5.7 The Psychodynamic Approach: Tripartite Personality and Psychosexual Stages: 10-minute Pack

AQA 7182 · about 10 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions.

1 Outline denial and give a worked example.

(Total for Question 1 is 2 marks)

2 Outline the oral stage of psychosexual development.

(Total for Question 2 is 2 marks)

3 Explain the role of the unconscious mind in Freud's psychodynamic approach to personality and behaviour.

(Total for Question 3 is 2 marks)

4 Define repression and give a worked example.

(Total for Question 4 is 3 marks)

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Mark scheme · 5.7 The Psychodynamic Approach: Tripartite Personality and Psychosexual Stages: 10-minute Pack

Question 1

defines denial as refusing to accept the reality of a painful fact, keeping it out of conscious awareness oe — **B1**

gives a short example, e.g. a smoker who refuses to accept that smoking harms their health despite medical evidence, and states this is refusal rather than forgetting oe — **B1**

Answer: Denial is refusing to accept a painful reality so it is kept out of conscious awareness. For example, a heavy smoker may insist smoking does not harm them despite medical evidence; this is denial because the person consciously rejects the reality rather than unconsciously forgetting it.

Question 2

gives the typical age range and focus, e.g. 0 to 1 year, mouth as the focus of pleasure (sucking, biting) oe — **B1**

states a consequence of fixation, e.g. oral traits such as dependency, smoking, overeating or pessimism/optimism oe — **B1**

Answer: Oral stage, about 0 to 1 year, with the mouth as the focus of pleasure through sucking and feeding. Fixation can lead to oral traits in adulthood such as dependency, smoking or overeating.

Question 3

states that the unconscious contains thoughts, wishes and memories not available to conscious awareness oe — **B1**

explains that these unconscious processes can motivate behaviour, for example slips of the tongue or irrational fears oe — **B1**

Answer: The unconscious contains hidden wishes, memories and instincts which are not consciously accessible, and these unconscious processes can influence behaviour, for example producing slips of the tongue, phobias or irrational actions.

Question 4

defines repression as an unconscious blocking of distressing memories or impulses from conscious awareness oe — **M1**

gives a worked example, e.g. a person who was abused in childhood cannot recall the events but later shows anxiety or relationship problems oe — **A1**

explains how the example illustrates repression, the memory is pushed out of consciousness yet continues to influence behaviour oe — **A1**

Answer: Repression is the unconscious blocking of distressing memories or impulses from conscious awareness. For example, a person who experienced childhood abuse may have no conscious recollection of the events yet later has unexplained anxiety or relationship difficulties; the repressed memory still affects behaviour without conscious recall.

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