Chapter 8

2. Anterograde amnesia is when a person's memory is stuck in the past. Due to some sort of trauma to the brain the individual is unable to remember anything new prior to the trauma or injury.

Retrograde Amnesia is the exact opposite that the person cannot remember the past and anything that happened prior to brain trauma or injury. This is often used in movies when someone wakes up from a fall and starts to wonder " Who am I".

7. The Amygdala is a part of the formation of the memory. The way memories are stored in the mind and brain that influence emotion in the body.

The Hippocampus is the memory processing function within the brain. this part of the brain is what helps the memory to recognize different objects, direction, and even give meaning to past memories.

The Cerebellum is where memories are created and implicit an explicit conditioning. memories associated with this area of the brain sometimes is due to a condition response. Prefrontal cortex is a part of how memories or process and retained and used at a later time.

11. Bias in memory can be considered distorted based on and individual current beliefs or views of a particular situation, individuals, and society. There are three

types of bias stereotypical, egocentric, in hindsight which effects a persons ability to remember certain situations.

13. Explain and exemplify the memory sin called misattribution.

Misattribution is another form of how memories can be distorted. A memory could be confused between fantasy vs reality or even associating individuals to an event that they weren't present at the time. Individual can confuse events and time period making them the same event when they actually have no association.

16. Blocking is a form of forgetful memory. Blocking the memory is accessible and possibly can't remember everything associated with the memory, but the memory is there and exist yet hard has a temporary wall up. For example trying to remember the name of a perfume and being able to recall the smell but not the name.