**Study Guide: Lecture 8**

**Chapter 6: Information Processing**

1. Who is the major information processing theorist?

2. Information processing theory compares the mind to what?

3. What is automaticity?

4. What happens to speed of mental processing during childhood? Adulthood? What are possible explanations for this? Does processing speed matter?

5. What is a “long-looker” vs. a “short-looker?” Do babies become faster or slower to habituate as they grow? Do they become more or less distractible?

Who might show a higher IQ score later on?

6. What happens to attention span in the preschool years? To what variables is selective attention related in early childhood?

7. What is salience? Who uses it to focus attention? What is relevance?

8. What does it mean to say that memory is constructed and reconstructed?

9. What guides the processing of long-term memory?

10. What is source amnesia? What is the misinformation effect? How is the Bugs Bunny story an example of both?

11. What are the four types of memory, and what are their descriptions? What is the difference between implicit and explicit memory?

12. According to researchers other than Rovee-Collier, when do babies begin to show explicit memory? What does Rovee-Collier say? What is infantile amnesia?

13. Does short-term memory capacity increase during childhood?

16. What produces the most distortions in children’s long-term memories when they are questioned?

14. You should be able to recognize the descriptions of long-term memory strategies.

15. What is fuzzy trace theory and what is the difference between gist and verbatim?

16. What do 5-6 year olds know and not know about memory strategies?

17. Is implicit or explicit memory less affected by aging?

18. What happens to semantic memory as we age? Who has better episodic memory, younger or older adults? What is prospective memory?

19. Does the tendency to have source amnesia get better or worse in older adulthood?

21. Are older memories more accurate than recent ones among older adults?

22. What are three specific declines in mental processing that come with age?

23. How do mental and physical healths affect memory in older adulthood?

24. Are attitudes and beliefs about losing memory important? Explain.

25. What is a theory of mind? What does a 4-5 year old who has “theory of mind” understand that a younger child does not?