



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?

Unit Nine

Memory

Directions: match each concept to the appropriate statement, and write the corresponding letter in the space provided. Be ready to justify your answers.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ The three memory processes are encoding, storage, and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Items in your mind at any given moment are in \_\_\_\_\_ memory.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Information stored for future use is kept in \_\_\_\_\_ memory.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Repeating information to yourself to keep information in short-term memory for more than a few seconds is called \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Remembering information that you never actually learned is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Psychologists refer to visual sensory memory as \_\_\_\_\_.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Psychologists refer to auditory sensory memory as \_\_\_\_\_.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ When memories are retrieved to reconstruct information, you are making use of your ability to \_\_\_\_\_.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ The memory of your own life is called \_\_\_\_\_.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ Some inputs may fade away, or \_\_\_\_\_, over time.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Skills make use of \_\_\_\_\_.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ When old memories are blocked by new material, a person is experiencing \_\_\_\_\_.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ Mnemonic devices are techniques used to \_\_\_\_\_ information.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ The \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the fact that we are better able to recall information presented at the beginning and end of a list
15. \_\_\_\_\_ Our knowledge of language, including its rules, words, and meanings is stored in \_\_\_\_\_.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ Recalling information while experiencing the same emotions as when you first learned the information is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.
17. \_\_\_\_\_ Information you call forth consciously and use as you need it is called \_\_\_\_\_.
18. \_\_\_\_\_ A loss of memory that occurs after a blow to the head or as a result of brain damage is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ Subconsciously blocking memories of an embarrassing or frightening experience is called \_\_\_\_\_.
20. \_\_\_\_\_ When you \_\_\_\_\_ information, you transform it so the nervous system can process it.

Concepts

- |                    |                          |                |                       |
|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| A. AMNESIA         | B. CONFABULATION         | C. DECAY       | D. DECLARATIVE MEMORY |
| E. ECHOIC MEMORY   | F. ELABORATIVE REHEARSAL | G. ENCODE      | H. EPISODIC MEMORY    |
| I. ICONIC MEMORY   | J. LONG-TERM             | K. MAINTENANCE | L. MEMORIZE           |
| M. MNEMONIC DEVICE | N. PRIMACY-RECENCY       | O. PROACTIVE   | P. PROCEDURAL MEMORY  |
| Q. RECALL          | R. REPRESSION            | S. RETRIEVAL   | T. RETROACTIVE        |
| U. SCHEMAS         | V. SEMANTIC MEMORY       | W. SHORT-TERM  | X. STATE-DEPENDENT    |

Unit Nine

Memory

DIRECTIONS: Define or explain the significance of each of the following concepts. These concepts are directly taken from the Chapter Test.

ACUSTIC CODES

ANTEROGRADE AMNESIA

CHUNKING

CONFABULATION

CONSTRUCTING LINKS

CONTEXT-DEPENDENT MEMORY

DECAY

DECLARITIVE MEMORY

DISTORTED MEMORIES

DRAWBACK OF MAINTENANCE REHEARSAL

EBBINGHAUS, HERMANN

ECHOIC MEMORY

EIDETIC MEMORY

ELABORATIVE REHEARSAL

ENCODING

EPISODIC MEMORIES

EPISODIC MEMORY

FLASHBULB

FREUD, SIGMUND

GENERIC MEMORY

H.M.

HYPNOSIS

ICONIC MEMORY

INFANTILE AMNESIA

INTERFERENCE

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LOFTUS, ELIZABETH

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MAINTENANCE REHEARSAL

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MEMORY

---

MNEMONIC DEVICE

---

PRIMACY EFFECT

---

PROCEDURAL MEMORY

---

RECALL

---

RECENCY EFFECT

---

RECOGNITION

---

RECONSTRUCTIVE PROCESS

---

REPRESSION

---

REQUIRING DEEPER THOUGHT

---

RETRIEVAL

---

RETROGRADE AMNESIA

---

SCHEMAS

---

SEMANTIC MEMORY

---

SENSORY MEMORY

---

SHORT-TERM MEMORY'S CAPACITY

---

SHORT-TERM MEMORY'S DURATION

---

STAGES OR PROCESSES OF MEMORY

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STATE-DEPENDENT MEMORY

---

STORAGE

---

USING PAIRED ASSOCIATES

---

VISUAL CODE

---

WORKING MEMORY

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Unit Nine

Memory

A crossword puzzle grid with 38 numbered starting points for words. The grid is composed of white squares for letters and black squares for empty space. The numbers are as follows:

- 1: 10 squares, top row, right side.
- 2: 10 squares, top row, right side, overlapping with 1.
- 3: 4 squares, second row, middle.
- 4: 10 squares, second row, middle, overlapping with 3.
- 5: 7 squares, second row, left side.
- 6: 4 squares, third row, middle.
- 7: 4 squares, third row, right side.
- 8: 10 squares, third row, right side, overlapping with 7.
- 9: 4 squares, fourth row, middle.
- 10: 4 squares, fourth row, middle, overlapping with 9.
- 11: 2 squares, fifth row, middle.
- 12: 4 squares, fifth row, middle, overlapping with 11.
- 13: 10 squares, sixth row, left side.
- 14: 4 squares, sixth row, middle.
- 15: 2 squares, seventh row, middle.
- 16: 4 squares, seventh row, right side.
- 17: 2 squares, eighth row, middle.
- 18: 10 squares, eighth row, left side.
- 19: 10 squares, eighth row, right side.
- 20: 10 squares, ninth row, middle.
- 21: 2 squares, tenth row, right side.
- 22: 2 squares, tenth row, right side, overlapping with 21.
- 23: 2 squares, eleventh row, middle.
- 24: 4 squares, eleventh row, left side.
- 25: 2 squares, eleventh row, middle.
- 26: 4 squares, eleventh row, right side.
- 27: 10 squares, twelfth row, middle.
- 28: 7 squares, twelfth row, left side.
- 29: 10 squares, twelfth row, middle, overlapping with 27.
- 30: 4 squares, thirteenth row, middle.
- 31: 2 squares, thirteenth row, middle.
- 32: 4 squares, thirteenth row, right side.
- 33: 4 squares, fourteenth row, middle.
- 34: 4 squares, fourteenth row, middle, overlapping with 33.
- 35: 4 squares, fifteenth row, middle.
- 36: 10 squares, sixteenth row, middle.
- 37: 10 squares, sixteenth row, right side.
- 38: 10 squares, seventeenth row, middle.

## Across

1. In \_\_\_\_\_ amnesia people forget the period leading up to a traumatic event.
6. The mnemonic used in which information is associated with location is called \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The forgetting of early events is called \_\_\_\_\_ amnesia.
12. The tendency to recall the last items is called the recency \_\_\_\_\_.
13. The inability to recognize familiar faces is called \_\_\_\_\_.
14. The tendency to recall the initial items in a series of items is called the \_\_\_\_\_ effect.
16. Memories that are retrieved because the mood in which they were originally encoded are called \_\_\_\_\_ dependent memories.
18. At any of the three stages of memory, \_\_\_\_\_ may occur.
19. The combination of episodic and semantic memory is called \_\_\_\_\_ memory.
20. Remembering information that was never actually stored in memory is called \_\_\_\_\_.
24. The storage and retrieval of that which has been learned is called \_\_\_\_\_.
25. Memory of a specific event is called an \_\_\_\_\_ memory.
27. Our knowledge of language is called \_\_\_\_\_ memory.
29. The second process in memory is the \_\_\_\_\_ of information.
30. H.M. lost the ability to store \_\_\_\_\_ long term memories.
32. It is comforting to note that \_\_\_\_\_ out of ten of you will remember the faces of your classmates in 35 years.
33. Short \_\_\_\_\_ memory is also called working memory.
34. Computers and people both \_\_\_\_\_, store, and retrieve information.
35. The ability to bring long term memories to short term memory is called \_\_\_\_\_.
36. The organization of items into familiar or manageable units is called \_\_\_\_\_.
37. A \_\_\_\_\_ device is a trick that helps improve memory.
38. Studying a little bit at a time which is called the \_\_\_\_\_ practice is more effective than cramming.

## Down

2. Memory is the process that we \_\_\_\_\_ prior experiences, information, and skills learned in the past.
3. Long-term memory is the \_\_\_\_\_ stage of memory of information.
4. People with \_\_\_\_\_ memory are rare.
5. Retrieval consists of locating stored information and returning it to \_\_\_\_\_ thought.
7. Many psychologists, including Elizabeth \_\_\_\_\_ remind us that memory is created and is not perfect.
8. Memory loss from trauma that prevents a person from forming new memories is called \_\_\_\_\_ amnesia.
10. Photographic memory is what we call \_\_\_\_\_ imagery.
11. Elaborative \_\_\_\_\_, is widely used in education.
15. Tip of the \_\_\_\_\_ phenomenon is when you retrieve information from the brain, but cannot say it.
17. One of the three basic memory tasks is \_\_\_\_\_.
21. The third kind of memory is called \_\_\_\_\_ memory.
22. The altering or distorting of memory is called \_\_\_\_\_.
23. The fading away of memory is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.
24. Repeating information over and over again, to keep from forgetting it is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_ rehearsal.
26. The result of when new information appears in short-term memory, and takes the place of what is already there is called \_\_\_\_\_.
27. The first stage of memory is called \_\_\_\_\_ memory.
28. The third basic memory task is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.
31. General knowledge that people remember is called \_\_\_\_\_ memory.