

## Mark schemes

**Q1.****[AO1 = 1]**

C

**[1]****Q2.****[AO1 = 1]**

C Oral, Anal, Phallic, Latency, Genital.

**[1]****Q3.****[AO1 = 4]****For each description award:****2 marks:** for a clear description of the part of personality with some detail**1 mark:** a limited and/or muddled description.**Possible content:**

- the ego: rational, balancing the id and superego, reference to 'reality principle', formed between 18mths–3yrs.
- the superego: reference to 'morality principle', acts as the conscience or moral guide, represents the ego ideal/ideal self, based on parental and societal values, formed between 3–6yrs.

Credit other relevant content.

**[4]**

**Q4.****[AO1 = 6]**

Level	Marks	Description
3	5-6	The description of psychosexual stages is accurate and detailed. The answer is clear and coherent. Specialist terminology is used effectively.
2	3-4	The description of psychosexual stages is present but there may be some minor details missing. The answer is generally coherent with appropriate use of specialist terminology.
1	1-2	The description of psychosexual stages is limited or muddled. Specialist terminology is either absent or inappropriately used.
	0	No relevant content.

**Possible content:**

- there are five developmental stages (oral, anal, phallic, latency and genital)
- oral (0–1yr) – focus of pleasure is the mouth and the mother's breast is the focus of desire
- anal (1–3yrs) – focus of pleasure is the anus and child focuses on withholding and expelling faeces
- phallic (3–5yrs) – focus of pleasure is genitals and children experience the Oedipus/Electra complex
- latency (6–12yrs) – previous conflicts are resolved/repressed and early years are largely forgotten
- genital (12yrs/puberty-adulthood) – sexual desires become conscious with the onset of puberty
- there is an unconscious conflict at each stage which must be resolved before the next stage is reached.

Credit other relevant material, eg fixation.

**Note:** not all stages need to be described for full marks to be awarded.

**Note:** Identification/naming of psychosexual stages in isolation (without any description) can be awarded **1 mark** only if all five stages are in chronological order.

**[6]**

**Q5.****[AO1 = 2]**

**2 marks** for a clear, elaborated description of the role of defence mechanisms according to the psychodynamic approach.

**1 mark** for a limited or muddled description of the role of defence mechanisms according to the psychodynamic approach.

**Possible content:**

- help the ego manage the conflict between the id and the superego
- provide compromise solutions (usually unconscious) to deal with unresolvable conflict
- provide a strategy to reduce anxiety (which weakens the ego's influence)
- use of examples, eg through the use of denial/displacement/repression, to describe the role of defence mechanisms.

Credit other relevant material.

**[2]****Q6.****[AO3 = 4]**

**2 marks** for a clear, elaborated strength of the psychodynamic approach.

**1 mark** for a limited or muddled strength of the psychodynamic approach.

**Plus**

**2 marks** for a clear, elaborated limitation of the psychodynamic approach.

**1 mark** for a limited or muddled limitation of the psychodynamic approach.

**Possible content:**

- psychotherapy as a treatment for mental health issues
- explanatory power of many psychological topics
- socially sensitive, eg mental health issues may be blamed on parents
- testing of unconscious concepts is unfalsifiable
- lack of scientific rigour
- subjectivity – unconscious thoughts can only be inferred from behaviour or reported thoughts/experiences
- use of evidence to support or contradict the psychodynamic approach, eg studies into the effectiveness of psychotherapy, eg De Maat, et al. (2009), case studies of people who are unable to recall upsetting events, eg Gagnepain, et al. (2014) on suppression, Little Hans.

Credit other relevant strengths or limitations.

**[4]**