Synthesis & Review

 For final exam, review of Chapter 1, 2, 7 and 8

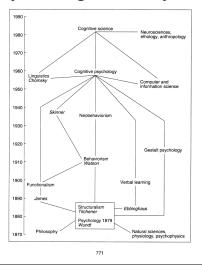
Chapter 1

• Review of selected topics from History

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History of Cognitive Psychology



History

- Philosophy
- Early Researchers
 - Introspection
- Behaviorism
 - Methods
 - Topics
- Cognitive Revolution
 - Methods
 - Topics

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Major influences on Cognitive Science

- Philosophy
- Computer Science
- Neuroscience
- Evolutionary Psychology & Ethology
- Clinical Psychology
- Cognitive Psychology

Methodological Concerns

- Reductionism
- Ecological Validity

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Cognitive Psychology Cultural Psychology Clinical Psychology Evolutionary Psychology Intelligence Social Psychology Developmental Psychology Personality Cognitive Psychology Economics Anthropology Music Philosophy Linguistics Computer Science Neuroscience

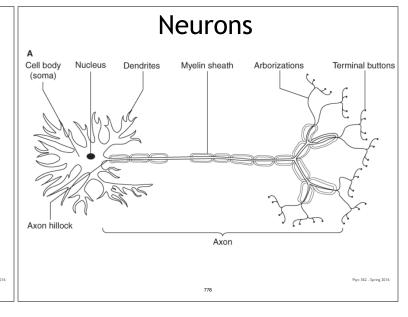
Assumptions of Cognitive Psychology

- Mental processes exist!
- Mental processes can be studied scientifically (by using speed or accuracy as DV's).
- Human beings are active information processors.
- Humans are not necessarily special: it should be possible to deconstruct and reconstruct mental processes in other substrates (e.g. a computer)

13/1.302 - 3/11/18/2010

Chapter 2

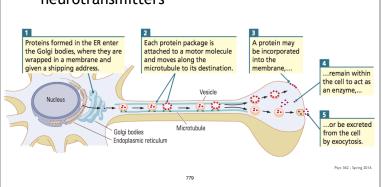
 Review of selected topics from Cognitive Neuroscience



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Vesicles and Neurotransmitters

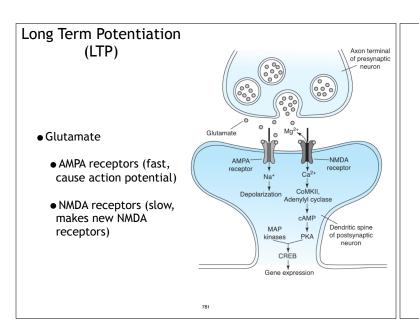
- Neurotransmitters bridge the synapse between axon and dendrite
- Vesicles are created in cell body and hold neurotransmitters



Neurons as Calculators

- Input Connections
 - Excitatory
 - Inhibitory
- Function
 - Summation
- Output
 - Action Potential

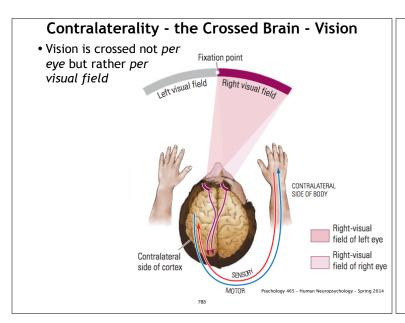
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Principles of Organization

- Contralaterality...
- Hemispheric Specialization...
 - Lateralization
- Cortical Specialization...
 - · different areas perform different functions

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Lateralization Function Left Hemisphere **Right Hemisphere** Visual System Letters, Words Geometric patterns, faces non-language sounds, Auditory Language-related sounds Verbal Memory Nonverbal Language speech prosody geometry, map-reading, Spatial mental rotation

Cortical Specialization

• Different areas control different functions

Motor cortex

Sensory cortex

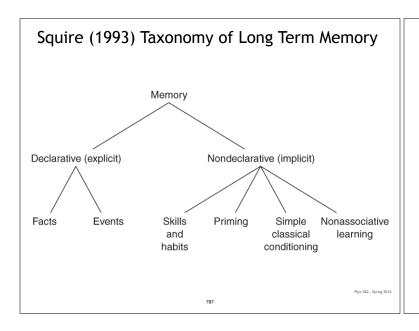
Psychology 465 - Human Neuropsychology - Spring 2014

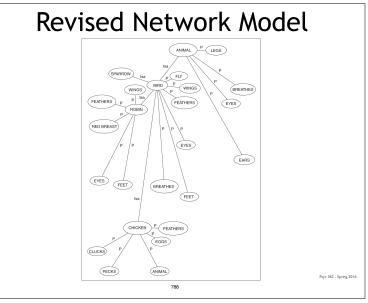
Chapter 7

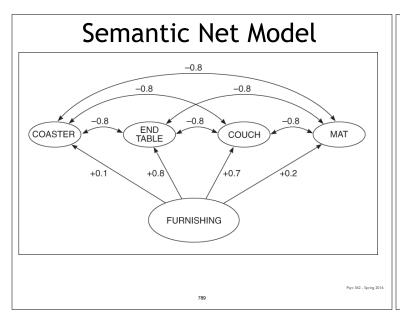
- Review of selected topics from Semantic Memory
- Taxonomy of LTM, explicit vs. implicit, semantic network model, spreading activation & priming, lexical decision, schemata, categorization

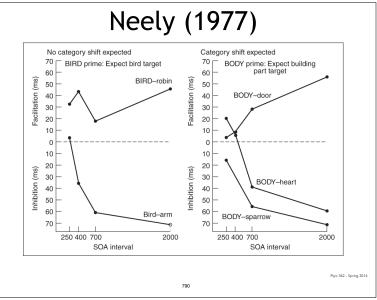
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Schemas, Scripts and Memory

- Schemas
- Scripts
- Reconstructive vs. Reproductive Memory

Concepts & Categorization

- Major Themes
 - Classic
 - Probabilistic
 - · Explanation-based

Chapter 8

- Review of selected topics from Using Knowledge in the Real World
- Propositions, levels of representation, the DRM paradigm, false memories (and subsections), repressed and recovered memories, Bahrick's studies

Squire (1993) Taxonomy of Long Term Memory

Memory

Declarative (explicit)

Nondeclarative (implicit)

Facts + Events

Skills

Priming

Simple

classical

learning

conditioning

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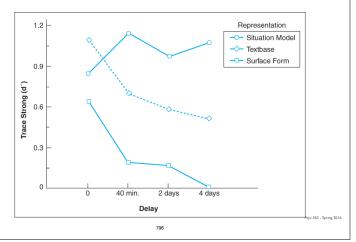
The Seven Sins of Memory (Schacter, 1999)

	Sin	Description
	Transience	Losing access to information across time, whether through forgetting, interference, or retrieval failure
0	Absent- mindedness	Everyday memory failures caused by insufficient attention or superficial, automatic processing during encoding
	Blocking	Temporary retrieval failure such as the tip-of-the-tongue state, in either episodic or semantic memory
	Misattribution	Remembering a fact correctly from past experience but attributing it to an incorrect source or context
С	Suggestibility	Incorporating information provided by others into your own recollection and memory representation
	Bias	Knowledge, beliefs, and feelings distort recollection of previous experiences and affect current and future judgments and memory
	Persistence	Remembering facts or events, including traumatic memories (one would rather forget). Failure to forget because of intrusive recollections and rumination

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Memory vs. Levels of Representation

• Kitsch et al. (1987)

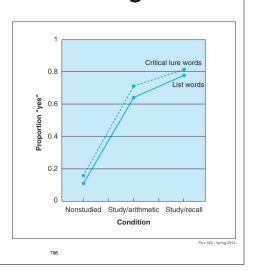


Review

- Metamemory
 - · source monitoring
 - prospective memory
 - · familiarity / feeling of knowing
- False Memory
 - DRM Paradigm
 - Semantic Network / Spreading Activation
 - Semantic Integration
 - Leading Questions / Memory Distortion

The DRM Paradigm

 if the subject recalls the lure this strengthens the false memory on Recognition test



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Repressed and Recovered Memories

- Freud's theory of the unconscious
 - our mind represses (forgets or hides) pain/ trauma
 - Evidence for this is weak but probably exists
- Recovering memories
 - imagery
 - suggestive questioning
 - repetition

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Log Time (in months)

(a)

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Log Time (in months)

(b)