

Memory	Retrieval
Information-Processing Model	Eidetic Imagery
Encoding	Sensory Memory
Storage	Working Memory
Chunking	Long-Term Memory (LTM)

<p>The third basic task of memory, involving the location and recovery of information from memory.</p>	<p>Any system- human, animal, or machine- that encodes, stores, and retrieves information.</p>
<p>An especially clear and persistent form of memory that is quite rare; sometimes known as “photographic memory.”</p>	<p>A cognitive understanding of memory, emphasizing how information is changed when it is encoded, stored, and retrieved.</p>
<p>The first of three memory stages, preserving brief sensory impressions of stimuli.</p>	<p>One of the three basic tasks of memory, involving the modification of information to fit the preferred format for the memory system.</p>
<p>The second of three memory stages, and the most limited in capacity. It preserves recently perceived events or experiences for less than a minute without rehearsal.</p>	<p>One of the three tasks of memory, involving the retention of encoded material over time.</p>
<p>The third of three memory stages, with the largest capacity and longest duration; LTM stores material organized according to meaning.</p>	<p>Organizing pieces of information into a smaller number of meaningful units (or chunks)- a process that frees up space in working memory.</p>

Maintenance Rehearsal	Procedural Memory
Elaborate Rehearsal	Declarative Memory
Acoustic Encoding	Episodic Memory
Levels-of-Processing-Theory	Semantic Memory
Anterograde Amnesia	Engram

<p>A division of LTM that stores memories for how things are done.</p>	<p>A working-memory process by which information is merely repeated or reviewed to keep it from fading while in working memory. Maintenance rehearsal involves no active elaboration.</p>
<p>A division of LTM that stores explicit information; also known as fact memory. Declarative memory has two subdivisions: episodic memory and semantic memory.</p>	<p>A working memory process in which information is actively reviewed and related to information already in LTM.</p>
<p>A subdivision of declarative memory that stores memory for personal events, or “episodes.”</p>	<p>The conversion of information, especially semantic information, to sound patterns in working memory.</p>
<p>A subdivision of declarative memory that stores general knowledge, including the meaning of words and concepts.</p>	<p>The explanation for the fact that information that is more thoroughly connected to meaningful items in long-term memory (more “deeply” processed) will be remembered.</p>
<p>The physical change in the brain associated with memory. It is also known as the memory trace.</p>	<p>The inability to form memories for new information (as opposed to retrograde amnesia, which involves the inability to remember information previously stored in memory).</p>

Consolidation	Explicit Memory
Retrograde Amnesia	Retrieval Cues
Flashbulb Memory	Priming
Implicit Memory	Recall
Encoding Specificity Principle	Recognition

<p>Memory that has been processed with attention and can be consciously recalled.</p>	<p>The process by which short-term memories are changed to long-term memories over a period of time.</p>
<p>Stimuli that are used to bring a memory to consciousness or into behavior.</p>	<p>The inability to remember information previously stored in memory. (Compare with anterograde amnesia.)</p>
<p>A technique for cuing implicit memories by providing cues that stimulate a memory without awareness of the connection between the cue and the retrieved memory.</p>	<p>A clear and vivid long-term memory of an especially meaningful and emotional event.</p>
<p>A retrieval method in which one must reproduce previously presented information.</p>	<p>A memory that was not deliberately learned or of which you have no conscious awareness.</p>
<p>A retrieval method in which one must identify present stimuli as having been previously presented.</p>	<p>The doctrine that memory is encoded and stored with specific cues related to the context in which it was formed. The more closely the retrieval cues match the form in which the information was encoded, the better it will be remembered.</p>

Mood-Congruent Memory	Blocking
Transience	Proactive Interference
Forgetting Curve	Retroactive Interference
Absent-Mindedness	Serial Position Effect
Suggestibility	Misattribution

<p>Forgetting that occurs when an item in memory cannot be accessed or retrieved. Blocking is caused by interference.</p>	<p>A memory process that selectively retrieves memories, that match (are congruent with) one's mood.</p>
<p>A cause of forgetting by which previously stored information prevents learning and remembering new information.</p>	<p>The impermanence of a long-term memory. Transience is based on the idea that long-term memories gradually fade in strength over time.</p>
<p>A cause of forgetting by which newly learned information prevents retrieval of previously stored material.</p>	<p>A graph plotting the amount of retention and forgetting over time for a certain batch of material, such as a list of nonsense syllables. The typical forgetting curve is steep at first, becoming flatter as time goes on.</p>
<p>A form of interference related to the sequence in which information is presented. Generally, items in the middle of the sequence are less well remembered than items presented first or last.</p>	<p>Forgetting caused by lapses in attention.</p>
<p>A memory fault that occurs when memories are retrieved but are associated with the wrong time, place, or person.</p>	<p>The process of memory distortion as the result of deliberate or inadvertent suggestion.</p>

Misinformation Effect	Mnemonics
Expectancy Bias	Method of Loci
Self-Consistency Bias	Natural Language Mediators
Persistence	Language Acquisition Device or LAD
Morphemes	Grammar

<p>Techniques for improving memory, especially by making connections between new material and information already in long-term memory.</p>	<p>The distortion of memory by suggestion or misinformation.</p>
<p>A mnemonics technique that involves associating items on a list with a sequence of familiar physical locations.</p>	<p>In memory, a tendency to distort recalled events to make them fit one's expectations.</p>
<p>Words associated with new information to be remembered.</p>	<p>The commonly held idea that we are more consistent in our attitudes, opinions, and beliefs that we actually are.</p>
<p>A biologically organized mental structure in the brain that facilitates the learning of language because (according to Chomsky) it is innately programmed with some of the fundamental rules of grammar.</p>	<p>A memory problem in which unwanted memories cannot be put out of mind.</p>
<p>The rules of a language, specifying how to use words, morphemes, and syntax to produce understandable sentences.</p>	<p>The meaningful units of language that make up words. Some whole words are morphemes (example: word); other morphemes include grammatical components that alter a word's meaning (examples: -ed, ing, and un).</p>

Overregularization	Artificial Concepts
Concepts	Concept Hierarchies
Natural Concepts	Event-Related Potentials
Prototype	Schema
Algorithms	Script

<p>Concepts defined by rules, such as word definitions and mathematical formulas.</p>	<p>Applying a grammatical rule too widely and thereby creating incorrect forms.</p>
<p>Levels of concepts, from most general to most specific, in which a more general level includes more specific concepts</p>	<p>Mental representations of categories of items or ideas, based on experience.</p>
<p>Brain waves shown on the EEG in response to stimulation.</p>	<p>Mental representations of objects and events drawn from our direct experience.</p>
<p>A knowledge cluster or general conceptual framework that provides expectations about topics, events, objects, people, and situation in one's life.</p>	<p>An ideal or most representative example of a conceptual category.</p>
<p>A cluster of knowledge about sequences of events and actions expected to occur in a particular settings.</p>	<p>Problem solving procedures or formulas that guarantee a correct outcome, if correctly applied.</p>

Heuristics	Representativeness Bias
Mental Set	Availability Bias
Functional Fixedness	Creativity
Hindsight Bias	Aptitudes
	Overlearning

<p>A faulty heuristic strategy based on the presumption that one people or events are categorized, they share all the features of other members in that category.</p>	<p>Cognitive strategies or “rules of thumb” used as shortcuts to solve complex mental tasks. Unlike algorithms, heuristics do not guarantee a correct solution.</p>
<p>A faulty heuristic strategy that estimates probabilities based on information that can be recalled (made available) from personal experience.</p>	<p>The tendency to respond to a new problem in the manner used for a previous problem.</p>
<p>A mental process that produces novel responses that contribute to the solutions of problems.</p>	<p>The inability to perceive a new use for an object associated with a different purpose; a form of mental set.</p>
<p>Innate potentialities (as contrasted with abilities acquired by learning).</p>	<p>The tendency, after learning about an event, to “second guess” or believe that one could have predicted the event in advance.</p>
<p>A strategy whereby the learner continues to study and rehearse the material after is has already been initially brought to mastery.</p>	

