

PSYC*1100 SLG

Complimentary Psychology Joke:

Animal Thoughts:

Dog: "They keep putting the lid down on the big water bowl."

Goldfish: "Just because I have a three-second memory, they don't think I'll mind eating the same fish flakes ... Oh boy! Fish flakes!"

Dog: "Man, why do they keep rubbing my nose in it? I already KNOW whose it is!"

Cat: "Why are these people in my house?"

Goldfish: "Oh, tap-tap-tap! There's a new one!"

Agenda

1. Sign in sheet
2. Lecture Review
3. Chapter 8: Memory
4. Speed Dating Challenge-Can you get a date?

SLG Session Handout Disclaimer:

This resource is not designed to be used independently of SLG Sessions. Please use this resource for referral only – it is supplemental review and is not meant to be a substitute for lecture or course material. This document may contain errors which may not be apparent unless you attend the session for which it was intended.

Lecture Review

What did the card game that we discussed in class demonstrate about the unconscious?

Create an example of classical conditioning and then name the parts of your example that represent the following:

- Unconditioned: not learned; reflex
 - Stimulus (UCS)
 - Response (UCR)
 - UCS (meat) elicits UCR (salivation)
- Conditioned: learned
 - Stimulus (CS)
 - Response (CR)
 - CS (bell) elicits CR (salivation)

What was Little Albert an example of?

In the case of exposure therapy, using the idea of extinction, what would be the correct term to put in the blank?

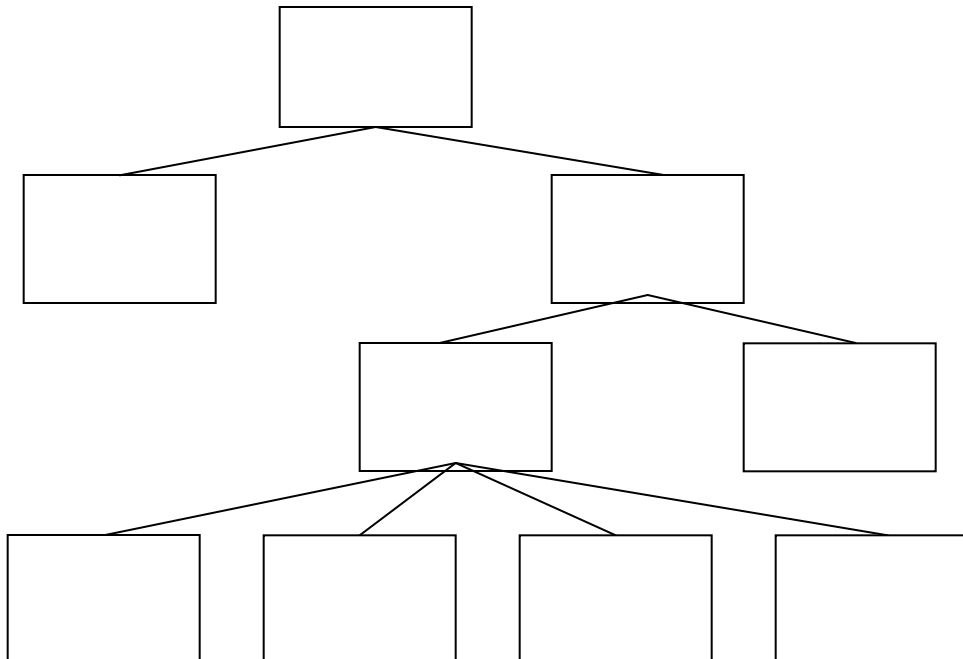
CS without UCS = reduced _____

Chapter 8: Memory

Differentiate between sensory, short-term, and long term memory, then draw a schematic diagram showing the progression from one form to another.

Encoding: When is deeper better?

Fill in the following concept map about encoding:



What are schemas? Create an example not used in the textbook.

Differentiate between associative and neural networks

Differentiate between context-dependent and state-dependent memory and give an example for each.

Read the text under each of the following headings. After reading, without looking back at the text, summarize each idea in no more than one sentence.

Encoding Failure-

Decay of the Memory Trace-

Interference

Motivated forgetting

For the following examples, state whether proactive, or retroactive interference is occurring.

1. You learn the names of all the planets in our solar system. Two weeks later you learn about the names of a number of stars surrounding our solar system. Unfortunately the names of the stars interfere with your ability to recall the names of the planets.
2. After learning how to perform substitution in math class, the professor shows you how to do elimination. Then an example is given where you are told to use substitution as the solving method. Halfway through the problem you realize that you have been using elimination the whole time.
3. Prior to learning the names of all the cities in Canada, you learned the names of all the provinces. When asked to recall the names of the cities, you start answering with provinces.

Amnesia

1. Prior to the onset of amnesia, Annie got engaged to Marc. After the onset of amnesia Annie began to learn Spanish. If Annie has retrograde amnesia is she more likely to forget Marc, or her Spanish lessons?
2. Before his amnesia began, Scott was introduced to Sarah. Suppose that after the amnesia started Scott was introduced to Sarah's friend Samantha. Unfortunately, when asked to recall the name of Sarah's friend, Scott was unable to do so. This is referred to as _____ amnesia.
3. On July 27th Bob took his First aid training. Later that night he suffered from amnesia. Nevertheless he decided to go to the CPR training the following day. On July 30th Bob had to return to the training hall to take his first aid and CPR test. If Bob is suffering from proactive amnesia, would he be more likely to fail the first aid section or the CPR section of the test?

True/False Test

1. Combining individual items into larger units of meaning is called chunking.
2. The best technique for transferring information from short-term memory to long-term memory is maintenance rehearsal.

3. A U-shaped pattern that shows that recall is influenced by a word's position in a series of items is called the primacy effect.
4. According to Paivio's dual coding theory, memory is improved by encoding information using both verbal and visual cues.
5. An organized pattern of thought about some aspect of the world is called a schema.
6. Our store of factual knowledge concerning our own personal experiences is called declarative memory.
7. Studies of context dependent memory show that it is easier to remember something in a different environment from which it was first encoded.
8. Proactive interference occurs when newly acquired information interferes with the ability to recall information learned at an earlier time.
9. Studies of the biology of memory have shown that the hippocampus plays a major role in encoding long-term declarative memories.
10. Evidence supports the decay theory of forgetting.

Multiple Choice

1. You are hungry and know that to get something to eat you can go to a restaurant. This would be an example of
 - a) episodic memory
 - b) semantic memory
 - c) procedural memory
 - d) priming
2. When you go skiing, you do not have to consciously recall all of the different movement you need to perform to get safely to the bottom of the ski slope, you simply ski down the hill. This would be an example of
 - a) episodic memory
 - b) explicit memory
 - c) implicit memory
 - d) declarative memory
3. You need some milk so you leave home and go to the store to buy some. When you are at the store you cannot remember what it was you were supposed to buy, but as soon as you return home again, you remember that you meant to buy milk. This is an example of
 - a) mood-congruent recall
 - b) context-dependent memory
 - c) a flashbulb memory

- d) intermittent cuing
4. Your memory for the information on the psych exam should be best if you write your psych exam
 - a) in the same place where you studied the information
 - b) in a novel location
 - c) in an environment as different as possible from your study environment to preserve distinctiveness
 - d) after staying up for 48 hours straight frantically reading the text chapters for the first time, then consuming 3 extra large coffees and a bag of Hershey's kisses in the fifteen minutes before the exam
 5. You are trying to remember your old phone number, but your new phone number keeps getting in the way and you keep recalling parts of it in place of the older number that you want. This is an example of
 - a) retroactive interference
 - b) proactive interference
 - c) hyperactive interference
 - d) encoding specificity
 6. You first learned to play tennis, and now you have decided to take up squash. You find, however, that your old tennis learning keeps interfering and you often revert to a tennis swing rather than use a racket swing appropriate for squash. This is an example of
 - a) retroactive interference
 - b) proactive interference
 - c) hyperactive interference
 - d) encoding specificity
 7. As a result of brain damage caused in a traffic accident, a person has difficulty establishing new long term memories. That is, they are suffering from
 - a) coding delay
 - b) repression amnesia
 - c) retrograde amnesia
 - d) anterograde amnesia
 8. You are presented with a set of information, but some of the facts do not fit well and are inconsistent with your expectations. You would tend to
 - a) recall the information accurately, regardless
 - b) distort some of the facts so that the information is consistent and matches your expectations
 - c) have difficulty remembering all of the information
 - d) tend to view all of the information as suspect and doubt the accuracy of all of the facts
 9. The brain structure that is critical for the formation of new, long-term declarative memories is the
 - a) thalamus

- b) hypothalamus
 - c) hippocampus
 - d) frontal cortex
10. If there is damage to the hippocampus, you would expect
- a) retrograde amnesia
 - b) anterograde amnesia
 - c) a loss of implicit memory, such as priming and procedural memory
 - d) a loss of semantic memory
11. The brain area that has been linked to the processes of working memory is the
- a) hippocampus
 - b) amygdala
 - c) frontal cortex
 - d) cerebellum
12. Many memory failures are the result of
- a) encoding failure
 - b) trace decay
 - c) repression
 - d) infantile amnesia
13. The best condition for recalling a long list of words was
- a) 1 self generated cue
 - b) 1 other generated cue
 - c) 3 self generated cues
 - d) 3 other generated cues
14. Our inability to recall where we encountered a piece of information is called
- a) source confusion
 - b) source amnesia
 - c) source misattribution
 - d) all of these are correct
15. After witnessing a bank robbery, Ms. Smith went to the police station to identify the suspect. After a series of leading questions by the police, Ms. Smith wrongly accused an innocent individual out of a line of suspects. This scenario is an example of (the)
- a) misinformation effect
 - b) confusing the source
 - c) memory transmography
 - d) memory reconstitution

Speed Dating Challenge

Each of you will be given a topic or term. During your 60 seconds with each bachelor/bachelorette you'll need to find a connection between your terms, no matter how unrelated they may seem. For example if the ideas are the misinformation effect and REM sleep you could say something along the lines of...

“The misinformation effect has to do with the alteration of memory. Memory is done by various portions of the brain. The brain is made up of neurons. Random neural firing is a possible cause of dreams, which occur during REM sleep. Therefore because we are so clearly related, we should go out sometime ;)”

ANY QUESTIONS???

And now its time for your complimentary magic trick...