

EVALUATE THE WORKING MEMORY MODEL ESSAYS

The working memory model is a theory for how short-term memory works, and an expansion of the views expressed in the MSM theory. These concepts lead them to form a model which consists of three slave systems; the central executive, the phonological loop and the visuo-spatial.

The central executive is the main component of the working memory model it controls and directs attention to the other components by transferring the acoustic and iconic information to the phonological loop and the visuo-spatial sketchpad; this is due to the limited capacity of the store. While, the phonological store holds words you hear. It works at delegating our attention to specific tasks, determining at any time how the two other components, the phonological loop and the visuo-spatial sketchpad, should be allocated different tasks. The phonological store deals with perceptions of sound and the articulatory loop then rehearses them for up to two seconds. The model has been credited as Cohen et al discovered in that there was higher brain activity in the pre-frontal cortex while the central executive was supposedly being exercised. It works in conserving auditory information and preserves which order that information came in. The working memory model uses maintenance rehearsal but as an optional process of keeping information, while the multi-store model believes maintenance rehearsal is the only way of keeping the information. The working memory model is also, more ideal than the multi-store model. In other words, it codes information in images and can create and manipulate visual and spatial images. This is because the working memory model gives us a clear understanding of the short term memory store and how it processes information. This makes it unreliable because the central executive can be more complex than what is portrayed by the Dakshi Ganewatta Miss Swift working memory model. The findings also highlighted the difficulties of doing multiple tasks using the same store as oppose to using separate stores simultaneously. This shows that different parts of the brain work when different models are being used, showing that separate systems are at work. The working memory models components can be easily tested for example; the phonological loop can be tested by silent rehearsal of numbers or words, while the visuo-spatial sketchpad can be tested by using mental images in problem solving and lastly, the central executive by the manipulations of the phonological loop and the visuo-spatial sketchpad. Search for information about your subjects. The working memory model also takes into account of how we do a range of tasks, such as verbal reasoning, problem solving and comprehension. Shallice and Warrington conducted research into brain damage by studying KF, who had a STM that could work independently of his LTM and could deal with it realistically well with visual information and meaningful sounds, but some aspects of his immediate memory were impaired and he could not cope well with verbal material. Search for:. He performed well on tests requiring reasoning which suggested that his central executive was intact. The word-length effect states that shorter words are easier to recall compared to longer words. However, this component also has a limited capacity of two seconds. As we understand it, the AQA board are not worried about introductions and conclusions to essays.