

Centre Number						Candidate Number				
Surname										
Other Names										
Candidate Signature										

For Examiner's Use	
Examiner's Initials	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
TOTAL	



General Certificate of Education  
Advanced Level Examination  
June 2013

# Critical Thinking

# CRIT3

## Unit 3 Beliefs, Claims and Arguments

Friday 7 June 2013 9.00 am to 10.30 am

**For this paper you must have:**

- Source Material (enclosed).

### Time allowed

- 1 hour 30 minutes

### Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

### Information

- The marks for each question are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 70.
- This paper consists of two sections.  
**Section A** (35 marks) contains questions based on a belief, theory or hypothesis.  
**Section B** (35 marks) contains questions based on complex arguments or persuasive texts.
- You will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

### Advice

- The recommended time allocation for this unit is as follows:
  - Initial reading: up to 15 minutes
  - Section A: 45 minutes
  - Section B: 30 minutes.



J U N 1 3 C R I T 3 0 1

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ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED**



**Section A: Beliefs and claims**

Answer questions **1** to **7** in the spaces provided.

There are **35 marks** available for this section.

**Question 1 refers to Document A.**

- 1** Give **three** features of dreams mentioned in **Document A** that you think a good theory of dreaming ought to be able to explain.

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*(3 marks)*

3
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**Turn over for the next question**

**Turn over ▶**



**Questions 2 to 4 refer to Document B.**

**2** In paragraphs 4 and 5, a logical problem for Freud’s theory is anticipated and then a solution offered.

What is the problem – and how successfully, in your view, is it resolved?

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(5 marks)

<b>5</b>



**3** In paragraph 8, the author considers a prediction which Freud’s theory should support.  
How is the prediction used to challenge Freud’s theory, and is it an effective challenge?

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(5 marks)

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**4** Further criticisms of Freud’s theory are presented in paragraphs 9 and 10.  
Select one of the criticisms and explain **one** way in which Freud’s theory could be defended against it.

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(3 marks)

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Turn over ▶



**Question 5 refers to Document C.**

**5** Assess the support in paragraph 3 for claiming that 'dreaming is an automatically pre-programmed activity of the brain'.

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(5 marks)

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**Questions 6 and 7 refer to Documents B and C.**

These questions require you to compare **Freud's wish fulfilment theory (WFT)** with the **activation-synthesis theory (AST)**.

**6** Supposing it were true that 'dreaming is an automatically pre-programmed activity of the brain,' how damaging would it be for Freud's theory?

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(4 marks)

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7 Critically compare how successfully Freud's and Hobson and McCarley's theories explain dreaming.

Assess their explanatory power in terms of:

- scope
- simplicity.

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(10 marks)

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**9 Read the following argument.**

‘There is no need to consider theories such as Freud’s or the AST, since dreams can be explained perfectly well by evolution. It has been scientifically proven that we can become better at performing tasks by imagining them before we perform them. When you imagine performing an activity, your brain responds as if you are actually performing the activity. If you imagine seeing something, the part of your brain that is involved in vision becomes active. If you imagine moving a part of your body, the part of your brain that you would use to move that part of your body becomes active. Athletes often use mental imagery in this way to improve their performance. If it can be helpful to imagine a situation before it happens, it could be even more helpful if your brain actually treats the situation as though it is happening. Dreaming can therefore be seen as an evolutionary advantage, as a way to ‘kid’ ourselves that we are facing real dangers, in order to learn how best to respond to them when they actually arise.’

Source: adapted from [www.meaningofdreams.org](http://www.meaningofdreams.org)

**9 (a) Explain the reasoning that the author uses in the above passage.**

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*(7 marks)*







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(15 marks)

15

**END OF QUESTIONS**



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