

DISCOVERING PSYCHOLOGY

REMEMBERING AND FORGETTING

Directions: This will be due at the end of this film. You are to answer the following questions. The concepts are presented chronologically during the film.

1. How many pieces of information can the brain store?
2. What type of things influence one's memory of recall?
3. What influence did Herman Ebbinghaus have on psychology?
4. What does his forgetting curve look like?
5. With the advent of computers, what does the model of memory look like today?
6. What are the components of memory?
7. According to the information processing model, how are memories stored?
8. What is the activation process?
9. What are the two great limitations to short term memory?
10. What is chunking?
11. What is pegging?
12. What is repression?
13. What is repression?
14. What is an engram?
15. What did Carl Lashley do?

Memory
The Processes of Taking It In, Storing It and Recalling It

This section is very term heavy but is full of common sense material. Just learn it...

<p>You should be able to discuss and explain the basic types and models of memory.</p>	<p>You should be able to discuss and explain the theories of memory acquisition.</p>	<p>You should be able to discuss and explain the problems associated with retrieval and forgetting.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Essential Details</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Essential Details</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Essential Details</i></p>
<p>Environmental stimulus is encoded through acoustic, semantic and visual coding processes.</p>	<p>Pre perception or sensory memory holds a very minute amount of information for a very short amount of time.</p>	<p>Environmental stimuli that assist us in recall are called retrieval cues. They are often semantic and as a result tend to support the encoding specific principle and therefore the transfer appropriate model of memory.</p>
<p>Storage or maintaining memory tends to be episodic, procedural or semantic in nature.</p>	<p>Short term or working memory tends to hold 5 - 9 bits of information for a short amount of time.</p>	<p>Context and state dependency are often used to assist in the recall of important information.</p>
<p>Explicit recall is deliberate while implicit recall is unintentional recollection of data.</p>	<p>Chunking can be used to extend the amount of information stored in short term memory.</p>	<p>According to the network theory, spreading activation occurs which means memories are webbed.</p>
<p>The levels of processing model of memory suggests that memories are encoded as they are learned and rehearsed, therefore the concepts of elaboration and maintenance rehearsal apply directly to this model.</p>	<p>The Brown - Peterson procedure is used to show the interference that can prevent rehearsal.</p>	<p>Memory is constructivistic which means that we tend to build into our memory according to our schema.</p>
<p>The transfer appropriate processing models focus on the recall methods which complement the encoding.</p>	<p>The serial position effect shows that words at the beginning and end of a list are most often recalled.</p>	<p>Spontaneous generalizations tend to add to the fundamental attribution errors that we all make.</p>
<p>The parallel distributed processing model focusses on the change in schema that results in encoding.</p>	<p>Hermann Ebbinghaus utilized nonsense syllables to demonstrate the serial position curve but more importantly the forgetting curve. His "Method of Savings" demonstrated the formula for relearning.</p>	
<p>The information processing model is most common and focusses on the filtering systems that exist.</p>	<p>Interference is either proactive (old to new) or retroactive (new to old). Decay is loss of ability.</p>	<p>Amnesia typically falls into two types (old to new) and retrograde (new to old) amnesia.</p>

The important thing to remember here is that memory is limited and fragile.

Unit 10: Memory

Directions: Each week in Advanced Placement Psychology, there will be three quizzes. Each quiz is worth 10 test points. This sheet will be turned in at the end of the week.

Quiz 01 (02 Points Each)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Total Points _____

Quiz 02 (02 Points Each)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Total Points _____

Quiz 03 (02 Points Each)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Total Points _____

Grand Total _____

Memory

Directions: Answer each of the following questions. Explain the significance of each answer.

What is Alzheimer's disease?

What is amnesia?

What is anterograde amnesia?

What is the Brown Peterson Procedure?

What is the concept of consolidation?

What is the constructive processing?

What is context dependency?

What is a created image?

What is the curve of forgetting?

What is decay Theory?

What is declarative memory?

What is the digit-span test?

What is disuse?

What is an echo as it relates to memory?

What is eidetic imagery?

What is elaborative rehearsal?

What is encoding?

What is encoding failure?

What is an engram?

What is episodic memory?

What is explicit memory?

What is factual memory?

What is the feeling of knowing?

What are flashbulb memories?

What is generic memory?

What is the hippocampus?

What is an icon?

What is implicit memory?

What are information bits?

What are information chunks?

What is interference?

What is the keyword method?

What is a lexigram?

What is loci?

What is long term potentiation?

What is long-term memory (LTM)?

What is the magic seven?

What is maintenance rehearsal?

What is massed practice?

What is a good definition of memory?

What is a memory cue?

What is memory decay?

What are memory structures?

What are memory traces?

What is a mnemonic?

What is a network model?

What is the parallel distributed process?

What is pegging?

What is pre-perceptual storage?

What is the primacy effect?

What is priming?

What is proactive interference?

What is procedural memory?

What are pseudo-memories?

What is recall?

What is the recency effect?

What is recitation?

What is recoding?

What is recognition?

What is redintegration?

What is rehearsal?

What is relearning?

What is repression?

What is retrieval?

What are retrieval cues?

What is retroactive interference?

What is retrograde amnesia?

What is a savings score?

What is semantic memory?

What is sensory memory?

What is the serial position effect?

What is short-term memory (STM)?

What is the sleeper effect?

What is spaced practice?

What is spreading activation?

What is state dependency?

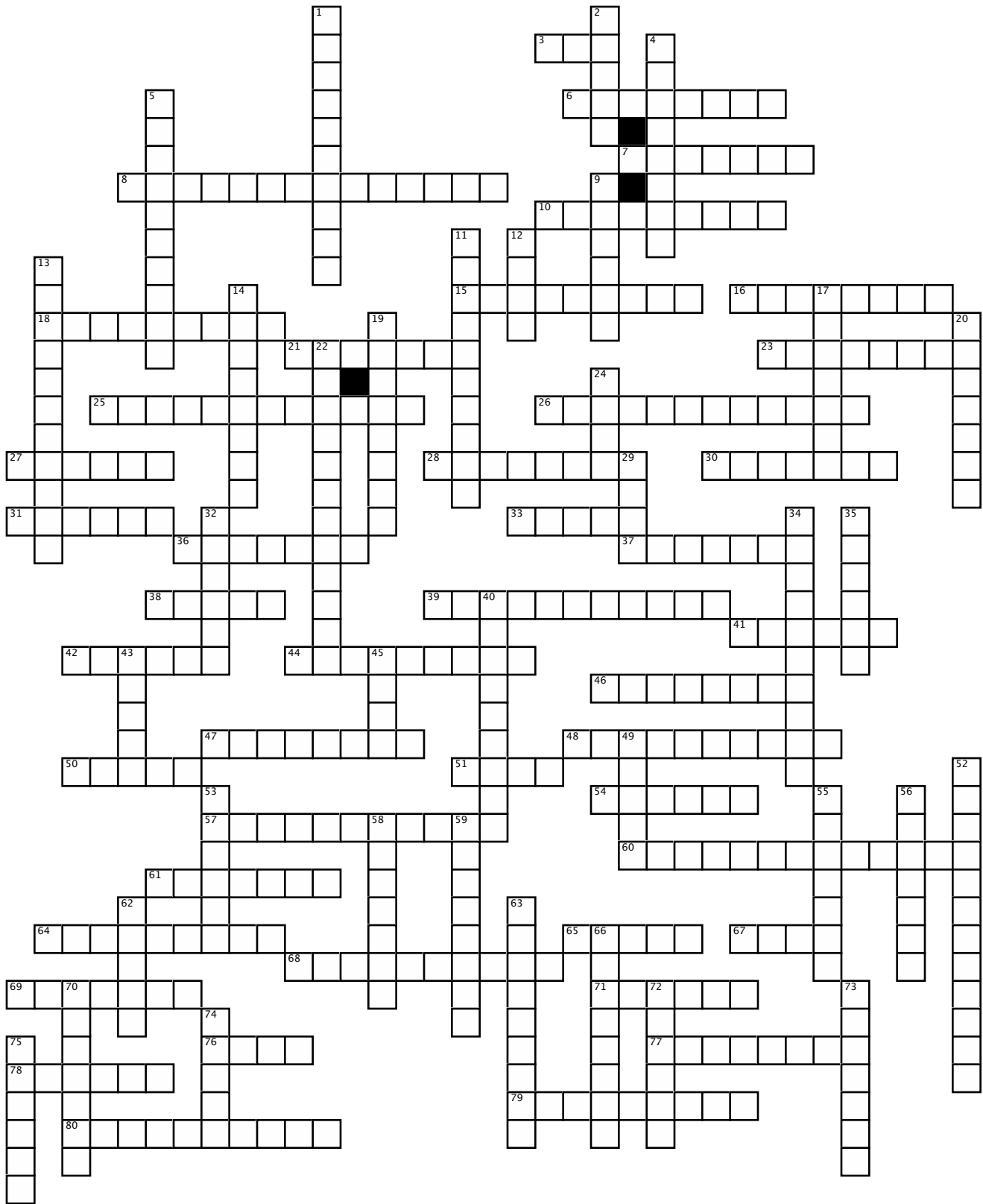
What is suppression?

What is a tachistoscope?

What is the tip-of-the-tongue state?

What is working memory?

Unit Review Number 10
Memory



Across

3. A memory _____ is any stimulus associated with a particular memory. The presence of such cues usually enhances memory retrieval.
6. A _____ is a geometric shape used as a symbol for a word.
7. Another name for short-term memory, especially as it is used for thinking and problem solving is _____ memory.
8. Redintegration is the process of _____ an entire complex memory after observing or remembering only a part of it.
10. Explicit memory is memory that a person is aware of having; a memory that is consciously _____.
15. The Disuse Theory suggests that memory traces weaken when memories are not periodically used or _____.
16. Priming is the activation of _____ (hidden) memories by providing partial information that is linked with them.
18. A memory _____ is any pattern of associations among bits of information stored in memory.
21. Alzheimer's _____ is an age-related disease characterized by memory loss, mental confusion, and in its later stages, a nearly total loss of mental abilities.
23. Spaced _____ is a practice schedule that alternates study periods with brief rests.
25. long-term _____ (LTP) is a long-lasting enhancement in signal transmission between two neurons that results from stimulating them synchronously.
26. Recoding is the _____ or otherwise transforming of information to facilitate storage in memory.
27. Recall is the ability to _____ or reproduce memorized information with a minimum of external cues.
28. A _____ is any memory system, trick or aid.
30. Context-dependent cues facilitate retrieval by replication of the context in which the memory was _____.
31. Episodic _____ is a subpart of declarative memory that records personal experiences that are linked with specific times and places.
33. A savings _____ is the amount of time saved (expressed as a percentage) when relearning information.
36. Pre-perceptual storage is also called _____ storage and is very fleeting.
37. The _____ effect is a psychological phenomenon whereby a highly persuasive message, paired with a discounting cue, causes an individual to be more persuaded by the message (rather than less persuaded) over time.
38. Recitation, used as a memory aid, is the repeating _____ of information one wishes to retain.
39. Factual memory is that part of long-term memory containing factual information. It is sometimes called _____ memory.

Down

1. Retrieval is the _____ of information from memory.
2. The magic _____ is the name given to the capacity to hold around seven bits of information in short term memory.
4. Generic memory is the most general category of memory. It includes _____ and semantic memory.
5. State _____ is the theory that recall will be easier if the subject is in the same state of mind in which they originally learned the target information.
9. Encoding is the changing of information into a form that allows it to be _____ in memory and manipulated in thought.
11. The curve of _____ is a graph that shows the amount of memorized information remembered after varying lengths of time.
12. Information _____ are meaningful units of information, such as numbers, letters, words, or phrases.
13. The prevailing connectionist approach today was originally known as parallel _____ processing (PDP). It was a neural network approach that stressed the parallel nature of neural processing, and the distributed nature of neural representations.
14. Massed _____ refers to a practice schedule in which studying continues for long periods, without interruption.
17. Relearning is the learning again of something that was previously _____.
19. Consolidation is the process by which relatively permanent _____ are formed in the brain.
20. The _____ method is an aid to memory, using a familiar word or image to link two items.
22. Retroactive _____ is the tendency for new memories to interfere with the retrieval of old memories.
24. The method of _____ is a general designation for mnemonic techniques that rely upon memorized spatial relationships to establish, order and recollect memorial content.
29. Retrieval _____ are things in the environment that assist us in recall.
32. Procedural _____ is that part of long-term memory made up of conditioned responses and learned skills.
34. The constructive _____ is the reorganizing memories on the basis of logic, inference, or the addition of new information.
35. Declarative _____ is that part of long-term memory containing factual information.
40. Suppression is a _____ effort to not think of something or to keep it from awareness.
43. A network _____ is a representation of memory that views it as an organized system of linked information.
45. An _____ is a brief continuation of sensory activity in the auditory system after a sound is heard.

Across

41. The Decay _____ states that when something new is learned, a memory trace is formed, but will decay over time if not used.
42. Semantic _____ is a subpart of declarative memory that records impersonal knowledge about the world.
44. Rehearsal is the process of silently _____ or mentally reviewing information to hold it in short-term memory or aid its long-term storage.
46. Interference is the tendency for new _____ to impair retrieval of older memories, and the reverse.
47. The serial _____ effect is the tendency for the greatest number of memory errors to occur in the middle portion of an ordered list.
48. Encoding failure is the failure to store _____ information to form a useful memory.
50. Pseudo-memories are _____ memories that a person believes are real or accurate.
51. Amnesia is defined as _____ of memory (partial or complete) for past events and, especially, loss of memory for one's identity.
54. Memory _____ are hypothesized physical changes that take place in the brain as it stores information; engrams.
57. The _____ is a structure in the brain associated with the regulation of emotions and the transfer of information from short-term memory to long-term memory.
60. A _____ is a device used to show subjects target information for very short amounts of time.
61. Anterograde _____ is the loss of the ability to form or retrieve memories for events that occur after an injury or trauma.
64. Maintenance _____ is the act of silently repeating or mentally reviewing information to hold it in short-term memory.
65. Short-term memory (STM) is the memory system used to hold _____ amounts of information for relatively brief time periods.
67. An _____ is a mental image or representation.
68. Spreading _____ is the process of causing the action potentials of associative networks, neural networks, or semantic networks to fire as a result of the firing of specific neurons.
69. The _____ effect is the condition of being able to remember information at the beginning of a list.
71. Implicit _____ is memory that a person does not know exists; a memory that is retrieved unconsciously.
76. The digit-span _____ is a test of attention and short-term memory in which a string of digits is recalled.
77. Pegging is a _____ technique involving the association of new targets with old memories of pegs.

Down

49. Sensory memory is the _____ stage of memory, which holds an explicit and literal record of incoming information for 2 seconds or less.
52. Proactive _____ is the tendency for old memories to interfere with the retrieval of newer memories.
53. Information _____ are information bits grouped into larger units.
55. The feeling of _____ is the ability to predict beforehand whether one will be able to remember something.
56. Memory is the mental system for receiving, _____, organizing, altering, and recovering information.
58. Retrograde _____ is the loss of memory for events that preceded a head injury or other amnesia-causing event.
59. Repression is the unconsciously pushing out or barring from awareness _____ memories.
62. Memory _____ is the fading or weakening of memories assumed to occur when memory traces become weaker.
63. The Brown Peterson _____ causes participants to divide their attention between memory tasks to test memory skills.
66. Flashbulb _____ are memories created at times of high emotion that seem especially vivid.
70. Eidetic _____ is the ability to retain a "projected" mental image long enough to use it as a source of information.
72. Long-term _____ is the system used for relatively permanent storage of meaningful information.
73. The _____ effect is the condition of being able to remember information at the end of a list.
74. The tip-of-the-tongue _____ is the experience of feeling that a memory is available but being unable to retrieve it.
75. A created image is a _____ image that has been assembled or invented rather than simply remembered.

Across

78. An _____ is the hypothesized physical changes that take place in the brain as it stores information; a memory trace.

79. Elaborative _____ links new information with existing memories and knowledge.

80. Recognition is the process of _____ previously learned material is correctly identified as that which was seen before.