1. Algorithms a. continue to believe even after proof against
2. Anchoring heuristic b. mental categories
3. Anterograde amnesia c. thinking of many solutions
4. Availability heuristic d. best example of a concept
5. Automatic encoding e. theory: language affects how think
6. Belief bias f. way presented affects way think about it
7. Belief perseverance g. thinking about thinking
8. Cerebellum h. tendency to overestimate the number of people who agree with us
9. Chunking i. smallest meaningful unit of language
10. Concept j. after occurred-look back and know it would happen
11. Confirmation bias k. shortcut for problem-solving
12. Constructed memory l. quick judgment based on schemas/stereotypes
13. Context-dependent memory m. quick judgment based on what most easily comes to mind
14. Convergent thinking n. quick judgment based on first information
15. Decay o. innate ability to learn language
16. Deductive reasoning p. rules of language
17. Divergent thinking q. smallest unit of speech
18. Echoic memory r. problem solving-guaranteed correct answer
19. Effortful encoding s. look for evidence that supports and ignore that which doesn’t
20. Eidetic imagery t. learn faster the 2nd time
21. Elaborative rehearsal u. remember by processing deeper and giving meaning
22. Encoding v. unconsciously create memory
23. Episodic memories w. purposefully create memory
24. Explicit memories x. forget old information because new information gets in the way
25. False consensus y. place that stores procedural memories
26. Flashbulb memory z. forget new information because old information gets in the way
27. Framing effect aa. retain better if learn over time
28. Functional fixedness bb. can’t remember information after brain trauma
29. Grammar cc can’t remember information from before brain trauma
30. Heuristics dd. can’t find new use for familiar object
31. Hindsight bias ee. task where have to bring back information on your own
32. Hippocampus ff. task where have to identify the information already learned
33. Iconic memory gg. beliefs cause thinking to be illogical
34. Images hh. order in which information is learned affects ability to recall it
35. Implicit memory ii. order of words in a sentence
36. Inductive reasoning jj. tendency to remember 1st items on a list
37. Insight kk. tendency to remember last items on a list
38. Language acquisition device ll. can’t think in new ways-solve in same ways
39. Language relativity hypothesis mm. event memory
40. Long term memory nn. skill memory
41. Long term potentiation oo. fact memory
42. Maintenance rehearsal pp. visual sensory memory
43. Memory qq. auditory sensory memory
44. Mental set rr. memory is created-we fill in gaps
45. Metacognition ss. 1st process-put into memory
46. Mnemonic devices tt. 2nd process-retain info
47. Mood-congruent memory uu. 3rd process recover info
48. Morphemes vv. memories we think of as memories-semantic, episodic
49. Overconfidence ww. memories we don’t really consider memories-procedural
50. Phonemes xx. 1st stage-all info in environment
51. Primacy effect yy. 2nd stage-working memory
52. Proactive interference zz. 3rd stage-permanent memory
53. Procedural memory aaa. grouping items together to improve STM capacity
54. Prototype bbb. thinking of one solution
55. Recall ccc. keeping info in STM by repeating it over and over
56. Recency effect ddd. any indication that learning has persisted over time
57. Recognition eee reasoning from the specific to a generalization
58. Relearning fff. reasoning from a generalization to the specific
59. Representativeness heuristic ggg. mental picture
60. Repression hhh. unconscious forgetting of extremely traumatic events/thoughts
61. Retrieval iii. emotions act as a retrieval cue for LTM
62. Retroactive interference jjj. place acts as a retrieval cue for LTM
63. Retrograde amnesia kkk. forgetting because of lack of use-memory fades away
64. Semantic memory lll. tricks to help memory
65. Sensory memory mmm. tendency to overestimate ourselves
66. Serial position effect nnn. structural changes in communication of neurons when create memory
67. Short-term memory ooo. photographic memory
68. Spacing effect ppp. Kohler-sudden understanding
69. Storage qqq. brain structure responsible for creating new explicit memories
70. Syntax ppp. vivid episodic memory where you remember event + context

List and give the capacity, duration for the 3 stages of the Multi-store Model of Memory

List the 4 Stages of Language Acquisition:

Tell the difference between:

1. Sensory, short-term and long term memory
2. Encoding failure and retrieval failure
3. Attention and rehearsal
4. Maintenance and elaborative rehearsal
5. Explicit and implicit memories
6. Episodic and flashbulb memory
7. Episodic, semantic and procedural memory
8. Recognition and recall
9. Primacy and recency effect
10. Context-dependent and mood congruent memory
11. Proactive interference and retroactive interference
12. Anterograde and retrograde amnesia
13. Interference and amnesia
14. Algorithm and heuristic
15. Inductive and deductive reasoning
16. Confirmation bias and belief perseverance
17. Divergent and convergent thinking
18. Phonemes and morphemes
19. Grammar and syntax
20. Overextension and overregularization

People:

Noam Chomsky

Benjamin Whorf

Elizabeth Loftus

George Sperling