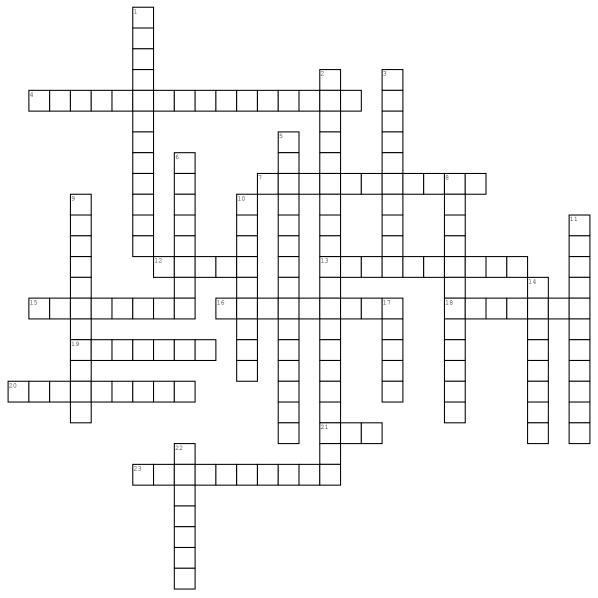
Name:	Date:
-------	-------

## Memory - Mid unit revision



## Across

- **4.** Personal memories of past events and experiences.
- ${\bf 7.}$  Amnesia whereby you are unable to form new memories
- 12. The cause of Clive Wearing's amnesia
- 13. part of the brain associated with procedural memory loss.
- 15. The stage in information processing after input
- 16. Term explaining that some people with amnesia may have memories that have been altered or changed.
- 18. The cue that helps us retrieve information by being in the same location

- 19. Criticism of the MSM which believes we remember information not because we rehearse it but because it has ........
- 20. Term explaining that some people with amnesia may have false beliefs which they are preoccupied with.
- ${\bf 21.}$  This area of the MSM has limited capacity and duration
- 23. Amnesia that leads to being unable to learn how to do things

## Down

- 1. The type of study used by Wilson et al.
- ${f 2.}$  This process means information can move to the LTM.
- 3. Amnesia whereby you are unable to recall memories from the past.

- 5. Ethical issue that Clive's identity was not kept secret because they used his initials
- **6.** This helps us increase the capacity (space) in the STM
- 8. The term in the MSM that means information is pushed out by new information arriving in the STM.
- 9. part of the brain relating to anterograde amnesia
- ${f 10}$ . Term which means we are aware of our self and surroundings
- 11. part of the brain associated with retrograde amnesia
- 14. Memory of facts, dates and
- general knowledge
  17. The term in the MSM that means
  information fades away
- **22.** Ethical issue which argues could Clive really agree to take part in the study