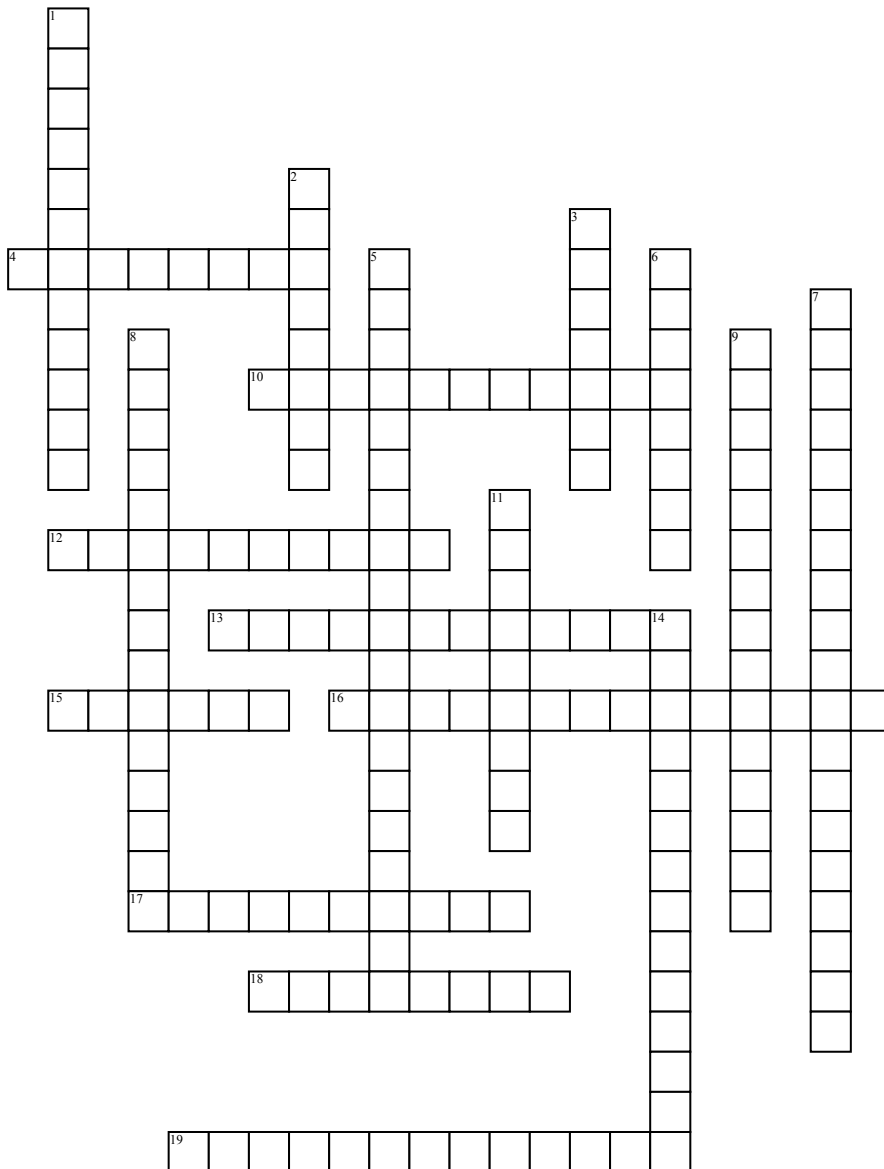


Cognition



Across

4. Without memory, no _____ could be learned.
10. Memory can be compared to a computer's operations: 1st- _____ must be encoded, 2nd- _____ is stored, and 3rd- _____ is retrieved.
12. The part of the brain which plays a key role in automatic memory.
13. The neural center in the limbic system of the brain.
15. A type of learning that persists over time; has been acquired, stored, and can be retrieved.
16. A type of memory that is relatively permanent and limitless such as knowledge, skill, and experience.
17. The part of the brain devoted to faces and names.

18. The part of the brain which boosts memory activity once provoked by stress hormones resulting in emotional events being seared into our memory (flashbulb memory).

19. A type of memory that is immediate, brief, and often fleeting.

Down

1. The part of the brain tied to our procedural memories (skills).
2. A processing strategy that often uses vivid imagery as memory aids.
3. The practice of encoding information over time which is proven to improve memories.
5. A type of processing that has explicit (declarative) memories of facts and experiences that one can consciously know and declare.

6. A processing strategy where one organizes information into manageable, meaningful units.

7. A type of processing that has implicit memories, happens without our awareness, includes procedural memories, and is the ability to remember space, time, and frequency.

8. When one can recall things for a very brief moment of time.

9. A type of memory where information is encoded in our brain through rehearsal.

11. Deep processing (_____) is much more meaningful, therefore much more likely to be recalled.

14. Humans are unlike a computer in that we can process several things _____ (parallel processing).