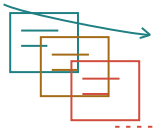
2.7 / Forgetting and Other Memory Challenges



Name _____ Date _____

1 Make the connection.

Explain each concept in your own words. Add a brief example that shows why it fits.

Forgetting curve

Encoding failure

Proactive interference

Retroactive interference

2 Build the explanation.

When remembering fails. Match the access problem with its description.

Choose from the pieces below. Some do not belong. Write a letter in each position and explain the connection.

A. A temporary feeling of knowing a word that cannot currently be retrieved.

B. A pattern in which forgetting is initially rapid and later slows.

C. Stored information cannot be accessed with the currently available cues.

D. Information was not adequately put into memory in the first place.

E. A detail that was never encoded must have been erased from long-term storage.

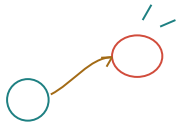
Forgetting curve - Piece: _____

Encoding failure - Piece: _____

Tip-of-the-tongue phenomenon - Piece: _____

Retrieval failure - Piece: _____

Use the idea. Explain the connection.



3 Choose, then explain.

1. A fictional study gives the misleading-question group a shorter viewing time than the neutral-question group. What is the clearest design problem?

A. Random sampling automatically removes the unequal viewing time.

B. Viewing time is confounded with question wording.

C. The dependent variable must be the participants' confidence.

My choice: _____ Why it fits:

2. An exhibit claims, "A missing memory proves repression." Which revision is defensible?

A. A memory gap can have several explanations and does not establish repression.

B. Every missing detail must be a result of new learning.

C. A confident guess can establish what caused the memory gap.

My choice: _____ Why it fits:

4 Bring it together.

How do proactive and retroactive interference differ in direction?

One idea I corrected: _____

One question I still have: _____