

Psychology Knowledge Organiser – Memory

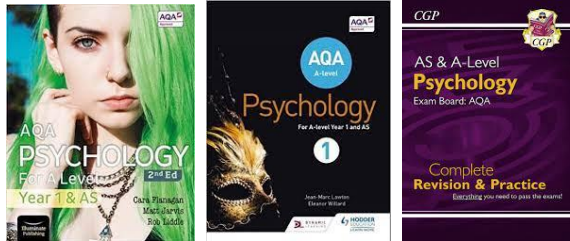
Core knowledge

- The multi-store model of memory: sensory register, short-term memory and long-term memory. Features of each store: coding, capacity and duration.
- Types of long-term memory: episodic, semantic, procedural.
- The working memory model: central executive, phonological loop, visuo-spatial sketchpad and episodic buffer. Features of the model: coding and capacity.
- Explanations for forgetting: proactive and retroactive interference and retrieval failure due to absence of cues.
- Factors affecting the accuracy of eyewitness testimony: misleading information, including leading questions and post-event discussion; anxiety.
- Improving the accuracy of eyewitness testimony, including the use of the cognitive interview.

Key words

Sensory memory
Short-term memory
Long-term memory
Coding
Capacity
Duration
Cue
Eyewitness testimony
Misleading information
Leading questions
Post-event discussion
Anxiety
Cognitive interview
Multi-store model of memory
Episodic memory
Semantic memory
Procedural memory
Working-memory model
Central executive
Phonological loop
Visuo-spatial sketchpad
Episodic buffer
Pro-active interference
Retroactive interference
Retrieval failure

Wider reading



<https://www.simplypsychology.org/memory.html>

<https://www.tutor2u.net/psychology/collections/a-level-psychology-study-notes-memory>

<https://www.physicsandmathstutor.com/psychology-revision/a-level-aqa/memory/>

Exam Skill

Analyse	Separate information into components and identify their characteristics.
Calculate	Work out the value of something
Choose	Select from a range of alternatives.
Comment	Present an informed opinion.
Compare	Identify similarities and/or differences.
Complete	Finish a task by adding to given information.
Consider	Review and respond to given information.
Describe	Give an account of.
Design	Set out how something will be done.
Discuss	Present key points about different ideas or strengths and weaknesses of an idea.
Distinguish	Explain ways in which two things differ. Provide detail of characteristic that enable a person to know the difference between ...
Draw	Produce a diagram.
Evaluate	Judge from available evidence.
Explain	Set out purposes or reasons.
Explain how	Give a detailed account of a process or way of doing something.
Explain why	Give a detailed account of reasons in relation to a particular situation.
Identify	Name or otherwise characterise.
Give	Produce an answer from recall or from given information.
Justify	Provide reasons, reasoned argument to support, possibly provide evidence.
Label	Provide appropriate names on a diagram.
Name	Identify using a recognised technical term.
Outline	Set out main characteristics.
Select	Choose or pick out from alternatives.
State	Express in clear terms.
Suggest	Present a possible case/solution.
Which is	Select from alternatives.
What is meant by	Give a definition.
Write	Provide information in verbatim form.

