Chapter 13: Learning and Memory

The Nature of Learning

Four Principal Types of Learning

Two Principal Types of Memory

Memory Consolidation

Synaptic Plasticity

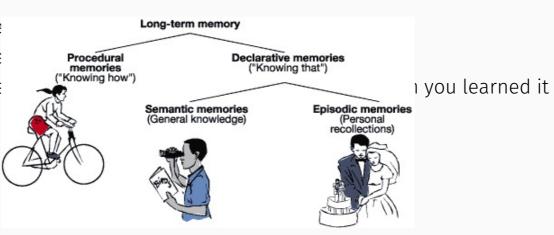
- electrophysiological mechanisms
- biochemical mechanisms

Neurobiological Mechanisms

Disorders

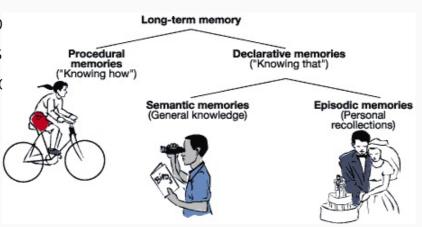
Declarative Memory.

- explicit knowledge that can be describe
- general memory, of which we are aware
- semantic memory: knowledge that does
- episodic memory: autobiographical



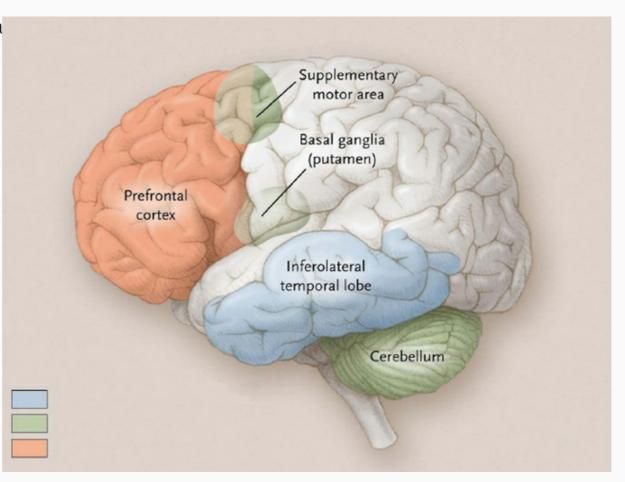
Non-declarative Memory.

- implicit information demonstrated by p
- skills: performance at challenging tasks
- priming: change in processing with expo



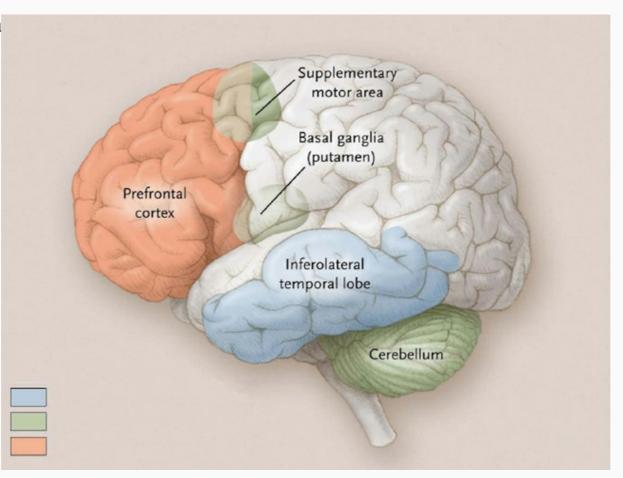
Brain Regions.

• different regions implicated as principa



Brain Regions.

• different regions implicated as principa

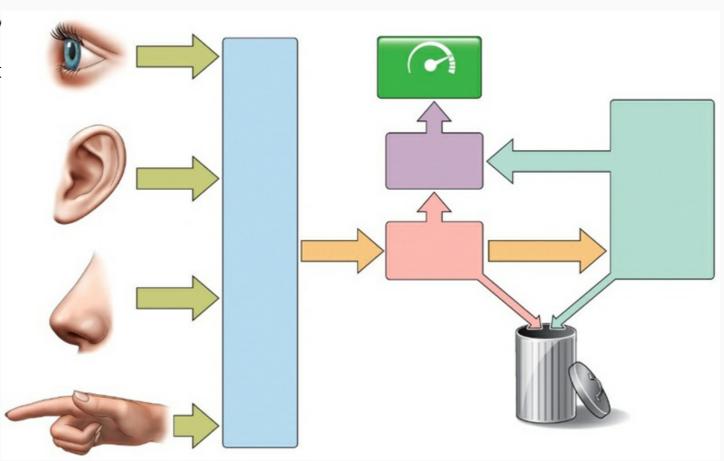


Memory Consolidation

Stages of Memory Consolidation.

• sensory memory → short-term memory

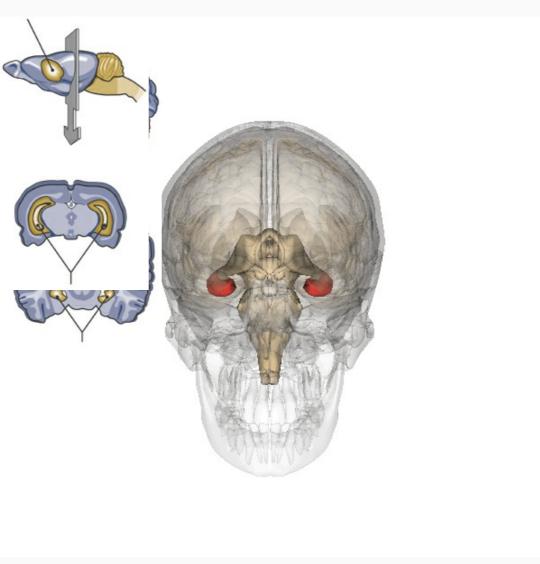
<!-- iconic performance working memory ret



Memory Consolidation

Role of the Hippocampus.

• hippocampus implicated in consolidation



Memory Consolidation

Role of the Hippocampus.

• hippocampus required for acquisition, not retrieval of declarative learning

Image Credits

- slide 2-3: http://readfast.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/Decrative-Memory-2.gif
- slide 4: http://www.discoverymedicine.com/Andrew-E-Budson/files/2009/08/budson_26_fig2.jpg
- slide 5: drawn by D.P. Devine
- slide 6: Breedlove, S.M., Watson, N.V. (2013). Biological Psychology: An Introduction to Behavioral, Cognitive, and Clinical Neuroscience, 7th ed. Sinauer Associates, Inc.
- slide 7: http://pubs.niaaa.nih.gov/publications/arh284/images/swart1.gif http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/9/99/Hippocampus.gif
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