

Memory



10-2: RETRIEVAL

Retrieving Information



- **Recognition—identification of an object, idea or situation one has experienced previously.**
 - Identifying your favourite song when it's played on a recorder
 - Identifying someone you haven't seen in a while
 - Multiple choice tests
- **Recall—reconstruction of previously learned material**
 - Conjugating “avoir” en francais
 - Reciting “In Flander’s Fields”
 - Short answer and long answer questions on a test

Remembering



- Active—cues bring stored info from LTM to WM
- Memories can change/alter due to attitude and interference from other info
 - Confabulation
- Schema=concept of how the world works
 - Influence memory storage and recall
 - Car crash study
 - Racism and witness testimony?

State Dependent Learning



- Recall of info when in a similar physiological or emotional state as when info was encoded
- Info is best recalled when in the same situation as encoding
- Implications for test taking/studying?

Forgetting



- Decay = fading of memory over time
- Interference = memory being blocked by previous or subsequent memories
- Amnesia = loss of memory
 - Infant amnesia = lack of early declarative memories
 - ✦ Lack of language understanding?
 - ✦ Hippocampus maturity?
 - ✦ No sense of self?
 - ✦ No prior memories to connect to?

Improving Memory



- Elaborative rehearsal—relating new information to as much old information as possible.
 - The more connections that are made, the easier recall is
- Mnemonic Devices
 - Method of Loci—Greek politicians, Buddhist monks