

Name \_\_\_\_\_

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## Memory Articles Information Review

Use the three articles on my SharePoint site to complete the information. This information will be used on the PIES test.

### Memory: the Three Storage Systems

1. There are three parts to memory. They are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Sensory memory is \_\_\_\_\_ and only lasts for a few seconds. It is unlimited in capacity. Without rehearsal of information, information in sensory memory is lost quickly.
3. From sensory memory, information with rehearsal moves to STM, \_\_\_\_\_ . STM usually stores as sounds as well as images.
4. We generally can remember \_\_\_\_\_ bits of information; therefore it is usually \_\_\_\_\_ or grouped into shorter segments, making it easier to remember.
  - a. Examples include
5. STM includes three kinds of operations:
  - a. Iconic memory –
  - b. Acoustic memory –
  - c. Working memory –
6. In order for information to make its way to long term memory, it must be \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Long term memory, or LTM, affects our perceptions of the world and influences what we pay attention to in our world. \_\_\_\_\_ are the mental models of the world. The information in our LTM is linked together.
8. We are able to recall information when \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

### Information Processing Model Article

1. The perceptual or \_\_\_\_\_ sifts through information as it is received to ignore potentially unimportant information.
2. Sensory memory includes information from \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Barriers in accepting information may include, but are not limited to, anything with strong \_\_\_\_\_. Examples include: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.

4. If you picture STM like a clipboard or post-it note, that helps you to see its fleeting abilities. However, with a little help, data can make it into the \_\_\_\_\_ memory, which is where we are purposefully rehearsing the information to remember it.
5. Working memory only lasts for about 18-26 hours, so it has to be rehearsed or saved by other means in order to hold onto it. Information has to make \_\_\_\_\_ for it to be remembered. If you don't see a use for it, it will likely be gone within 48 hours.
6. When information makes into LTM, it's there to stay. Redundant memories are \_\_\_\_\_, so there are several ways to access the information. This makes it easier to recall.

## The Information Processing Approach to Cognition

1. Memory is the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of information.
2. Again there are the three stages, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Parallel-distributed processing means that information is processed by several different parts of the brain at the same time. Connectionistic focuses on \_\_\_\_\_. Therefore, the more connections, the more likely it is to be remembered.
4. The two-way flow of information is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. In Sensory memory, information is more likely to be remembered if it is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. It also helps if there is a \_\_\_\_\_, something in your prior learning.
7. STM, also known as \_\_\_\_\_ is of the moment.
8. In order to truly remember this information, you need to chunk it and repeat, or \_\_\_\_\_ it.
9. The types of LTM include:
  - a. Declarative memory – referring to \_\_\_\_\_
    - i. Semantic memory includes \_\_\_\_\_
    - ii. Episodic memory includes \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Procedural memory – such as \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Imagery = pictures \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. Concept information – \_\_\_\_\_