

Name: _____ Date: _____

Reliability of Memory

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| 1. Reproducing information in no particular order | A. Alzheimer's disease |
| 2. Reproducing information in the order in which it was learned | B. Leading Question |
| 3. Using a cue to assist the retrieval of information | C. Amnesia |
| 4. Learning information again that has been previously learned | D. Recency Effect |
| 5. Identifying correct information from a list of alternatives | E. Brain trauma |
| 6. Combining stored information with other available information to form what is to be a more coherent, complete or accurate memory | F. Retrieval cue |
| 7. Any firsthand account given by an individual of an event they have seen | G. Free recall |
| 8. A question that has content or is phrased in such a way as to suggest what answer is desired or to lead to the desired answer | H. Relearning-method of savings |
| 9. any brain injury that impairs the normal functioning of the brain, either temporarily or permanently | I. Serial recall |
| 10. a disorder characterised by the progressive decline in the structure, activity and function of brain tissue | J. State Dependent Cues |
| 11. Refers to the loss of memory that is inconsistent with ordinary forgetting | K. Neurodegenerative disease |
| 12. Loss of memory only for information or events occurring after the trauma that causes the amnesia | L. Rehearsal |
| 13. A type of dementia characterised by gradual widespread degeneration of brain neurons, progressively causing memory decline, deterioration of cognitive and social skills, and personality changes | M. Context Dependent Cues |
| 14. Any stimulus that assists the process of locating and recovering information stored in memory | N. Serial Position Effect |
| 15. Environmental cues in a specific situation | O. Primacy Effect |
| 16. Associated with an individual's internal physiological and/or psychological state at the time the memory was formed | P. Eye-witness testimony |

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| 17. The process of consciously manipulating information to keep it in STM, to transfer it to LTM or to aid storage and retrieval | Q. Reconstruction |
| 18. A research finding that free recall is better for items at the and beginning of a list than for items in the middle of the list | R. Cued recall |
| 19. Describes superior recall of items at the beginning of a list | S. Recognition |
| 20. Describes superior recall of items at the end of a list | T. Anterograde Amnesia |