

## 11/6 Memory (ch 10)

- Tasks that show little impairment in people with amnesia

- Repetition priming: if an item is shown a person can identify a degraded image of that item
- Word-stem completion: more likely to complete as a word previously seen. (candle, can\_)
- Word fragment: (C\_N\_L\_)
  - Still have memory traces of past experiences, cannot consciously recall memories

- Multiple memory systems?

- Explicit (conscious recollection) vs Implicit (unconscious) systems/tests
- Declarative vs procedural/muscle
  - Declarative:
    - Episodic: memories from life, what is damaged in amnesia
    - Semantic: word knowledge ( don't remember where acquired this information)

- Clive Wearing: encephalitis destroyed part of brain stem

- Relational learning: memories involve relationships with people, places, times (difference between episodic and semantic)

- Move woman or remove woman in picture: knows something is missing but doesn't remember woman was in a different place previously.
- Relations = arbitrary

- Debate whether animals have episodic memory: have semantic memories about certain environments

- Fear response even though don't consciously remember where, what, why, when...

- Processes

1. encoding

2. consolidation

3. retrieval

- Most failures occur in 1 or 3.

- Encoding: hippocampus- L = Verbal, R= visual

- Subsequent memory effect: more active memories more remembered.
- Prefrontal: relational (ex: saw word candle at top pf list)
- Consolidation: hippocampus
- Stored: across frontal and temporal lobes
- Stored holographically: every point contains info about whole image