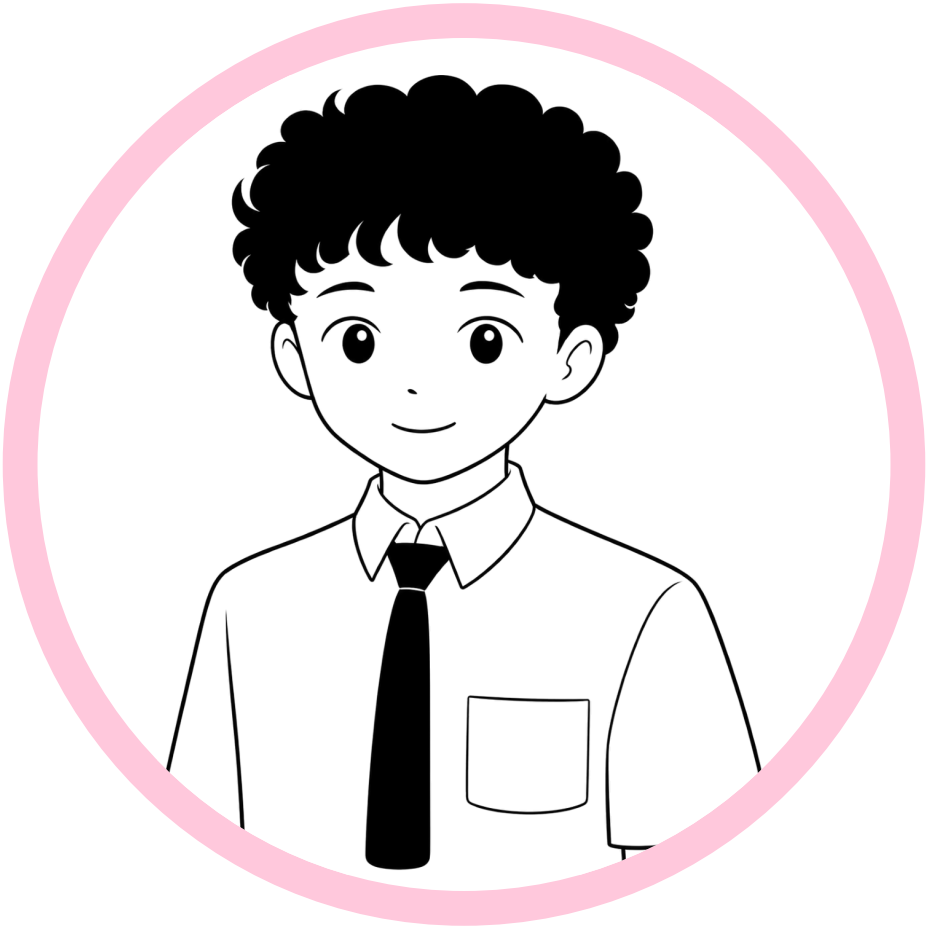
AQA A-LEVEL PSYCHOLOGY · 7182

PSYCHOLOGY



EXAM QUESTION PACK

3.1.2 TYPES OF LONG-TERM MEMORY

SCORE	PERCENTAGE
/36	%

STEMUP

These questions belong to AQA, not to us.

The examination questions, mark schemes and examiner reports in this pack were written and published by AQA. They are past assessment materials, reproduced here so that students can revise from them.

What we do not own

STEMUP is not affiliated with AQA and does not own, and makes no claim to own, any of the question, mark scheme or examiner report material in this pack. AQA has not endorsed, approved or been involved in the production of it. AQA and the qualification titles used here belong to their respective owners and appear for identification only.

Where to find the originals

AQA publishes its past papers, mark schemes and examiner reports free of charge. Always check the current specification at aqa.org.uk before you revise, because content and wording can change between series.

If you hold the rights to any material in this pack and would like it amended or removed, contact admin@stemup.co.uk and we will act on it.

Q1.

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

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

(Total 4 marks)

Q2.

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)

Q3.

Complete the following statement about long-term memory. Shade **one** box only.

Information stored with reference to time and place refers to:

A Episodic memory ⬭

B Procedural memory ⬭

C Semantic memory ⬭

(Total 1 mark)

Q4.

Complete the following statement about long-term memory. Shade **one** box only.

Information not available for conscious inspection refers to:

A Episodic memory ⬭

STEMUP.CO.UK

B Procedural memory ⬭

C Semantic memory ⬭

(Total 1 mark)

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

STEMUP.CO.UK

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.

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)

Q7.

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.

STEMUP.CO.UK

(Total 3 marks)

Q8.

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

(Total 3 marks)

STEMUP.CO.UK