

# Chapter 7: memory vocab part 2



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Alzheimer's Disease (AD) progressive mental deterioration by severe memory loss anterograde amnesia inability to form new memories after a brain injury; forward-acting amnesia

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Now consolidation process by which neural changes associated with recent learning become durable and stable Distributed practice practice sessions are interspersed with rest periods long-term potentiation (LTP) long-lasting increase in neural excitability, which may be a biological mechanism for learning and memory massed practice time spent learning is grouped into long, unbroken intervals (cramming) misinformation effect distortion of a memory by misleading past-event information Mnemonic Device memory-improvement technique based on encoding items in a special way proactive interference old information interferes with remembering new information; forward-acting interference recognition retrieving a memory using a specific cue relearning learning material a second time, which takes less time than original learning (savings method) retrieval recovering information from memory storage retrieval cue cue or prompt that helps stimulate recall or retrieval of a stored piece of information from long-term memory retroactive interference new information interferes with remembering old information; backward-acting interference retrograde amnesia loss of memory for events before a brain injury; backward-acting amnesia Semantic memory Subsystem of explicit/declarative memory that stores general knowledge; a mental encyclopedia or dictionary sensory memory First memory stage that holds sensory information; relatively large capacity, but duration is only a few seconds serial-position effect Information at the beginning and end of a list is remembered better than material in the middle short-term memory

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(STM) Second memory stage that temporarily stores sensory information and decides whether to send it on to long-term memory (LTM); capacity is limited to five to nine items and duration is about 30 seconds

sleep effect information from an unreliable source, which was initially discounted, later gains credibility because the source is forgotten

source amnesia forgetting the true source of a memory (source confusion or source misattribution)

storage retaining information over time

tip-of-the-tongue phenomenon feeling that specific information is stored in long-term memory but of being temporarily unable to retrieve it