

Processing information



The three stages of memory entail the following: “ encoding, storage, and retrieval” (Ticao, 2001). Encoding First of all is known as encoding (Ticao, 2001). What happens here is that the information gathered by an individual through certain activities carried out everyday like “ listening to music, watching television, going to school, speaking with friends, etc” (Ticao, 2001). The information grasp by the individual or whatever data that he or she hears or sees is being encoded in the memory (Ticao, 2001).

Some information gets in the mind easily while others would take time to arrive or enter in it (Ticao, 2001). Not all the information heard or seen by an individual though may be encoded in the mind (Ticao, 2001). This is because the mind goes through what is technically referred to as “ selective attention” (Ticao, 2001). This means that a person tends to focus on one thing and then entirely ignoring the others (Ticao, 2001). Storage Second is storage (Ticao, 2001).

Here, the information grasped in the first stage known as encoding is either “ stored for a long period of time or just the opposite” (Ticao, 2001). This is made possible by what is technically referred to as “ Sensory Memory” (Ticao, 2001). “ Here is where the memory is able to keep hold of or preserve an exact copy of what has been experienced whether it is visual or auditory” (Ticao, 2001). Retrieval Last but not least is retrieval (Ticao, 2001).

Here, accessing of information that has been encoded and stored in the memory is carried out (Ticao, 2001). This may be made possible by: 1) simply “ recalling” something; 2) “ recollection” or reorganizing of information which are left in the memory; 3) “ recognition” or being able to

remember because of the fact that such situation is encountered once again; and 4) “relearning” wherein an information is relearned to be able to effectively remember it (Ticao, 2001).