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Chapter 8

2. Anterograde amnesia is when the hippocampus is affected in an injury. This is when you cannot gather new information, but you can remember new information but cannot remember or information prior to the injury. Retrograde amnesia is when you lose your memory before the trauma occurred. The difference in anterograde amnesia and retrograde amnesia is when the loss of memory occurs. With anterograde amnesia memory loss happens after an injury and retrograde amnesia memory loss occurs prior to an injury.

5. Proactive interference is when old information is what remains in your memory making it difficult to memorize new information. Retroactive interference is when information memorized most recently take the place of older memories making it difficult to recall older information. The difference of both proactive interference and retroactive interference is the ability to remember information.

8. Semantic encoding is the material of words and their definition it is one of three types of encoding. When random words were memorized with meaning in William Bousfield's experiment. The people in the experiment started to categories the words meaning that these people were paying attention to the words while they were learning them.

17. Recall is when we are able to recollect memories without any cues. Recognition is when we can place certain information that was formerly learned. Relearning includes learning things that we have already learned. The difference in all three retrieval forms vary from recall and the ability to remember much like you do on a test. Recognition is when you are taking a multiple-choice test and are able to count on your recognition to find the correct answer. Relearning occurs when you are taught a language many years prior and when you revisit that language are able to pick it up quickly because you have relearned the language.

23. Studies have shown that relying on an eyewitness testimony as problematic because of false memory syndrome. Which is when the only witness to a traumatic event such as abuse. Also due to misinformation effect paradigm, after a person is exposed to imprecise information their view/memory of the original even is distorted. Both terms not convincing that an eyewitness testimony can be problematic.

Chapter 9

41. The uninvolved parenting style, can be described as neglectful, indifferent, and uninvolved. They tend to not respond to their child's needs. This could be the result of depression or substance abuse. The outcome of the children who are raised in this parenting style usually are anxious, emotionally detached, don't typically do well in school, and grow up to be at risk of addiction.

42. The term adolescence describes the period between puberty and adulthood. Adolescence is the age between 12-18 years of age and has some foreseeable cognitive, physical, and psychosocial milestones. The changes that occur in the stage of puberty are the maturing of adrenal glands and sex glands.

64. Identify the main ideas behind Erik Erikson's psychosocial theory of development. The main psychosocial theory of development behind Erik Erikson are psychosocial development theory. That has a focus on the social nature of development instead of the sexual nature. Erik Erikson suggested that humanity is influenced to reach a certain level of competence in a specific are of life.

66. I do believe pregnant women who unfortunately face drug addictions should face legal consequences. A pregnant woman can cause a miscarriage or even a stillbirth by drug use while she is pregnant. Also, the many health issues, she will cause her child. Babies born to moms who use drugs tend to have problems later in life. Women who use drugs during their pregnancy put their child in harm's way.

67. I considered myself an adult at the age of 17 because I attended college and lived in a dorm and had a job. However, that was not the case, I would not have considered myself an adult just solely because I lived on my own. However, I believe despite being considered an adult at 18 it all depends on the lifestyle that an individual lives. Some children mature at a rapid rate because of their lifestyle or lack of parenting.