

# [Ap psychology vocab](https://assignbuster.com/ap-psychology-vocab/)

MemoryThe persistence of learning over time through the storage and retrieval of information. Flashbulb MemoryA clear memory of an emotionally significant moment or event. ONAP PSYCHOLOGY VOCAB SPECIFICALLY FOR YOUFOR ONLY$13. 90/PAGEOrder NowEncodingThe process of information into the memory system--for example, by extracting meaning. StorageThe retention of encoded information over time. Retrievalthe process of getting information out of memory storage. Sensory MemoryThe immediate, very brief recording of sensory information in the memory system. Short-term MemoryActivated memory that holds a few items briefly, such as the seven digits of a phone number while dialing, before the information is stored and forgotten. Long-term MemoryThe relatively permanent and limitless storehouse of the memory system. Includes knowledge, skills, and experiences. Working MemoryA newer understanding of short-term memory that involves conscious, active processing of incoming auditory and visual-spatial information, and of information retrieved from long-term memory. Automatic ProcessingUnconscious encoding of incidental information, such as space, time, and frequency, and of well-learned information, such as word meanings. Effortful ProcessingEncoding that requires attention and conscious effort. RehearsalThe conscious repetition of information, either to maintain it in consciousness or to encode it for storage. Spacing EffectThe tendency for distributed study or practice to yield better long-term retention than is achieved through massed study or practice. Serial Position EffectOur tendency to recall best the last and first items on a list. Visual EncodingThe encoding of picture images. Acoustic EncodingThe encoding of sound, especially the sound of words. Semantic EncodingThe encoding of meaning, including the meaning of words. ImageryMental pictures; a powerful aid to effortful processing, especially when combined with semantic encoding. MnemonicsMemory aids, especially those techniques that use vivid imagery and organizational devices. ChunkingOrganizing items into familiar, manageable units; often occurs automatically. Iconic MemoryA momentary sensory memory of visual stimuli; a photographic or picture-image memory lasting no more than a few tenths of a second. Echoic MemoryA momentary sensory memory of auditory stimuli; if attention is elsewhere, sounds and words can still be recalled within 3 or 4 seconds. Long-term Potentiation (LTP)An increase in a synapse's firing potential after brief, rapid stimulation. Believed to be a neural basis for learning and memory. AmnesiaThe loss of memory. Implicit MemoryRetention independent of conscious recollection. Explicit MemoryMemory of facts and experiences that one can consciously know and " declare." HippocampusA neural center located in the limbic system that helps process explicit memories for storage. RecallA measure of memory in which the person must retrieve information learned earlier, as on a fill-in-the-blank test. RecognitionA measure of memory in which the person need only identify items previously learned, as on a multiple-choice test. RelearningA memory measure that assesses the amount of time saved when learning a material for a second time. PrimingThe activation, often unconsciously, of certain associations, thus predisposing one's perception, memory, or response. Deja VuThat eerie sense that " I've experienced this before." Cues from the current situation may subconsciously trigger retrieval of an earlier experience. Mood-congruent MemoryThe tendency to recall experiences that are consistent with one's current good or bad mood. Proactive InterferenceThe disruptive effect of prior learning on the recall of new information. Retroactive InterferenceThe disruptive effect of new learning on the recall of old information. RepressionIn psychoanalytic theory, the basic defense mechanism that banishes anxiety-arousing thoughts, feelings, and memories from consciousness. Misinformation EffectIncorporating misleading information into one's memory of an event. Source AmnesiaAttributing to the wrong source an event we have experienced, heard about, read about, or imagined. Source amnesia, along with the misinformation effect, is at the heart of many false memories.