

# Psychology modules for active learning modules 34-36



**ASSIGN  
BUSTER**

Encoding Failure Failure to store sufficient information to form a useful memory

Herman Ebbinghaus Tested his own memory at different intervals of learning by using nonsense syllables. He plotted a forgetting curve (forgetting is rapid at first and is followed by a slow decline)

ONPSYCHOLOGY MODULES FOR ACTIVE LEARNING MODULES 34-36 SPECIFICALLY FOR YOU FOR ONLY \$13.90/PAGE Order Now

Memory Traces Physical changes in nerve cells or brain activity that take place when memories are stored

Memory Decay The fading or weakening of memories assumed to occur when memory traces become weaker

Disuse Theory that memory traces weaken when memories are not periodically used or retrieved

Retrieval Cues Stimuli associated with a memory. Retrieval cues usually enhance memory

State-dependent Learning Memory influenced by one's physical state at the time of learning and at the time of retrieval. Improved memory occurs when the physical states match

Interference The tendency for new memories to interfere with the retrieval of older memories, and the reverse

Retroactive Interference The tendency for new memories to interfere with the retrieval of old memories

Proactive Interference The tendency for old memories to interfere with the retrieval of newer memories

Positive Transfer Mastery of one task aids in the learning or performing of another

Negative Transfer Mastery of one task conflicts with learning or performing another

Repression Unconsciously pushing unwanted memories out of awareness

Suppression An active conscious effort to put something out of mind or to keep it from awareness

Retrograde Amnesia Loss of memory for events that preceded a head injury or amnesia-causing event

Anterograde Amnesia Loss of the ability to form or retrieve memories for events that occur after an injury or trauma

Consolidation Process by which relatively permanent

<https://assignbuster.com/psychology-modules-for-active-learning-modules-34-36/>

memories are formed in the brain  
**Hippocampus**A brain structure associated with emotion and the transfer of information from the short-term memory to long-term memory  
**Flashbulb Memory**Especially vivid memory created at a time of high emotion. Have the tendency to not always be accurate  
**Stressful situations activate what system?** The limbic system. Heightened activity in the limbic system intensifies memory consolidation  
**Memories are stored in these two parts of the brain:** The basal ganglia and the cerebellum  
**An Aplysia**The sea animal that allows scientists to study memory as it occurs in single nerve cells  
**Eidetic Imagery**The ability to retain a "projected" mental image long enough to use it as a source of information (they are seen on a plain surface and are more common in children)  
**Mental images**Mental pictures or visual depictions used in memory  
**Exceptional Memorizers**Have naturally superior memory often using mental images, they don't have superior intellectual abilities, they have specialized interests and knowledge that make it easier to encode and recall certain information  
**Mnemonics**Any kind of memory system or aid  
The ability to

---

\_\_\_\_\_ underlies expertise

in many fields  
**organize memories into chunks**  
**Spaced Practice**a practice schedule that alternates study periods with brief rests  
**Massed Practice**A practice schedule in which studying continues for long periods, without interruption  
**Keyword Method**Using a familiar word or image to link two items