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| **Godden and Baddeley (1975) investigated the effect of environment on recall. This study took place in Scotland.** |
| **18 divers from a diving club were asked to learn lists of 36 unrelated words of two or three syllables** |
| **The study consisted of 4 conditions** |
| **Learn on beach recall on beach** |
| **Learn on beach recall under water** |
| **Learn under water recall on beach** |
| **Learn under water recall under water** |
| **The results show that the context acted as a cue to recall** |
| **The participants recalled more words when they learnt and recalled the words in the same environment than when they learnt and recalled the words in different environments** |
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| **Goodwin et al. (1969) recruited forty-eight male medical students who participated on day 1 in a training session and on day 2 in a testing. They were randomly assigned to four groups.** |
| **Group1: (SS) was sober on both days.** |
| **Group 2: (AA) was intoxicated both days.** |
| **Group 3: (AS) was intoxicated on day 1 and sober on day 2.** |
| **Group 4: (SA) was sober on day 1 and intoxicated on day 2.** |
| **The intoxicated groups had 111 mg/100 ml alcohol in their blood .They all showed signs of intoxication.** |
| **The Participants had to perform 4 tests:  an avoidance task, a verbal rote-learning task, a word-association test, and a picture recognition task.** |
| **More errors were made on day 2 in the AS and SA condition than in the AA or SS conditions, however this was not the case for the picture recognition test. The SS participants performed best in all tasks.** |
| **This supports the state-dependent memory theory as the performance was best in the participants who were sober or intoxicated on both days.** |