

[illegible]

Down

- 2.** The circumstances, setting, or environment in which an event or information is experienced or presented.
- 3.** The phenomenon where the presence of competing or similar information hinders the

within a single session.

8. Skills that have been practiced to the point of automaticity, requiring minimal conscious effort.

10. The mental load inherent to the complexity of a task or subject matter.

13. A network of interconnected propositions or statements that represent knowledge and information.

16. A component of working memory involved in the temporary storage of auditory or verbal information.

18. A learning or practice schedule that involves concentrated and continuous repetition or practice of a task.

24. Spacing out learning or practice sessions over time to enhance retention and learning.

27. The theoretical framework that views cognition as a series of mental operations involved in processing, storing, and retrieving information.

33. The component of working memory responsible for managing and coordinating cognitive processes.

35. Memory that influences behavior or performance without conscious awareness or intentional recollection.

40. Cognitive frameworks or mental structures that organize and interpret incoming information.

41. Mental representations or visual depictions formed in the mind.

44. A component of working memory that integrates and temporarily stores information from different sources.

45. The mental load imposed by irrelevant or unnecessary elements that hinder learning or task performance.

47. The ability to perform a task or process with little conscious effort or attention.

50. Memory aids or strategies that help in the encoding and retrieval of information.

52. A mental representation of a category or class of objects, events, or ideas.

56. The memory system responsible for the storage of information over an extended period, potentially indefinitely.

57. The arrangement and structuring of information to facilitate storage and retrieval.

retention or retrieval of desired information.

4. Knowledge that is demonstrated through performance or action, often involving motor skills or sequences of actions.

6. Memory for skills, procedures, or actions that are performed automatically without conscious recollection.

7. Information processing that starts with the analysis of individual elements or details before forming a complete understanding.

9. Highly vivid and detailed memories of emotionally significant events.

11. Learning or memorizing information through repetition without deep understanding or meaningful connections.

12. A characteristic or feature that is essential for identifying or defining a particular concept or category.

14. A learning condition that requires learners to exert more effort or engage in deeper processing, resulting in better long-term retention.

15. Knowledge that is broad and applicable across various domains or contexts.

17. A mnemonic technique that involves mentally associating information with specific spatial locations or places.

19. A memory technique that involves linking items together in a specific order or sequence.

20. A learning strategy that involves dividing a complex task or skill into smaller parts for individual practice and mastery.

21. The process of piecing together or reassembling information during the retrieval of a memory.

22. The mental effort or resources required to process information and perform cognitive tasks.

23. A mnemonic technique that involves creating mental associations between new words and familiar words or images.

25. The cognitive process of selectively focusing on specific stimuli or information.

26. Knowledge that is specific to a particular subject domain or area of expertise.

28. Neural systems that are involved in both observing and imitating actions or behaviors of others.

29. Memory that involves conscious or intentional recollection of facts, events, or knowledge.

58. Repeating or rehearsing information in working memory without deep processing, often to maintain its availability.

30. Strategies or techniques that are effective for solving problems or performing tasks in a specific domain.

31. A set of production rules or if-then statements that guide problem-solving and decision-making processes.

32. The fading or weakening of memory traces over time due to lack of use or rehearsal.

34. An individual example or instance that represents a category or concept.

36. A memory rehearsal technique that involves actively relating new information to existing knowledge or personal experiences.

37. Knowledge that can be consciously expressed or declared, such as facts, concepts, or rules.

38. The memory system responsible for storing personal experiences and events in a chronological order.

39. The process of organizing and interpreting sensory information to create a meaningful understanding of the world.

42. The process of accessing and bringing information stored in memory back into conscious awareness.

43. The interdisciplinary study of mind, cognition, and mental processes.

46. Organizing or grouping individual pieces of information into larger, more meaningful units.

48. A word formed from the initial letters of a phrase or a series of words, used as a memory aid.

49. A typical or representative example of a category or concept that embodies its essential features.

51. The activation or facilitation of processing specific information or concepts by prior exposure or stimulation.

53. The process of extending and expanding upon new information by connecting it to existing knowledge or creating meaningful associations.

54. A mental framework or schema that represents the typical sequence of events or actions in a particular situation.

55. The idea that the whole is greater than the sum of its parts, emphasizing the perception of patterns and wholes.