

LESSON 14 – LISTENING SECTION 4

TAPESCRIPT

Today, we'll be continuing the series of lectures on memory by _____ what is called episodic memory and what can happen if this is _____.

_____ refers to the memory of an event or 'episode'. Episode memories _____ to mentally _____ to an event from the past. Episodic memories include various details about these events, for example, _____ and other information such as _____. To help understand this concept, try to remember the last time you ate dinner at a restaurant. _____ where you ate, who were with and the items you ordered are all _____.

Episodic memory is _____ another type of memory called semantic memory. This is the type of _____ that we _____ everyone else – that is your general _____. To _____ a previous example, remembering where you parked your car is an example of episodic memory, but _____ what a car is and _____ are examples of semantic memory. Unlike episodic memory, semantic memory _____ recalling _____.

Episodic memory can be thought of _____ with several different steps of memory processing: encoding, _____ and retrieval.

The _____ is called _____. This involves the process of receiving and _____, which is necessary for creating memories of information depends on _____ you give to an event while it's actually happening. _____ can make effective encoding very difficult. Encoding of episodic memories is also _____ how you _____. For example, if you were introduced to someone called Charlie you might _____ that your uncle has _____. Future _____ Charlie's name is much easier if you _____ to help you encode it.

Memory consolidation, the next step in forming an episodic memory, is _____ memories of encoded information are strengthened, established and stored to _____. Consolidation is _____ when the information being stored _____ an existing _____. Consolidation _____ for you to store memories for later _____. Forming strong memories _____ the _____ you try to retrieve them. Memories _____ or become harder to retrieve if they aren't used very often.

The last step in _____ is called retrieval, which is the _____ of encoded information. Retrieving information from episodic memory _____ semantic, olfactory, auditory and visual factors. These help episodic memory retrieval by _____. For example, when recalling where you parked your car you may use _____ close to where you parked. You actually have to _____ to the moment you parked.

There are a wide range of neurological _____ that can affect episodic memory. These _____ Alzheimer's to schizophrenia to autism. _____ episodic memory can have _____ individuals' lives. For example, _____ schizophrenia can be reasonably well _____; however, patients' episodic memory _____ and so they are often unable to return to university or work. Recent studies have shown that _____ designed to _____ can help improve their episodic memory.

Episodic memory can help people connect with others, _____ by sharing _____ about their past: something _____ often have problems with. This may be caused by _____ of _____. This is _____ the storage of episodic memory, and has been found _____ children with autism. Research has shown that treatments that improve memory may also have _____ children's _____.

One study looked at a...

VOCABULARY

Translate these following expressions into Vietnamese

1. focusing on
2. Episodic memory
3. travel back in time
4. features of
5. distinct from
6. factual memory
7. have in common with
8. build upon
9. consolidation
10. encoding
11. process the event
12. Future recollection of
13. have a strategy
14. facilitate later retrieval
15. store memories for
16. retrieval
17. conscious recollection
18. depends upon
19. acting as a prompt
20. An impairment of
21. have a profound effect on
22. the symptoms of
23. controlled by medication
24. computer-assisted games
25. intimate details
26. individuals with autism
27. an absence of a sense of self
28. essential for
29. to be impaired in
30. social development
31. have a positive impact on