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General Psychology

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1. Neurotransmitters are chemicals that transmit signals across the synapses between neurons, and they play a crucial role in memory consolidation. The process of memory consolidation involves the transfer of information from short-term memory to long-term memory, which requires changes in the strength and connectivity of neural circuits. Several neurotransmitters, including acetylcholine, dopamine, norepinephrine, and serotonin, have been implicated in this process. Acetylcholine, for example, is involved in the consolidation of memories related to sensory information, while dopamine is involved in the consolidation of memories related to rewards and motivation. Norepinephrine is important for enhancing the consolidation of emotionally salient memories, and serotonin is involved in the formation of contextual memories. These neurotransmitters act on specific receptors in the brain, and their release and activation are tightly regulated to ensure the proper consolidation of memories.

2. Anterograde amnesia and retrograde amnesia are two types of memory loss that affect different aspects of memory. Anterograde amnesia refers to the inability to form new memories after the onset of the amnesia, while retrograde amnesia refers to the loss of memories that were formed before the onset of the amnesia. In other words, someone with anterograde amnesia would have difficulty remembering events that occurred after the onset of their amnesia, while someone with retrograde amnesia would have difficulty remembering events that occurred before the onset of their amnesia. Retrograde amnesia can be further divided into two subtypes: graded retrograde amnesia, where the loss of memories is most severe for events that occurred closest to the onset of the amnesia, and pure retrograde amnesia, where the loss of memories is more evenly distributed across time.

3. The Deese-Roediger-McDermott (DRM) paradigm is a memory experiment that demonstrates how false memories can be created. In the experiment, participants are presented with a list of words that are all related to a common theme or category, but the theme or category itself is not presented. For example, the list may include words like "bed," "rest," "awake," and "tired," all

related to the category of sleep, but the word "sleep" is not presented. Later, participants are asked to recall the words they saw, and they often falsely recall the missing category word. This phenomenon is known as the "false memory effect" and is thought to be caused by the activation of related concepts in memory that make the missing word seem familiar. The DRM paradigm has been widely used to study the nature of memory and has important implications for eyewitness testimony and other situations where memory accuracy is critical.

4. The "seven sins of memory" refer to seven common types of memory failures that can occur in everyday life. They are:

1. Transience: the tendency for memories to fade over time.
2. Absent-mindedness: the failure to remember things due to lack of attention or focus.
3. Blocking: the inability to retrieve a memory even though it is stored in memory.
4. Misattribution: confusing the source of a memory or attributing it to the wrong source.
5. Suggestibility: the tendency to incorporate false or misleading information into a memory.
6. Bias: the influence of personal beliefs or experiences on memory.
7. Persistence: the continued recall of unpleasant or unwanted memories.

These "sins" are not necessarily pathological or abnormal, and most people experience them to some degree. However, they can have significant consequences in certain situations, such as eyewitness testimony, where memory accuracy is critical. Understanding these types of memory failures can help us better manage our memories and make more accurate judgments about the reliability of others' memories.

5. Proactive interference and retroactive interference are two types of interference that can affect memory recall. Proactive interference occurs when previously learned information interferes with the recall of new information, while retroactive interference occurs when new information interferes with the recall of previously learned information. In other words, proactive

interference happens when old memories disrupt the ability to learn and remember new information, while retroactive interference occurs when new memories disrupt the ability to remember old information. An example of proactive interference is when someone has difficulty learning a new phone number because they keep remembering an old phone number, while an example of retroactive interference is when someone forgets their old phone number because they have learned a new one. The effect of interference can be reduced by using memory techniques like elaboration, repetition, and retrieval practice, which strengthen the memory trace and make it easier to distinguish from other similar memories.

39. Prenatal development refers to the process of growth and development of the embryo and fetus from conception to birth. There are three main stages of prenatal development: the germinal stage, the embryonic stage, and the fetal stage. The germinal stage lasts from conception to around two weeks and is characterized by rapid cell division and the formation of the blastocyst. The embryonic stage begins around week three and lasts until week eight, during which time the major organs and systems of the body begin to form, and the embryo becomes recognizable as a human being. Finally, the fetal stage begins around week nine and lasts until birth, during which time the fetus grows and develops rapidly, and the organs and systems become more complex and functional. Each stage of prenatal development is crucial for the healthy growth and development of the fetus, and factors such as maternal health, nutrition, and environmental influences can impact the fetus's development.

40. Physical milestones: At this age, children are typically able to walk independently, climb stairs while holding onto the rail, run, and jump with both feet off the ground. They can also throw a ball overhand and scribble with a crayon or marker.

Social milestones: Children at this age become increasingly interested in playing with others and may engage in parallel play alongside other children. They may show affection toward familiar people, imitate the behavior of others, and engage in simple turn-taking games.

Language milestones: By age two, children typically have a vocabulary of around 200-300 words and can combine two words to form simple sentences, such as "more milk" or "daddy go." They also start to understand more complex language and can follow simple instructions.

Cognitive milestones: At this age, children start to develop a sense of self and recognize themselves in a mirror. They can also sort objects by shape and color and match objects to pictures. They also become increasingly curious about their surroundings and may ask questions to learn more about the world around them.

41. The uninvolved parenting style, also known as neglectful parenting, is characterized by a lack of responsiveness and involvement in a child's life. Parents who exhibit this style provide their children with basic physical needs, such as food and shelter, but are emotionally absent and uninvolved in their child's upbringing. They may not provide appropriate supervision, guidance, or support, and may even be indifferent to their child's needs and well-being. Children raised by uninvolved parents may struggle with low self-esteem, lack of social skills, and academic difficulties. This parenting style can result from a number of factors, such as mental health issues, substance abuse, or a lack of parenting skills or resources. It is important to note that uninvolved parenting is considered to be harmful to a child's development and well-being, and can have long-lasting negative effects.

42. Adolescence is a developmental period that marks the transition from childhood to adulthood. It is typically defined as the period between the onset of puberty and the attainment of full adult status, which occurs at around age 18 to 21 in most societies. During adolescence, individuals experience significant physical, cognitive, social, and emotional changes as they navigate the challenges of transitioning from childhood to adulthood. Physically, adolescents experience significant growth spurts and sexual maturation. Cognitively, they develop more advanced thinking skills and begin to think abstractly about the world around them. Socially, they form more complex relationships with peers and become increasingly independent from their parents. Emotionally, they may experience mood swings, heightened emotional intensity, and increased risk-taking behavior. Overall, adolescence is a critical period of development that lays the foundation for future adult success and well-being.

43. Primary sexual characteristics are the anatomical features that are present at birth and directly involved in reproduction. These include the reproductive organs such as the uterus, ovaries, and testes. In males, primary sexual characteristics include the penis and scrotum, while in females, they include the vagina and uterus.

On the other hand, secondary sexual characteristics are the physical features that develop during puberty and are not directly involved in reproduction. These characteristics differ between males and females and are related to the development of gender identity. In males, secondary sexual characteristics include the deepening of the voice, the growth of facial and body hair, and increased muscle mass. In females, secondary sexual characteristics include the development of breasts, the widening of the hips, and the growth of pubic and underarm hair.

Both primary and secondary sexual characteristics are influenced by hormones, primarily testosterone and estrogen, and play an important role in sexual development and reproductive function.