

<b>Subject</b>	<b><u>Psychology</u></b>
<b>Class/ Division</b>	<b><u>Year 9 (A-F)</u></b>
<b>Week</b>	<b><u>11</u></b> <b><u>8<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> November 2020</u></b>
<b>Work send to students via</b>	<b><u>Google Classroom</u></b>
<b>Total number of lessons per week</b>	<b><u>4</u></b>
<b>Chapter 1 (Term 1 Lesson)</b>	<b><u>Memory</u></b>
<b>Lesson Topic</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Understanding Amnesia.</li> <li>➤ Reconstructive Memory by Bartlett's (1932)</li> </ul>
<b>Content in Memory</b>	<p><b><u>Learning objectives:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Examine the two types of amnesia and differentiate retrograde and anterograde amnesia.</li> <li>b. Describe Bartlett's (1932) Theory of Reconstructive Memory.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Learning Outcomes:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Explain the features of retrograde amnesia and anterograde amnesia.</li> <li>b. Identify the symptoms of these two types of amnesia.</li> <li>c. Explain the concept of Schema in psychology and how they are formed.</li> <li>d. Describe how schemas influence memory.</li> <li>e. Evaluate Bartlett's theory of reconstructive memory.</li> </ul>

<b>Task</b>	<b>Task 1</b>  ✓ <b>Write in your notebooks</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- What is amnesia?</li><li>- What are the two types of amnesia?</li><li>- What are the symptoms of each type of amnesia?</li><li>- How schema influence memory: omission, transformation, familiarization, rationalization.</li><li>- What does active reconstruction mean?</li></ul> (to be done your GC session)  <b>Task 2:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Apply it pp. 35</li><li>2. Exam-style question p 36</li></ol> (to be done during Asyn session)
<b>Resources</b>	Resources/Materials: Textbook pp. 33-36 ppt