

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