Name the **three** types of long-term memory (LTM).

**Storage** is the process of maintaining information in memory over time, avoiding forgetting or distortions.

According to the **multi-store model of memory**, which **STM** process allows information to be encoded to **LTM**?

The main supporting evidence for the **multi-store model of memory** is the **serial position curve**, a finding from an experiment conducted by Murdock (1962).

Apart from culture, the **factors** that make people more or less likely to **remember** something successfully and accurately are:
- state
- timing
- interference
- context.

Apart from culture, name the **factors** that make people more or less likely to **remember** something successfully and accurately.

The **three** types of **LTM** are:

- episodic memory
- semantic memory
- procedural memory.

Define **storage**.
### Perception and Sensation

**Visual Cues and Depth Perception**

What is perceptual constancy?

Perceptual constancy is the ability of the brain’s perceptual system to make allowances for changes in the environment.

Define depth perception.

Depth perception is the perceptual process of interpreting how close or far away objects are.

What is the Necker cube?

The Necker cube is a 2D shape that tends to be interpreted as a cube in either of two orientations.

Describe Rubin’s vase.

Rubin’s vase is an illusion that can be interpreted as either two faces looking towards each other, or (using the space in between the faces) a vase.

Which theory of perception is based on the work of James Gibson?

The direct theory of perception is based on the work of James Gibson.
Hallucinations are things that we perceive in the absence of real sensations.

The brain stem is responsible for autonomic functions such as breathing and heartbeat.

The nature–nurture debate argues about whether human psychology is mainly determined by upbringing/environment or by genetics.

Piaget thought that schemas develop through assimilation and accommodation.

The policeman doll study was a simpler version of Piaget’s three mountains problem.
Define **self-efficacy**.

**Self-efficacy** is a person’s sense of whether they are good or bad at something.

Who does the term **target population** refer to?

**Target population** refers to the group of people who the researcher is interested in studying.

What is a **variable**?

A **variable** is any characteristic, attribute or environmental condition that can vary – in other words, it can have different values.

In experimental design, what is a **control condition**?

A **control condition** is a condition that is used simply for comparison – it is used as a baseline.

A key ethical procedure is seeking **informed consent** from participants – what does this term mean?

**Informed consent** means that research participants must give their consent in full knowledge of what they are consenting to.
What is the difference between qualitative data and quantitative data?

Qualitative data is in the form of spoken/written words or some other non-numerical form; quantitative data is in the form of numbers.

Correlation studies typically display findings on which type of graph?

Correlation studies typically display findings on a scatter graph.

What was the main aim of Asch’s study of conformity (line study)?

The main aim of Asch’s study of conformity (line study) was to investigate the extent to which social pressure from a majority could influence the likelihood that a person would conform.

How do people behave when they are in an agentic state?

When people are in an agentic state, they allow other people to direct their actions, assuming no responsibility for their actions or the consequences.

What is social loafing?

Social loafing is a phenomenon whereby a person exerts less effort to achieve a goal when they work in a group than when they work alone.
What are the two main theories concerned with the relationship between language and thought?

Humans have an open vocal system – what does this mean?

Define the term postural echo.

Darwin’s evolutionary theory suggested that non-verbal communication was innate – what does this term mean?

Innate means something (such as an ability) that you are born with.

Name the two divisions of the peripheral nervous system.

The two divisions of the peripheral nervous system are the somatic system and the autonomic system.
Neuron Structure and Function

What do relay neurons do?

Relay neurons carry messages from one part of the central nervous system to another – they connect motor and sensory neurons.

Localisation of Function in the Brain

Describe the function of the somatosensory area of the brain.

The somatosensory area of the brain is concerned with the sensation of the body.

Localisation of Function in the Brain

What is the parietal lobe responsible for?

The parietal lobe is responsible for processing sensory information that is associated with taste, temperature and touch.

An Introduction to Neuropsychology

Which three main scanning techniques are used to identify brain functioning?

The three main scanning techniques used to identify brain functioning are:

• fMRI (Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging)
• CT or CAT scan (Computerised Axial Tomography)
• PET scan (Positron Emission Tomography).

An Introduction to Mental Health

Self actualisation is one of the characteristics of ideal mental health – what does this term mean?

Self actualisation is the realisation of your talents and potentialities.
Give two ways in which mental health issues can affect physical wellbeing.

Mental health issues can affect physical wellbeing by:
- reducing the function of the immune system
- leading to a greater susceptibility to infection.

What are the two main types of depression?

The two main types of depression are unipolar depression and bipolar depression.

What is meant by a holistic approach to treating depression?

A holistic approach treats the whole person (taking into account mental and social factors) rather than just the symptoms of depression.

What is the difference between addiction and substance abuse?

Addiction refers to a behaviour that leads to dependency; substance abuse is where the substance (often a drug) is used in amounts that are harmful to the user but does not necessarily lead to dependency.

How does aversion therapy work?

Aversion therapy works by conditioning the individual into experiencing an unpleasant reaction when engaging in the unwanted activity.