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## Chapter 8

2. Anterograde amnesia is when someone suffers an injury to the hippocampus. This is the part of the brain that creates new memories. When someone suffers from anterograde amnesia, they can recall memories from before the injury but are not able to form new memories.

On the flip side, retrograde amnesia is when someone can't remember events before the injury to the hippocampus, but can still form new memories.

3. The Deese-Roediger-McDermott paradigm (DRM) is a psychological test that analyzes the human brain ability to create false memories based on semantically related words. In the DRM paradigm, participants would be given a list of words that are closely related such as 'bed, pillow, dream and night'. Later on they will be asked to recall the list and people will recall 'sleep' even though it was never presented to them.

5. Proactive interference is when previously learned information interferes with the learning of new information. An example of this is when people are trying to learn a new language that is similar to the one they already know and they can get words mixed up from both languages.

Retroactive interference is the opposite of proactive interference. Trying to recall old information that has been replaced already. For example, when your parent gets a new phone number and then you later try to recall their old number.

6. The Arousal theory proposes that our behaviors can be influenced by the level of arousal in our bodies. When our arousal baseline level is disrupted, it can throw off our behavior patterns. An example of this theory is used with professional athletes. If their arousal levels are too low, they may not have the energy or the motivation to perform. But if their arousal levels are too high, the athlete can experience anxiety that can hinder their ability to perform.

9. Jacob is able to recall his ninth birthday very vividly while not being able to remember his thirteenth birthday. He is able to recall an older event vividly because of the positive emotional significance it had on him. The most common answer to why he forgot his thirteenth birthday is simply forgetting. His thirteenth birthday did not have the same amount of emotional impact on him like his ninth birthday.

## Chapter 9

41. The uninvolved parenting style is detrimental to a child's development. In this parenting style, parents do not provide their child with the proper emotional support or guidance. The parents do not set rules or boundaries and do not give the necessary attention or emotional guidance that could lead to the child developing poor self-esteem, depression, and behavioral issues.

42. Adolescence is the time between childhood and adulthood. During this time, people can experience physical, emotional, and social changes that can greatly impact an individual's life. During adolescence, males start to grow facial hair and females start to develop breasts. People will also experience growth spurts.

43. Primary sexual characteristics are present at birth and are key for reproduction. In males, these characteristics are the penis, testes, and prostate gland. In females, these characteristics are the ovaries, uterus, cervix, fallopian tubes, and vagina.

Secondary sexual characteristics are developed later during puberty. In males, these characteristics are the growth of body and facial hair, increases muscle mass, and a deeper voice. In females, the characteristics include the growth of breasts, the widening of the hips, the growth of pubic hair, and the onset of menstruation.

49. Generally, both boys and girls grow at the same rate during childhood, although other factors such as nutrition, genetics and health can play a role. We start to see the difference in height during puberty. Girls generally start puberty a year or two before boys do.

58. A child's temperament can effect the way they are raised. Temperament is a child's innate personality that they are born with such as how physically active they are, how they can adapt to a new environment, and how can they handle emotional stress. For example, a hyperactive child will need more time spent outside at parks or different sports so they won't be bored. If a child doesn't receive the right care or treatment, it can cause a negative parent-child relationship later in life.