

Year 11 A-F PSYCHOLOGY

Subject	Psychology
Class/ Division	Year 11 A-F
Week	2 (7th Feb to 11th Feb)
Work sent to students via	Zoom Meeting and Google Classroom
Total number of lessons per week	3 Zoom Classes(Synchronous)
Topic (Term 2 Lesson)	Memory

<p>Lesson Topic</p> <p>Content in Memory</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Memory <p>Learning Objectives:</p> <p>Describe the structure and process of memory and information processing.</p> <p>Describe the features of short term and long-term memory Examine the two types of amnesia and differentiate retrograde and anterograde amnesia.</p> <p>Describe Bartlett's (1932) Theory of Reconstructive Memory</p> <p>Describe the Multi-Store Model of Memory by Atkinson and Shiffrin.</p> <p>Outline the strengths and weaknesses of the theory of separate memory stores.</p> <p>Examine the background of the study. Bartlett (1932).</p> <p>Describe Bartlett Study on memory using war of the ghost folktale and Peterson and Peterson Study of Short term retention.</p> <p>Evaluate the study in terms of strengths and weaknesses.</p> <p>Define reductionism and holism.</p> <p>Differentiate between reductionism and holism theory in explaining concept on memory in research.</p> <p>Learning Outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Explain how the brain receives and processes information.2. Outline the stages of memory and information processing.3. Define the terms: processing, input, storage, encoding, acoustic
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encoding, visual encoding, semantic encoding, output and retrieval.

4. Describe duration and capacity in short-term and long-term memory.
5. Explain the short-term and long-term memory using multi-store model of memory.
6. Use a diagram to illustrate MSM of memory.
7. Explain the features of retrograde amnesia and anterograde amnesia.
8. Identify the symptoms of these two types of amnesia.
9. Explain the concept of Schema in psychology and how they are formed.
10. Describe how schemas influence memory.
11. Evaluate Bartlett's theory of reconstructive memory.
12. Explain the three different stores in multi-store model of memory.
13. Analyze the role of attention and rehearsal in memory.
14. Compare the capacity and duration of short-term and long-term memory.
15. Evaluate the multi-store model of memory.
16. Explain the background of the study of Bartlett (1932) and Peterson and Peterson.
 - a. Outline the aim, procedure, results and conclusion of the study. (Use APRF framework).
 - b. Identify the strengths and weaknesses of the study
17. Explain what reductionism and holism mean.
 - a. Describe how reductionism and holism debate applies to human memory debate research.

Task

1. **Task 1** Outline the stages of memory and information processing.
2. Explain the computer and human brain analogy in processing information.
3. Define, what is meant by the following terms encoding and storage.
4. Enumerate three ways of encoding information.
5. How much information is stored and for how long are these information held in the memory.
6. Explain the duration and the capacity of memory.

(To be done during zoom)

- Task 2:
What is amnesia?
- What are the two types of amnesia?
- What are the symptoms of each type of amnesia?
- How schema influence memory: omission, transformation, familiarization, rationalization.
- What does active reconstruction mean?

(to be done your GC session)

and write your answers in your notebook, take a picture or scan and upload on GC.(To be done during GC)

Home work: Explain two differences between short-term and long-term memory. Refer to the Multi-Store Model of memory.

1. Explain the terms: sensory register, attention, triagram, iconic

Resources

memory, echoic memory and modality free,

2. Explain the role of attention and rehearsal in memory.

TB. Psychology Book Edexcel GCS4E (9-1) 1 pp. 28-47

