical solid line on the left side, creating a margin. The rest of the page is filled with horizontal dotted lines, providing space for students to write their answers. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page.

A vertical solid line is positioned on the left side of the page. From this line, 25 horizontal dotted lines extend across the page, creating a series of rows for writing.

A large area of the page is reserved for writing, featuring a vertical solid line on the left side and horizontal dotted lines extending across the page.



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