**Psych Crash Course #13: How We Make Memories**

1. Define Memory-
2. List three ways we can retrieve memories. Define them.
3. List the three stages of memory.
4. Short Term Memory (STM) lasts only about \_\_\_\_\_ seconds and can hold only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ items.
5. Long Term Memory (LTM): How can we get information into LTM?
   1. Procedural Memory-
   2. Episodic Memory-
   3. Mnemonics-
   4. Chunking-
   5. Shallow processing v Deep processing-
6. What is working memory?
7. What is the difference between explicit memory and implicit memory?

**Psych Crash Course #14: Remembering and Forgetting**

1. What is a retrieval cue?
2. Explain the following retrieval cues:
   1. Priming-
   2. Context Dependent Cue-
   3. State Dependent/Mood Congruent Cue-
   4. Order Dependent Cue-  
        
      1. Serial Position Effect:
      2. Primary Effect:
      3. Recency Effect:
3. What are the three reasons for forgetting?
4. What we fail to notice, we tend not to encode, and this do not remember.
5. Something things interfere with our learning. What are the following:
   1. Proactive Interference-
   2. Retroactive Interference-
   3. Misinformation Effect-
   4. Source Attribution-
6. Memory is both a reconstruction and a reproduction of past events.

**#15: How Your Mind Can Amaze and Betray You**

1. Review: Define Cognition-
2. List the five parts of cognition:
3. What is a concept?
4. We organize concepts by forming \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Define:
5. Our cognition works to our benefit through our ability to solve problems.
6. To solve problems we usually try trial and error. We can also use:
   1. Algorithm:
   2. Heuristics:
   3. Ah-ha moments:
7. Cognition is not always right:
   1. Confirmation bias:
   2. Belief Perseverance:
   3. Mental set:
   4. Functional Fixedness:
8. People believe that an event will be more likely to occur if they can conjure up examples or memories of it. If something is vivid, scary, in recent memory, or awesome, you will think it happens more often than it really does.
   1. Availability heuristic:
   2. Framing:

**Psych Crash Course #16: Language Development**

1. Language can be acquired spontaneously through observation.
2. What is language?
3. What are the basic building blocks of language?
   1. Phonemes
   2. Morphemes
   3. Grammar
4. Infant Language
   1. Receptive language
   2. Productive language
   3. Babbling
5. One-year old language:
   1. One word stage
6. Two-year old language:
   1. Telegraphic speech
7. Without exposure to other languages, a child will lose the ability to both hear and create particular tones and sounds that aren’t part of his or her household language.
8. Theories of Language:
   1. Skinner:
   2. Noam Chomsky:
9. Brain Issues and Language:
   1. Aphasia
   2. Brocas Area
   3. Wernicke Area