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1. Neurotransmitters are involved with the process of memory certain neurotransmitters such as epinephrine, dopamine, serotonin, glutamate, and acetylcholine. It is said that the role of each neurotransmitter each plays in memory. But it is known that communication within the neurotransmitters is important for creating new memories. The more the neurotransmitters works the more they increase in the synapses and develop more connections occur memory consolidation.
2. Retrograde amnesia basically deals with not having the ability to remember information that was presented or taught or memories. On the reverse side anterograde amnesia unfortunately stops people from creating new memories.
3. Deese Roediger mcdermott paradigm is a process in cognitive psychology that was designed to study false memory in humans. This process included testing subjects with a list of words and to remember them and once they are told the list of words it is then tested well their memory is tested to see what they remember. There are critical words given and if the test is given to see if the subject will recall the critical word. This paradigm was created Deese J.
4. Identify and briefly explain the seven sins of memory. The seven sins of memory is transience, absent-mindedness, blocking, suggestibility, bias, persistence, & misattribution. Transience is overtime the access of memory shortens. This usually occurs when it comes to getting older, or the part of the brain the hippocampus and the temporal lobe are decaying which can cause the decrease of access to memory, the absent mindedness deals with having little to no focus on something and also, this works when a memory is both created and accessed. This can be as simple as someone forgetting where their glasses are at or keys are located. Blocking deals with not being able to access a thought but this is only for a short amount of time. For example, knowing what to say but cannot say it but it feels like it's on the tip of your tongue which is a "syndrome". Suggestibility deals with false information being planted into someone memory by questions or deception etc. Bias deals with perspective that is surrounded around a person's beliefs and current knowledge causing them to form an idea about something. Persistence is the thoughts that a persons would want to forget but cannot seem to forget them, post-traumatic stress disorder, misattribution is the belief that something has been seen or heard things that has not been experienced by the person claiming.

5. proactive interference is the reverse direction of interference to retroactive interference. Older information stops recalling newer information. retroactive interference is when current information gets in the way of trying to recall older information. Example of this can be me calling my new friends an old friends name, and proactive and example would be trying to remember my new home address but keep recalling my old address that I knew for years.

10. physical exercise helps the body to increase oxygen flow to the brain and decreases the risks for sickness and disorders that causes memory loss, diabetes and other forms of diseases. It also reduces stress hormones and improves the effects of brain chemicals.

11. Explain and exemplify the memory sin called bias. Bias deals with perspective that is surrounded around a person's beliefs and current knowledge causing them to form an idea about something. Example: "All girls are annoying" so then I meet a girl who tells me her boyfriend says that she is annoying, regardless if she is not annoying according to what she tells me she does I end up agreeing with the boyfriend because I already have a belief that all girls are annoying.

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21. How did researchers demonstrate that the cerebellum is important to implicit memories? The cerebellum and basal ganglia are parts of the brain. The cerebellum stores memories that are prepared. The basal ganglia includes motor movement for skill.

17. Recognition is the process that involves using external clues to help the mind find and identify information, recall is accessing memories without any clues, and relearning is the process of rediscovering what was once taught.