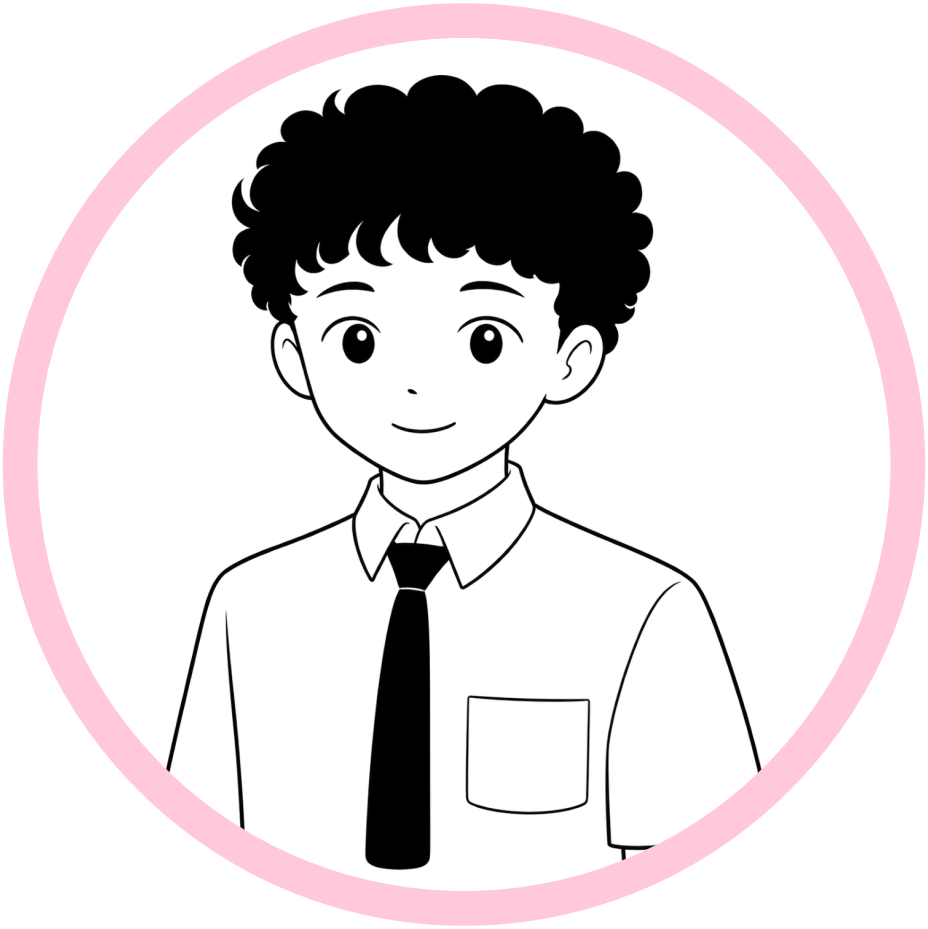
AQA A-LEVEL PSYCHOLOGY · 7182

PSYCHOLOGY



EXAM QUESTION PACK

3.1.2 THE WORKING MEMORY MODEL

SCORE	PERCENTAGE
/134	%

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Q1.

Describe the phonological loop component of the working memory model.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(Total 3 marks)

Q2.

Suggest **one** way in which the working memory model might be a better explanation of short-term memory than the multi-store model.

_____

_____

(Total 1 mark)

Q3.

A researcher investigated the working memory model using a laboratory experiment. Forty students from a local college volunteered to take part.

In **Condition A**, 20 students performed the following two tasks at the same time:

- mentally counting backwards from 100
- tracking coloured shapes on a computer screen.

In **Condition B**, 20 different students performed the following two tasks at the same time:

- mentally counting backwards from 100
- reading a poem out loud.

The researcher predicted that the performance of students in **Condition A** would be better than the performance of students in **Condition B**.

(a) Name the **two** components of working memory that would be involved in the performance of the tasks in **Condition A**.

Mentally counting backwards from 100:

_____

_____

Tracking coloured shapes on a computer screen:

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(2)

(b) Briefly explain **two** ways in which the working memory experiment described above could be improved.

(4)

(Total 6 marks)

Q4.

Discuss **one** strength of the working memory model.

(Total 4 marks)

Q5.

Describe the cognitive interview.

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(Total 6 marks)

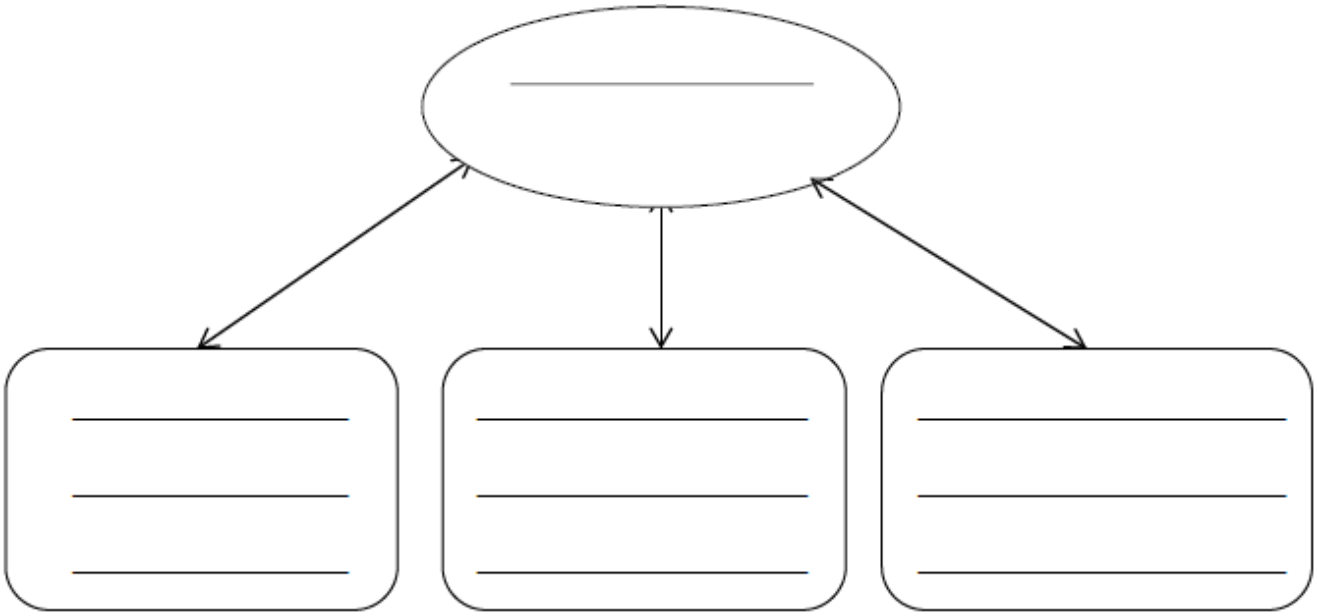
Q6.

Discuss what psychological research has shown about working memory.
In your answer, refer to theory and/or evidence.

(Total 12 marks)

Q7.

Below is a diagram of the working memory model. Write the name of **each** of the **four** components of working memory in the space provided.



(Total 4 marks)

Q8.

Describe **and** evaluate the working memory model of memory.

(Total 16 marks)

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Q9.

Bryan has been driving for five years. Whilst driving, Bryan can hold conversations or listen to music with little difficulty.

Bob has had four driving lessons. Driving requires so much of Bob's concentration that, during lessons, he often misses what his driving instructor is telling him.

With reference to features of the working memory model, explain the different experiences of Bryan and Bob.

(Total 4 marks)

Q10.

Briefly describe the working memory model.

Extra space

(Total 4 marks)

Q11.

Claire can search through family photos on her laptop and listen to music at the same time. However, she finds it difficult to read her e-mails when talking to a friend on the phone.

Use your knowledge of the working memory model to explain why Claire is able to perform the first two tasks at the same time, but finds it difficult to perform the second two tasks at the same time.

(Total 4 marks)

Q12.

Three components of the working memory model are the central executive, the phonological loop and the visuo-spatial sketchpad.

Briefly outline **each** of these components.

Central executive _____

_____

_____

_____

Phonological loop _____

_____

_____

_____

Visuo-spatial sketchpad _____

_____

_____

_____

(Total 6 marks)

Q13.

An experiment was carried out to investigate the working memory model.

One group of participants was asked to carry out two visual tasks at the same time. A different group of participants was asked to carry out a visual task and a verbal task at the same time.

The results showed that the participants who carried out two visual tasks at the same time performed less well on the tasks than participants who carried out a visual task and a verbal task at the same time.

Use your knowledge of the working memory model to explain this finding.

(Total 3 marks)

Q14.

Outline the main features of the working memory model.

Extra space

(Total 4 marks)

Q15.

Outline **one** strength and **one** limitation of the working memory model.

Strength

Extra space

(2)

Limitation _____

Extra space _____

(2)

(Total 4 marks)

Q16.

Outline **two** features of the working memory model.

(Total 2 marks)

Q17.

Choose **one** study of the working memory model. Briefly outline what the participants were asked to do in this study.

(Total 2 marks)

Q18.

Explain **one** strength of the working memory model.

(Total 3 marks)

Q19.

Outline the working memory model.

Extra space _____

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_____

_____

_____

(Total 4 marks)

Q20.

Explain **one** limitation of the working memory model.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(Total 2 marks)

Q21.

Outline and evaluate the working memory model.

(Total 16 marks)

Q22.

Outline and evaluate the working memory model.

(Total 12 marks)

Q23.

Tick **two** of the boxes below to indicate which of the following are features of the working memory model.

A	Serial position curve	☐
B	Incidental learning store	☐
C	**C**entral executive	☐
D	Phonological loop	☐

(Total 2 marks)

Q24.

Explain **one** strength **and one** weakness of the working memory model.

Strength _____

Weakness

(Total 4 marks)

Q25.

A brain scan shows that one area of the brain is more active when a person is doing a verbal task. However, when this person is doing a visual task, a different area of the brain is more active.

(a) Explain how this could relate to the working memory model. Refer to different parts of the working memory model in your answer.

Extra space

(4)

(b) Give an example of an appropriate verbal task and an appropriate visual task which could be used during the brain scan.

Verbal task

Visual task

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(2)
(Total 6 marks)

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