

Period 4 AP Psych Review!

*Your number correlates to your word.
Go beyond the definition and be ready to teach it to the class
Large and artistic on an 8 1/2 x11 sheet.
Include examples!*

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|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Smith, Aaron | 16. Zalud, Sarah | 31. Solomon, Alexandra |
| 2. Rendler, Lauren | 17. Lingardo, Lorenzo | 32. Fiedorowicz, Pier |
| 3. Davis, Jett | 18. Mancilla, Geovanni | 33. Willes, Hanna |
| 4. Burke, Jameson | 19. Herring, Gwendolyn | 34. Johnson, Jack |
| 5. Knight, Shane | 20. Jones, Wesley | 35. Bender, Brenton |
| 6. McCamy, Cameron | 21. Guttroff, Alexandra | 36. Abercrombie, Brittany |
| 7. Brown, Alec | 22. Cates, Elana | 37. Rivera, Kayla |
| 8. Juskie, Nicholas | 23. Toolson, Ty | 38. Abrams, Seth |
| 9. York, Austin | 24. Satoda, Jr., David | 39. Maffucci, Jared |
| 10. Campbell, Kara | 25. Raskin, Kathleen | 40. Cooper, Joseph |
| 11. Chan, Andrew | 26. Curtiss, Julia | 41. Barakat, Haya |
| 12. LeMons, Jake | 27. Herndon, Cole | 42. Torres, Pilar |
| 13. Mud, Alexander | 28. Casinelli, Samuel | 43. Adams, Melissa |
| 14. Snedeker, Jacob | 29. Vitt, Jade | 43. Toomu, Avinash |
| 15. Lawson, Kelly | 30. Solomon, Andrew | |

1. Information-processing Model - A cognitive understanding of memory, emphasizing how information is changed when it is encoded, stores, and retrieved
2. Eidetic Imagery - An especially clear and persistent form of memory that is quite rare; sometimes known as "photographic memory"
3. Sensory Memory - The first of three memory stages, preserving brief sensory impressions of stimuli
4. Working Memory - The second of three memory stages, and the most limited in capacity. It preserves recently perceived events or experiences for less than a minutes without rehearsal
5. Long-term memory (LTM) - The third of three memory, with the largest capacity and the longest duration; LTM stores material organized according to meaning
6. Chunking - Organizing pieces of information into a smaller number of meaningful units (or chunks)- a process that frees up space in working memory
7. Maintenance rehearsal - A working-memory process in which information is merely repeated or reviewed to keep it from fading while in working memory. Maintenance rehearsal involves no active elaboration
8. Elaborative rehearsal - A working-memory process in which information is actively reviewed and related to information already in LTM
9. Acoustic encoding - The conversion of information, especially semantic information, to sound pattern in working memory
10. Levels-of-processing theory - The explanation for the fact that information that is more thoroughly connected to meaningful items in long-term memory (more "deeply" processed) will be remembered better
11. Procedural memory - A division of LTM that stores memories for how things are done
12. Declarative memory - A division of LTM that stores explicit information; also known as fact memory. Declarative memory has two subdivisions: episodic memory and semantic memory
13. Episodic memory - A subdivision of declarative memory that stores memory for person events, or "episodes"

14. Sematic memory - A subdivision of declarative memory that stores general knowledge, including the meanings of words and concepts
15. Anterograde amnesia - The inability to form memories for new information (as opposed to retrograde amnesia, which involves that inability to remember information previously stored in memory)
16. Retrograde amnesia - The inability to remember information previously stored in memory. (Compare with anterograde amnesia)
17. Flashbulb memory - A clear and vivid long-term memory of an especially meaningful and emotional event
18. Implicit memory - A memory that was not deliberately learned or of which you have no conscious awareness
19. Explicit memory - Memory that has been processed with attention and can be consciously recalled
20. Recall - A retrieval method in which one must reproduce previously presented information
21. Recognition - A retrieval method in which one must identify present stimuli as having been previously presented
22. Encoding specificity principle - The doctrine that memory is encoded and stored with specific cues related to the context in which it was formed. The more closely that retrieval cues match the form in which the information was encoded, the better it will be remembered
23. Forgetting curve - A graph plotting the amount of retention and forgetting over time for a certain batch of material, such as a list of nonsense syllables. The typical forgetting curve is steep at first, becoming flatter as time goes on
24. Proactive interference - A cause of forgetting by which previously stored information prevents learning and remembering new information
25. Serial position effect - A form of interference related to the sequence in which information is presented. Generally, items in the middle of the sequence are less well remembered than items presented first or last
26. Misattribution - A memory fault that occurs when memories are retrieved but are associated with the wrong time, place, or person
27. Misinformation effect - The distortion of memory by suggestion or misinformation
28. Expectancy bias - In memory, a tendency to distort recalled events to make them fit one's expectations
29. Mnemonics - Techniques for improving memory, especially by making connections between new material and information already in long-term memory
30. Method of loci - A mnemonic technique that involves associating items on a list with a sequence of familiar physical locations
31. Language acquisition device/LAD - A biologically organized mental structure in the brain that facilitates the learning of languages because (according to Chomsky) it is innately programmed with some of the fundamental rules of grammar
32. Morphemes - The meaningful units of language that make up words. Some whole words are morphemes (example: word); other morphemes include grammatical components that alter a word's meaning (examples: -ed, -ing, and un-)
33. Overregularization - Applying a grammatical rule too widely and thereby creating incorrect forms
34. Prototype - An ideal or most representative example of a conceptual category
35. Concept hierarchies - Levels of concepts, from most general to most specific, in which a more general level includes more specific concepts- as the concept of "animal" includes "dog," "giraffe," and "butterfly"{
36. Schema - A knowledge cluster or general conceptual framework that proceeds expectations about topics, events, objects, people, and situations in one's life

37. Algorithms - Problem-solving procedures or formulas that guarantee a correct outcome, if correctly applied
38. Heuristics - Cognitive strategies or "rules of thumb" used as shortcuts to solve complex mental tasks. Unlike algorithms, heuristics do not guarantee a correct solution
39. Mental set - The tendency to respond to a new problem in the manner used for a previous problem
40. Functional fixedness - The inability to perceive a new use for an object associated with a different purpose; a form of mental set
41. Hindsight bias - The tendency, after learning about an event, to "second guess" or believe that one could have predicted the event in advance
42. Representativeness bias - A faulty heuristic strategy based on the presumption that once people or events are categorized, they share all the features of other members in that category
43. Availability bias - A faulty heuristic strategy that estimates probabilities based on information that can be recalled (made available) from personal experience