

# Cambridge International AS & A Level

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**THINKING SKILLS**

**9694/43**

Paper 4 Applied Reasoning

**May/June 2021**

**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.

- 1 The main conclusion of the argument in Document 1 is:  
“trophy hunting should be encouraged.”
- (a) Analyse the structure of the reasoning in paragraph 5 of Document 1. [4]
- (b) Identify **three** intermediate conclusions in paragraphs 1 to 4 of Document 1. [3]
- (c) Identify **one** unstated assumption in paragraph 4 of Document 1. [1]
- 2 Identify and explain **five** flaws and/or weaknesses in the reasoning in Document 1. [9]
- 3 Document 4 contains a graph and a table.
- (a) Look at the graph. Explain why the support for the claim that there has been a “Steep increase in illegal hunting of elephants for ivory since 2010” is weak. [4]
- (b) Look at the table. Give **two** reasons why the support for the claim that there has been an “88.6% decrease in African elephant population” is weak. [2]
- 4 *You are advised to spend some time planning your answer before you begin to write it.*
- ‘Trade in ivory should be legal.’
- Construct a reasoned argument to support **or** challenge this claim. In your answer you should make critical use of the documents provided. [27]

**DOCUMENT 1**

- 1 If social media is anything to go by, we could be forgiven for thinking that all hunting is bad and that the animals that occasionally get hunted ought to be pitied.
- 2 The US Government recently announced that it would lift the ban on hunters being allowed to bring home trophies from animals killed in some African countries. This change has been welcomed by pro-hunting groups like the National Rifle Association. Some conservationists are opposed to the lifting of the ban, but this hasty response from animal rights fanatics is based only on emotion. In a 2015 survey of 133 experts from 11 different African countries, trophy hunting was ranked next to last in a list of threats to wildlife.
- 3 Conservationists ask, 'How can killing not harm a population?' But current estimates are that legal elephant hunting in five countries in Southern Africa accounted for no more than 0.23% of the elephant population in 2015. In fact, making a species profitable could be the best thing we can do for the survival of that species. The most common bird species on the planet is *Gallus gallus* – the domestic chicken. These birds might be endangered or extinct if we did not farm them for human consumption. So we should not worry about commercial hunting having a negative effect on, for example, elephant populations.
- 4 Well-managed trophy hunting is needed to help conservation efforts. Media headlines are all about rich Westerners exploiting Africa's resources but the reality is that the income generated from hunting is needed. It's all about the money: money to combat illegal wildlife hunting, and money to prevent the much more serious problem of habitat loss – wildlife's replacement by the plough or the cow. Hunters can pay up to \$140 000 to hunt lions, and in Zimbabwe hunting revenue has been reinvested in projects to help the conservation of the country's 82 000 elephants. Some say photographic tourism is the answer, but tourists are not prepared to pay \$140 000 a time just to take photographs.
- 5 Wildlife itself can be a major problem for communities. Between 2010 and 2015 in Zimbabwe, elephants are estimated to have destroyed over 7000 hectares of crops and wild animals have killed at least 139 people. Lions killed four people and 220 cows in Mozambique in 2016. So these and other animals are often killed by local people, who then use their habitats to graze their own cattle. Organised hunting would attach a monetary value to wild animals, and so it would give local people a crucial incentive to protect them.
- 6 It is up to critics of trophy hunting to come up with a viable alternative. As they have consistently failed to do this, the logical conclusion is that trophy hunting should be encouraged.

## DOCUMENT 2

Every year thousands of elephants are being killed across Africa. It is thought that there were about 5 million African elephants a century ago but there are now less than 500 000. The 1980s saw a catastrophic increase in ivory poaching. In 1989 the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) announced a complete ban on the international commercial trade in 'new' ivory, effectively making the killing of elephants for their tusks illegal. However, many countries continue to allow some form of commercial trade in 'old' ivory within and across their borders. These domestic markets are increasingly being recognised as major drivers of continued ivory trafficking and, as a consequence, illegal elephant hunting.

The current regulatory approach that has permitted a controlled legal trade in existing ivory (i.e. ivory products from elephants killed before the ban was introduced) has failed elephants. In 1999 and 2008, experimental weakenings of the international ban on commercial ivory trade led to one-off sales of large quantities of ivory to countries where there is a large demand for ivory products. This was done in the interests of providing funds for elephant conservation and for measures to reduce poaching. However, these sales have only stimulated demand in a trade which is subject to weak and inconsistent law enforcement. Moreover, there is very little evidence that shows that the funds generated have been channeled effectively into supporting elephant conservation.

Some countries have introduced restrictions on commercial trade within their own borders to older ivory items, often described as 'antique ivory'. However, ascertaining the age of ivory has many difficulties and this, together with loosely-interpreted and often poorly enforced regulation, provides a convenient loophole for ivory traffickers.

We would like to end the ivory trade completely, including ivory from non-elephant sources such as hippo, walrus, narwhal, and extinct animals such as the mammoth. Only in this way can we cut off demand for ivory, which will mean that supply becomes a much less profitable enterprise.

## DOCUMENT 3

### Botswana considers lifting ban on elephant hunting

A report by the Botswanan Government recommends lifting the country's ban on elephant hunting and the introduction of elephant culling.

There are estimated to be about 130 000 elephants in Botswana, and some say this is too many for the ecosystem to support – there is increasing conflict between wildlife and people. Others say that tourism has increased dramatically since the ban and that lifting it would damage Botswana's international reputation for conservation.

In April 2018, the President of Botswana, Mokgweetsi Masisi, asked ministers to review the ban on elephant hunting, which was introduced by his predecessor four years earlier. Public meetings were held throughout the country and contributions were invited from organisations, communities and individuals.

The review recommends that:

- the ban on hunting should be lifted
- the elephant population should be managed and kept within its historic range
- regular, limited culling of elephants should be introduced
- demarcated 'game ranches' should be introduced between communal and wildlife areas that would serve as 'buffers'
- the possibility of 'elephant meat canning' for pet food should be considered.

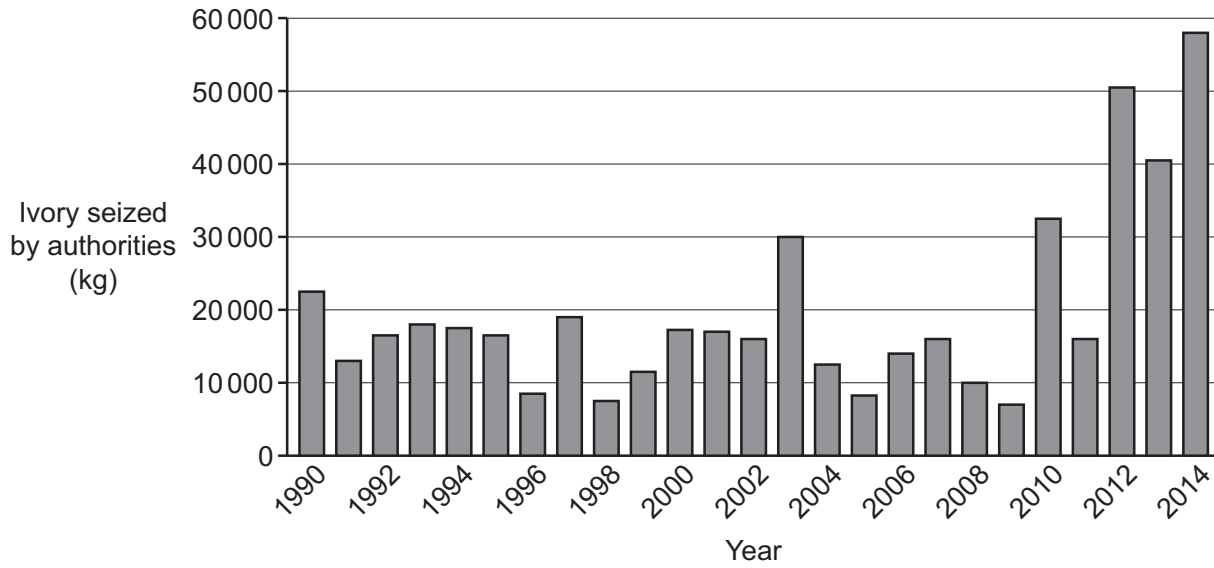
Scientific studies have shown that the range over which the elephants in Botswana travel has been expanding. The director of Botswana's Department of Wildlife and National Parks said there were many factors involved in this expansion. 'As soon as the rain started decreasing, the vegetation started deteriorating and then the elephants naturally migrated outside their natural range,' he said. 'The number of the elephants has increased – at the same time the human population also increased, and there has been demand for more land.' However, the most recent survey of wildlife in northern Botswana suggests that, contrary to the perception of local people, the number of elephants is not increasing.

Those living close to elephants tend to support the re-introduction of hunting and argue that conflict between humans and elephants has increased since the ban was introduced. 'Elephants can be very destructive when they enter farmland and move through villages – destroying crops and sometimes killing people,' a local farmer said. Those previously employed by hunting safari companies lost their jobs four years ago and many of them would also welcome a lifting of the ban.

Hunting can be an effective part of conservation. Some wilderness is not suitable for photographic safaris but still suited to hunting; however, others warn that there may be a backlash from international tourists who object to hunting in principle. Tourism is a major source of foreign income for Botswana. Others have suggested that this is a cynical attempt by the President in the run up to an election to gain votes in rural areas.

## DOCUMENT 4

## Steep increase in illegal hunting of elephants for ivory since 2010



## 88.6% decrease in African elephant population

Year	Estimated population of African elephants
1940	3 500 000
1977	1 300 000
1996	600 000
2018	400 000

**DOCUMENT 5****Some comments on an online discussion forum**

- A We have a moral obligation to protect animals that cannot protect themselves. Killing elephants for the ivory in their tusks is barbaric. Elephants deserve to have their own peace in the wild and should not have to deal with being hunted by humans.
- B The ban on ivory trading should never be lifted. The only exception would be if ivory could be used to cure disease. Otherwise, there is no excuse for slaughtering majestic animals only to decorate our homes.
- C Banning ivory raises prices and makes poaching more worthwhile. If we allowed legal trade and harvested ivory from elephants that die naturally, and limited hunting, poaching would disappear.
- D If you remove the ban, the price of ivory will fall and this would mean the rewards of illegal hunting would be less likely to outweigh the risks.
- E Local communities could make money from travel, guides, lodging, and issuing permits.
- F Elephants are very intelligent, and we can live without ivory and, according to a survey, elephants that are kept in zoos do not live as long as those in the wild.
- G Lifting the ban might send a message to people that hunting is morally justifiable. In the last century we have become more respectful of wildlife and this trend might be reversed if it once again becomes socially acceptable to hunt animals for sport.
- H Some people believe that elephant intelligence rivals that of human beings. If they are hunted to extinction, we won't have the chance to see them thrive as a species.
- I Ivory, as a substance, is not essential. It can easily be replaced by plastics, alloys, wood or other materials.
- J Lifting the ban will not save these creatures. It will increase the demand for their ivory as it becomes socially acceptable in more countries.
- K Because ivory trading is banned, poachers must kill elephants quickly to avoid getting caught. By lifting the ban, elephant farms could be established to raise elephants expressly for their ivory without killing them. It would be no different from raising sheep.

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