

Memory prep 1

Make notes on the material below using the memory information pack **and** videos on psych205.

Your notes should be:

- **RE-WRITTEN IN YOUR OWN WORDS** this will ensure that you are processing the information deeply which will help you to remember what you have read in the class. It should mean that you precis (summarise concisely) the information in a way that has meaning to you.
- **Organised clearly** – Don't forget to include **titles** and **subtitles**. A good idea is to include the key questions in the checklist as your subheading. If you define something don't forget to actually include the key term you are defining.

These notes will provide you with the core knowledge you need for the lessons on this topic.

Key questions	Notes complete	How well do you understand this? Write RED, AMBER or GREEN	
The multi-store model or memory (MSM)			
Who created the multi-store model?			
Define all of the following terms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensory register • Short term memory • Long term memory • Maintenance rehearsal • Elaborate/prolonged rehearsal • Unitary store • linearity 			
Sketch your own version of the multi-store model of memory			
Using the example of storing the MSM itself create a written flow diagram to explain how 'it' goes from the page in the pack all the way to you being able to recall it in your next lesson.			
The Nature of memory - features of each store			
Copy and complete this table, no need to include the supporting research at this stage. Simply describe what each store is like i.e the nature of each store. This should take a full landscape side on A4).			
	CODING	DURATION	CAPACITY
Sensory register			
Short term memory			
Long term memory			

The working memory model (WMM)

Who created the WMM and what issue did they have with the previous model?		
<p>Explain what each of the following do (this link will give you extra info http://www.simplypsychology.org/working%20memory.html)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The central Executive • The phonological loop (distinguish between the phonological store and the articulatory control process) • The Visuo-spatial sketchpad • The episodic buffer 		
Which of the component do you think is nicknamed the Inner eye, inner voice, inner ear and 'the big chief'		
<p>Watch this link and draw your own ANNOTATED version of the WMM. Include images to help understand what each component does.</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IRBcKm0qJKE</p>		
<p>Which components are the slave systems?</p> <p>What sort of capacity do the slave systems have?</p> <p>Is the Long term Memory part of the WMM?</p>		

Long term memory

<p>Episodic memory:</p> <p>Q1) What did Tulving (1972) suggest that episodic memory referred to?</p> <p>Q2) Give three examples of your episodic memory</p> <p>Q3) What are the three W's which link to episodic memory?</p> <p>Q4) Linked to our future, what does episodic memory allow us to do?</p> <p>Q5) Episodic memories are not exact replications, what are they prone to? Give examples</p>		
<p>Semantic memory</p> <p>6) What is meant by semantic memory and give examples of your semantic memory</p> <p>Q7) Does semantic memory have a lot of information? Can we add to it?</p>		
<p>Procedural memory</p> <p>Q8) How does procedural memory differ from the other two types of LTM, try to think at least 2 differences?</p> <p>Q9) What are motor movements/skills?</p> <p>Q10) What is meant by procedural memory and give examples of your procedural memory</p> <p>Q11) How does one acquire procedural memories?</p>		

Q12) give an example of a challenging task that becomes part of our procedural memory with practice.

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