

*Ollscoil na hÉireann, Gaillimh*  
*National University of Ireland, Galway*

**Semester II Examinations, 2003/2004**

Exam Code(s)	<u>3BA1 and 3BA7</u>
Exam(s)	<u>Bachelor of Arts, Psychology</u>
Module Code(s)	<u>PS320</u>
Module	<u>Memory and Cognition</u>
Paper No.	<u>                    </u>
Repeat Paper	<u>                    </u> Special Paper <u>                    </u>
External Examiner(s)	<u>Professor Ray Fuller</u>
Internal Examiner(s)	<u>Professor Jack James</u>
	<u>Dr. AnnMarie Groarke</u>

**Instructions:**

Candidates are required to answer **two** of the following questions. Please use a separate answer book for each question.

Duration	<u>2 hrs</u>
No. of Answer Books	<u>2</u>

**Requirements:**

Handout	<u>                    </u>
MCQ	<u>                    </u>
Statistical Tables	<u>                    </u>
Graph Paper	<u>                    </u>
Log Graph Paper	<u>                    </u>
Other Material	<u>                    </u>

No. of Pages	<u>1 + 1</u>
Department(s)	<u>Psychology</u>

Ollscoil na hÉireann, Gaillimh

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND, GALWAY

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Third Arts, Second Semester Examination, 2003/2004

Psychology

PS320 Memory and Cognition

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Professor Ray Fuller  
Professor Jack James  
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**Time allowed: Two hours**

*Candidates are required to answer two of the following questions*

*Please use a separate answer book for each question*

1. According to Baddeley (1986; 1993) working memory is a workspace with separate storage locations for auditory information (the phonological loop) and visual information (the visuo-spatial sketchpad). Briefly describe the individual differences approach to the study of working memory and discuss, citing relevant empirical evidence.
2. Outline, with research examples, four encoding factors that influence long-term memory and discuss any two factors important to effective retrieval.
3. Several paradigms give evidence of false or illusory memories. Outline the findings of this research and demonstrate how "remembering" in such situations is affected by source misattribution and the acceptance of misinformation.

**or**

Give an account of the role of knowledge schemas in understanding and remembering.

4. Describe the principal features of two of the following;
  - (i) the explicit-implicit memory distinction
  - (ii) the ACT network model of memory
  - (iii) problem solving as representation or search
  - (iv) the role of analogy in problem solving