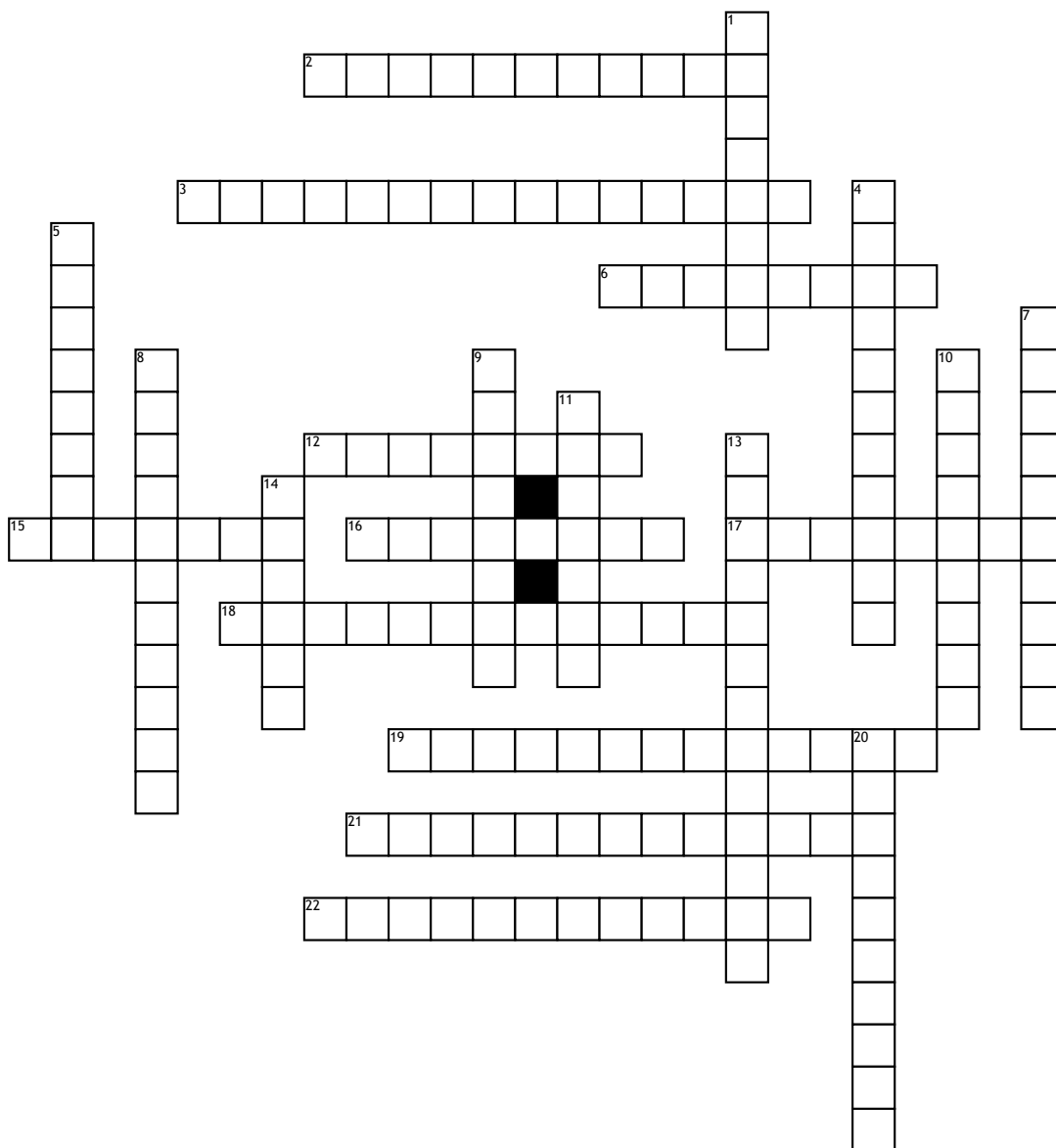


# Memory



## Across

2. the rehearsal by which the subject organises and relates new information to material that is already held in their LTM  
 3. the strengthening of a trace over time with potential for alteration  
 6. the memory that processes ideas and concepts that are not drawn from personal experience  
 12. One of the two main types of memory, acquired and used unconsciously  
 15. The creation of a trace of this information within the nervous system  
 16. The conversion of information into a form that can be stored in memory  
 17. A way of relating items of information to each other (recoding) so that they can be more readily recalled

18. the strengthening of a trace overtime

19. an updated way of describing the short term memory

21. Having better recall for words earlier in a list

22. Recalling a sequence of items from memory. Attach them to a sequence of locations so when you think of those locations, it comes to mind.

## Down

1. H.M developed epilepsy after damage to lobe of his brain?

4. Craik and Watkins (1973) found this kind of rehearsal ineffective

5. One of the two main types of

- memory that requires conscious thought

7. The first person to investigate memory scientifically and systematically.

8. \_\_\_\_\_ Amnesia means you can't form new memories

9. the memory of autobiographical events

10. An attempt to recover a memory trace

11. according to Godden and Baddley, recall is easier if the environments are

13. the tendency to better recall words at the end of a list

14. The way in which we record the past for later use in the present.

20. \_\_\_\_\_ Amnesia means you can't remember certain things from the past