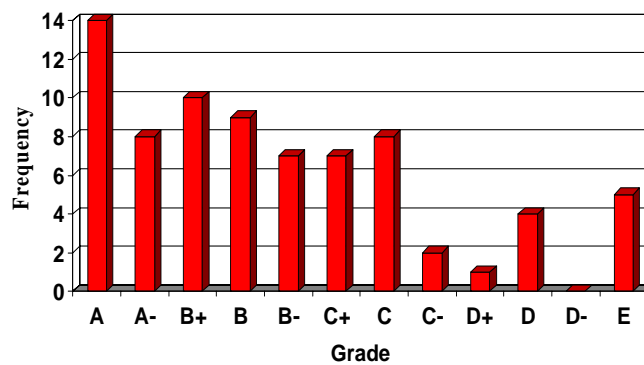


Exam 1

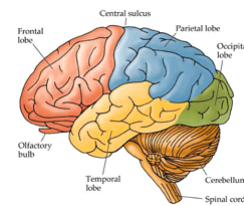
- > Max possible: 144
- > Highest grade in class: 140
- > Mean: 81%, Modal grade A
 - > A 100-93
 - > A- 92-90
 - > B+ 89-87
 - > B 86-83
 - > B- 82-80
 - > C+ 79-77
 - > C 76-73
 - > C- 72-70
 - > D+ 69-67
 - > D 66-63
 - > D- 62-60
 - > E below 60

Exam 1 Distribution

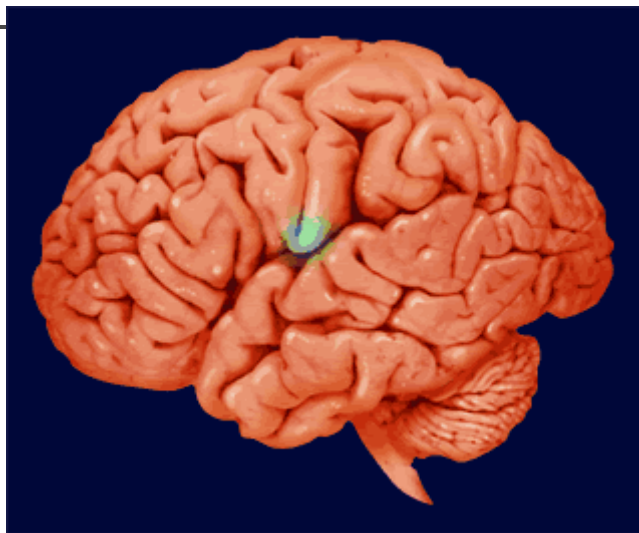


Varieties of Memory

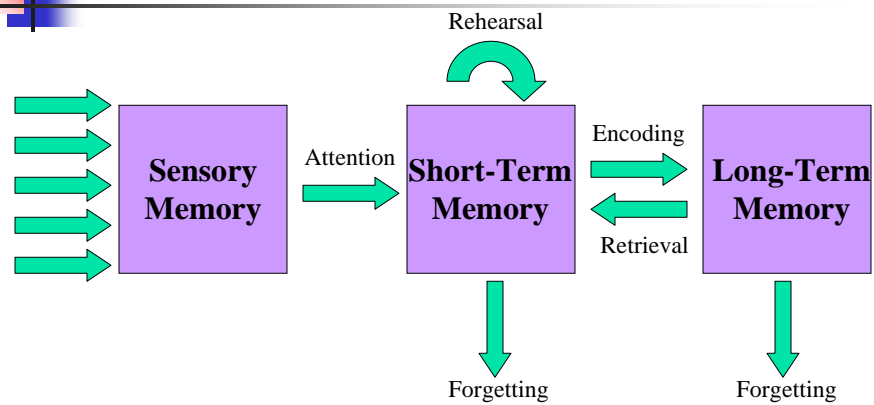
- Sensory, short, & long-term memory
- Episodic vs. semantic memory
- Procedural vs. declarative memory
- Explicit vs. implicit memory



Distributed Memory



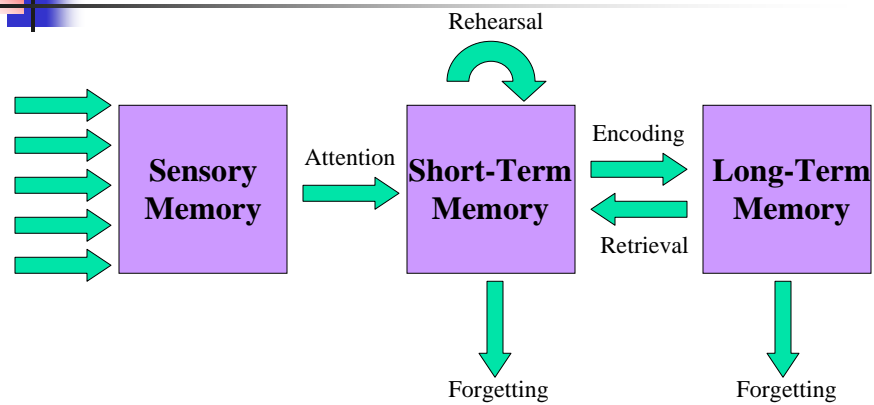
The Multi-Store Model



The Sensory Register

- External input buffer
- Separate stores for different senses
- Literal record of sensory information
- Entry cannot be avoided
- Information decays rapidly
- New information overwrites old

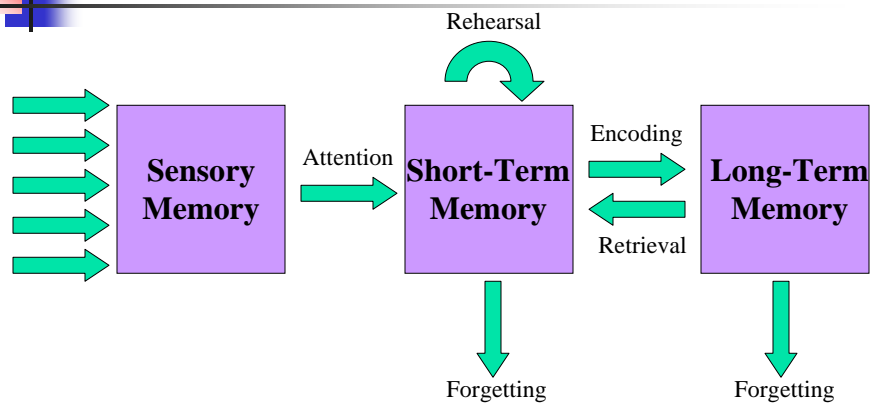
The Multi-Store Model



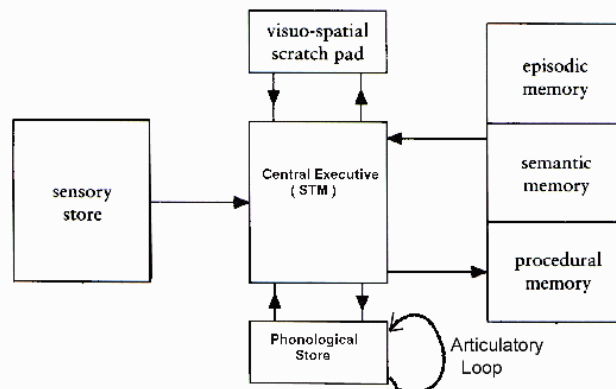
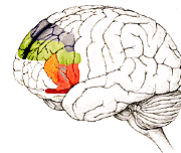
Short-Term Store

- "Working " or "short-term" memory
- Inputs from SR and LTS
- Consciousness
- Information can be maintained indefinitely, provided it is given constant attention
- Information decays in 15-20 seconds
- Limited capacity (7 + or - 2)

The Multi-Store Model

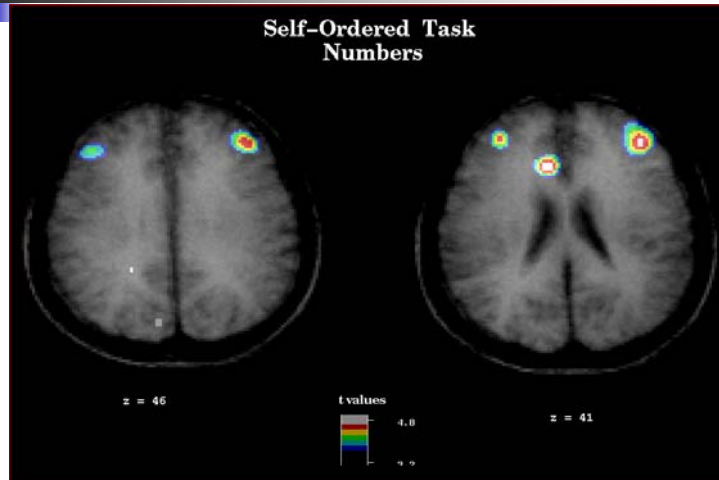


Working Memory



Neuroimaging of WM

Bilateral activation within the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex

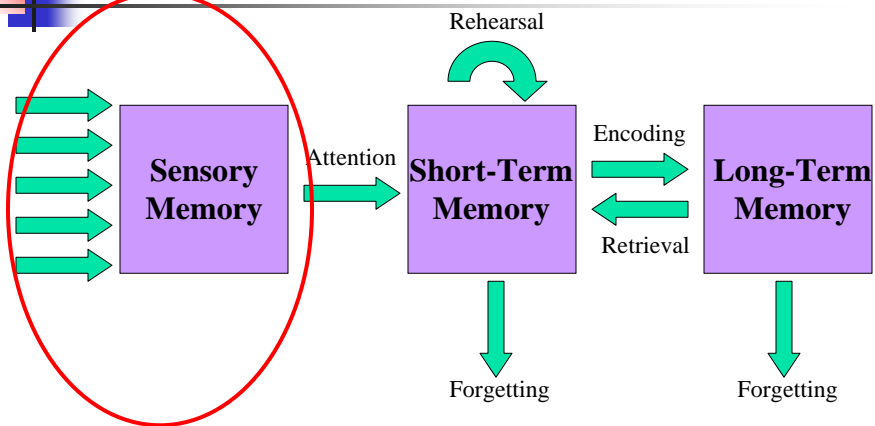


Long-Term Store

- Information comes from STS
- Conscious transfer -- Explicit memory
- Unconscious transfer -- Implicit memory
- Large capacity
- Can information be lost from LTS?
 - Poor retrieval cues
 - Memories overwritten?



The Multi-Store Model



The Iconic Store



- What can be seen in a brief presentation?
- Whole report technique
 - Report all the letters you can
 - Limitations of whole report technique
- Sperling's partial report technique
 - Report all the letters on a row
 - Subjects don't know which row until after the display has been removed

Whole Report Procedure

+

I	G	X	E
N	R +	B	P
J	Q	K	C




Report what you saw



Whole Report Procedure

+



P B R N
C K + Q J
X N G I



Report what you saw

Limitations of Whole Report

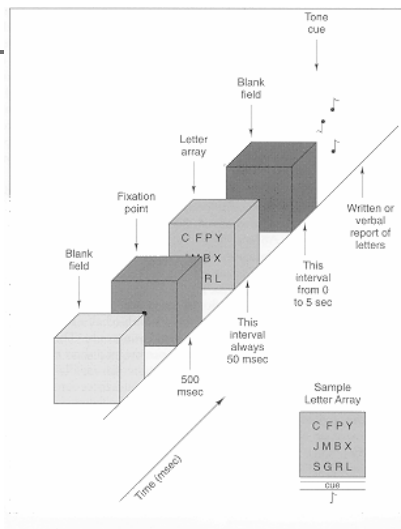
- People reported "seeing" more items than they could report
- Limitations on naming, not on seeing

Partial Report Technique

High

Middle

Low



Partial Report Procedure

+

I	G	X	E
N	R +	B	P
J	Q	K	C




Report what you saw




Partial Report Procedure

+

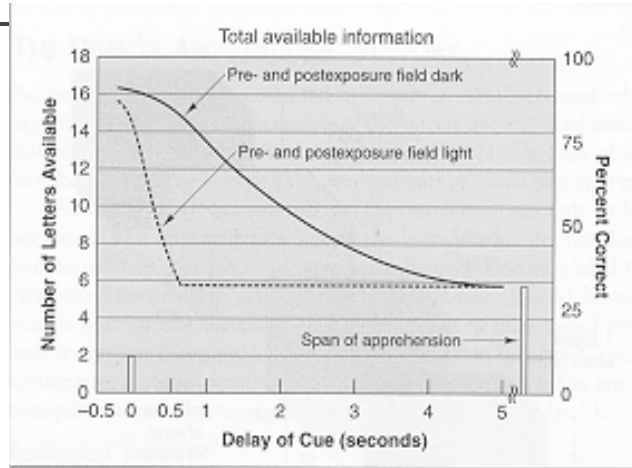


P B R N
C K + Q J
X N G I

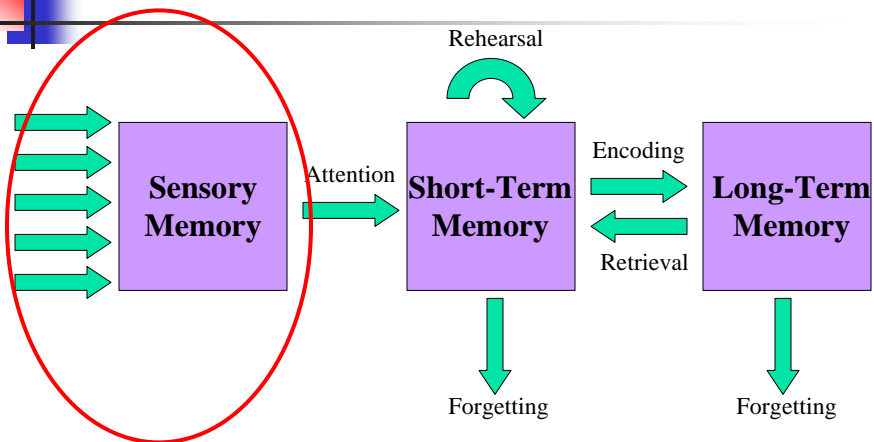


Report what you saw

Partial Report Technique



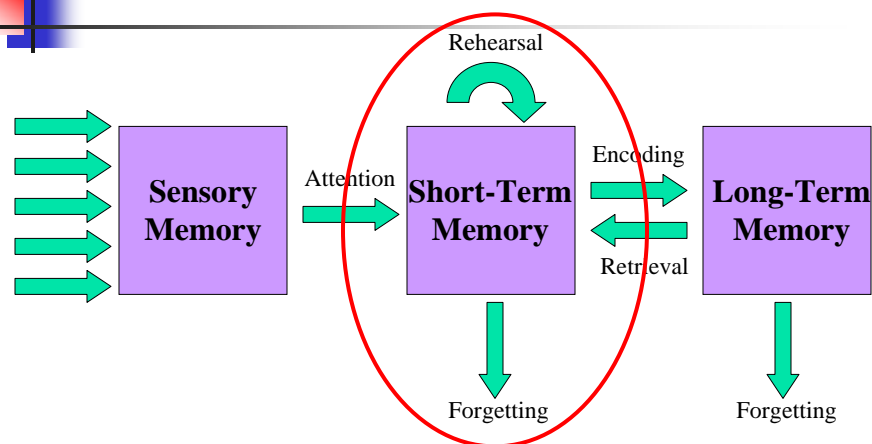
The Multi-Store Model



The Sensory Register

- External input buffer
- Separate stores for different senses
- Literal record of sensory information
- Entry cannot be avoided
- Information decays rapidly
- New information overwrites old

The Multi-Store Model



Short-Term Memory

- Short-term /working memory
- Limited capacity (7 + or - 2) or 2 sec.
- Inputs from SR and LTS
- Consciousness
- Coding: verbal/spatial
- Information can be maintained indefinitely, provided it is given constant attention
- Information decays in 15-20 seconds
- Rote vs Chunking mnemonics



Webster says...
Mnemonic :
Assisting or
designed to
assist memory

Short-Term Memory

- How is information lost?
 - Decay ==> Time
 - Interference ==> Older displaced by new
- Brown-Peterson Task
- Waugh & Norman





Brown-Peterson Task

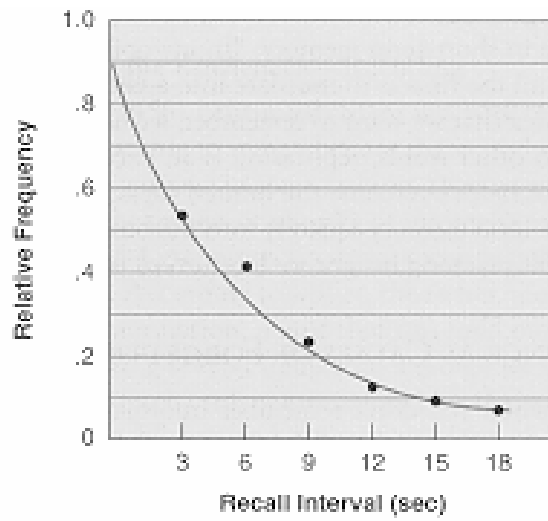
- Subjects presented with trigram (XQJ)
- Experimenter presents number (257)
- Subject counts backwards by 3's (2/sec)
- After x seconds, subjects recall trigram



Brown-Peterson Task

XQJ	VPG	LTW
187	89	131
184	86	128
?	83	125
	80	122
	?	119
		116
		113
		?

Brown-Peterson Task



The Multi-Store Model

