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PSY101: General Psychology: OA

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Short Answer Unit 5

2. Explain the difference between anterograde amnesia and retrograde amnesia.

Retrograde amnesia is a problem that cannot remember previous experiences based on the time of development of amnesia. The term retrograde is used to mean that brain damage has gone back in time and erased memories of the past. Memory is stored as a connection between nerve cells, so when the cells storing a particular memory are destroyed, the memory is lost.

On the other hand, Anterograde amnesia refers to a problem in which one cannot remember one's experience after the onset. The word Antero means "forward." That's why it's translated as a procession. Progressive memory loss is easier to understand as a problem that does not create new memories. Anterograde amnesia is the subject of several films. The Dory character of the Disney animated film Finding Nemo, the heroine of the 50th kiss, and the protagonists of the meteo have Anterograde amnesia.

4. Identify and briefly explain the seven sins of memory.

1) Transience

Accessibility to any item or object in memory gradually decreases over time

2) Absent-mindedness

If you miss something because you don't pay attention to it even though you have to do it

3) Blocking

Tip-of-the-tongue phenomenon 'spinning around at the tip of the tongue'

Access to information stored in memory is difficult for a while

4) SUGESTABILITY

Misinformation affects existing memory.

Your memory can be manipulated.

5) Bias

a phenomenon in which current knowledge, belief, or state has a distorted effect on memory, i.e. regret about the past

6) persistence

A phenomenon that continues to come to mind when you don't even want it, "a tragic prisoner in a prison called memory."

7) Misattribution

Confusing the source of memory

7. List the three parts of the brain involved in memory processing and explain what role they play.

Encoding

- the process of perceiving and integrating information into a memory system
- Paying attention to external stimuli determines whether the hippocampus accepts sensory information and is worth storing it in sensory memory through communication with the prefrontal cortex.

storage

- the process of keeping encoded information in memory
- Memories are stored in short-term memory or long-term memory. The more you practice, the more powerful the connection is, the easier it is to recall.

Retrieval

- The process of accessing stored information
- This is usually an unconscious process, and the success of withdrawal depends on how effectively the information is encoded and stored.

14. What is hindsight bias? Provide a real word example of hindsight bias.

Hindsight bias is a bias that can be seen too easily around us compared to words that seem difficult. From positive and encouraging words such as "I knew you would pass!" to mean words such as "I knew you would make a mistake" or "I thought this project wouldn't work," we often hear around us. In this way, it is called hindsight bias to believe that humans have already been able to predict the results even before the event occurred.

When the criminal is revealed in a crime movie, I think, "I think I felt something strange when he first appeared." Even though I felt bad about all the characters because in reality everyone in the movie would obviously be a suspect.

The act of accusing the victim of a crime of something providing an excuse for the crime. It is a psychology that wants to find clues that enable one to predict the results even in cases such as crimes and accidents.

The idea that I already knew whether the stock would go up or down. Why didn't I sell it if I "know" in advance that the stock was really going to fall?

24. Summarize the controversy surrounding false memory syndrome.

False Memory Syndrome A syndrome that distorts memories or remembers things that never happened.

Overall intellectual ability shows significant memory impairment due to normal or various medical or psychological factors, resulting in serious disruption to professional and social functions.

60. What is the main idea behind Jean Piaget's cognitive theory of development?

Jean Piaget's main focus was on the development of cognitive skills such as children's senses, perception, thinking, reasoning, intelligence, and problem-solving. According to him, the development of cognitive ability is achieved step by step by step by interaction between the child and the environment surrounding it, and the order of the development stage is unchanged.

However, even if the order is unchanged, there may be differences in the speed at which each step passes, and this development is not determined by learning from adults or genetic factors, but by interaction with the environment

63. What are some criticisms of Jean Piaget's development stages?

Most of Piaget's criticism of his work is about his research methods. The main source of inspiration for the theory was Piaget's observation of his three children.

In addition, the other children in Piaget's small study sample were all well-educated professionals with high levels of socioeconomic status. Due to this unrepresentative sample, it is difficult to generalize his findings to a larger group.

64. Identify the main ideas behind Erik Erikson's psychosocial theory of development.

If Freud's psychology or Melanie Klein's theory of object relations focused on a relatively young age group, Ericsson emphasized that human character develops throughout life. So he argued that there are tasks that are continuously accomplished and frustrated throughout childhood, adolescence, and adulthood, and that if you combine Ericsson's theory with other theories to study a person's personality, you will experience a clearer understanding of his or her life. Intuitively, his theory seems to be very practical and useful in that there are many parts that are acceptable to Ericsson's theory.

65. Explain what kind of parenting style you will use, or you are using, to raise your own children.

I want to raise my child in an authoritative style. I think it's right that this seems like the right way of parenting compared to other styles, and they're still immature children, so some restrictions should be imposed. I think it is the role of parents to guide their children to go the right way, not to neglect them. However, raising children strictly should never be allowed. Home should be warm. If children can't feel the warmth at home, it can no longer be the home where the family lives. Parents should raise their children with love. Also, love must be expressed. This

is because children must be loved and raised so much that they can show their love even in society.

66. Should women who use drugs during pregnancy face legal consequences?

Women who use drugs during pregnancy agree to face legal punishment. Because it can harm a child's life.

No matter how much they are their own children, they think that harming their children deserves to be punished.

67. When did you (or will you) consider yourself an adult? Explain.

I think I should have children to be a real adult. I think that the appearance of being a person who persevere by raising children, a person who looks back on and reflects on himself, and a person who loves blood comes out at this time. Before that, no matter how mature you are, you cannot compare to a person who raised a child. I think that the period of knowing more about God's mind about children arises in the process of raising children.