Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Unit 7A/ 7B Study Guide – notes and book combination

1. Define memory:
2. What is the 3 parts of memory that are comparable to a computer’s processing system? (Name the 3 processes)
3. Atkinson and Shiffrin’s classic 3-stage processing model:
4. Sensory Memory: fast fleeting initial stage of memory. Explain each below (257, 261 & 266)

Iconic/ visual -

Echoic/ acoustic -

Semantic –

1. Short Term or Working Memory – How much information can we “work on” at a time?
2. Long-term Memory - How much information can we store?
3. The Psychologists name to know in the study of memory\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. According to his work, conscious repetition of information is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(hint: you wouldn’t think of being in a play without a lot of this)

1. The serial position effect:

Recency-

Primacy-

1. The spacing effect:
2. Phenomenon of rosy retrospection:
3. What is a mnemonic device? Provide an example and the answer for the example.
4. DO we learn better through semantic encoding or imagery? How do you know that?
5. Theory that memories potentially made in the synapses \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Any loss of memory is a type of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. What role might hormones play in memories? Strong emotions…..
8. Implict/ procedural memory example:
9. Explicit/declarative memory example:
10. Which is responsible for explicit and which for implicit? Hippocampus \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Cerebellum \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Explain recall vs. recognition.
2. What is the current scientific finding on déjà vu? (is it real?)
3. Why is mood-congruency particularly important in the treatment of depression?
4. Daniel Schachter is well known for his work titled “The seven \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

He calls failure to encode:

Decay over time is called:

Not being able to get info out of memory:

Confusing the source of information:

When someone provides an idea that turns out untrue:

Bias is:

Persistence is:

1. Many “experts” have claimed that victims of abuse repress memories. Does current research by Elizabeth Loftus and others support this?

Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**7B**

1. Compare the term “concept” with “prototype”
2. The best method of problem solving, it will always get the answer… eventually! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. What is a heuristic? Provide an example.
4. An example of insight or an Aha Moment:
5. Explain the difference between convergent and divergent thinking.
6. When doing a report on political parties, Martin only looked for sources that agreed with his political views. This major obstacle to learning and problem solving is known as:
7. Describe fixation vs. functional fixedness.
8. Availability Heuristic or representative heuristic? (which is which)
9. Fear of flying because plans crash:
10. Stereotype of a teacher:
11. Provide an example of belief bias NOT in your text. (Does not have to be true, just a good possible story that shows a negative aspect.)
12. Phonemes vs morphemes:
13. Syntax vs semantics:
14. Babbling, one-word & two-word stages. Which stage includes telegraphic speech and what is telegraphic speech?
15. Theories of Language acquisition – What IS their theory and summarize the theory

B.F. Skinner:

Noam Chompsky:

1. Language acquisition has a critical learning period – what IS a critical period of development?

(yup – this is the third chapter with that word)

1. Benjamin Whorf and Linguistic Relativity: Summarize his theory.(check out question 11 on pg 323)

16. Some thoughts on the following: Do animals have formal language?