

YEAR 12 – PSYCHOLOGY (Week 3) – 2021 - 2022

Subject	Psychology
Class/ Section	Year 12
Week	12 th September – 16 th September
Work send to students by	Google classroom
Total number of lessons per week	3
Unit/Topic	Cognitive Psychology – (continuation) Episodic and Semantic Memory as an Explanation of Long-term Memory (Tulving, 1972) and Reconstructive Memory (Bartlett, 1932)
Key Vocabulary	Episodic memory, semantic memory and reconstructive memory
Lessons 1,2,3 –Live Zoom lesson along with face to face instruction for students present on a particular day Work will be assigned in google classroom which will be matched to the students' ability.	 Specific Learning objectives Explain Tulving's episodic and semantic memory and Bartlett's reconstructive memory. Evaluate Tulving's episodic and semantic memory and Bartlett's reconstructive memory. Specific Intended Learning Outcomes Describe the episodic, semantic and reconstructive memory. Explain the strengths and weaknesses of the episodic, semantic and reconstructive memory.

Task 1: (1st lesson task, during lesson)

- ✓ Explain the episodic, semantic and reconstructive memory.
- ✓ Explain the strengths and weaknesses Tulving's episodic and semantic memory.

Task 2: (Homework) (Google classroom)

Test yourself:

➤ Assess Tulving's (1972) ideas about episodic and semantic memory.

Submission date: 18th September 2021

Task 3 (2nd and 3rd lesson task, during lesson)

- ✓ Revise the episodic, semantic and reconstructive memory.
- ✓ Explain the strengths and weaknesses of Bartlett's reconstructive memory.

Task 4 (homework) (Google classroom)

- ➤ Mo and Akeem witness a man steal a bag in a restaurant. Using schema theory, suggest why Mo and Akeem may recall the scene in the restaurant differently.
- ➤ Bartlett (1932) suggested the theory of reconstructive memory to explain how information is stored and recalled. Explain two strengths and two weaknesses of Bartlett's (1932) theory of reconstructive memory.

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Essential questions:

- 1. Give examples of episodic and semantic memory.
- 2. What is the difference between episodic and semantic memory?
- 3. How did the participants rationalise the War of the Ghost story?
- 4. Explain how confabulation is done to reconstruct memroy.

Assessment Criteria:

AO1: Describe what episodic, semantic and reconstructive memory is.

A02: Classify the episodic, semantic and reconstructive memory.

AO3: Explain the strengths and weakness of the episodic, semantic and reconstructive memory.

Textbook page 90 – 99 PPT

Video https://youtu.be/FTp82wsfGps

Tasks

Assessment Criteria/ Essential questions

Resources