

Psychology of Memory

Match the word to the meaning

1. Encoding	a. Suggested that interpretation plays a role in memories of stories and events
2. Displacement theory	b. Is the process by which stored information can be extracted as memories.
3. Brown and Peterson	c. Is involved in higher mental processes such as decision making
4. Chunking	d. Investigated memories of high school yearbooks and found 80% accuracy of names over 48 years.
5. Brown and Kulik	e. Involves the transformation of sensory input into a form that can be entered into memory
6. Trace decay theory	f. Suggested that there is more than one short term memory store
7. Repression	g. Refers to how applicable findings are to real life situations.
8. Retrieval	h. Is associated with the 'Magic Seven'.
9. Flashbulb memory	i. Showed that STM duration is short in the absence of rehearsal.
10. Semantic memory	j. Refers to mental processes of understanding.
11. Cognitive psychology	k. Is an inability to recall or recognise material placed in memory.
12. Reconstructive errors	l. Is when memories disrupt and confuse each other.

13. Baddeley and Hitch	m. Sees the mind as being an information processing system
14. The Central Executive	n. Suggests that when memory is 'full' older material is pushed out by new.
15. Ecological validity	o. Is a special kind of episodic memory which is vivid and detailed due to the emotional content
16. Atkinson and Shiffrin	p. Refer to existing understanding of the world and make it more predictable.
17. Bahrick et al	q. Is motivated forgetting when unconscious processes make certain memories inaccessible.
18. Miller	r. Is memory of general factual knowledge about the world including concepts and rules
19. Bartlett	s. This is when separate pieces of information are combined to form one larger piece of data
20. Capacity	t. Are mistakes in recall made when trying to fill in gaps in memories of events.
21. Cognition	u. Found that there were racial differences in the accuracy of recall of certain key events.
22. Articulatory loop	v. Are associated with the multi-store model of memory.
23. Schemas	w. Is the amount of information we can hold in memory.
24. Forgetting	x. Is the verbal rehearsal that holds words we are preparing to speak, or what has just been said.
25. Interference	y. Suggests that metabolic changes take place over time and cause engrams to decay