

Psychology Vocabulary Matching Exercise: Chapter 6 Memory

- _____ 1. theory that physical change in the brain (in neurons or neuron paths) occurs when a memory is not used or accessed and it then decays
 - _____ 2. failure to process specific information into memory
 - _____ 3. an active system that processes the information in short-term memory
 - _____ 4. type of declarative memory containing general knowledge, such as knowledge of language and information learned in formal education
 - _____ 5. loss of memory from the point of injury /trauma forward, inability to form new long-term memories
 - _____ 6. spacing the study of material to be remembered by including breaks between study periods
 - _____ 7. the set of mental operations that people perform on sensory information to convert that information into a form that is usable in the brain's storage systems
 - _____ 8. loss of memory from the point of some injury or trauma backwards, or loss of memory for the past
 - _____ 9. the changes that take place in the structure and functioning of neurons when a memory is formed (increased number of receptors, changes in sensitivity of the synapse, dendrites and the proteins)
 - _____ 10. the system of memory into which all the information is placed to be kept more or less permanently
 - _____ 11. type of declarative memory containing personal information not readily available to others, such as daily activities and events
 - _____ 12. type of long-term memory including memory for skills, procedures, habits, conditioned responses
 - _____ 13. memory that is consciously known, such as declarative memory
 - _____ 14. tendency of information at the beginning and end of a body of information to be remembered more accurately than information in the middle of the body of information
 - _____ 15. an active system that receives information from the senses, puts that information into a usable form, and organizes it as it stores it away, and then retrieves the information from storage
 - _____ 16. getting information that is in storage into a form that can be used
 - _____ 17. memory that is not easily brought into conscious awareness, such as procedural memory
 - _____ 18. combining bits of information into meaningful units so that more information can be held in short-term memory
 - _____ 19. the memory system in which information is held for brief periods of time while being used
 - _____ 20. type of long-term memory containing information that is conscious and known
 - _____ 21. theory that some long-term memories are not accessible because other information interferes
 - _____ 22. model of memory organization in which information is stored in the brain in a connected fashion, with related concepts stored physically closer to each other than concepts that are not highly related
 - _____ 23. practice of saying some information to be remembered over and over in one's head in order to maintain it in short-term memory
 - _____ 24. type of dementia occurring late in life that includes forgetting people and how to do everyday tasks
 - _____ 25. tendency of misleading information presented after an event to alter the memories of the event itself
 - _____ 26. a method of transferring information from short-term memory into long-term memory by making that information meaningful in some way
 - _____ 27. the very first stage of memory, the point at which information enters the nervous system through the sensory systems
 - _____ 28. holding onto information for some period of time
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|------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| a. memory | b. Alzheimer's disease | c. storage | d. retrieval |
| e. sensory memory | f. short-term memory | g. chunking | h. elaborative rehearsal |
| i. procedural memory | j. maintenance rehearsal | k. semantic memory | l. implicit memory |
| m. episodic memory | n. declarative memory | o. explicit memory | p. long-term memory |
| q. serial position effect | r. semantic network model | s. encoding failure | t. distributed practice |
| u. memory trace decay theory | v. misinformation effect | w. consolidation | x. interference theory |
| y. retrograde amnesia | z. anterograde amnesia | aa. encoding | bb. working memory |

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