



# Cambridge International AS & A Level

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## THINKING SKILLS

9694/21

Paper 2 Critical Thinking

May/June 2022

1 hour 45 minutes



You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

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## 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 [ ].

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

## Section A

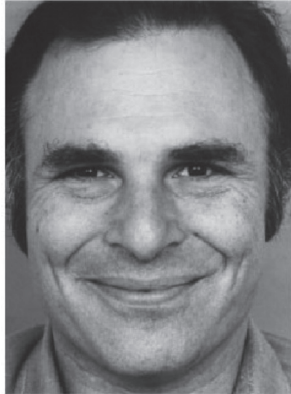
Study the evidence and then answer Questions 1 and 2.

## Source A

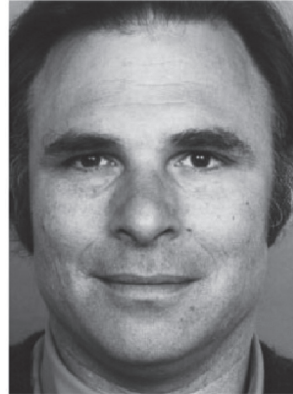
**Extract from psychology textbook**

The most influential analysis of smiling was done in the nineteenth century by the pioneering neurologist Guillaume Duchenne. He observed that smiles could be classified into two types. The first type involves two facial muscles: one stretches the corners of the mouth and the other pulls up the cheeks, causing smiling eyes. Smiles of this kind have become known as 'Duchenne smiles'. The other kind of smile involves only the mouth and not the eyes. Duchenne claimed that smiles involving the eyes as well as the mouth were genuine, while smiles involving only the mouth were insincere, or 'fake'.

## Source B



A Duchenne smile



A non-Duchenne smile

## Source C

**Article from general-interest magazine**

Several biologists and psychologists have analysed the various types and functions of smiles, and have come up with different results. One psychologist has identified as many as 19 distinct types of smile. However, a moment's thought about our own experience will reveal that the most useful distinction is between **happy** smiles and **friendly** smiles.

A happy smile is a natural reaction to something which pleases or amuses us. Smiles of that kind can occur even when no one else is present, although they happen more often in the company of others; it is difficult to remain straight-faced when people around us are smiling. Friendly smiles are used to send a message to other people, especially that we are pleased to see them and present no threat to them. People in jobs which involve meeting the public, such as receptionists and shopworkers, are expected by their employers to smile as they greet customers or clients. It would be harsh to describe polite smiles like these as 'fake'.

## Source D

## Research report

In 2010, researchers from Wayne State University in Detroit, Michigan, studied 230 baseball cards from the 1952 season. These cards, containing photographs of professional sportsmen, are used in the US and some other countries to promote the sale of various consumer products. The researchers divided the photographs into those where the players did not smile, those with non-Duchenne smiles and those with Duchenne smiles. Of the 230 players whose pictures were studied, 184 had died by the time the research took place, and the researchers concentrated on them. They discovered that players whose photographs showed them smiling with a Duchenne smile had lived on average five years longer than those with non-Duchenne ('fake') smiles and seven years longer than those who did not smile at all. They concluded that Duchenne smiles are an indicator of happiness and that happy people live longer than unhappy people.

## Source E

## Top Tips for a Happier Life

- **Practise smiling**  
Practising smiling should be as much part of your morning routine as washing your face and brushing your teeth. Take a few minutes to stand in front of the mirror and smile. Extend your smile so that it uses both your mouth corners and your eye sockets. This body language will send feedback to your brain, immediately making you feel happy and relaxed. The more you practise smiling, the more natural it will become for you to smile spontaneously during the day. Greeting the day's events with a smile will influence your own attitudes and will also make other people behave more positively towards you.

- 1 (a) How well does Source B support Source A? [2]
- (b) (i) To what extent does the credibility of Source C depend on the *expertise* of the author? [2]
- (ii) Explain how the reliability of Source D is strengthened by any **two** reliability criteria **other** than expertise. [2]
- (c) Identify **two** weaknesses in the support given by Source D for its claim that "happy people live longer than unhappy people." [4]
- (d) Is Source E an argument? Explain your answer. [2]
- (e) Identify an *inconsistency* between Source A and Source E. [2]

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

'There is a significant difference between genuine and fake smiles.'

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**

*The content and Questions have been removed.*







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