

SECTION 4 Questions 31–40

Complete the notes below.

Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.

Episodic memory

the ability to recall details, e.g. the time and 31 of past events

different to semantic memory – the ability to remember general information about the 32 , which does not involve recalling 33 information

Forming episodic memories involves three steps:

Encoding

involves receiving and processing information

the more 34 given to an event, the more successfully it can be encoded

to remember a 35 , it is useful to have a strategy for encoding such information

Consolidation

how memories are strengthened and stored

most effective when memories can be added to a 36 of related information

the 37 of retrieval affects the strength of memories

Retrieval

memory retrieval often depends on using a prompt, e.g. the 38 of an object near to the place where you left your car

Episodic memory impairments

these affect people with a wide range of medical conditions

games which stimulate the 39 have been found to help people with schizophrenia

children with autism may have difficulty forming episodic memories – possibly because their concept of the 40 may be absent

memory training may help autistic children develop social skills