

Tenicka Clunis

Psy101

Professor: Stephen Marat

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### Short Answer Question

#### Chapter 18

1. Neurotransmitters are chemicals that transmit signals between neurons in the brain. Some neurotransmitters are involved in memory consolidation, which is the process of converting short-term memories into long-term memories. For example, the neurotransmitter acetylcholine has been implicated in the consolidation of memories in the hippocampus. Other neurotransmitters, such as dopamine, norepinephrine, and serotonin, also play a role in memory consolidation by modulating the strength of connections between neurons and influencing the formation of new synapses.
2. Anterograde amnesia refers to the inability to form new memories after an event that causes brain damage or injury. People with anterograde amnesia before their injury, but have difficulty forming new memories. Retrograde amnesia, on the other hand, refers to the loss of memories that were formed before an event that causes brain damage or injury. People with retrograde amnesia may be unable to recall events that occurred before their injury, but they can still form new memories.
3. The Deese-Roediger-McDermott paradigm is a psychological phenomenon that demonstrates how memory can be influenced by false information. Participants are presented with a list of related words (e.g. bed, pillow, blanket, etc.) but the critical word (in this case, sleep) is omitted. Later, when asked to recall the words from the list, participants often falsely remember the critical word as being presented. This paradigm

illustrates how false information can be incorporated into our memories and can influence our recall of past events.

4. The seven sins of memory are:

- **Transience:** the tendency for memories to fade over time
- **Absent-mindedness:** the inability to remember information due to lack of attention during encoding
- **Blocking:** the temporary inability to recall information that is stored in memory.
- **Misattribution:** the tendency to attribute memories to the wrong source or context
- **Suggestibility:** the tendency for memories to be influenced by misleading information.
- **Bias:** the influence of personal beliefs, attitudes, or expectations on memory.
- **Persistence:** the unwanted recollection of memories, such as traumatic events or embarrassing moments

5. Proactive interference occurs when previously learned information interferes with the ability to learn new information. For example, if you are trying to learn a new phone number but keep recalling your old phone number, you are experiencing proactive interference. Retroactive interference, on the other hand, occurs when newly learned information interferes with the ability to recall previously learned information. For example, if you learn a new phone number and then find it difficult to recall your old phone number, you are experiencing retroactive interference.

## Chapter 9

48. Research suggests that newborn babies have a well-developed sense of smell. Which is one of their most advanced senses at birth. Studies have shown that infant as young as a few days old can recognize the scent of their mother's breast milk and distinguish it from the milk of other lactating women.

49. Generally, boys and girls grow at similar rates until they reach puberty. During puberty, boys tend to experience a more rapid growth spurt and reach their adult height later than girls. However, the exact timing and duration of puberty can vary widely between individuals.

50. B.F. Skinner and Noam Chomsky had opposing views on language acquisition. Skinner believed that language is acquired through operant conditioning, with children learning language through reinforcement and punishment of their verbal behaviors. Chomsky, on the other hand,

argued that language is innate and that humans have an inherent capacity for language acquisition. According to Chomsky, children are born with a universal grammar that allows them to learn any language they are exposed to.

There is no consensus on who was “correct” as both Skinner and Chomsky contributed important insights to the study of language acquisition. Many researchers today believe that language acquisition is influenced by both innate factors and environmental factors, such as exposure to language and social interactions.

51. Harry Harlow’s monkey experiments demonstrated that attachment or physical comfort, but also on the emotional bond between an infant and their caregiver. In the experiments, baby monkeys were separated from their mothers and placed in cages with two surrogate “mothers”: one made of wire mesh and one made of soft cloth. Despite the wire mother providing food, the baby monkeys spent more time with the cloth mother, demonstrating that they were seeking comfort and emotional attachment rather than just nourishment.

52. The strange situation experiment is a standardized procedure for studying attachment in infants. The experiment involves observing how infants respond to separations and reunions with their caregivers in a laboratory setting. The procedure involves a series of eight episodes in which the infant is briefly separated from their caregiver, exposed to a stranger, and the observations are coded based on the infant’s behaviors, such as their exploration, reactions to separation and reunion, and interaction with the stranger. The results of the experiment can provide insight into the quality of the infant’s attachment to their caregiver, with secure attachment being characterized by the infant using their caregiver as a secure base to explore the environment, while insecure attachment is characterized by the infant being either clingy or avoidant of their caregiver.

Reference:

<http://www.opestax.org/details/psychology>

