

Memory & Forgetting: Theory revision & Exam practice

1. Fill in the blank using the words in the box

Encoding is the process by which an _____ is interpreted by the senses. The cue first _____ the memory and is then converted into a form that can be _____ and _____ later. This stage consists of three main types: _____, _____, and _____. After being encoded, memories are _____. Some memories are stored as short-term memories, in which they last for around 15-30 _____. If the memories are rehearsed, they will pass to _____. Lastly, retrieval refers to the _____ of stored information. A memory can only be retrieved if it is either accessible or available. Memories can be retrieved either by _____, _____, or _____.

recalled	environmental cue	enters	stored
cued recall	visual	acoustic	recovery
stored	semantic	long-term memory	
seconds	free recall	cued recall	recognition

There are three types of long-term memory. Semantic memory is the memory of _____, for example knowing that Paris is the capital of France. Semantic memories are _____ - since they require conscious recall. Meanwhile, episodic memory is the memory of _____. Episodic memories are _____, meaning that they are identifiable by day, week, month, year, etc. They are also _____, meaning that they require conscious effort to retrieve. Another type of memory is procedural memory, which is the memory of knowing how to _____. Unlike the other 2 types, procedural memories are _____ since they are _____ and do not require _____.

factual information	personal events and experience	time-stamped
declarative x2	perform specific actions	automatic
non-declarative	conscious recall	

2. Write down 2 evaluate points (each side) of the types of long-term memory.

Support	Against

3. Fill in the blank using the words in the box

Theory of reconstructive memory argues that memory is not a reliable recording of past events, but rather a _____ affected by our knowledge, beliefs, and expectations, all of which can be referred to as _____. Schemas can produce _____ of events through _____ - when schemas 'fill in the gaps' in our memory.

Schemas

confabulation

reconstruction

faulty recall

4. Briefly answer the questions below

- What was the aim of the study by Barlett (1932) - War of the Ghosts Study?

- What was the sample?

- Briefly outline the procedure of the study

- What were the three types of changes to the story made by participants?

5. Fill in the blank using the words in the box

There are several factors that affect the accuracy of memory. Interference refers to the _____ - from long-term memory (LTM). It is when one memory prevents another memory from being retrieved, often occurring when two memories are similar. Another factor is the context - in which memories in LTM cannot be accessed since there are no _____ for them. Additionally, _____ can occur. It is when someone 'remembers' events/episodes that did not actually happen or happened very differently. False memories may be the result of _____. They can cause catastrophic consequences when they are used as evidence/witnesses in a court of law.

prompts	reconstructive memory	loss of information	false memories
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6. Answers the questions below about the **multi-store model of memory**

Sensory memory:

- Duration: _____
- Capacity: _____
- Coding: _____

Short-term memory:

- Duration: _____
- Capacity: _____
- Coding: _____

Long-term memory:

- Duration: _____
- Capacity: _____
- Coding: _____

7. Write down 2 evaluation points (each side) for the MSM

For	Against

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8. Briefly answer the questions below

- What is the primacy effect?

- What is the recency effect?

- How does the serial position effect operate in terms of STM and LTM?

Exam practice

1. Ivan was a participant in the study. The researcher asked Ivan about a school camping trip in Snowdonia. Ivan remembered that Snowdonia is in Wales. He also recalled celebrating his best friend's birthday during the trip and learning to paddle a canoe. As an adult, he still enjoys paddling a canoe on a nearby lake.

Episodic, procedural, and semantic memories are different types of LTM.

Identify **one** example of **each** type from Ivan's discussion with the researcher. [3]

2. [3]

Table 1 includes some of the main features of the multi-store model of memory.

Three main features are missing from the table.

Complete all **three** missing parts of **Table 1**.

Write your answers in the correct spaces.

Table 1

Memory store	Coding	Capacity	Duration
Sensory	The same way it is received from the senses	Very limited	
Short term		7 +/- 2 items	Up to 30 seconds
Long term	Mainly semantic		Lasting up to a lifetime