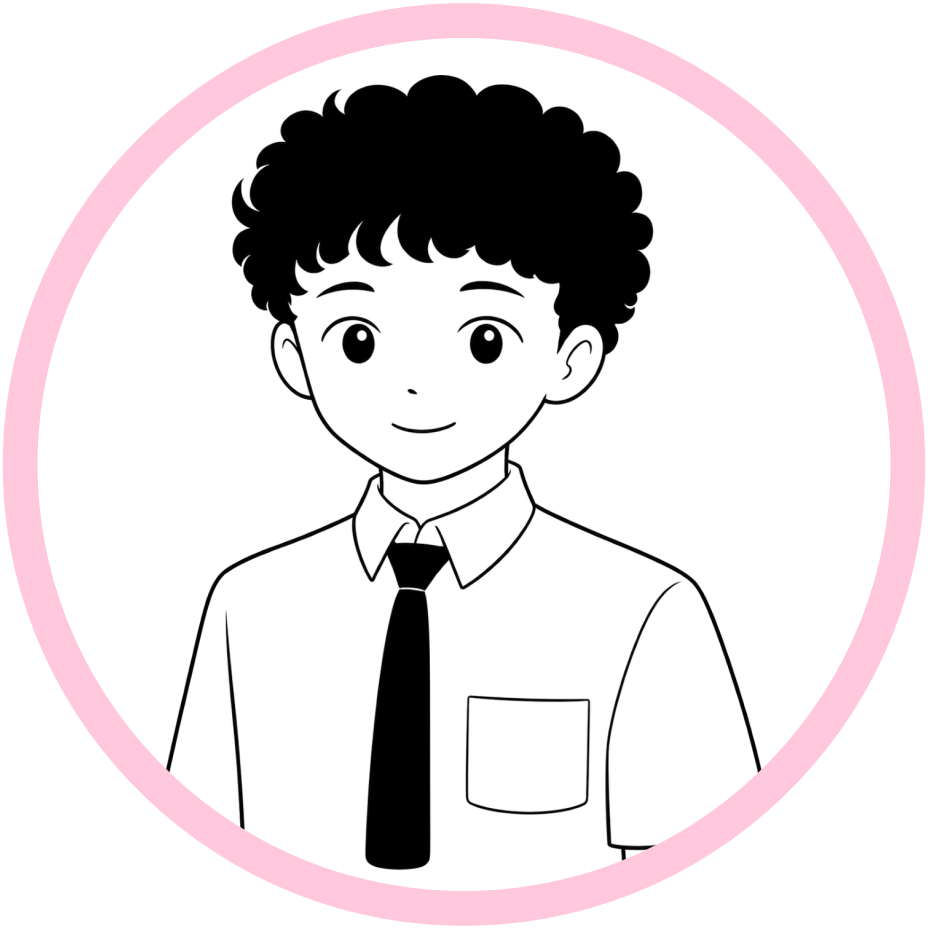
AQA A-LEVEL PSYCHOLOGY · 7182

PSYCHOLOGY



EXAM QUESTION PACK

3.2.1 THE PSYCHODYNAMIC APPROACH

SCORE	PERCENTAGE
/89	%

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Q1.

Jed was given a detention meaning that he would miss the football match after school. Jed felt extremely angry. Later that day, Jed was called in to the Head of Year 's office for kicking his locker at break time.

Identify and explain the defence mechanism Jed was displaying.

(Total 3 marks)

Q2.

Describe the structure of the personality according to the psychodynamic approach.

(Total 4 marks)

Q3.

Which **one** of the following statements is **false**? Shade **one** box only.

A Repression can lead to unpleasant memories causing distress ⬭

B Repression causes people to have difficulty accessing unpleasant memories ⬭

C Repression involves people choosing to forget unpleasant memories ⬭

D Repression involves unpleasant memories being kept from ⬭

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conscious awareness

(Total 1 mark)

Q4.

Which **one** of the following statements is **false**? Shade **one** box only.

A The Id is responsible for pleasure-seeking behaviour ⬭

B The Id is responsible for unreasonable behaviour ⬭

C The Superego is responsible for bad behaviour ⬭

D The Superego is responsible for guilty feelings ⬭

(Total 1 mark)

Q5.

Outline the psychodynamic approach in psychology. Discuss **one or more** differences between the psychodynamic approach and the humanistic approach.

(Total 8 marks)

Q6.

Tim used to run a family business. About two years ago, the business got into financial difficulties. Tim's bank demanded repayment of a loan. Tim lost the business and is very angry.

Two defence mechanisms are denial and displacement.

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Outline what is meant by denial and displacement and suggest how **each** could be involved in Tim coping with his situation.

(Total 4 marks)

Q7.

Briefly evaluate defence mechanisms as a way of explaining human behaviour and experience.

(Total 4 marks)

Q8.

Describe the psychodynamic approach to explaining human behaviour. Discuss strengths **and** limitations of this approach.

(Total 16 marks)

Q9.

A psychodynamic psychologist wished to investigate the function of dreams. He asked five friends to keep a 'dream diary' for a week by writing a descriptive account of their dreams as soon as they woke up in the morning. He interpreted the content of their dreams as an expression of their repressed wishes.

Referring to the study above, explain why psychodynamic psychologists have often been criticised for neglecting the rules of the scientific approach.

(Total 3 marks)

Q10.

Outline key features of the cognitive approach in psychology. Compare the cognitive approach with the psychodynamic approach.

(Total 16 marks)

Q11.

Marc is often frustrated and angry, but most of the time he keeps his feelings under control. One day, during a meeting at work, Marc stormed out of the room and kicked the drinks machine so hard that the glass screen broke.

(a) Suggest how a psychodynamic psychologist might explain Marc's behaviour.

(2)

(b) Suggest how a behaviourist psychologist might explain violent behaviour such as that shown by Marc.

(2)

(Total 4 marks)

Q12.

(a) Outline a psychodynamic explanation for the development of the superego.

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(3)

(b) Explain how the superego might affect moral behaviour in the following situation:

Jackie sees a T-shirt that she really likes in a store. She is aware that there are no security cameras nearby and thinks how easy it would be to slip the T-shirt into her bag.

(2)

(Total 5 marks)

Q13.

Emily very much wanted to pass her ballet examination, but after she failed the examination she did not seem upset.

Suggest **one** defence mechanism and use your knowledge of this defence mechanism to explain why Emily was not upset after failing her ballet examination.

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_____

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(Total 2 marks)

Q14.

Outline **one** limitation of the psychodynamic approach.

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_____

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_____

(Total 2 marks)

Q15.

A student asked his teacher: “Why are there so many approaches in psychology?”

The teacher replied: “Because each has something different to offer to our understanding of the human mind and behaviour. This means that every approach is unique.”

Discuss what makes the psychodynamic approach unique in psychology. Refer to other approaches in your answer.

(Total 16 marks)

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