

Name: _____



Psychology

Homework Booklet

Year 10B

Term 3: Memory

Homework 1	Learn keywords	Due date: 10/02/23	Completed? Yes/No
Homework 2	Research task	Due date: 24/02/23	Completed? Yes/No
Homework 3	Prepare for knowledge test	Due date: 07/02/23	Completed? Yes/No

Psychology Homework Tasks Term 2

Homework 1 - Learn the keywords below for a mini test at the start of next lesson. You could read through the words, write them out, create a match up activity or get someone to test you.

Keyword	Definition
Input	Sensory information we receive from our environment
Retrieval	The recall of stored memories
Encoding	Turning sensory information into a form that can be used and stored by the brain
Duration	The length of time information can be stored in the short and long term memory
Interference	When new information overwrites older information
Capacity	The amount of information that can be stored in memory
Schema	A packet of knowledge
Trigram	Set of three letters making a meaningless word (GPX)
Primacy	Tendency to recall words at the beginning of a list when asked to remember it

Homework 2 – Complete the guided reading activity below.

You may wish to write your answers out on paper, so you have more space.

- Who is Elizabeth Loftus?
- What has her research taught us about Memory being reconstructive?
- Can you link this to Bartlett's theory of reconstructive memory?

Homework 3 - Using knowledge organiser at the end of this booklet and resources uploaded to Teams, for a knowledge test next lesson. You could highlight the key information, create revision cue cards or get somebody to test you.

Memory

Multi-Store Model

The MSM has 3 parts to it:
Sensory memory (taste, touch, smell etc.)
Short Term Memory (can hold 5-9 items for 15-30 seconds)
Long Term Memory (can hold unlimited information for an unlimited time)
Evaluation: Study to Support: Peterson & Peterson (below)
Reductionist – this theory ignores the idea that we remember because of experiences (schemas)
Recency effect: Information received later is recalled better than earlier information
Primacy effect: Information received first is recalled better than later information
Study to Support: Murdock – participants were shown 10-40 words 1 at a time and then had to recall them. People could recall the words and the beginning or end of the list better

Key Words

Encoding: Changing information so it can be stored
Duration: How long information can be stored for
Capacity: How much information can be stored
Storage: Holding information in the memory system
Retrieval: Recovering information from storage

Brain Damage

Anterograde amnesia: unable to make new memories
Retrograde amnesia: forgetting all old memories
Study to Support: Milner (HM) – HM had surgery to remove his hippocampus because he had epilepsy and lost the ability to remember any old memories

Reconstructive Memory

This theory suggests we remember because of our schemas
Schema: our existing knowledge that helps us put things in context
Evaluation:
Study to Support: Bartlett (below)
Reductionist – this theory ignores the idea that we remember of our senses (MSM)
There are 4 factors which affect people's schemas
Omissions: We add details into our recall to give a reason for something that may not have originally fitted with a schema
Transformation: Details are changed to make them more familiar and rational
Familiarisation: We change unfamiliar details to align our own schema
Rationalisation: Details are changed to make them more familiar and rational

Key Studies

Peterson & Peterson:

Peterson & Peterson wanted to test the duration of the MSM
This study used 24 student participants
Participants had to read a list of words, then complete an interference math tasks before having to recall the list of words
Peterson & Peterson found that the average duration of the STM was 18 seconds

Bartlett:

Bartlett wanted to test how people's schemas affect their memory and recall
Participants had to read through a story (War of Ghosts) twice in silence
They then had to recall the story, minutes, days, months and years later
People slowly made the story shorter and changed words based on their schemas (e.g. canoe to boat. Seal hunting to fishing)