

Absentmindedness



Psychological Science, 6th Edition, Figure 7.23
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The inattentive or shallow encoding of events.

(This term is in your book, but not listed as a key term)

Amnesia

A deficit in long-term memory-- resulting from disease, brain injury, or psychological trauma-- in which the individual loses the ability to retrieve vast quantities of information.

(This term is in your book, but not listed as a key term)

Anterograde amnesia

A condition in which people lose the ability to form new memories after experiencing a brain injury. (page 278)

<p>Blocking</p>	<p>The temporary inability to remember something.</p> <p>(This term is in your book, but not listed as a key term)</p>
<p>Chunking</p>	<p>Using working memory to organize information into meaningful units to make it easier to remember. (page 269)</p>
<p>Consolidation</p>	<p>Process whereby immediate memories become lasting memories when new neural connections are created and prior neural connections get stronger. (page 284)</p>

Cryptomnesia

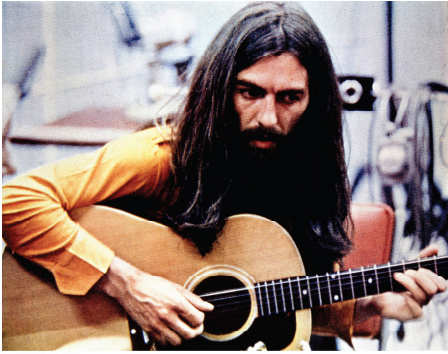


FIGURE 7.33

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A type of misattribution that occurs when a person thinks he or she has come up with a new idea, yet has only retrieved a stored idea and failed to attribute the idea to its proper source.

(This term is in your book, but not listed as a key term)

Elaborative Rehearsal

Using working memory processes to think about how new information relates to yourself or your prior knowledge (semantic information); provides deeper encoding of information for more successful long-term storage. (page 270)

Encoding

The processing of information into a neural code that can be stored in the brain. (page 260)

Episodic memory



Psychological Science, 4/6 Figure 7.19a
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A type of explicit memory that includes a person's personal experiences (page 281)

Explicit memory

The long-term storage of conscious memories that can be verbally described.
(page 281)

Flashbulb memories



FIGURE 7.32

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Detailed and vivid memories about the circumstances in which we heard about surprising and emotionally arousing events. (page 294)

<p>Forgetting</p>	<p>The inability to access a memory from long-term storage. (page 291)</p>
<p>Implicit memory</p>	<p>The long-term storage of unconscious memories that cannot be verbally described. (page 282)</p>
<p>Long-term potentiation (LTP)</p>	<p>Strengthening of a synaptic connection, making the postsynaptic neurons more easily activated by presynaptic neurons.</p> <p>(This term is in your book, but not listed as a key term)</p>

<p>Long-term storage</p>	<p>A memory store that allows relatively permanent retention for probably an unlimited amount of information. (page 270)</p>
<p>Maintenance Rehearsal</p>	<p>Using working memory processes to repeat information based on how it sounds (auditory information); provides only shallow encoding of information and less successful long-term storage. (page 270)</p>
<p>Memory</p>	<p>The nervous system's ability to obtain and retain information and skills for later retrieval. (page 260)</p>

<p>Memory bias</p>	<p>The changing of memories over time so that they become consistent with current beliefs or attitudes.</p> <p>(This term is in your book, but not listed as a key term)</p>
<p>Mnemonics</p>	<p>Learning aids, strategies, and devices that improve recall through the use of retrieval cues.</p> <p>(This term is in your book, but not listed as a key term)</p>
<p>Proactive interference</p>	<p>A type of interference in recalling memories that occurs when access to newer memories is impaired by older memories. (page 293)</p>

Procedural memory



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A type of implicit memory that involves learning motor skills and behavioral habits and knowing how to do things.
(page 283)

Prospective memory

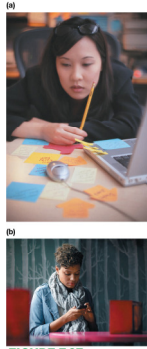


FIGURE 7.27

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Remembering to perform an intentional act at an appropriate future time. (page 288)

Reconsolidation

Neural processes involved when memories are recalled and then stored again for later retrieval.

(This term is in your book, but not listed as a key term)

<p>Retrieval</p>	<p>The act of recalling stored information when it is needed. (page 261)</p>
<p>Retrieval cue</p>	<p>Anything that helps a person access information in long-term storage. (page 286)</p>
<p>Retroactive interference</p>	<p>A type of interference in recalling memories that occurs when access to older memories is impaired by newer memories. (page 291)</p>

<p>Retrograde amnesia</p>	<p>A condition in which people lose the ability to access memories they had before a brain injury. (page 278)</p>
<p>Schemas</p>	<p>Cognitive structures that help us perceive, organize, process, and use information.</p> <p>(This term is in your book, but not listed as a key term)</p>
<p>Selective Attention</p>	<p>The ability to direct mental resources to relevant information in order to process that information further while ignoring irrelevant information. (page 262)</p>

Semantic memory

A type of explicit memory that includes a person's knowledge about the world, independent of personal experiences.
(page 281)

Sensory Storage



FIGURE 7.5

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A memory store that very briefly holds information from the five senses. (page 266)

Short-term storage

A memory store that briefly holds a limited amount of information in awareness.
(page 267)

Source amnesia

A type of amnesia that occurs when a person shows memory for an event but cannot remember where he or she encountered the information.

(This term is in your book, but not listed as a key term)

Storage

The retention of information in the brain over time. (page 261)

Suggestibility



(a)



(b)

FIGURE 7.34

LOHN, E. F., MILLER, D. G., & BURKE, M. J. (1978). Semantic integration of verbal information into a visual memory. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Learning and Memory*, 4(3), 19-25. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0096-3445.4.3.19>
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The development of biased memories from misleading information.

(This term is in your book, but not listed as a key term)

Working memory

An active processing system that allows manipulation of different types of information to keep it available for current use.
(page 268)



Warning: not all of the key ideas are on this list of key terms