

PiXL Independence:

Psychology – Student Booklet

KS5

AQA Style, Memory

Contents:

- I. Multiple Choice Questions – 20 credits in total
- II. Short Answer Questions – 10 credits each
- III. Picking Cotton Quiz – 20 credits per question
- IV. Concepts and Application to the Real World – 60 credits each per question
- V. Academic Articles- 80 credits per article
- VI. Essay Style Questions – 100 credits per question

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. The coding of the sensory register is best described as:
 - a. Acoustic
 - b. Semantic
 - c. Visual
 - d. Modality Specific

2. The multi-store model describes short term and long term memory as:
 - a. Unitary stores
 - b. Flexible stores
 - c. Complex stores
 - d. Active processes

3. Which component of the working memory model was added in 2000?
 - a. Central Executive
 - b. Episodic Buffer
 - c. Phonological Loop
 - d. Visuo-spatial Sketchpad

4. Which type of long term memory can be described as non-declarative?
 - a. Episodic memory
 - b. Procedural memory
 - c. Semantic memory
 - d. All of the above

5. Who did Baddeley and Hitch use as participants to test if playing matches against other teams interfered with their memory of a name of a different team they previously played?
 - a. Football players
 - b. Netball players
 - c. Rugby players
 - d. Hockey players

6. Retrieval failure as an explanation of forgetting argues that participants cannot remember information because of:
 - a. Interference of old information
 - b. Interference of new information
 - c. Absence of cues
 - d. All of the above

7. In Loftus and Palmer's study of leading questions the independent variable was:
 - a. The video of the car crash
 - b. The verb in the critical question
 - c. The speed estimates
 - d. The type of car in the video

8. A lot of the research into the influence of misleading information on the accuracy of eyewitness testimony has been criticised for being:
 - a. Artificial
 - b. Unethical
 - c. Uncontrolled
 - d. Unreliable

9. The conflicting results of research into the influence of anxiety on eyewitness testimony can be explained by:
 - a. The multi-store model
 - b. The working memory model
 - c. Miller's law
 - d. The Yerkes-Dodson Law

10. Which step in the cognitive interview aims to improve accuracy of eyewitness testimonies by reducing the likelihood of retrieval failure?
 - a. Report everything
 - b. Reinstatate the context
 - c. Reverse the order
 - d. Change the perspective

II. Short Answer Questions

1. Describe what research has shown about the coding, capacity and duration of short-term memory.

(6 marks)
2. Identify the key stores and processes in the MSM of memory.

(5 marks)
3. Distinguish between the phonological loop and the visuo-spatial sketchpad.

(2 marks)
4. Describe one study that has investigated different types of long-term memory.

(6 marks)
5. Give an example of retroactive and proactive interference.

(2 marks)
6. What is the difference between state dependent forgetting and context dependent forgetting?

(2 marks)
7. Outline one piece of research into the influence of leading questions on the accuracy of Eyewitness testimony.

(6 marks)
8. Explain how post event discussion can influence the accuracy of Eyewitness testimony

(6 marks)

9. Explain why an individual held at gunpoint may find it hard to recall details of the gunman.

(4 marks)

10. Describe how the cognitive interview is carried out.

(4 marks)

III. Picking Cotton Quiz

Picking Cotton: *Please be warned this book contains details of events of a violent and sexual nature.*

1. Outline three different types of long term memory evident within the text.
2. Use interference theory to explain why Jennifer forgot what her attacker looked like after seeing the photo lineup.
3. Explain how retrieval failure may have occurred when Jennifer tried to recall details of her attacker.
4. Explain how Jennifer's anxiety may have influenced the accuracy of her eyewitness testimony, using research to support your argument.
5. Describe the misleading information and suggestive behaviour present within the police investigation and explain how that may have influenced Jennifer's testimony.
6. Describe the affect post event discussion may have had on the accuracy of Jennifer's eyewitness testimony.
7. Explain what Jennifer would have had to do if she had taken part in a cognitive interview using examples to illustrate the steps.
8. Outline how the use of a cognitive interview may have improved the accuracy of Jennifer's eyewitness testimony.
9. Use the case of Ronald Cotton to illustrate the importance of research into eyewitness testimony.
10. What is the 'other race effect' and explain how it relates to this case.

IV. Concepts and Application to the Real World

1. Using your knowledge of different types of memory; explain why individuals sometimes forget a person's name just after meeting them, but can remember names of people they went to primary school with. Refer to research in your answer.
2. One well-known case-study in psychology is Milner's study of 'H.M.' a patient who had his hippocampus removed and suffered from amnesia post operation. Use H.M.'s various memory problems to explain the multi-store model of memory.
3. After a motorbike accident, patient 'K.F.' had variable problems with his short term memory. Use this case study to explain the credibility of the working memory model.
4. After suffering brain damage from an infection, Clive Wearing had no memory of having any musical training. However, he still remembered what a piano was and how to play it. Use your knowledge of types of long term memory to explain Clive's experiences.
5. Use interference to explain why when people get a new car they sometimes struggle to remember where different items, such as the levers to open the petrol cap or the bonnet, are located.
6. Use your knowledge of forgetting to explain why people find it hard to remember events in their childhood until they revisit the location in which the event took place.
7. Leading questions have shown to influence eyewitnesses to give inaccurate testimonies in the courtroom. They also play a role in referendum questioning. Explain how the questions regarding the 2015 Scottish Independence referendum and the 2016 referendum on European Union membership of the UK were reframed so they were not leading.
8. Watch Elizabeth Loftus' TED Talk entitled ['How reliable is your memory?'](#) Explain why research into eyewitness testimony is so important, using statistics and case studies from her talk.
9. Research the police investigation of the murder of Jill Dando. Explain how post event discussion appeared to influence the identification of Barry George as the murderer.

Read the article entitled [‘When Eyewitnesses Talk’](#), by Wright and others, to help you.

10. Explain the differences in the effectiveness of the cognitive interview when conducted on children compared to adults and senior citizens.

V. Academic Articles

50 credits each when you read the article and do a 10 point summary. An additional 100 credits for completing a 200-300 word response.

1. [14-Year Follow-up Study of H.M.](#)

Describe the face perception and face recognition tasks H.M. took part in and explain the interesting contrasting abilities of each task.

2. [Dyslexia and Working Memory](#)

Read the article above and explain the role working memory plays in dyslexia. Find additional articles to refer to in your answer.

3. [The Role of State-Dependent Memory in Red-Outs](#)

Read the article and explain how state-dependent forgetting plays a role in 'red-outs'.

4. [Can Eyewitnesses Influence Each Other's Memories for an Event?](#)

Describe the sample, method and findings of Gabbert's study of eyewitness testimonies.

5. [Field Test of the Cognitive Interview Enhancing the Recollection of Actual Witnesses of Crime](#)

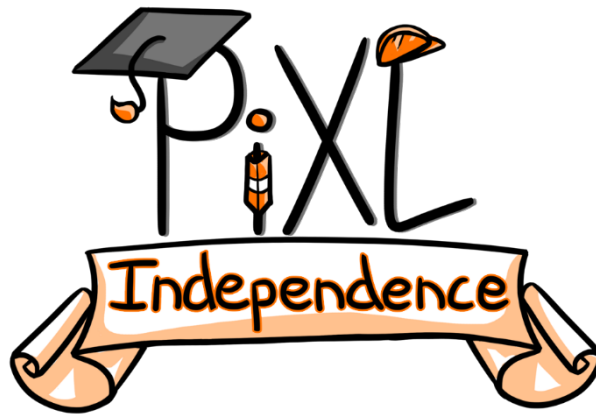
Briefly outline the methods the researchers used and what they found. Explain how they controlled for investigator effects.

6. [Anxiety affecting the accuracy of eyewitness testimony?](#)

There is conflicting evidence about the effect of stress and anxiety on the accuracy of eyewitness testimony. Read the article and briefly summarise evidence for and against the view that stress and anxiety decreases the accuracy of eyewitness testimony.

VI. Essay Style Questions

1. Outline and evaluate at least one piece of research into long term memory.
2. Discuss the extent to which the multi-store model is a credible model of memory.
3. Discuss what research has shown about the processes involved in working memory.
4. Outline and evaluate research into types of long term memory.
5. Discuss interference as an explanation of forgetting.
6. Describe retrieval failure as an explanation of forgetting and explain the strengths and weaknesses of this explanation.
7. Outline and evaluate research into the influence of leading questions on the accuracy of Eyewitness testimony.
8. Discuss what research has shown about the influence of post event discussion on the accuracy of Eyewitness testimony.
9. Discuss the claim that anxiety has a negative influence on the accuracy of Eyewitness testimony.
10. Discuss one piece of research that has investigated attempts to improve the accuracy of Eyewitness testimony.



Commissioned by The PiXL Club Ltd.

This resource is strictly for the use of member schools for as long as they remain members of The PiXL Club. It may not be copied, sold, or transferred to a third party or used by the school after membership ceases. Until such time it may be freely used within the member school.

All opinions and contributions are those of the authors. The contents of this resource are not connected with, or endorsed by, any other company, organisation or institution.

PiXL Club Ltd endeavour to trace and contact copyright owners. If there are any inadvertent omissions or errors in the acknowledgements or usage, this is unintended and PiXL will remedy these on written notification.