



Cambridge International AS & A Level

THINKING SKILLS

Paper 2 Critical Thinking

9694/21

May/June 2020

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. Blank pages are indicated.

Section A

Study the evidence and then answer questions 1 and 2.

Source A**Women's health website**

Did you know the signs of a heart attack are different for women? That could be one of the reasons why women in the US are only half as likely as men to survive a heart attack. A heart attack is not always the classic feeling of an elephant sitting on your chest or a sudden, sharp pain that causes you to clutch your chest and collapse. As with men, the most common heart attack symptom in women is chest pain or discomfort. But women are more likely than men to experience other symptoms, particularly shortness of breath, nausea/vomiting and back or jaw pain. Many women attribute these symptoms to things like having flu, being tired, experiencing acid reflux or normal signs of aging. Others may think they're having a heart attack, but only take an aspirin instead of calling the emergency services.

Source B**News report**

Janet Adams, aged 84, thought her stomach pains were caused by something she had eaten. She didn't contact her doctor until she had endured four days of discomfort. Her doctor said that it was a gallstone, but nothing to worry about; he kept her under observation overnight, then discharged her the following afternoon.

Soon after she returned home, Mrs Adams began experiencing chest pains. This time, she called her family and her doctor immediately. At the hospital, she was told that she had had two heart attacks over the past five days. She died two days later.

The failure of Janet Adams and her doctor to diagnose her first heart attack is not unusual. The American Heart Association has reported that men are more likely to be diagnosed with heart disease, but slightly more women than men die from heart disease. It is currently the main cause of death among women in the US, killing more than all cancers combined.

After Janet Adams died, her grandson, Ian Burns, asked medical staff how they failed to diagnose his grandmother's first heart attack. They told him her symptoms were unusual and that stomach pains were not enough to diagnose a heart attack. "How can they be unusual," he replied, "when it is more than half the population?"

Source C**Research report**

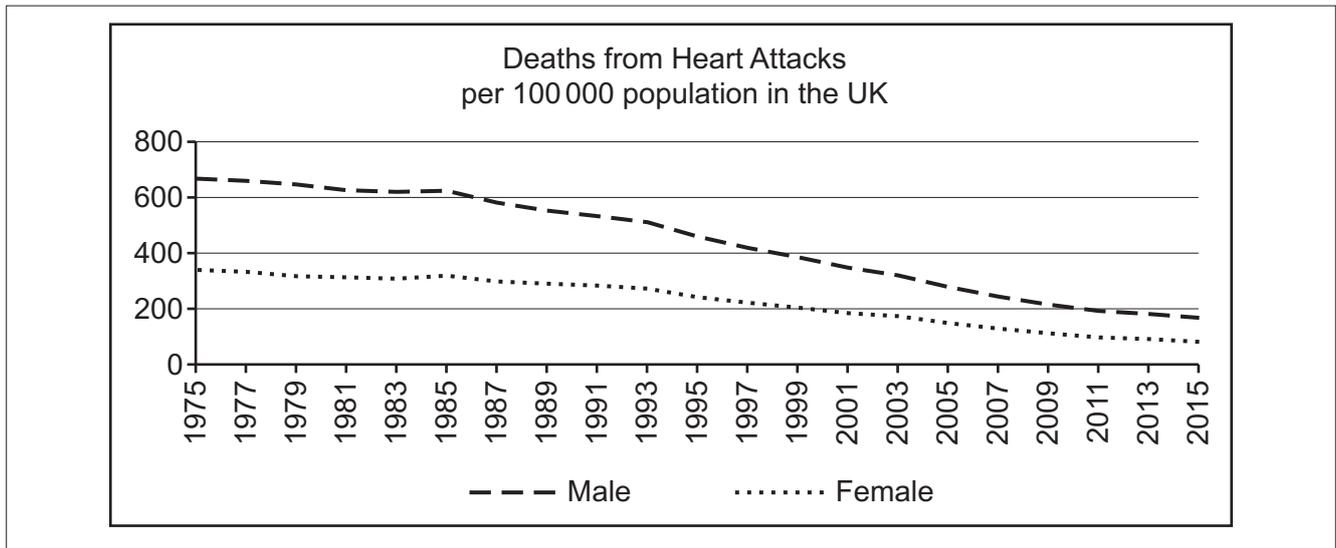
Researchers have analysed the outcomes of 180 368 Swedish patients who suffered a heart attack over a 10-year period. They discovered that women who had a heart attack were twice as likely as men to die within a year. Women were 34% less likely to receive surgical procedures to clear blocked arteries. They were also 24% less likely to be prescribed statin medication, which helps to prevent a second heart attack, and 16% less likely to be given aspirin, which helps to prevent blood clots.

Source D

Statement from professor of cardiac medicine

Typically, when we think of a heart attack patient, we see a middle-aged man who is overweight, has diabetes and smokes. This is not always the case; heart attacks affect the wider spectrum of the population – including women. Women are less likely to receive the same diagnostic tests as men, leading them to be 50% more likely to be initially misdiagnosed.

Source E



- 1 (a) How well does Source A support its claim that “the signs of a heart attack are different for women”? [3]
- (b) How reliable is the response of Janet Adams’ medical staff in the last paragraph of Source B? [3]
- (c) How effective is Ian Burns’ response in Source B to the claim that his grandmother’s symptoms were unusual? [2]
- (d) Is Source C an argument? Justify your answer. [2]
- (e) According to Sources A and C, heart attacks are twice as likely to prove fatal for women as men.
How well does the graph in Source E support this claim? [4]

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

‘Medical professionals must improve the way they treat women who suffer heart attacks.’

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 Several government ministers in European countries have recently resigned their high-profile positions because of things they did many years previously. A single ancient misjudgement has robbed them of their livelihoods and deprived vulnerable, hard-working citizens of all the benefits these ministers would have achieved for them. They claim that their behaviour was acceptable by the standards prevailing at the time but would be considered objectionable now. It is unfair to hold them responsible for those actions now, since they did not know at the time that they were doing anything wrong.
- 2 Expectations of moral and polite behaviour have evolved over the years. Thirty or forty years ago, it was normal for people to say and do things which today would be condemned as discriminatory. So even the most humane and charitable heroes of the past would lose their reputations if we judged their words and actions by today's standards.
- 3 Some people claim that when they judge issues of the past they are not tied to the standards of a particular time; however, we cannot free ourselves from the limitations of our own historical context. So judging the past by the norms of the present is a form of bias. Actions should therefore always be judged by the standards of the time in which they took place.
- 4 In the US and the UK, there have been several proposals to remove statues and rename public buildings honouring philanthropists of the past, because they owned slaves or were involved in the slave trade. Yet once you start judging rich people by the way they acquired their wealth, no one will escape. The great industrialists of the past became rich by exploiting workers, including children. Today, people become rich by manipulating the money markets, without producing anything. Even people who inherit wealth have done nothing to deserve it. So people should be judged on what they do with their money, not on how they acquired it.
- 5 If we criticise our predecessors, we should expect future generations to judge us. To be consistent, we have a simple choice. We must either tolerate all the attitudes and actions of previous generations or implicitly consent to living with the threatening knowledge that everything we think, say or do will be mercilessly condemned by our great-grandchildren.

- 3 (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 **two intermediate conclusions**. [4]
- (c) Identify the following argument element from paragraph 3:
'when they judge issues of the past they are not tied to the standards of a particular time' [2]
- (d) Identify an *unstated assumption* required by the argument in paragraph 1. [2]
- 4 (a) Identify and explain an *appeal* in paragraph 1. [2]
- (b) To what extent is the reasoning in paragraph 2 weakened by the flaw of *sweeping generalisation*? [3]
- (c) How well does paragraph 4 support the argument as a whole? [3]
- (d) Identify and explain **one** flaw or weakness in the reasoning in paragraph 5. [2]
- 5 *You are advised to spend some time planning your answer before you begin to write it.*
- 'It is always wrong to discriminate against people on the basis of their gender.'
- 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]

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