

## Study Questions for Chapter 6

- ~ Provide an accurate and appropriate definition of *memory*, *encoding*, *storage*, and *retrieval*.
- ~ Discuss the distinctions between *elaborative encoding*, *visual imagery encoding*, *organizational encoding*, and encoding of survival-related information.
- ~ Describe *sensory memory storage*, and distinguish *iconic memory* and *echoic memory*.
- ~ Distinguish the *short-term memory store* from *working memory*, and describe how *rehearsal* and *chunking* contribute to the success of retaining information in short-term memory.
- ~ Describe the capacity of *long-term memory storage*.
- ~ Contrast *anterograde amnesia* and *retrograde amnesia*, and describe the involvement of the hippocampus in long-term memory.
- ~ Discuss *memory consolidation*, *reconsolidation*, and the function of sleep in the consolidation of memories.
- ~ Describe the process of *long-term potentiation* (LTP) and how it contributes to the formation of memories.
- ~ Discuss why and how the *encoding specificity principle*, *state-dependent retrieval*, and *transfer-appropriate processing* are all aspects of retrieving information from memory.
- ~ Describe several ways in which retrieval of a memory affects subsequent memory.
- ~ Discuss the brain structures and functions underlying memory retrieval.
- ~ Distinguish among *explicit memory*, *implicit memory*, and a special type of implicit memory termed *procedural memory*, giving examples of each type.
- ~ Define *priming*, discuss how priming is useful, and describe the brain mechanisms underlying priming.
- ~ Distinguish between *semantic memory* and *episodic memory*, provide an example of each, and discuss the role of episodic memory in mental time travel for both humans and animals.
- ~ Describe how the memory “sins” of *transience*, *absentmindedness*, and *blocking* all

involve elements of forgetting.

- ~ Discuss the *curve of forgetting* and how *retroactive interference* and *proactive interference* each contribute to the loss of information over time.
- ~ Describe how the memory “sins” of *misattribution* and *suggestibility* involve elements of distorting remembered information; discuss how *source memory* and *false recognition* might contribute to faulty eyewitness accuracy.
- ~ Define *bias* and compare the memory distortions created by *consistency bias*, *change bias*, and *egocentric bias*.
- ~ Explain why persistence is considered a failure of memory when it involves an enhanced memory for some events.
- ~ Discuss whether the *seven sins of memory* are virtues or vices.