SECTION 4

Questions 31 – 40

Complete the notes below.

Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.

Episodic memory

- the ability to recall details, e.g. the time and **31**..... of past events
- different to semantic memory – the ability to remember general information about the **32**..... , which does not involve recalling **33**..... information

Forming episodic memories involves three steps:

Encoding

- involves receiving and processing information
- the more **34**..... Given to an event, the more successfully it can be encoded
- to remember a **35**....., it is useful to have a strategy for encoding such information

Consolidation

- how memories are strengthened and stored
- most effective when memories can be added to a **36**..... Of related information
- the **37**..... Of retrieval affects the strength of memories

Retrieval

- memory retrieval often depends on using a prompt, e.g. the **38**..... Of an object near to the place where you left your car

Episodic memory impairments

- these affect people with a wide range of medical conditions
- games which stimulate the **39**..... have been found to help people with schizophrenia
- children with autism may have difficulty forming episodic memories – possibly because their concept of the **40**..... may be absent
- memory training may help autistic children develop social skills

LIVEWORKSHEETS