Synthesis & Review

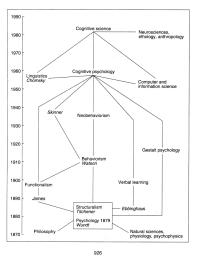
 For final exam, review of Chapter 1, 2, 7 and 8

Chapter 1

• Review of selected topics from History

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History of Cognitive Psychology



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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

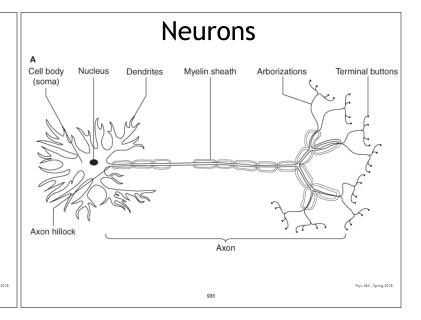
Assumptions of Cognitive Psychology

- 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)

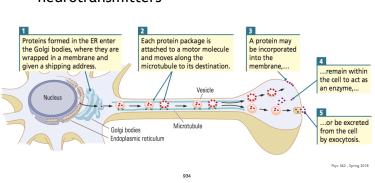
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Chapter 2

 Review of selected topics from Cognitive Neuroscience



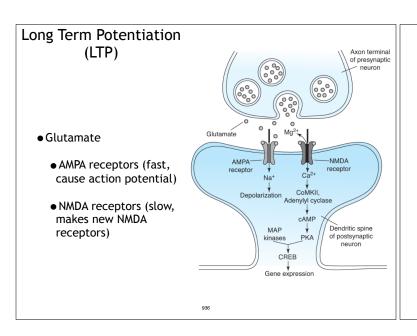
Vesicles and Neurotransmitters
 Neurotransmitters bridge the synapse between axon and dendrite
 Vesicles are created in cell body and hold neurotransmitters



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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Contralaterality - the Crossed Brain - Vision • Vision is crossed not per eye but rather per visual field Right visual field Contralateral side of cortex Right-visual field of left eye Right-visual field of right eye

Lateralization

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

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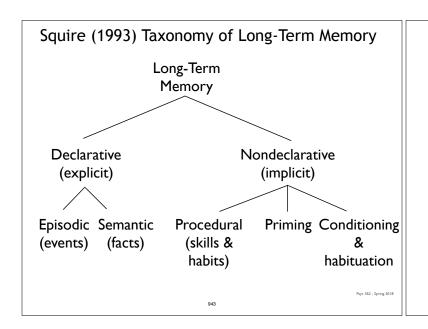
Cortical Specialization • Different areas control different functions Motor cortex Sensory cortex Py: 342 - Spring 2018

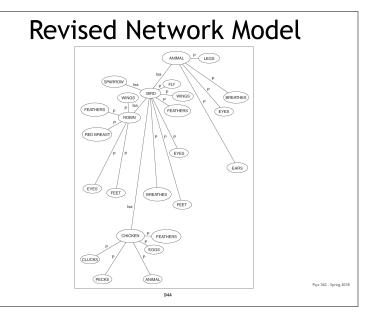
Chapter 7

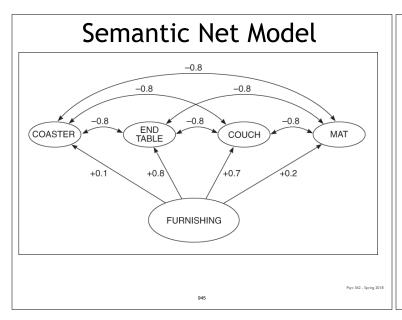
- Review of selected topics from Semantic Memory
- Taxonomy of LTM, explicit vs. implicit, semantic network model, spreading activation & priming, lexical decision, schemata, categorization

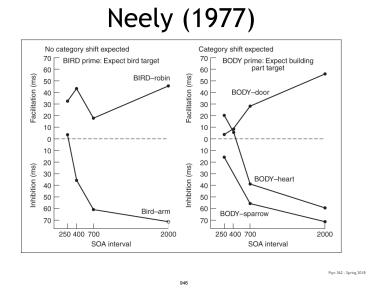
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Schemas, Scripts and Memory

- Schemas
- Scripts
- · Reconstructive vs. Reproductive Memory

Concepts & Categorization

- Major Themes
 - Classic
 - Probabilistic
 - Explanation-based

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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

Long-Term Memory

Declarative (explicit) (implicit)

Episodic Semantic (events) (facts) Procedural (skills & & habituation)

Procedural Priming Conditioning (skills & habituation)

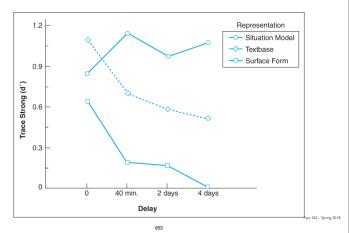
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The Seven Sins of Memory (Schacter, 1999)

	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	
c	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	

Memory vs. Levels of Representation

• Kitsch et al. (1987)

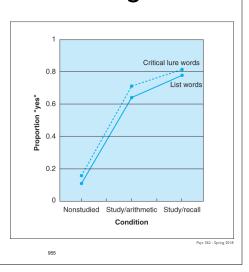


Review

- 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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Bahrick's Results RECOGNITION RECALL Number of Free Recall Responses Percent Correct, Recognition 60 Name recognition Picture recognition Name matching 40 ■ Picture cuing Picture matching Free recall 10 Log Time (in months) Log Time (in months) (a) (b)