

Chap. 7 Review of Key Terms

Name: _____

Anterograde amnesia
Attention
Chunk
Conceptual hierarchy
Connectionist models
Consolidation
Link method
Long-term memory (LTM)
Long-term potentiation (LTP)
Method of loci
Misinformation effect
Mnemonic devices
Nondeclarative memory system
Overlearning
Parallel distributed processing (PDP) models
Proactive interference
Prospective memory

Decay theory
Declarative memory system
Dual-coding theory
Elaboration
Encoding
Encoding specificity principle
Reality monitoring
Recall
Recognition
Rehearsal
Relearning
Repression
Retention
Retrieval
Retroactive interference
Retrograde amnesia
Retrospective memory
Schema

Episodic memory system
Flashbulb memories
Forgetting curve
Hindsight bias
Interference theory
Levels of processing theory
Self-referent encoding
Semantic memory system
Semantic networks
Sensory memory
Serial-position effect
Short-term memory
Source-monitoring
Source-monitoring error
Storage
Tip-of-the-tongue phenomenon
Transfer-appropriate processing

1. Putting coded information into memory.
2. Maintaining coded information in memory.
3. Recovering information from memory stores.
4. The process of focusing awareness on a narrowed range of stimuli or events.
5. Involves remembering to perform actions in the future.
6. Involves remembering events from the past or previously learned information.
7. The initial processing of information is similar to the type of processing required by the subsequent measure of retention.
8. Assumes that cognitive processes depend on patterns of activation in highly interconnected computational networks that resemble neural networks.
9. Occurs when participants' recall of an event they witnesses is altered by introducing postevent information.
10. A theory that proposes that deeper levels of processing result in longer lasting memory codes.
11. Involves linking a stimulus to other information at the time of encoding.
12. A theory that memory is enhanced by forming both semantic and visual codes since either can lead to recall.
13. Preserves information in the original sensory form for a very brief time.
14. A limited capacity memory store that can maintain unrehearsed information for 20 to 30 seconds.
15. The process of repetitively verbalizing or thinking about new information.
16. A group of familiar stimuli stored as a single unit.
17. An unlimited capacity memory store that can hold information over lengthy periods of time.
18. Unusually vivid and detailed recollections of momentous events.
19. Occurs when subjects show better recall of items at the beginning and end of a list than for items in the middle.
20. Memory for factual information.

- _____ 21. Strategies for enhancing memory.
- _____ 22. Memory made up of chronological, or temporally dated, recollections of personal experiences.
- _____ 23. Memory that contains general knowledge that is not tied to the time when the information was learned.
- _____ 24. These consist of concepts joined together by links that show how the concepts are related.
- _____ 25. A long lasting increase in neural excitability at synapses along a specific neural pathway.
- _____ 26. An organized cluster of knowledge about a particular object or sequence of events.
- _____ 27. The attempt to mold our interpretation of the past to fit how it actually turned out.
- _____ 28. A temporary inability to remember something you know accompanied by the feeling that it's just out of reach.
- _____ 29. A curve graphing retention and forgetting over time
- _____ 30. The proportion of material remembered.
- _____ 31. The ability to remember information without any cues.
- _____ 32. Requires the selection of previously learned information from an array of options (e.g., multiple-choice tests).
- _____ 33. Requires the memorization of information a second time to determine how much time or effort is saved.
- _____ 34. Attributes forgetting to the impermanence of memory storage.
- _____ 35. Attributes forgetting to competition from other material.
- _____ 36. Occurs when new information impairs the retention of previously learned information.
- _____ 37. Occurs when previously learned information impairs the retention of new information.
- _____ 38. States that the value of a retrieval cue depends on how well it corresponds to the memory code.
- _____ 39. Involves purposeful suppression of memories (motivated forgetting).
- _____ 40. A theoretical process involving the gradual conversion of information into durable memory codes stored in long-term memory.
- _____ 41. The loss of memory for events that occurred prior to a brain injury.
- _____ 42. The loss of memory for events that occur after a brain injury.
- _____ 43. Strategies for enhancing memory.
- _____ 44. The continued rehearsal of material after it has apparently been mastered.
- _____ 45. Involves forming a mental image of items to be remembered in a way that connects them together.
- _____ 46. A mnemonic device that involves taking an imaginary walk along a familiar path.

- _____ 47. A multi-level classification system based on common properties among items (e.g., cats, animals, living things).
- _____ 48. The process of deciding how or whether information is personally relevant.
- _____ 49. The process of making attributions about the origins of memories.
- _____ 50. The process of deciding whether memories are based on external or internal sources.
- _____ 51. An error that occurs when a memory derived from one source is attributed to another.
- _____ 52. Another term for the procedural memory system which houses memory for actions, skills, and operations.

Review of Key People

Alan Baddeley
 Sir Fredrick Bartlett
 Fergus Craik and Robert Lockhart
 Herman Ebbinghaus

Eric Kandel
 Marcia Johnson
 Elizabeth Loftus
 George Miller

Brenda Milner
 Richard Thompson
 Endel Tulving

- _____ 1. Proposed three progressively deeper levels for processing incoming information.
- _____ 2. Proposed the concept of a working memory that underlies human thought processes.
- _____ 3. She, and her colleagues, proposed the notions of source and reality monitoring.
- _____ 4. Demonstrated that the reconstructive nature of memory can distort eyewitness testimony.
- _____ 5. Used nonsense syllables to become famous for his forgetting curve.
- _____ 6. One of his many contributions was the encoding specificity principle.
- _____ 7. Proposed the concept of chunking for storing information in short-term memory.
- _____ 8. Followed the case of HM, who had his hippocampus removed.
- _____ 9. Experimentally demonstrated the reconstructive nature of memory.
- _____ 10. Showed reflex learning in the sea slug produces changes in the strength of specific synaptic connections.
- _____ 11. Showed that specific memories may depend on localized neural circuits in the brain.

Self-Quiz

1. Which of the following is not one of the three basic human memory processes?
 - a. storage
 - b. retrieval
 - c. decoding
 - d. encoding
2. Which one of the three levels of processing would probably be employed when attempting to memorize the following three-letter sequences: WAB WAC WAD?
 - a. structural
 - b. semantic
 - c. phonemic
 - d. chunking
3. According to Paivio's dual-coding theory:
 - a. words are easier to encode than images
 - b. abstract words are easier to encode than concrete words
 - c. visual imagery may hinder the retrieval of words
 - d. it should be easier to remember the word banana than the word justice
4. Retrieval from long-term memory is usually best when the information has been stored at which level of processing?
 - a. structural
 - b. semantic
 - c. phonemic
 - d. chunking
5. Which of the memory stores can hold the least amount of information?
 - a. sensory store
 - b. short-term memory
 - c. long-term memory
 - d. declarative memory
6. Which of the following sequences of words would be most subject to a clustering effect?
 - a. FAN HEAVEN JUSTICE CHAIR
 - b. HOUSE VACATION MOUSE STATISTIC
 - c. BLUE DOG CAMEL YELLOW
 - d. CONVERSE ICICLE CONCEPT THINKING
7. Which word best describes the speed of human cognitive functioning?
 - a. slow
 - b. moderate
 - c. rapid
 - d. blazing
8. When you attempt to recall the name of a high school classmate by imagining yourself back in the English class with her, you are making use of:
 - a. retrieval cues
 - b. context cues
 - c. schemas
 - d. recognition cues

9. You recall being lost in a shopping mall at the age of five but your parents assure you that it never happened. Errors like this are most likely due to:
- ineffective encoding
 - a reality monitoring error
 - a source monitoring error
 - the misinformation effect
10. Taking this particular self-test measures your:
- constructive errors
 - reconstructive errors
 - recall
 - recognition
11. Ineffective encoding of information may result in:
- ~~the primacy effect~~
 - the recency effect
 - pseudoforgetting
 - chunking
12. Decay theory is best able to explain the loss of memory in
- sensory store
 - long-term memory
 - short-term memory
 - repressed memory
13. When you violate the encoding specificity principle, you are likely to experience an inability to:
- encode information
 - store information
 - retrieve information
 - form a visual image of the material you want to retrieve
14. Which of the following statements is the most accurate evaluation as to the authenticity of the recall of repressed memories?
- Research confirms that they are authentic.
 - Research confirms that they are not authentic.
 - Research cannot confirm or deny their authenticity.
 - I have no idea what you're talking about.
15. It is very easy to recall the name of your high school because it has been subjected to extensive:
- deep processing
 - clustering
 - chunking
 - rehearsal
16. The failure to seek out disconfirming evidence can often lead to:
- the overconfidence effect
 - the reconstructive bias
 - the hindsight bias
 - a source monitoring error