Memory

Short-Term Memory

- Memory of events that have just occurred
- Information needs to be continuously rehearsed in order to be kept in long term memory
- Limited Capacity

Long Term Memory

- Memory for events from more distant times
- Information can be recalled even if not thought about for years
- Unlimited capacity

Declarative Memory

what you can say, knowing what to do, in words, describing

Episodic Recall, remembering

- Episodic Memory is the fastest and easiest way to build on neural network and have it last
- often recall of facts are refabricated and details may be inaccurate
- when and where, stories attached with feelings

Semantic Memory, describing

- getting facts about objects with words or symbols

example: Knowing 6x7=42 is Semantic Memory, remembering what grade you were in when you learned it is Episodic Memory

Procedural Memory

- Skills: Learning how vs knowing what. Skills step by step, active work/ learning, repetitive tasks, what you can do "without thinking" from brushing your teeth and walking to riding a bike
- Priming: Priming by being influenced by a past experience without being aware or remembering that experience ie: fear of water

©Jerry Clemens {http://www.LZ95.org/msn/faculty/jclemens}