**Q1.**

Sherry can remember her tenth birthday party when she was on holiday in France. During this holiday her father taught her how to swim. Although it took time for her to learn, she barely has to think about how to swim now. Sherry can also remember the French words for the food she ate while they were in France, even though she did not speak any French before the holiday.

With reference to Sherry’s experiences, explain **three** different types of long-term memory.

**(Total 6 marks)**

**Q2.**

Psychologists have identified differences between episodic memory, procedural memory and semantic memory.

Define **two** of these types of memory. Briefly explain **one** difference between the two types of memory that you have defined.

**(Total 3 marks)**

**Q3.**

Give **one** example of a semantic memory and **one** example of an episodic memory. Briefly explain **one** difference between these types of long-term memory.

**(Total 3 marks)**

**Q4.**

Distinguish between *procedural* memory and *semantic* memory.

**(Total 3 marks)**

**Q5.**

|  |
| --- |
| Psychologists conducted a case study of Patient X, an individual who developed severe amnesia following a car accident. Patient X has difficulty storing new long-term memories, though his short-term memory and his memory for events that happened before the accident are unaffected. |

(a)  Evaluate the use of case studies, like that of Patient X, in psychological research.

**(5)**

(b)  Briefly explain how the experiences of Patient X could be interpreted as supporting the multi-store model of memory.

**(2)**

(c)

|  |
| --- |
| The same psychologists conducted an experiment with Patient X where he was given the task of tracking a rotating disc every day for a week. It was found that Patient X’s performance on the task improved with practice, though he had no recollection of ever having done the task, and could not remember the names of the psychologists who conducted the experiment. |

With reference to the experiment involving Patient X, outline **two** types of long-term memory.

**(4)**

(b)  Discuss **two** differences between the types of long-term memory you have outlined in your answer to **part (c)**.

**(4)**

**(Total 15 marks)**

**Q6.**

Two types of long-term memory are procedural memory and episodic memory.

Explain **two** differences between procedural memory and episodic memory.

**(Total 4 marks)**

**Q7.**

Which type of long-term memory would be most associated with the following?

Write the correct type of long-term memory in the spaces provided.

(a)     Stored with reference to contextual information, eg time and place

**(1)**

(b)     Difficult to describe in words

**(1)**

(c)     Knowing the meaning of a word

**(1)**

**(Total 3 marks)**

**Q8.**

Annie can still skateboard even though she hasn’t skated for many years.

Germaine can still recall what happened on his first day at university even though it was ages ago. Billy remembers the names of the tools he needs to repair the broken tap.

Identify **three** types of long-term memory and explain how **each** type is shown in **one** of the examples above.

**(Total 6 marks)**

**Q9.**

Complete the following statement about long-term memory.

Information stored with reference to time and place refers to:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **A** | Episodic memory |  |
| **B** | Procedural memory |  |
| **C** | Semantic memory |  |

**(Total 1 mark)**

**Q10.**

Complete the following statement about long-term memory.

Information not available for conscious inspection refers to:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **A** | Episodic memory |  |
| **B** | Procedural memory |  |
| **C** | Semantic memory |  |

**(Total 1 mark)**