Long-Term Memory Types – Mark Scheme

Q1.

Please note that the AOs for the new AQA Specification (Sept 2015 onwards) have changed. Under the new Specification the following system of AOs applies:

• AO1 knowledge and understanding
• AO2 application (of psychological knowledge)
• AO3 evaluation, analysis, interpretation.

[AO1 = 2, AO2 = 1]

AO1

1 mark each for a descriptive point about procedural and semantic memory.
Procedural memory is a motor / action-based memory or a memory of how to do something.
Semantic memory is memory for facts / information about the world / knowledge memory / the meaning of words.
No credit for answers based on semantic processing.
Do not credit examples alone.

AO2

1 mark for a distinction point. Likely points: procedural is non-declarative / not easy to express in words and semantic is declarative / knowing how vs knowing that;procedural is more resistant to forgetting; semantic is conscious and procedural less conscious;stored in different parts of the brain.

Allow full credit for one distinction point that is fully elaborated or for more than one point with less detail about each.
Allow full credit for three valid distinction points.

Q2.

[AO2 = 6]

1 mark: for each correct application in recognising (naming/identifying) each type of long-term memory by matching to the person in the stem.

Plus

1 mark each for knowledge of a feature of the type of memory explained in the context of the behaviour in the stem.

• Annie's case/remembering how to skateboard is an example of procedural memory (1) because she is remembering an action or muscle-based memory (1).
• Germaine's case/remembering what happened is an example of episodic memory (or autobiographical memory) (1) because he recalls the events that took place at a specific point in time (1).
• Billy's case/remembering the names of tools is an example of semantic memory (1) because he remembers factual/meaningful information (1).