

What is Alzheimer's disease?

Alzheimer's disease is an age-related disease characterized by memory loss, mental confusion, and in its later stages, a nearly total loss of mental abilities.

What is amnesia?

Amnesia is defined as loss of memory (partial or complete) for past events and, especially, loss of memory for one's identity.

What is anterograde amnesia?

Anterograde amnesia is the loss of the ability to form or retrieve memories for events that occur after an injury or trauma.

What is the Brown Peterson Procedure?

The Brown Peterson Procedure causes participants to divide their attention between memory tasks to test memory skills.

What is Consolidation?

Consolidation is the process by which relatively permanent memories are formed in the brain.

What is constructive processing?

The constructive processing is the reorganizing memories on the basis of logic, inference, or the addition of new information.

What is context dependency?

Context-dependent cues facilitate retrieval by replication of the context in which the memory was encoded.

What is a created image?

A created image is a mental image that has been assembled or invented rather than simply remembered.

What is the curve of forgetting?

The curve of forgetting is a graph that shows the amount of memorized information remembered after varying lengths of time.

What is Decay Theory?

The Decay theory states that when something new is learned, a memory trace is formed, but will decay over time if not used.

What is declarative memory?

Declarative memory is that part of long-term memory containing factual information.

What is the digit-span test?

The digit-span test is a test of attention and short-term memory in which a string of digits is recalled.

What is disuse?

The Disuse Theory suggests that memory traces weaken when memories are not periodically used or retrieved.

What is an echo in terms of memory?

An echo is a brief continuation of sensory activity in the auditory system after a sound is heard.

What is eidetic imagery?

Eidetic imagery is the ability to retain a "projected" mental image long enough to use it as a source of information.

What is elaborative rehearsal?

Elaborative rehearsal links new information with existing memories and knowledge.

What is encoding?

Encoding is the changing of information into a form that allows it to be stored in memory and manipulated in thought.

What is encoding failure?

Encoding failure is the failure to store sufficient information to form a useful memory.

What is an engram?

An engram is the hypothesized physical changes that take place in the brain as it stores information; a memory trace.

What is episodic memory?

Episodic memory is a subpart of declarative memory that records personal experiences that are linked with specific times and places.

What is explicit memory?

Explicit memory is memory that a person is aware of having; a memory that is consciously retrieved.

What is factual memory?

Factual memory is that part of long-term memory containing factual information. It is sometimes called declarative memory.

What is the feeling of knowing?

The feeling of knowing is the ability to predict beforehand whether one will be able to remember something.

What are flashbulb memories?

Flashbulb memories are memories created at times of high emotion that seem especially vivid.

What is generic memory?

Generic memory is the most general category of memory. It includes episodic and semantic memory.

What is the hippocampus?

The hippocampus is a structure in the brain associated with the regulation of emotions and the transfer of information from short-term memory to long-term memory.

What is an icon?

An icon is a mental image or representation.

What is implicit memory?

Implicit memory is memory that a person does not know exists; a memory that is retrieved unconsciously.

What are information bits?

Information bits are meaningful units of information, such as numbers, letters, words, or phrases.

What are information chunks?

Information chunks are information bits grouped into larger units.

What is interference?

Interference is the tendency for new memories to impair retrieval of older memories, and the reverse.

What is the keyword method?

The keyword method is an aid to memory, using a familiar word or image to link two items.

What is a lexigram?

A lexigram is a geometric shape used as a symbol for a word.

What is the method of loci?

The method of loci is a general designation for mnemonic techniques that rely upon memorized spatial relationships to establish, order and recollect memorial content.

What is long term potentiation?

Long-term potentiation (LTP) is a long-lasting enhancement in signal transmission between two neurons that results from stimulating them synchronously.

What is long-term memory (LTM)?

Long-term memory is the system used for relatively permanent storage of meaningful information.

What is the magic seven?

The magic seven is the name given to the capacity to hold around seven bits of information in short term memory.

What is maintenance rehearsal?

Maintenance rehearsal is the act of silently repeating or mentally reviewing information to hold it in short-term memory.

What is massed practice?

Massed practice refers to a practice schedule in which studying continues for long periods, without interruption.

What is memory?

Memory is the mental system for receiving, storing, organizing, altering, and recovering information.

What is a memory cue?

A memory cue is any stimulus associated with a particular memory. The presence of such cues usually enhances memory retrieval.

What is memory decay?

Memory decay is the fading or weakening of memories assumed to occur when memory traces become weaker.

What is a memory structure?

A memory structure is any pattern of associations among bits of information stored in memory.

What are memory traces?

Memory traces are hypothesized physical changes that take place in the brain as it stores information; engrams.

What is a mnemonic?

A mnemonic is any memory system, trick or aid.

What is a network model?

A network model is a representation of memory that views it as an organized system of linked information.

What is the parallel distributed process?

The prevailing connectionist approach today was originally known as parallel distributed processing (PDP). It was a neural network approach that stressed the parallel nature of neural processing, and the distributed nature of neural representations.

What is pegging?

Pegging is a mnemonic technique involving the association of new targets with old memories of pegs.

What is pre-perceptual storage?

Pre-perceptual storage is also called sensory storage and is very fleeting.

What is the primacy effect?

The primacy effect is the condition of being able to remember information at the beginning of a list.

What is priming?

Priming is the activation of implicit (hidden) memories by providing partial information that is linked with them.

What is proactive interference?

Proactive interference is the tendency for old memories to interfere with the retrieval of newer memories.

What is procedural memory?

Procedural memory is that part of long-term memory made up of conditioned responses and learned skills.

What are pseudo-memories?

Pseudo-memories are false memories that a person believes are real or accurate.

What is recall?

Recall is the ability to supply or reproduce memorized information with a minimum of external cues.

What is the recency effect?

The recency effect is the condition of being able to remember information at the end of a list.

What is recitation?

Recitation, used as a memory aid, is the repeating aloud of information one wishes to retain.

What is recoding?

Recoding is the reorganizing or otherwise transforming of information to facilitate storage in memory.

What is recognition?

Recognition is the process of retrieving previously learned material is correctly identified as that which was seen before.

What is redintegration?

Redintegration is the process of reconstructing an entire complex memory after observing or remembering only a part of it.

What is rehearsal?

Rehearsal is the process of silently repeating or mentally reviewing information to hold it in short-term memory or aid its long-term storage.

What is relearning?

Relearning is the learning again of something that was previously learned.

What is repression?

Repression is the unconsciously pushing out or barring from awareness unwanted memories.

What is retrieval?

Retrieval is the recovering of information from memory.

What is retrieval cues?

Retrieval cues are things in the environment that assist us in recall.

What is retroactive interference?

Retroactive interference is the tendency for new memories to interfere with the retrieval of old memories.

What is retrograde amnesia?

Retrograde amnesia is the loss of memory for events that preceded a head injury or other amnesia-causing event.

What is a savings score?

A savings score is the amount of time saved (expressed as a percentage) when relearning information.

What is semantic memory?

Semantic memory is a subpart of declarative memory that records impersonal knowledge about the world.

What is sensory memory?

Sensory memory is the first stage of memory, which holds an explicit and literal record of incoming information for 2 seconds or less.

What is the serial position effect?

The serial position effect is the tendency for the greatest number of memory errors to occur in the middle portion of an ordered list.

What is short-term memory (STM)?

Short term memory is also called working or conscious memory. It hold about 7 bits for about 30 seconds.

What is the sleeper effect?

The sleeper effect is a psychological phenomenon whereby a highly persuasive message, paired with a discounting cue, causes an individual to be more persuaded by the message (rather than less persuaded) over time.

What is spaced practice?

Spaced practice is a practice schedule that alternates study periods with brief rests.

What is spreading activation?

Spreading activation is the process of causing the action potentials of associative networks, neural networks, or semantic networks to fire as a result of the firing of specific neurons.

What is state dependency?

State dependency is the theory that recall will be easier if the subject is in the same state of mind in which they originally learned the information.

What is suppression?

Suppression is a conscious effort to not think of something or to keep it from awareness.

What is a tachistoscope?

A tachistoscope is a device used to show subjects target information for very short amounts of time.

What is the tip-of-the-tongue state?

The tip-of-the-tongue state is the experience of feeling that a memory is available but being unable to retrieve it.

What is working memory?

Another name for short-term memory, especially as it is used for thinking and problem solving is working memory.