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Thesaurus  
**COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY**  
of  
**HUMAN MEMORY**



# Thesaurus

## COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY of HUMAN MEMORY

### Version 2.4

(Last updated : 2024-05-23)

This resource contains 1409 terminological entries grouped into 20 collections.

The Thesaurus of the Cognitive Psychology of Human Memory, developed at Inist-CNRS, is a bilingual (French-English) terminological resource covering concepts from the cognitive research on human memory (memory systems and processes, empirical effects, memory disorders, study methods and measurements, theories and models).

The terminological entries are organized in the form of hierarchical (generic and specific terms), equivalence (synonyms) and associative relationships.

Most terms are accompanied by a definition and a selective bibliography. Notes, moderator variables, citations of open datasets and replication studies document some entries. Other properties specify the semantic relationships between concepts:


- "is diagnostic tool of" / "has diagnostic tool";
- "is disorder of" / "is impaired in";
- "is measure of" / "is measured by";
- "is study method of" / "has study method";
- "is model of" / "has model";
- "is theory of" / "has theory";
- "is component of" / "has component".

The resource is mapped to the Cognitive Atlas ( <https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/> ), MeSH thesaurus ( <http://mesh.inserm.fr/FrenchMesh/> ), SAGE thesaurus ( <https://concepts.sagepub.com/vocabularies/social-science/en/> ), Wikipedia ( <https://en.wikipedia.org/> ), wikidata ( <https://www.wikidata.org/> ), the Foundational Model of Anatomy ontology ( <http://www.si.washington.edu/projects/fma> ), UBERON ( <http://uberon.github.io/> ), Scholarpedia ( [http://scholarpedia.org/article/Main\\_Page](http://scholarpedia.org/article/Main_Page) ), the SantéPsy thesaurus ( <https://skosmos.loterre.fr/2CX/fr/> ), Neuro Behavior Ontology ( <https://ontobee.org/ontology/NBO> ), and the FRANCIS vocabulary of philosophy ( <https://www.loterre.fr/skosmos/73G/fr/> ).

A French version of the thesaurus is also available.

The thesaurus is browsable online on the terminological portal Loterre: <https://www.loterre.fr>

#### Legend

- Syn: Synonym.
- → : Corresponding Preferred Term.
- FR: French Preferred Term.
- NT: Narrower Term.
- BT: Broader Term.
- RT: Related Term.
- PO: Study Population.
- DO: Subject Field.
- MV: Moderator Variable.
- URI: Concept's URI (link to the online view).
  - EQ: Mappings.
-  : Reviewed by.

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# Terminological Entries

## 2

**20-item prosopagnosia index**

Syn: *PI-20*

BT: self-report questionnaire

RT: · aged adult  
· middle-aged adult  
· young adult

**Diagnostic tool of:**

developmental prosopagnosia

**Is study method of:**

face memory

A 20-item self-report questionnaire assessing subjective face recognition abilities (e.g. "I've always had a poor memory for faces", "I have to try harder than other people to memorize faces", "I'm very confident in my ability to recognize myself in photographs", "I find it much easier to recognize people with distinctive facial features") as part of a diagnosis of developmental prosopagnosia (Shah et al. 2015).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Shah, P., Gaule, A., Sowden, S., Bird, G., & Cook, R. (2015). The 20-item prosopagnosia index (PI20): A self-report instrument for identifying developmental prosopagnosia. *Royal Society Open Science*, 2(6), 140343. [ <https://doi.org/10.1098/rsos.140343> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *indice de prosopagnosie de 20 items*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W0WHBK05-0>

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2AFC

→ **two-alternatives forced choice procedure**

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2AFC paradigm

→ **two-alternatives forced choice procedure**

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# A

## A' measure

BT: measure

RT: recognition task

### Is measure of:

memory sensitivity

In signal detection theory, non-parametric measure of sensitivity.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Pollack, I., & Norman, D. A. (1964). A non-parametric analysis of recognition experiments. *Psychonomic Science*, 1(1-12), 125-126. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03342823> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Stanislaw, H., & Todorov, N. (1999). Calculation of signal detection theory measures. *Behavior Research Methods, Instruments, & Computers*, 31(1), 137-149. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03207704> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

DO: *Probability / Statistics*

FR: *mesure A'*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-N6TQTNVL-J>

## A-B, A-Br learning task

BT: paired-associates learning task

RT: cued recall task

### Is study method of:

- associative learning
- associative memory
- episodic memory

Experimental paradigm in which subjects are required to study two lists of word pairs. In both lists, cues and target items are the same, but the pairings are changed in the list 2. During the test, subjects were presented with the cue and asked to recall the target item in list 1 or list 2 (Humphreys et al, 1994).

FR: *tâche d'apprentissage A-B, A-Br*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MDF6K96R-P>

## A-B, A-C learning task

Syn: • A-B, A-C paradigm

• A-B, A-D learning

• A-B, A-D paradigm

BT: paired-associates learning task

RT: cued recall task

### Is study method of:

- associative learning
- associative memory
- episodic memory
- retroactive interference

Paired-associates learning paradigm. In the first phase, subjects must memorize word pairs (A-B list) In the second phase, subjects must memorize new words (C) associated with the words A of the previous list.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Briggs, G. E. (1954). Acquisition, extinction, and recovery functions in retroactive inhibition. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 47(5), 285-293. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0060251> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *tâche d'apprentissage A-B, A-C*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-J1HBSTJX-M>

A-B, A-C paradigm

→ **A-B, A-C learning task**

A-B, A-D learning

→ **A-B, A-C learning task**

A-B, A-D paradigm

→ **A-B, A-C learning task**

## A-B, C-B learning task

Syn: A-B, C-B paradigm

BT: paired-associates learning task

RT: cued recall task

### Is study method of:

- associative learning
- associative memory
- episodic memory
- interference

Type of paired-associates learning. The subject first learns an A-B list, then a C-B list, in which response B associated to A in the previous list is then associated with C.

FR: *tâche d'apprentissage A-B, C-B*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-L8BJ4TPF-9>

A-B, C-B paradigm

→ **A-B, C-B learning task**

AAI

→ **Adapted Autobiographical Interview**

AB, BC pair

→ **double-function pairs**

AB, BC paradigm

→ **double-function pairs**

ABE

→ **attentional boost effect**

ABE interview

→ **Achieving Best Evidence interview**

ABE investigative interview protocol

→ **Achieving Best Evidence interview**

ABE model

→ **Achieving Best Evidence interview**

ABE protocol

→ **Achieving Best Evidence interview**

*abrineurin*

→ [brain-derived neurotrophic factor](#)

*abstract representation*

→ [amodal representation](#)

ACC

→ [anterior cingulate cortex](#)

*accelerated forgetting*

→ [accelerated long-term forgetting](#)

## accelerated long-term forgetting

Syn: · *ALF*  
· *LTA*  
· *accelerated forgetting*  
· *long-term amnesia*

BT: *amnesia*

RT: · *Alzheimer's disease*  
· *consolidation*  
· *forgetting*  
· *hippocampus*  
· *medial temporal lobe*  
· *transient epileptic amnesia*

### Has diagnostic tool(s):

[Crimes and Doors Test](#)

### Is disorder of:

[episodic memory](#)

An abnormal pattern of forgetting “[...] in which information may apparently be learnt and remembered normally at first, but is forgotten at an accelerated rate over subsequent days to weeks.” (Butler et al., 2010, p. 211). The phenomenon has been observed in patients with epilepsy, Alzheimer’s disease or after a stroke.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Baddeley, A. D., Atkinson, A. L., Hitch, G. J., & Allen, R. J. (2021). Detecting accelerated long-term forgetting: A problem and some solutions. *Cortex*, 142, 237–251. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cortex.2021.03.038> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Butler, C., Muhlert, N., & Zeman, A. (2010). Accelerated long-term forgetting. In S. Della Sala (Ed.), *Forgetting* (pp. 211–237). Psychology Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Butler, C., Gilboa, A., & Miller, L. (2019). Accelerated long-term forgetting. *Cortex*, 110, 1–4. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cortex.2018.12.009> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Cassel, A., & Kopelman, M. D. (2019). Have we forgotten about forgetting? A critical review of ‘accelerated long-term forgetting’ in temporal lobe epilepsy. *Cortex*, 110, 141–149. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cortex.2017.12.012> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Contador, I., Sánchez, A., Kopelman, M. D., González De La Aleja, J., & Ruisoto, P. (2021). Accelerated forgetting in temporal lobe epilepsy: When does it occur? *Cortex*, 141, 190–200. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cortex.2021.03.035> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Elliott, G., Isaac, C. L., & Muhlert, N. (2014). Measuring forgetting: A critical review of accelerated long-term forgetting studies. *Cortex*, 54, 16–32. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cortex.2014.02.001> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Fitzgerald, Z., Mohamed, A., Ricci, M., Thayer, Z., & Miller, L. (2013). Accelerated long-term forgetting: A newly identified memory impairment in epilepsy. *Journal of Clinical Neuroscience*, 20(11), 1486–1491. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jocn.2013.04.037> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- García-Martínez, M., Sánchez-Juan, P., & Butler, C. R. (2023). A review of accelerated long-term forgetting in Alzheimer’s disease: Current situation and prospects. *Neuropsychology*, 37(6), 673–682. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/neu0000827> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Geurts, S., van der Werf, S. P., Kwa, V. I. H., & Kessels, R. P. C. (2019). Accelerated long-term forgetting after TIA or minor stroke: A more sensitive

- measure for detecting subtle memory dysfunction? *Cortex*, 110, 150–156. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cortex.2018.04.002> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Landry, A., Rouleau, I., Nguyen, D. K., & Boucher, O. (2022). L’oubli accéléré a long terme chez les personnes atteintes d’épilepsie: État des connaissances et implications pour l’évaluation clinique. *Revue de neuropsychologie*, 14(3), 179–188. [ <https://doi.org/10.1684/nrp.2022.0717> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Mameniškienė, R., Puteikis, K., Jasionis, A., & Jatužis, D. (2020). A review of accelerated long-term forgetting in epilepsy. *Brain Sciences* (2076–3425), 10(12), 945. [ <https://doi.org/10.3390/brainsci10120945> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Rodini, M., De Simone, M. S., Caltagirone, C., & Carlesimo, G. A. (2022). Accelerated long-term forgetting in neurodegenerative disorders: A systematic review of the literature. *Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews*, 141, 104815. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neubiorev.2022.104815> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

### Dataset citation(s):

- Accelerated Long Term Forgetting: Four Doors and Crimes Test. (2021). [Data set]. Newcastle University. [ [doi:10.25405/data.ncl.14195342.v3](https://doi.org/10.25405/data.ncl.14195342.v3) ].
- Atkinson, A. L., Allen, R. J., & Hitch, G. J. (2021, June 1). Detecting Accelerated Long-term Forgetting: A problem and some solutions. [ <https://osf.io/4x23b/> ].
- Landry, A., Rouleau, I., Nguyen, D. K., & Boucher, O. (2022). L’oubli accéléré a long terme chez les personnes atteintes d’épilepsie: État des connaissances et implications pour l’évaluation clinique. *Revue de neuropsychologie*, 14(3), 179–188. [ [doi:10.1684/nrp.2022.0717](https://doi.org/10.1684/nrp.2022.0717) ].

FR: [oubli à long terme accéléré](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SRTRMRB7-V>

## accessibility/availability

BT: *testable hypothesis*

RT: · *retrieval*  
· *storage*  
· *tip-of-the-tongue*

### Has study method(s):

[Don't remember/Don't know paradigm](#)

Distinction indicating that information can be stored in memory (i.e., it is available) even though it may be, at least temporarily, inaccessible to the subject.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Tulving, E., & Pearlstone, Z. (1966). Availability versus accessibility of information in memory for words. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 5(4), 381–391. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(66\)80048-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(66)80048-8) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: [accessibilité/disponibilité](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FZSQX285-Z>

### accuracy–confidence relation

→ [confidence-accuracy relationship](#)

**acetylcholine**Syn: *ACh*

BT: neurotransmitter

Neurotransmitter involved in learning and memory processes. In particular, in the hippocampus, ACh plays a role in relational memory, coordination of brain systems memory (amygdala for emotional memory, the striatum for procedural memory). A high level of ACh in the hippocampus facilitates the encoding of information in memory, whereas a low level of ACh allows the consolidation of new memories (Micheau & Marighetto, 2011). ACh receptors are nicotinic and muscarinic receptors.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Decker, A. L., & Duncan, K. (2020). Acetylcholine and the complex interdependence of memory and attention. *Current Opinion in Behavioral Sciences*, 32, 21–28. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cobeha.2020.01.013> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Micheau, J., & Marighetto, A. (2011). Acetylcholine and memory: A long, complex and chaotic but still living relationship. *Behavioural Brain Research*, 221(2), 424–429. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bbr.2010.11.052> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *acétylcholine*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-R3JZHQ7F-F>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-C1B3GQ4P-R> [*SantéPsy*]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-GRSLD3QW-Q> [*MeSH*]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0000165>  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acetylcholine> [*Wikipedia EN*]  
<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acetylcholine> [*Wikipédia FR*]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q180623> [*Wikidata*]

ACh

→ **acetylcholine****Achieving Best Evidence interview**

Syn: · *ABE interview*  
 · *ABE investigative interview protocol*  
 · *ABE model*  
 · *ABE protocol*

BT: **investigative interview**

**Is study method of :**  
 eyewitness testimony

The Achieving Best Evidence (ABE) interview is a "guidance with recommendations to identify the needs of vulnerable witnesses or victims, to plan, and prepare for the interview, to conduct the interview, and to prepare victims for the court process. The interview is typically structured in two major phases: (1) rapport building and (2) free recall followed by open-ended questioning." (Fernandes et al., in press).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Farrugia, L. D., & Maras, K. L. (2023). Achieving best evidence from victims and witnesses. In G. E. Oxburgh, T. Myklebust, M. Fallon, & M. Hartwig (Eds.), *Interviewing and interrogation: A review of research and practice since World War II* (pp. 389–411). Torkel Opsahl Academic EPublisher. [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Fernandes, D., Gomes, J. P., Albuquerque, P. B., & Matos, M. (in press). Forensic interview techniques in child sexual abuse cases: A scoping review. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, 15248380231177316. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/15248380231177317> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Smith, K., & Shaw, G. (2022). Achieving best evidence in criminal proceedings: Guidance on interviewing victims and witnesses, and guidance on using special measures. [ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/achieving-best-evidence-in-criminal-proceedings> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: *Entretien visant à obtenir les meilleures preuves*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XM2QB5LL-0>*acid bath model*→ **acid bath theory***acid bath principle*→ **acid bath theory****acid bath theory**

Syn: · *acid bath model*  
 · *acid bath principle*

BT: **theory**RT: **short-term memory****Is theory of:**

- *forgetting*
- *interference*

According to this theory, forgetting a memory trace in short-term memory occurs during the storage phase of the information, and more specifically, during the retention interval. Forgetting is a function of the number of stored items (by analogy, the amount of acid) and their similarity (by analogy, the acid concentration).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Posner, M. I., & Konick, A. F. (1966). On the role of interference in short-term retention. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 72(2), 221. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0023458> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *théorie du bain d'acide*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-M9G39NZF-R>*acoustic confusion effect*→ **phonological similarity effect**

**acquired equivalence paradigm**

- BT: objective study method of memory  
 RT: · eyewitness testimony  
 · stimulus generalization

**Is study method of :**

- false memory
- inference-based false memory
- spontaneous false memory

A method for the study of inferential false memories based on the notion of acquired equivalence, which is a form of generalization (the fact that two stimuli sharing a feature leads to the assumption that they share other features).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bowman, C. R., de Araujo Sanchez, M.-A., Hou, W., Rubin, S., & Zeithamova, D. (2021). Generalization and false memory in an acquired equivalence paradigm: The influence of physical resemblance across related episodes. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 12, 2646. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2021.669481> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Edwards, C. A., Jagielo, J. A., Zentall, T. R., & Hogan, D. E. (1982). Acquired equivalence and distinctiveness in matching to sample by pigeons: Mediation by reinforcer-specific expectancies. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Animal Behavior Processes*, 8(3), 244–259. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0097-7403.8.3.244> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- de Araujo Sanchez, M. A., & Zeithamova, D. (2023). Generalization and false memory in acquired equivalence. *Cognition*, 234, 105385. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cognition.2023.105385> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Bowman, C. (2021, June 21). Blended face acquired equivalence. [ <https://osf.io/2ubgv> ].
- Robinson, Jasper. (2019, February 27). A Computational Implementation of a Hebbian Learning Network and its Application to Configural Forms of Acquired Equivalence. [ <https://osf.io/sjbd6> ].
- Zeithamova, D. (2020, July 7). Generalization and source memory in acquired equivalence. [ <https://osf.io/3w87a> ].

FR: *paradigme d'équivalence acquise*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-H03T8DFX-C>

**acquired prosopagnosia**

BT: prosopagnosia

**Has diagnostic tool(s):**

- Benton Facial Recognition Test
- Cambridge Face Memory Test
- CELEB battery

**Is disorder of:**

face memory

Prosopagnosia due to an acquired brain injury in people not suffering from face recognition difficulties before the onset of the disease.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Barton, J. J. S., Davies-Thompson, J., & Corrow, S. L. (2021). Prosopagnosia and disorders of face processing. *Handbook of Clinical Neurology*, 178, 175–193. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-821377-3.00006-4> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Bodamer, J. (1947). Die prosopagnosie. *Archiv für Psychiatrie und Nervenkrankheiten*, 179, 6-54. Traduit par Ellis, H.D., & Florence, M. (1990). *Cognitive Neuropsychology*, 7(2), 81-105. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/02643299008253437> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *prosopagnosie acquise*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BQKH3ZGC-0>  
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-LD0MBQLW-D> [MeSH]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0337457>

*acquisition curve*

→ **learning curve**

*acquisition of memory*

→ **encoding**

**Act-In theory**

Syn: *Activation-Integration theory*

- BT: theory  
 RT: · activation  
 · ATHENA model  
 · embodied cognition  
 · engram

**Is theory of:**

memory

"Act-In is based on four main assumptions: (1) Memory traces reflect all the components of past experiences and, in particular, their sensory properties as captured by our sensory receptors, actions performed on the objects in the environment and the emotional and motivational states of individuals which, to a large extent, determine their actions. Memory traces are therefore distributed across multiple neuronal systems which code the multiple components of the experiences. (2) Knowledge is emergent and is the product of the coupling of the present experience with past experiences. (3) The brain is a categorisation system which develops by accumulating experiences and which, by default, produces categorical knowledge. (4) The emergence of specific knowledge (memories or episodic knowledge) requires simple mechanisms which occur during learning and during retrieval (i.e., interactive activation and integration)." (Versace et al., 2014, p. 282).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Versace, R., Vallet, G., Riou, B., Lesourd, M., Labeye, E., & Brunel, L. (2014). ACT-IN: An integrated view of memory mechanisms. *Journal of Cognitive Psychology*, 26(3), 280–306. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/20445911.2014.892113> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *théorie Act-In*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JRXXPG1-0>

ACT-R

→ **Adaptive Control of Thought-Rational**

**action memory**

- BT: episodic memory  
 RT: · enactment effect  
 · observation inflation effect

Memory for actions, especially for those described in sentences.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Hainselin, M., Quinette, P., & Eustache, F. (2013). Qu'est-ce que la mémoire de l'action ? *Revue théorique et perspectives. Revue de neuropsychologie, neurosciences cognitives et cliniques*, 5(2), 129–134. [ <https://doi.org/10.3917/rne.052.0129> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *mémoire de l'action*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-H946N395-N>

**activation**

- BT: retrieval  
 RT: · Act-In theory  
 · attention  
 · inhibition  
 · response competition  
 NT: spreading activation

The process by which information stored in memory is made available for further processing.

FR: *activation*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BWPK8GHJ-D>  
 EQ: [https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d09741](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d09741)  
 [Cognitive Atlas]

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Activation-Integration theory

→ **Act-In theory**

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activation-monitoring account

→ **association-monitoring theory**

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activation/monitoring framework

→ **association-monitoring theory**

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active inference

→ **predictive brain**

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active memory

→ **short-term memory**

**active systems consolidation hypothesis**

- BT: testable hypothesis  
 RT: · declarative memory  
 · hippocampus  
 · slow wave sleep  
 · systems consolidation

The hypothesis that memory traces are consolidated during slow wave sleep through hippocampal reactivation.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Klinzing, J. G., Niethard, N., & Born, J. (2019). Mechanisms of systems memory consolidation during sleep. *Nature Neuroscience*, 22(10), 1598-1610. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41593-019-0467-3> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Paller, K. A., Creery, J. D., & Schechtman, E. (2021). Memory and sleep : How sleep cognition can change the waking mind for the better. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 72, 123-50. [ <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-psych-010419-050815> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *hypothèse de consolidation active des systèmes*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-J70PVZ57-Z>

**activity-silent working memory**

- BT: working memory  
 RT: prefrontal cortex

Non-conscious form of working memory for short-term maintenance of information without sustained neural activity in the brain.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Stokes, M. G. (2015). 'Activity-silent' working memory in prefrontal cortex: A dynamic coding framework. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2015.05.004> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Trübtschek, D., Marti, S., Ueberschär, H., & Dehaene, S. (2019). Probing the limits of activity-silent non-conscious working memory. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 116(28), 14358-14367. [ <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1820730116> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *mémoire de travail à activité silencieuse*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MXT825S2-J>

**Actual Week task**

- BT: objective study method of memory  
 RT: Virtual Week task

**Is study method of :**

- event-based prospective memory
- prospective memory
- time-based prospective memory

Event- and time-based prospective memory task adapted from the Virtual Week task. Subjects are required to perform different prospective memory tasks under naturalistic settings during an actual week.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Rendell, P. G., & Craik, F. I. M. (2000). Virtual week and actual week: Age-related differences in prospective memory. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 14(7), S43-S62. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.770> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *tâche de la semaine réelle*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CDZX0LX3-Q>

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*adapted AI*

→ **Adapted Autobiographical Interview**

**Adapted Autobiographical Interview**

- Syn: · AAI  
 · *adapted AI*  
 BT: **Autobiographical Interview**

**Is study method of :**

- autobiographical memory
- episodic future thought

Adaptation of the Autobiographical Interview to assess both autobiographical memories of past events and imagination of future autobiographical events.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Addis, D. R., Wong, A. T., & Schacter, D. L. (2008). Age-related changes in the episodic simulation of future events. *Psychological Science*, 19(1), 33-41. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9280.2008.02043.x> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *entretien autobiographique adapté*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BJF9SGC9-N>



**Adaptive Control of Thought-Rational**Syn: *ACT-R*

BT: computational model

RT: Source of Activation Confusion model

**Has component(s) :**

- declarative memory
- procedural memory
- working memory

"ACT-R is a theory of the mechanisms that make up cognition, a cognitive architecture. The theory posits a fixed set of mechanisms that use task knowledge to perform a task thereby predicting and explaining the steps of cognition that form human behavior. Thus, it is one example of a unified theory of cognition [...]. Currently, it also predicts the activation of brain regions used to generate behavior by using mechanisms that make use of procedural (how to do a task) and declarative (facts about the world) knowledge, and working memory as activation, to perform tasks." (Ritter et al., 2019).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Anderson, J. R., Bothell, D., Byrne, M. D., Douglass, S., Lebiere, C., & Qin, Y. (2004). An integrated theory of the mind. *Psychological Review*, 111(4), 1036–1060. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.111.4.1036> ] [Study type: empirical study, simulation study] [Access: closed]
- Ritter, F. E., Tehranchi, F., & Oury, J. D. (2019). ACT-R: A cognitive architecture for modeling cognition. *Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Cognitive Science*, 10(3), e1488. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/wcs.1488> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Stocco, A., Rice, P., Thomson, R., Smith, B., Morrison, D., & Lebiere, C. (2024). An integrated computational framework for the neurobiology of memory based on the ACT-R declarative memory system. *Computational Brain & Behavior*, 7(1), 129–149. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s42113-023-00189-y> ] [Study type: literature review, simulation study] [Access: open]

FR: *Contrôle adaptatif de la pensée-Rationnel*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-B3DPH6C2-B>EQ: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ACT-R> [Wikipedia EN]<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q288759> [Wikidata]**adaptive memory**

BT: memory

- RT: · animacy effect
- episodic memory
- reproduction processing effect
- survival processing
- survival processing effect
- zombie effect

Term referring to the fact that the function of memory is to solve adaptive problems, and thus, to improve survival and reproduction (fitness).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bonin, P., & Bugaiska, A. (2014). «Survivre pour se souvenir». Une approche novatrice de la mémoire humaine : la mémoire adaptative. *L'Année Psychologique*, 114(3), 571–610. [ <https://doi.org/10.4074/S0003503314003066> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Nairne, J. S. (2010). Adaptive memory: Evolutionary constraints on remembering. In B. H. Ross (Ed.), *Psychology of Learning and Motivation* (Vol. 53, p. 1–32). Academic Press. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0079-7421\(10\)53001-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0079-7421(10)53001-9) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Nairne, J. S., Pandeirada, J. N. S., & Fernandes, N. L. (2017). Adaptive Memory. In J. H. Byrne (Ed.), *Learning and Memory: A Comprehensive Reference* (Second Edition) (p. 279–293). Oxford: Academic Press. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-809324-5.21060-2> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Schwartz, B. L., Howe, M. L., Togliani, M. P., & Otgaar, H. (Eds.). (2013). What is adaptive about adaptive memory? Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *mémoire adaptative*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FWQGVH2S-R>EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adaptive\\_memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adaptive_memory) [Wikipedia EN]<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q4680748> [Wikidata]**Addenbrooke's Cognitive Examination - III**

BT: neuropsychological test

- RT: · Mattis Dementia Rating Scale
- Mini Mental State Examination
- Montreal Cognitive Assessment
- phonemic verbal fluency test
- recall task
- semantic verbal fluency test

**Diagnostic tool of:**

- Alzheimer's disease
- mild cognitive impairment
- semantic dementia

**Is study method of :**

- episodic memory
- language
- semantic memory
- verbal memory

A brief cognitive screening tool for the diagnosis of dementia. The test assesses attention, memory, verbal fluency, language and visuospatial abilities.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bruno, D., & Schurmann Vignaga, S. (2019). Addenbrooke's cognitive examination III in the diagnosis of dementia: A critical review. *Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment*, 15, 441–447. [ <https://doi.org/10.2147/NDT.S151253> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Hodges, J. R., & Larner, A. J. (2017). Addenbrooke's Cognitive Examinations: ACE, ACE-R, ACE-III, ACEapp, and M-ACE. In A. J. Larner (Ed.), *Cognitive Screening Instruments: A Practical Approach* (pp. 109–137). Springer International Publishing. [ [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-44775-9\\_6](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-44775-9_6) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Hsieh, S., Schubert, S., Hoon, C., Mioshi, E., & Hodges, J. R. (2013). Validation of the Addenbrooke's Cognitive Examination III in frontotemporal dementia and Alzheimer's disease. *Dementia and Geriatric Cognitive Disorders*, 36(3–4), 242–250. [ <https://doi.org/10.1159/000351671> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Mioshi, E., Dawson, K., Mitchell, J., Arnold, R., & Hodges, J. R. (2006). The Addenbrooke's Cognitive Examination Revised (ACE-R): A brief cognitive test battery for dementia screening. *International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry*, 21(11), 1078–1085. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/gps.1610> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Noone, P. (2015). Addenbrooke's Cognitive Examination-III. *Occupational Medicine*, 65(5), 418–420. [ <https://doi.org/10.1093/occmed/kqv041> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: free]

PO: Human

DO: Neuropsychology

FR: *Examen cognitif d'Addenbrooke - III*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DJ4QM3D1-M>EQ: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Addenbrooke><https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Addenbrooke> [Wikipedia EN]<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q17080332> [Wikidata]



**adjusted normalized resolution index**

Syn: ANRI  
 BT: measure  
 RT: calibration

**Is measure of:**

- confidence-accuracy relationship
- metacognitive resolution
- metamemory
- procedural metamemory

"The Adjusted Normalized Resolution Index (ANRI) represents how well confidence discriminates accurate from inaccurate responses, with higher values indicating better discrimination." (Saraiva et al., 2020, p. 95).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Saraiva, R. B., Hope, L., Horselenberg, R., Ost, J., Sauer, J. D., & van Koppen, P. J. (2020). Using metamemory measures and memory tests to estimate eyewitness free recall performance. *Memory*, 28(1), 94-106. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2019.1688835> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

DO: *Probability / Statistics*

FR: *indice de résolution normalisé ajusté*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BGQF72PC-L>

*Adjusted Ratio of Clustering*

→ **ARC index**

*adolescence*

→ **adolescent**

**adolescent**

Syn: *adolescence*  
 BT: **person by age**

Aged 13 to 17 years.

PO: *Human*

FR: *adolescent*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-M5WGN83X-M>

**adult**

BT: **person by age**  
 NT:
 

- aged adult
- middle-aged adult
- young adult

Aged 18 years et over.

PO: *Human*

FR: *adulte*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-J8GHRZHL-D>

*affect fading effect*

→ **fading affect bias**

**affective priming task**

BT: **objective study method of memory**  
 RT: **emotional valence**

A priming task in which the subject is asked to evaluate the emotional valence of a stimulus that was preceded by another stimulus (prime) of the same or different valence. The performance is better when the valence is the same between the prime and the target stimulus.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Berthet, V., & Kop, J.-L. (2010). L'amorçage affectif : données empiriques et modèles théoriques. *Canadian Journal of Experimental Psychology/Revue canadienne de psychologie expérimentale*, 64(3), 165-179. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0020765> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Fazio, R. H., Sanbonmatsu, D. M., Powell, M. C., & Kardes, F. R. (1986). On the automatic activation of attitudes. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 50(2), 229-238. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.50.2.229> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *tâche d'amorçage affectif*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KKJ8HJ4W-6>

**affective working memory**

BT: **working memory**  
 RT: **emotion**

Working memory sub-system for the temporary maintenance of emotional representations.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Kardosh, N., Waugh, C., Mikels, J., & Mor, N. (in press). Simultaneous maintenance of emotions in affective working memory. *Cognition and Emotion*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/02699931.2024.2310160> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Mikels, J. A., & Reuter-Lorenz, P. A. (2019). Affective working memory: An integrative psychological construct. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, 1745691619837597. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/1745691619837597> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Songco, A., Patel, S. D., Dawes, K., Rodrigues, E., O'Leary, C., Hitchcock, C., Dalgleish, T., & Schweizer, S. (2023). Affective working memory in depression. *Emotion*, 23(6), 1802-1807. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/emo0001130.supp> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *mémoire de travail affective*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-V8S67RRQ-L>

**affordance**

BT: disposition  
 RT: embodied cognition

In Gibson's ecological theory of perception, this term refers to all opportunities for action on an object as a function of an animal's sensory-motor abilities.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Chong, I., & Proctor, R. W. (2020). On the evolution of a radical concept: Affordances according to Gibson and their subsequent use and development. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, 15(11), 117–132. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/1745691619868207> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: free]
- Gibson, J. J. (1979). The ecological approach to visual perception. Houghton Mifflin. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Luyat, M., & Regia-Corte, T. (2009). Les affordances : de James Jerome Gibson aux formalisations récentes du concept. *L'Année Psychologique*, 109(2), 297-332. [ <https://doi.org/10.4074/S000350330900205X> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Niveleau, C.-É. (2006). Le concept gibsonien d'affordance : entre filiation, rupture et reconstruction conceptuelle. *Intellectica*, 43(1), 159–199. [ <https://doi.org/10.3406/intel.2006.1341> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Sanders, J. (1997). An ontology of affordances. *Ecological Psychology*, 9(1), 97-112. [ [https://doi.org/10.1207/s15326969eco0901\\_4](https://doi.org/10.1207/s15326969eco0901_4) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Toyoshima, F. (2018). Modeling affordances with dispositions. [ [https://www.iaoa.org/jowo2018/wp-content/uploads/simple-file-list/paper20\\_caos3.pdf](https://www.iaoa.org/jowo2018/wp-content/uploads/simple-file-list/paper20_caos3.pdf) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Turvey, M. T. (1992). Affordances and prospective control: An outline of the ontology. *Ecological Psychology*, 4(3), 173-187. [ [https://doi.org/10.1207/s15326969eco0403\\_3](https://doi.org/10.1207/s15326969eco0403_3) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *affordance*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MSJWRPRN-5>

EQ: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Affordance> [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Affordance> [Wikipédia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q531136> [Wikidata]

**age of acquisition**

BT: data  
 RT: · episodic memory  
 · language  
 · semantic memory  
 · verbal memory

Age at which a person learns a word.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Elsherif, M. M., Preece, E., & Catling, J. C. (2023). Age-of-acquisition effects: A literature review. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 49(5), 812–847. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/xlm0001215> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Macmillan, M. B., Neath, I., & Surprenant, A. M. (2021). Re-assessing age of acquisition effects in recognition, free recall, and serial recall. *Memory & Cognition*, 49(5), 939–954. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13421-021-01137-6> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Neath, I. (2022, April 18). Re-Assessing Age of Acquisition Effects in Recognition, Free Recall, and Serial Recall. [ doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/2CAGB ].

FR: *âge d'acquisition*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RFZ3XSHR-1>

**age-associated memory impairment**

BT: memory disorder  
 RT: memory aging

**Is disorder of:**

episodic memory

A set of criteria for the diagnosis of benign memory impairment associated with the normal aging process: Subjects must be at least 50 years old; Subjects must complain about their memory; Performance on objective memory tests shows memory problems compared to younger subjects; Absence of dementia or other conditions that can cause cognitive impairment.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Derouesné, C., Rapin, J.-R., Lacomblez, L. (2004). Plainte mnésique chez 200 sujets répondant aux critères de l'age-associated memory impairment : corrélats psychoaffectifs et cognitifs. *Psychologie & Neuropsychiatrie du Vieillessement*, 2(1), 67-74. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *déficit de la mémoire lié à l'âge*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-D2TCLM5Z-6>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-PK204HKT-B> [MeSH]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0337126>

age-PM-paradox

→ age-prospective memory-paradox

**age-prospective memory-paradox**

Syn: *age-PM-paradox*  
 BT: memory phenomenon  
 RT: · ecological assessment  
 · memory aging  
 · prospective memory

**Has study method(s):**

Virtual Week task

Older adults perform worse than younger adults on laboratory prospective memory tasks, but not on naturalistic prospective memory tasks.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Azzopardi, B., Auffray, C., & Juhel, J. (2015). L'effet paradoxal du vieillissement sur la mémoire prospective: hypothèses explicatives. *Gériatrie et Psychologie Neuropsychiatrie du Vieillessement*, 13(1), 64–72. [ <https://doi.org/10.1684/pnv.2014.0513> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Koo, Y. W., Neumann, D. L., Ownsworth, T., & Shum, D. H. K. (2021). Revisiting the age-prospective memory paradox using laboratory and ecological tasks. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 12. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2021.691752> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Rendell, P. G., & Thomson, D. M. (1999). Aging and prospective memory: Differences between naturalistic and laboratory tasks. *The Journals of Gerontology. Series B, Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences*, 54(4), P256-269. [ <https://doi.org/10.1093/geronb/54b.4.p256> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: free]

FR: *paradoxe âge-mémoire prospective*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LWZZWW1C-7>

**aged adult**

Syn: · *aged individual*  
 · *aged person*  
 · *elderly*  
 · *old adult*  
 · *old person*  
 · *older adult*  
 · *older individual*  
 · *older person*  
 · *senior*

BT: **adult**

RT: · [20-item prosopagnosia index](#)  
 · [Geneva Space Cruiser](#)  
 · [GRECO's semantic knowledge assessment battery](#)  
 · [Pyramids and Palm Trees Test](#)  
 · [Reminiscence Functions Scale](#)  
 · [reminiscence therapy](#)  
 · [Semantic and Episodic Memory Test](#)

Adult 60 years of age and over.

FR: **adulte âgé**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HFLQLV31-8>

*aged individual*

→ **aged adult**

*aged person*

→ **aged adult**

*ageing*

→ **aging**

**aging**

Syn: *ageing*

BT: **developmental process**

RT: [Semantic and Episodic Memory Test](#)

NT: **cognitive aging**

PO: · *Animal*  
 · *Human*

DO: *Multidisciplinary*

FR: **vieillessement**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-C5T6XKTC-T>

**agnosia**

BT: **memory disorder**

NT: **prosopagnosia**

Inability to recognize certain types of stimuli (objects, faces, sounds, etc.) in the absence of sensory deficits.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Behrmann, M., & Nishimura, M. (2010). Agnosias. *WIREs Cognitive Science*, 1(2), 203–213. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/wcs.42> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Charnallet, A. (2023). L'évaluation des agnosies visuelles d'objet. In H. Amieva, P. Azouvi, E. Barbeau, & F. Colette (Eds.), *Traité de neuropsychologie de l'adulte: Vol. Tome 1. Évaluation* (pp. 405–422). De Boeck Supérieur. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: **agnosie**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-L7TX8929-9>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-72MGC8PB-D> [[SantéPsy](#)]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-N6MMNDLF-W> [[MeSH](#)]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0000577>

*agnosia for face*

→ **prosopagnosia**

*aIAT*

→ **Autobiographical Implicit Association Test**

**alcohol myopia hypothesis**

Syn: *alcohol myopia theory*

BT: **testable hypothesis**

RT: · [autobiographical memory](#)  
 · [Easterbrook's cue-utilization hypothesis](#)  
 · [episodic memory](#)  
 · [estimator variable](#)  
 · [eyewitness testimony](#)

The hypothesis that alcohol consumption leads to a narrowing of attention, resulting in poorer memory for peripheral information about an event, while memory for central information is thought to be preserved.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bayless, S. J., & Harvey, A. J. (2017). Testing alcohol myopia theory: Examining the effects of alcohol intoxication on simultaneous central and peripheral attention. *Perception*, 46(1), 90–99. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/0301006616672221> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Crossland, D., Kneller, W., & Wilcock, R. (2016). Intoxicated witnesses: Testing the validity of the alcohol myopia theory. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 30(2), 270–281. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.3209> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Jaffe, A. E., Harris, C. M., & DiLillo, D. (2019). Observing alcohol myopia in the context of a trauma film paradigm: Differential recall of central and peripheral details. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*, 43(10), 2203–2211. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/acer.14156> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Sauerland, M., Broers, N. J., & van Oorsouw, K. (2019). Two field studies on the effects of alcohol on eyewitness identification, confidence, and decision times. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 33(3), 370–385. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.3493> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Schreiber Compo, N., Evans, J. R., Carol, R. N., Kemp, D., Villalba, D., Ham, L. S., & Rose, S. (2011). Alcohol intoxication and memory for events: A snapshot of alcohol myopia in a real-world drinking scenario. *Memory*, 19(2), 202–210. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2010.546802> ]. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- van Oorsouw, K., Broers, N. J., & Sauerland, M. (2019). Alcohol intoxication impairs eyewitness memory and increases suggestibility: Two field studies. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 33(3), 439–455. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.3561> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: **hypothèse de la myopie alcoolique**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-VFWGDTGW-R>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alcohol\\_myopia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alcohol_myopia) [[Wikipedia EN](#)]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q16002418> [[Wikidata](#)]

*alcohol myopia theory*

→ [alcohol myopia hypothesis](#)

**alethism**

BT: theory

RT: observer point of view

**Is theory of:**

- autobiographical memory
- episodic memory

Theory in the philosophy of memory according to which successful remembering requires only an accurate representation of a past event, without an accurate representation of the past experience of that event (Sant'Anna, 2024).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Michaelian, K., & Sant'Anna, A. (2022). From authenticism to alethism: Against McCarroll on observer memory. *Phenomenology and the Cognitive Sciences*, 21(4), 835–856. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11097-021-09772-9> ] [Study type: conceptual analysis] [Access: closed]
- Sant'Anna, A. (2024). Metacognition and the puzzle of alethic memory. *Philosophy and the Mind Sciences*, 5. [ <https://doi.org/10.33735/phimisci.2024.9880> ] [Study type: conceptual analysis] [Access: open]

FR: *aléthisme*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-H1VZW50H-J>

ALF

→ [accelerated long-term forgetting](#)

**algorithm**

BT: information entity

RT: computational model

- NT:
- backpropagation
  - Feature2Vec
  - GloVe
  - Hebb's rule
  - latent semantic analysis
  - transformer
  - word2vec

“A plan specification which describes inputs, output of mathematical functions as well as workflow of execution for achieving a predefined objective. Algorithms are realized usually by means of implementation as computer programs for execution by automata.” (Source: [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/IAO\\_0000064](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/IAO_0000064)).

FR: *algorithme*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RM7WH4HS-J>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-DN0JW732-X> [*SantéPsy*]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/73G-F5CDF39D-J>

[http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/IAO\\_0000064](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/IAO_0000064) [*IAO*]

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Algorithm> [*Wikipedia EN*]

<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Algorithme> [*Wikipédia FR*]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q8366> [*Wikidata*]

**allocation of study time**

BT: metamemory process

RT: procedural metamemory

Assigning a learning duration for memorizing items.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Son, L. K., & Kornell, N. (2008). Research on the allocation of study time: Key studies from 1890 to the present (and beyond). In J. Dunlosky & R. A. Bjork (Eds.), *Handbook of metamemory and memory* (pp. 333–351). New York: Psychology Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *allocation d'un temps d'étude*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W33H358F-7>

*alpha frequency*

→ [alpha rhythm](#)

*alpha oscillation*

→ [alpha rhythm](#)

*alpha power*

→ [alpha rhythm](#)

**alpha rhythm**

Syn: · *alpha frequency*

· *alpha oscillation*

· *alpha power*

· *alpha wave*

BT: neurophysiological process

RT: · attention

· electroencephalography

· episodic memory

· working memory

Brain neural oscillations in the 8-12 Hz frequency band.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Köster, M., & Gruber, T. (2022). Rhythms of human attention and memory: An embedded process perspective. *Frontiers in Human Neuroscience*, 16. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fnhum.2022.905837> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Norouzi, H., Tavakoli, N., & Daliri, M. R. (2021). Alpha oscillation during the performance of a new variant of working memory-guided saccade task : Evidence from behavioral and electroencephalographic analyses. *International Journal of Psychophysiology*, 166, 61-70. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpsycho.2021.05.008> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Demarchi, G., Weisz, N., & Kraft, N. (2019). Auditory cortical alpha / beta desynchronization prioritizes the representation of memory items during a retention period [Data set]. OSF. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/PW9RD](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/PW9RD) ].
- Dombrowe, I., & Kroehling, A. (2019). The effect of working memory load on alpha-band power lateralization [Data set]. OSF. [ <https://osf.io/g9q8v/> ].
- Foster, J. J., & Awh, E. (2017). Open Data : Alpha-band activity reveals spontaneous representations of spatial position in visual working memory [Data set]. OSF. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/VW4UC](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/VW4UC) ].
- Foster, J. J., Sutterer, D., Serences, J., Vogel, E. K., & Awh, E. (2015). Open Data : The topography of alpha-band activity tracks the content of spatial working memory [Data set]. OSF. [ <https://osf.io/bwzjf/> ].
- Kardan, O., Adam, K., Mance, I., Vogel, E. K., Berman, M., & Churchill, N. W. (2020). Distinguishing cognitive effort and working memory load using scale-invariance and alpha suppression in EEG [Data set]. OSF. [ <https://osf.io/ueamk/> ].
- Moorselaar, D. van, & Bree, S. van. (2017). Open Data : Spatially selective alpha oscillations reveal moment-by-moment trade-offs between working memory and attention [Data set]. OSF. [ <https://osf.io/56rzh/> ].
- Riddle, J., Scimeca, J., Cellier, D., Dhanani, S., & D'Esposito, M. (2019). Causal evidence for theta and alpha oscillations in the control of working memory [Data set]. OSF. [ <https://osf.io/ufz56/> ].

- Schroeder, S. C. Y., & Busch, N. (2019). Alpha oscillations in distractor inhibition during memory retention [Data set]. OSF. [ <https://osf.io/xjgw3/> ].
- Sutterer, D., & Foster, J. J. (2020). Open Data : Alpha-band oscillations track the retrieval of precise spatial representations from long-term memory [Data set]. OSF. [ <https://osf.io/bh4dq/> ].

FR: *rythme alpha*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NJBBZZKL-G>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alpha\\_wave](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alpha_wave) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rythme\\_alpha](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rythme_alpha) [Wikipédia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q2469782> [Wikidata]

## alpha span task

BT: complex span task

RT: memory span

### Is study method of :

- verbal memory
- working memory

Span task during which subjects are required to recall series of words in alphabetical order (and not by the presentation order).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Craik, F. I. M. (1986). A functional account of age differences in memory. In F. Klix & H. Hagendorf (Eds.), *Human memory and cognitive capabilities* (pp. 409-422). Elsevier. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Craik, F. I. M., Bialystok, E., Gillingham, S., & Stuss, D. T. (2018). Alpha span: A measure of working memory. *Canadian Journal of Experimental Psychology/Revue canadienne de psychologie expérimentale*, 72(3), 141–152. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/cep0000143> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *tâche d'empan alpha*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CG935LNV-M>

*alpha wave*

→ [alpha rhythm](#)

## alternating serial reaction time task

Syn: · ASRT

- *temps de réaction en série alterné*

BT: serial reaction time task

RT: attention

### Is study method of :

- implicit learning
- procedural memory
- reaction time
- skill acquisition
- statistical learning

A variation of the serial reaction time task in which random elements are interspersed within the repeated sequence.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Farkas, B. C., Janacek, K., & Nemeth, D. (2022). The reliability of the alternating serial reaction time task. *PsyArXiv* [Preprint]. [ <https://doi.org/10.31234/osf.io/5nw4y> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Howard, J. H., & Howard, D. V. (1997). Age differences in implicit learning of higher order dependencies in serial patterns. *Psychology and Aging*, 12(4), 634–656. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0882-7974.12.4.634> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Janacek, K., Fiser, J., & Nemeth, D. (2012). The best time to acquire new skills: Age-related differences in implicit sequence learning across the human lifespan. *Developmental Science*, 15(4), 496–505. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-7687.2012.01150.x> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

### Dataset citation(s):

- Farkas, B. C. (2022, February 7). The reliability of the Alternating Serial Reaction Time task. [ <https://osf.io/9szk7/> ].

FR: *tâche de temps de réaction en série alterné*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QZ8MDK53-C>

*Alzheimer's dementia*

→ [Alzheimer's disease](#)

## Alzheimer's disease

Syn: · *Alzheimer's dementia*

- *dementia of the Alzheimer type*

BT: memory disorder

RT: · accelerated long-term forgetting

- anterograde amnesia

- confabulation

- Provoked Confabulation Test

- reminiscence therapy

- retrograde amnesia

- Semantic and Episodic Memory Test

NT: pure progressive amnesia

### Diagnostic tool of:

Pyramids and Palm Trees Test

### Has diagnostic tool(s):

- Addenbrooke's Cognitive Examination - III
- California Verbal Learning Test
- DemTect
- DMS48
- Doors and People Test
- Encoding, Storage, Retrieval test
- Face-Name Associative Memory Exam
- GRECO's semantic knowledge assessment battery
- Grober and Buschke test
- Mattis Dementia Rating Scale
- MEMO test
- Memory Alteration Test
- Memory Binding Test
- Mini Mental State Examination
- Montreal Cognitive Assessment
- Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test
- visual association test
- Wechsler Memory Scale

### Is disorder of:

- autobiographical memory
- episodic memory
- prospective memory
- semantic memory
- short-term memory
- working memory

A degenerative disease of the brain with the presence of senile plaques and neurofibrillary degeneration. Brain atrophy begins in the hippocampal region, extends to associative regions and then to frontal regions. Memory problems are the first signs of the disease. Several aspects of memory are affected by Alzheimer's disease: episodic memory (which can disrupt people's sense of identity), semantic memory, working memory (including the central administrator). Procedural memory is more resistant to the disease, and perceptual priming is preserved.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- De Vita, D., Sagliano, L., & Trojano, L. (2023). Memory biases in Alzheimer's disease and Mild Cognitive Impairment. A systematic review and metanalysis. *Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews*, 152, 105277. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neubiorev.2023.105277> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- El Haj, M., Colombeau, F., Kapogiannis, D., & Gallouj, K. (2020). False memory in Alzheimer's disease. *Behavioural Neurology*, 2020, e5284504. [ <https://doi.org/10.1155/2020/5284504> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Eustache, F., Giffard, B., Rauchs, G., Chételat, G., Piolino, P., & Desgranges, B. (2006). La maladie d'Alzheimer et la mémoire humaine. *Revue Neurologique*,



162(10), 929–939. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0035-3787\(06\)75102-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0035-3787(06)75102-5) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

- Launay, A., Taconnat, L., Vanneste, S., & Baudouin, A. (2023). Mémoire épisodique et maladie d'Alzheimer: évolution des théories et des outils d'évaluation clinique Auteurs. *Geriatric Et Psychologie Neuropsychiatrie Du Vieillessement*, 21(4), 469–476. [ <https://doi.org/10.1684/pnv.2023.1139> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Malone, C., Deason, R. G., Palumbo, R., Heyworth, N., Tat, M., & Budson, A. E. (2019). False memories in patients with mild cognitive impairment and mild Alzheimer's disease dementia: Can cognitive strategies help? *Journal of Clinical and Experimental Neuropsychology*, 41(2), 204–218. Scopus. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/13803395.2018.1513453> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- McLachlan, E., Rai, S., Al-Shihabi, A., Huntley, J., Burgess, N., Howard, R., & Reeves, S. (2020). Neuroimaging correlates of false memory in 'Alzheimer's disease: A preliminary systematic review. *Psychiatry Research: Neuroimaging*, 296, 111021. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2019.111021> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Park, S.-H., Kwon, K. J., Kim, M. Y., Kim, J.-H., Moon, W.-J., Ryu, H. J., Jang, J. W., Moon, Y., & K-ARPI. (2023). Diagnostic tools for Alzheimer's disease: A narrative review based on our own research experience. *Dementia and Neurocognitive Disorders*, 22(1), 16–27. [ <https://doi.org/10.12779/dnd.2023.22.1.16> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Rentz, D. M., Orlovsky, I., Kilpatrick, E., & Papp, K. V. (2019). Alzheimer's disease. In M. L. Alosco & R. A. Stern (Eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of Adult Cognitive Disorders* (pp. 549–574). Oxford University Press. [ <https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordhb/9780190664121.013.26> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Scheltens, P., De Strooper, B., Kivipelto, M., Holstege, H., Chételat, G., Teunissen, C. E., Cummings, J., & van der Flier, W. M. (2021). Alzheimer's disease. *The Lancet*, 397(10284), 1577–1590. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(20\)32205-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)32205-4) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: [maladie d'Alzheimer](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-T0KQ9RM8-4>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-8S4JZBJ5-W> [SantéPsy]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-NRCLQXQ2-9> [SantéPsy]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-KPNCFB5S-5> [MeSH]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0000842>  
[https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/Alzheimer's\\_disease](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/Alzheimer's_disease) [SAGE]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alzheimer's\\_disease](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alzheimer's_disease) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maladie\\_d'Alzheimer](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maladie_d'Alzheimer) [Wikipédia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q11081> [Wikidata]

aMCI

→ [amnesic mild cognitive impairment](#)

AMCQ

→ [Autographical Memory Characteristics Questionnaire](#)

AMF

→ [association-monitoring theory](#)

AMI

→ [Autobiographical Memory Interview](#)

**amnesia**

Syn: [amnesic disorder](#)

BT: [memory disorder](#)

RT: [confabulation](#)

- [Confabulation Battery](#)
- [Confabulation Screen](#)
- [forgetting](#)
- [Nijmegen-Venray Confabulation List](#)
- [provoked confabulation](#)
- [Provoked Confabulation Test](#)
- [simulated amnesia](#)
- [spontaneous confabulation](#)

NT: [accelerated long-term forgetting](#)

- [amnesic mild cognitive impairment](#)
- [amnesic syndrome](#)
- [anterograde amnesia](#)
- [developmental dysmnesia](#)
- [pure progressive amnesia](#)
- [retrograde amnesia](#)
- [severely deficient autobiographical memory](#)
- [source amnesia](#)
- [topographical memory loss](#)
- [transient epileptic amnesia](#)

**Has diagnostic tool(s):**

- [Autobiographical Memory Interview](#)
- [Doors and People Test](#)
- [Wechsler Memory Scale](#)

**Is disorder of:**

- [autobiographical memory](#)
- [episodic memory](#)

**Has model(s) :**

[TraceLink model](#)

"Amnesia refers to the acquired impairment of explicit long-term memory, that is, when remembering requires overt reference to the learning phase. It can be due to brain lesions (neurogenic amnesia) or to psychological factors (psychogenic amnesia). When it concerns the period after the onset of the disease (organic or psychogenic), it describes impaired encoding, retention or retrieval of episodic memory (memory for specific personally lived events and newly learned information) and is called anterograde amnesia. When it concerns the period before the onset of the disease, it describes impaired autobiographical memory (the narrative of one's own life) and it is called retrograde amnesia." (Cubelli & Dalla Sala, 2021, p. 158).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Cubelli, R., & Della Sala, S. (2021). Definition: Amnesia. *Cortex*, 136, 158. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cortex.2020.12.014> ] [Study type: conceptual analysis] [Access: closed]
- Rosenbaum, R. S., Murphy, K. J., & Rich, J. B. (2012). The amnesias. *Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Cognitive Science*, 3(1), 47-63. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/wcs.155> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: [amnésie](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZC448SL7-T>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-1NBPQFLF-9> [SantéPsy]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-VRV7LKC3-P> [MeSH]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0000989>  
[http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO\\_0000269](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO_0000269) [NBO]  
<http://www.scholarpedia.org/article/Amnesia> [Scholarpedia]  
<https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/amnesia> [SAGE]  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amnesia> [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amnésie> [Wikipédia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q11072> [Wikidata]

amnesia for attended attributes

→ [attribute amnesia](#)

### amnesic shadow

BT: [incidental forgetting](#)

RT: [episodic memory](#)  
[suppression-induced forgetting](#)

#### Has study method(s):

[think/no-think paradigm](#)

"impaired recall or source recognition of events occurring before or after direct retrieval suppression, arising from disrupted hippocampal function" (Anderson & Hulbert, 2021).

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Anderson, M. C., & Subbulakshmi, S. (2024). Amnesia in healthy people via hippocampal inhibition: A new forgetting mechanism. *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 77(1), 1–13. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/17470218231202728> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Anderson, M. C., & Hulbert, J. C. (2021). Active forgetting: Adaptation of memory by prefrontal control. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 72(1), annurev-psych-072720-094140. [ <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-psych-072720-094140> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Hulbert, J. C., Henson, R. N., & Anderson, M. C. (2016). Inducing amnesia through systemic suppression. *Nature Communications*, 7(1), 11003. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/ncomms11003> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: [ombre amnésique](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-B8ZT5SM7-1>

amnesic disorder

→ [amnesia](#)

### amnesic mild cognitive impairment

Syn: [aMCI](#)

BT: [amnesia](#)  
[mild cognitive impairment](#)

#### Has diagnostic tool(s):

- [Doors and People Test](#)
- [Memory Alteration Test](#)
- [Memory Binding Test](#)

#### Is disorder of:

[episodic memory](#)

Mild cognitive impairment limited to disorders of episodic memory.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- De Wit, L., Marsiske, M., O'Shea, D., Kessels, R. P. C., Kurasz, A. M., DeFeis, B., Schaefer, N., & Smith, G. E. (2021). Procedural learning in individuals with amnesic mild cognitive impairment and Alzheimer's dementia: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Neuropsychology Review*, 31(1), 103–114. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11065-020-09449-1> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: open]
- Li, X., & Zhang, Z. (2015). Neuropsychological and neuroimaging characteristics of amnesic mild cognitive impairment subtypes: A selective overview. *CNS Neuroscience & Therapeutics*, 21(10), 776–783. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/cns.12391> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Rabi, R., Vasquez, B. P., Alain, C., Hasher, L., Belleville, S., & Anderson, N. D. (2020). Inhibitory control deficits in individuals with amnesic mild cognitive impairment: A meta-analysis. *Neuropsychology Review*, 30(1), 97–125. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11065-020-09428-6> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]

FR: [déficit cognitif léger amnésique](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BX5D54L4-6>

### amnesic syndrome

BT: [amnesia](#)

RT: [amygdala](#)  
[confabulation](#)  
[Confabulation Battery](#)  
[hippocampus](#)

NT: [bi-hippocampal amnesic syndrome](#)  
[developmental amnesia](#)  
[Korsakoff syndrome](#)  
[transient global amnesia](#)

#### Is disorder of:

[episodic memory](#)

A memory disorder with different etiologies, caused by brain damage, characterized by anterograde and retrograde amnesia. Other aspects of memory are preserved (implicit memory, procedural memory, short-term memory) as well as other cognitive functions.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Ali-Chérif, A. (1991). Les syndromes amnésiques. In Bruyer, R., Van der Linder, M. (Éds). *Neuropsychologie de la mémoire humaine* (pp. 53-66). Presses universitaires de Grenoble. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Eustache, F., & Desgranges, B. (2003). Concepts et modèles en neuropsychologie de la mémoire. In Meulemans, T., Desgranges, B., Adam, S., Eustache, F. (eds.). *Évaluation et prise en charge des troubles mnésiques*. Solal. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: [syndrome amnésique](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-VS2T26MD-V>

### amodal representation

Syn: [abstract representation](#)  
[amodal symbol](#)

BT: [mental representation](#)

RT: [concept](#)  
[hub and spoke model](#)  
[proposition](#)

Idea that the format of conceptual representations is abstract and has lost any perceptual properties.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Haimovici, S. (2018). The modal—amodal distinction in the debate on conceptual format. *Philosophies*, 3(2), 7. [ <https://doi.org/10.3390/philosophies3020007> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Michel, C. (2021). Overcoming the modal/amodal dichotomy of concepts. *Phenomenology and the Cognitive Sciences*, 20(4), 655–677. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11097-020-09678-y> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: [représentation amodale](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FS7BMM5M-8>

EQ: [https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d097d6](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d097d6)  
[Cognitive Atlas]

*amodal symbol*

→ [amodal representation](#)

AMT

→ [Autobiographical Memory Test](#)

**amygdala**

Syn: · *amygdaloid body*  
 · *amygdaloid complex*  
 · *amygdaloid nuclear complex*  
 · *amygdaloid nuclear groups*  
 · *amygdaloid nucleus*  
 · *archistriatum*

BT: **medial temporal lobe**

RT: · **amnesic syndrome**  
 · **bi-hippocampal amnesic syndrome**  
 · **emotion**  
 · **emotional consolidation**  
 · **emotional memory**  
 · **engram cell**

An almond-shaped structure in the medial temporal lobe, formed by many nuclei, involved in emotional memory.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- AbuHasan, Q., Reddy, V., & Siddiqui, W. (2022). Neuroanatomy, Amygdala. In StatPearls. StatPearls Publishing. [ <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK537102/> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
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FR: **amygdale**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W52CFWZ4-9>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-5D7NJ7F-T> [SantéPsy]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-K82QZ4R6-T> [MeSH]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0001044>  
[http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON\\_0001876](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0001876) [UBERON]  
<http://purl.org/sig/ont/fma/fma61841> [FMA]  
<http://scholarpedia.org/article/Amygdala> [Scholarpedia]  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amygdala> [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amygdale\\_\(cerveau\)](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amygdale_(cerveau)) [Wikipédia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q338924> [Wikidata]

*amygdaloid body*

→ **amygdala**

*amygdaloid complex*

→ **amygdala**

*amygdaloid nuclear complex*

→ **amygdala**

*amygdaloid nuclear groups*

→ **amygdala**

*amygdaloid nucleus*

→ **amygdala**

**anatomical entity**

BT: **biological material entity**

NT: · **cell**  
 · **organ**

"Biological entity that is either an individual member of a biological species or constitutes the structural organization of an individual member of a biological species." (source: [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON\\_0001062](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0001062))

FR: **entité anatomique**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-C4BRZDKH-W>

EQ: [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON\\_0001062](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0001062) [UBERON]  
<http://purl.org/sig/ont/fma/fma62955> [FMA]

**animacy effect**

BT: **memory phenomenon**

RT: · **adaptive memory**  
 · **episodic memory**  
 · **survival processing**

A memory phenomenon observed when memory for stimuli (e.g., words or pictures) depicting animate/living beings is better than memory for stimuli depicting inanimate/nonliving objects.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Félix, S. B., Poirier, M., Nairne, J. S., & Pandeirada, J. N. S. (in press). The breadth of animacy in memory: New evidence from prospective memory. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-023-02406-y> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Gelin, M., Bonin, P., Méot, A., & Bugaiska, A. (2018). Do animacy effects persist in memory for context? *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 71(4), 965–974. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/17470218.2017.1307866> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Gelin, M. (2017). Mémoire adaptative et effet animé: Notre mémoire fonctionne-t-elle encore comme à l'âge de pierre? Université de Bourgogne Franche-Comté. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Gelin, M., Bugaiska, A., Méot, A., & Bonin, P. (2017). Are animacy effects in episodic memory independent of encoding instructions? *Memory*, 25(1), 2–18. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2015.1117643> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
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- Nairne, J. S., VanArsdall, J. E., & Cogdill, M. (2017). Remembering the living: Episodic memory is tuned to animacy. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 26(1), 22–27. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/0963721416667711> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: free]
- Nairne, J. S., VanArsdall, J. E., Pandeirada, J. N. S., Cogdill, M., & LeBreton, J. M. (2013). Adaptive memory: The mnemonic value of animacy. *Psychological Science*, 24(10), 2099–2105. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/0956797613480803> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- VanArsdall, J. E., Nairne, J. S., Pandeirada, J. N. S., & Blunt, J. R. (2013). Adaptive memory: Animacy processing produces mnemonic advantages. *Experimental Psychology*, 60(3), 172–178. [ <https://doi.org/10.1027/1618-3169/a000186> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Félix, S. B., Poirier, M., Nairne, J. S., & Pandeirada, J. N. S. (2023, October 26). The Breadth of Animacy in Memory: New Evidence from Prospective Memory. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/G6UQT](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/G6UQT) ].
- Komar, G. F., Mieth, L., Buchner, A., & Bell, R. (2023, June 1). The animacy effect on free recall is equally large in mixed and pure word lists or pairs. [ <https://osf.io/x4am5> ].
- Meinhardt, M., Bell, R., Buchner, A., & Röer, J. P. (2019, May 3). Adaptive memory: Is the animacy effect on memory due to richness of encoding? [ <https://osf.io/c2a68> ].
- Mieth, L., Röer, J. P., Buchner, A., & Bell, R. (2019, July 1). Adaptive memory: Enhanced source memory for animate entities. [ <https://osf.io/axtjm> ].
- VanArsdall, J., & Blunt, J. (2021, March 19). Method of Loci and Animacy. [ <https://osf.io/qj8pb> ].

FR: **effet d'animacité**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GV6SHZPV-4>



ANN model

→ [connectionist model](#)

### anoetic consciousness

BT: phenomenological characteristic of memory

RT: procedural memory

According to Tulving, procedural memory is said to be anoetic as it is expressed directly in behavior and action, i.e. without consciousness.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Tulving, E. (1985). Memory and consciousness. *Canadian Psychology/Psychologie Canadienne*, 26(1), 1-12. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0080017> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: [conscience anoétique](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-VBNTF4K7-N>

ANRI

→ [adjusted normalized resolution index](#)

### anterior cingulate cortex

Syn: · ACC  
· Gray matter of anterior cingulate gyrus

BT: · cingulate cortex  
· medial prefrontal cortex

RT: · consolidation  
· emotion  
· episodic memory  
· retrieval-induced forgetting  
· working memory

Frontal area of the cingulate cortex.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Rolls, E. T. (2019). The cingulate cortex and limbic systems for emotion, action, and memory. *Brain Structure and Function*, 224(9), 3001-3018. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00429-019-01945-2> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: [cortex cingulaire antérieur](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NDZ0QRSV-5>

EQ: [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON\\_0009835](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0009835) [UBERON]

<http://purl.org/sig/ont/fma/fma271599> [FMA]

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anterior\\_cingulate\\_cortex](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anterior_cingulate_cortex)

[Wikipedia EN]

[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cortex\\_cingulaire\\_ant%C3%A9rieur](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cortex_cingulaire_ant%C3%A9rieur)

[Wikipédia FR]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q2121931> [Wikidata]

### anterograde amnesia

Syn: *anterograde memory loss*

BT: amnesia

RT: · Alzheimer's disease  
· consolidation  
· everyday amnesia  
· forgetting  
· H.M. case  
· K.C. case  
· mammillary bodies  
· transient global amnesia

NT: prosopamnesia

#### Has diagnostic tool(s):

- Doors and People Test
- Grober and Buschke test
- visual association test

#### Is disorder of:

- autobiographical memory
- episodic memory

#### Has model(s) :

TraceLink model

Type of amnesia characterized by the patient's difficulty in new episodic learning since the onset of the disease.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Cubelli, R., Beschin, N., & Della Sala, S. (2020). Retrograde amnesia: A selective deficit of explicit autobiographical memory. *Cortex*, 133, 400-405. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cortex.2020.10.003> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: [amnésie antérograde](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-P7FZPNZP-6>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-K6BTZFC7-C> [SantéPsy]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-MWGHV5T-M> [MeSH]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0328096>

[https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/anterograde_amnesia)

[anterograde\\_amnesia](#) [SAGE]

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anterograde\\_amnesia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anterograde_amnesia) [Wikipedia

EN]

[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amnésie\\_antérograde](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amnésie_antérograde) [Wikipédia FR]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q572111> [Wikidata]

*anterograde memory loss*

→ [anterograde amnesia](#)

### anti-reminscence bump

BT: memory phenomenon

RT: · nonbelieved memory  
· reminiscence bump

The vivid memories that we finally no longer believe in are mostly early and middle childhood memories.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Scoboria, A., Nespoli, K., & Boucher, C. (2019). An anti-reminscence bump for childhood memory: Revisiting the dating of nonbelieved memories. *Psychology of Consciousness: Theory, Research, and Practice*, 6(2), 123-137. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/cns0000179> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: [pic d'antirémiscence](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TM823L3J-7>

**anticipation error**

BT: [transposition error](#)

In a serial recall task, a transposition error when a item is recalled before its correct position.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Hurlstone, M. J., Hitch, G. J., & Baddeley, A. D. (2014). Memory for serial order across domains: An overview of the literature and directions for future research. *Psychological Bulletin*, 140(2), 339–373. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0034221> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: [erreur d'anticipation](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CSX6P8FN-1>

**antisaccade task**

BT: [objective study method of memory](#)

RT: [memory capacity](#)

**Is study method of :**

- [attention](#)
- [inhibitory control](#)
- [working memory](#)

A task in which subjects are required to make a voluntary eye movement away from the position of a cue (antisaccade) to identify a target stimulus. This situation is compared to prosaccade, in which cue and target stimulus share the same position.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Hallett, P. E. (1978). Primary and secondary saccades to goals defined by instructions. *Vision Research*, 18(10), 1279-1296. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0042-6989\(78\)90218-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/0042-6989(78)90218-3) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Unsworth, N., Robison, M. K., & Miller, A. L. (2021). On the relation between working memory capacity and the antisaccade task. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 44(1), 68-84. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/xlm0001060> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Meier, M. E. (2016, November 15). Meier et al. Working Memory Capacity and the Antisaccade Task. [ <https://osf.io/yrrphw/> ].

FR: [tâche d'antisaccade](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LRGSC9RJ-0>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antisaccade\\_task](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antisaccade_task) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/id/tsk\\_4a57abb949869/](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/id/tsk_4a57abb949869/) [Cognitive Atlas]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q17002245> [Wikidata]

**aphantasia**

- Syn: [blind imagination](#)  
[congenital aphantasia](#)  
[defective revisualizatiion](#)  
[image generation process deficit](#)  
[visual irremembrance](#)

BT: [cognitive disorder](#)

- RT: [autobiographical memory](#)  
[episodic memory](#)  
[hyperphantasia](#)  
[memory vividness](#)

**Is disorder of:**

[mental imagery](#)

**Has study method(s):**

[Vividness of Visual Imagery Questionnaire](#)

"condition of reduced or absent voluntary imagery" (Zeman et al., 2015, p. 379).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Arcangeli, M. (2023). Aphantasia demystified. *Synthese*, 201(2), 31. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11229-022-04027-9> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Blomkvist, A., & Marks, D. F. (2023). Defining and ‘diagnosing’ aphantasia: Condition or individual difference? *Cortex*, 169, 220–234. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cortex.2023.09.004> ] [Study type: conceptual analysis, literature review] [Access: closed]
- Blomkvist, A. (2023). Aphantasia: In search of a theory. *Mind & Language*, 38(3), 866-888. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/mila.12432> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Cavedon-Taylor, D. (2022). Aphantasia and psychological disorder: Current connections, defining the imagery deficit and future directions. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 13. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2022.822989> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Dance, C. J., Ipser, A., & Simner, J. (2022). The prevalence of aphantasia (imagery weakness) in the general population. *Consciousness and Cognition*, 97, 103243. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.concog.2021.103243> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Dawes, A. J., Keogh, R., Andriillon, T., & Pearson, J. (2020). A cognitive profile of multi-sensory imagery, memory and dreaming in aphantasia. *Scientific Reports*, 10(1), 10022. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-020-65705-7> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Keogh, R., & Pearson, J. (2018). The blind mind : No sensory visual imagery in aphantasia. *Cortex*, 105, 53-60. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cortex.2017.10.012> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Keogh, R., Pearson, J., & Zeman, A. (2021). Aphantasia : The science of visual imagery extremes. In J. J. S. Barton & A. Leff (Eds.), *Handbook of Clinical Neurology* (Vol. 178, p. 277-296). Elsevier. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-821377-3.00012-X> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Milton, F., Fulford, J., Dance, C., Gaddum, J., Heuerman-Williamson, B., Jones, K., Knight, K. F., MacKisack, M., Winlove, C., & Zeman, A. (2021). Behavioral and neural signatures of visual imagery vividness extremes : Aphantasia versus hyperphantasia. *Cerebral Cortex Communications*, 2(2). [ <https://doi.org/10.1093/texcom/tgab035> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Monzel, M., Vetterlein, A., & Reuter, M. (2022). Memory deficits in aphantasics are not restricted to autobiographical memory – Perspectives from the Dual Coding Approach. *Journal of Neuropsychology*, 16(2), 444–461. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/jnp.12265> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Monzel, M., Vetterlein, A., & Reuter, M. (2023). No general pathological significance of aphantasia: An evaluation based on criteria for mental disorders. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 64(3), 314-324. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/sjop.12887> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Palermo, L., Boccia, M., Piccardi, L., & Nori, R. (2022). Congenital lack and extraordinary ability in object and spatial imagery: An investigation on sub-types of aphantasia and hyperphantasia. *Consciousness and Cognition*, 103, 103360. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.concog.2022.103360> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Zeman, A., Milton, F., Della Sala, S., Dewar, M., Frayling, T., Gaddum, J., Hattersley, A., Heuerman-Williamson, B., Jones, K., MacKisack, M., & Winlove, C. (2020). Phantasia–The psychological significance of lifelong visual imagery vividness extremes. *Cortex*, 130, 426–440. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cortex.2020.04.003> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Zeman, A. (in press). Aphantasia and hyperphantasia: Exploring imagery vividness extremes. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2024.02.007> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Zeman, A. Z. J., Della Sala, S., Torrens, L. A., Gountouna, V.-E., McGonigle, D. J., & Logie, R. H. (2010). Loss of imagery phenomenology with intact visuo-spatial task performance : A case of ‘blind imagination’. *Neuropsychologia*, 48(1), 145-155. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2009.08.024> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Zeman, A., Dewar, M., & Della Sala, S. (2015). Lives without imagery – Congenital aphantasia. *Cortex*, 73, 378-380. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cortex.2015.05.019> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Zeman, A., Dewar, M., & Della Sala, S. (2016). Reflections on aphantasia. *Cortex*, 74, 336-337. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cortex.2015.08.015> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Bainbridge, W. A., Pounder, Z., Eardley, A., & Baker, C. I. (2021, January 15). Quantifying Aphantasia through drawing: Those without visual imagery show deficits in object but not spatial memory. [ <https://osf.io/cahyd> ].
- Keogh, R. (2021, July 30). VWM and aphantasia. [ <https://osf.io/8r3eq> ].

FR: [aphantasia](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QWPDF38S-8>

EQ: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aphantasia> [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aphantasia> [Wikipédia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q20707611> [Wikidata]

aPKC

→ **atypical protein kinase C****apparent learning**

BT: learning process  
 RT: · classical conditioning  
 · contextual memory  
 · episodic memory  
 · operant conditioning

“a change in how context-specific memories are differentially expressed due to a change in belief about the current context. Based on behavior alone, it may appear as though proper learning has taken place, hence the name.” (Heald et al., in press).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Heald, J. B., Lengyel, M., & Wolpert, D. M. (2022). Contextual inference in learning and memory. Trends in Cognitive Sciences. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2022.10.004> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

PO: · Animal  
 · Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *apprentissage apparent*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-V2WJ9JZ2-T>**ARC index**Syn: *Adjusted Ratio of Clustering*

BT: measure

RT: free recall task

**Is measure of:**  
 clustering

Measurement of item clustering by semantic categories in free recall. The ARC scores range from -1 to +1, where 0 indicates a chance-level clustering, and +1 indicates a perfect clustering.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Coquin-Viennot, D. (1975). Recherche d'une organisation interne dans un ensemble de données. L'année Psychologique, 75(2), 575–597. [ <https://doi.org/10.3406/psy.1975.28113> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Roenker, D. L., Thompson, C. P., & Brown, S. C. (1971). Comparison of measures for the estimation of clustering in free recall. Psychological Bulletin, 76(1), 45–48. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0031355> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Senkova, O., & Otani, H. (2012). Category clustering calculator for free recall. Advances in Cognitive Psychology, 8(4), 292–295. [ <https://doi.org/10.5709/acp-0124-y> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

DO: Probability / Statistics

FR: *indice ARC*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-F9JXMC5G-M>

archistriatum

→ **amygdala**

area 28 of Brodmann

→ **entorhinal cortex**

ART

→ **Autobiographical Recollection Test****articulatory loop**Syn: *articulatory rehearsal process*

BT: working memory

RT: · articulatory suppression effect  
 · rehearsal**Component of:**

- Baddeley's model
- phonological loop

In Baddeley's model of working memory, the articulatory loop is a component of the phonological loop. It is thought to refresh information in working memory (mental rehearsal) and enable the phonological recoding of visually presented verbal information. The identification of the articulatory loop is based in particular on the articulatory suppression and word length effects.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Baddeley, A. D., & Hitch, G. J. (1974). Working memory. In G. H. Bower (Ed.), The Psychology of Learning and Motivation (Vol. 8, p. 47-89). Academic Press. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0079-7421\(08\)60452-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0079-7421(08)60452-1) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *boucle articulatoire*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-C14W3JK3-W>EQ: [https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0ba19](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0ba19) [Cognitive Atlas]

articulatory rehearsal process

→ **articulatory loop****articulatory suppression effect**Syn: *concurrent articulation effect*

BT: memory phenomenon

RT: · articulatory loop  
 · short-term memory

**Has study method(s):**  
 verbal span task

Disturbance of verbal short-term memory when subjects articulate repeatedly an item (e.g. bah, bah, bah...) concurrently during a span task. The articulatory suppression eliminates the phonological similarity effect when the material is visually presented.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Murray, D. J. (1965). Vocalization-at-presentation and immediate recall, with varying presentation-rates. Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology, 17(1), 47-56. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/17470216508416407> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Murray, D. J. (1967). The role of speech responses in short-term memory. Canadian Journal of Psychology/Revue Canadienne de Psychologie, 21(3), 263–276. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0082978> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Murray, D. J. (1968). Articulation and acoustic confusability in short-term memory. Journal of Experimental Psychology, 78(4, Pt.1), 679-684. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0026641> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet de suppression articulatoire*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QFQKMZV7-Z>EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Articulatory\\_suppression](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Articulatory_suppression) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q4800965> [Wikidata]

artificial neural network model

→ **connectionist model**

artificial grammar

→ **artificial grammar learning task**

**artificial grammar learning task***Syn:* artificial grammar

BT: objective study method of memory

RT: language

**Is study method of :**

- implicit learning
- statistical learning

A task in which the subject is first confronted with a series of letters that follow artificial grammar rules. He/she then has to decide whether new series violate these rules or not.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Beckers, G. J. L., Berwick, R. C., Okanoya, K., & Bolhuis, J. J. (2017). What do animals learn in artificial grammar studies? *Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews*, 81, 238–246. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neubiorev.2016.12.021> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Nicolas, S. (1996). L'apprentissage implicite : le cas des grammaires artificielles. *L'Année Psychologique*, 96(3), 459–493. [ <https://doi.org/10.3406/psy.1996.28910> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Pothos, E. M. (2007). Theories of artificial grammar learning. *Psychological Bulletin*, 133(2), 227–244. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.133.2.227> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

*FR:* tâche d'apprentissage d'une grammaire artificielleURI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WTJNOL7V-0>

*EQ:* [http://www.cognitiveatlas.org/task/id/trm\\_4f244a88013ae/](http://www.cognitiveatlas.org/task/id/trm_4f244a88013ae/)  
 [Cognitive Atlas]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial\\_grammar\\_learning](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_grammar_learning)  
 [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1176230> [Wikidata]

ASRT

→ alternating serial reaction time task

association-memory

→ associative memory

**association-monitoring theory***Syn:* · AMF

- activation-monitoring account
- activation/monitoring framework

BT: theory

RT: · associative-activation theory  
 · DRM paradigm  
 · implicit associative response  
 · source monitoring  
 · spreading activation

**Is theory of:**

- DRM memory illusion
- spontaneous false memory

A theory of spontaneous false memories, such as those observed in the DRM paradigm. The theory postulates the existence of two interacting processes: an activation process (studied items activate associated but unstudied items in memory) and a source-monitoring process of memories.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Roediger III, H. L., H., Balota, D., & Watson, J. (2001). Spreading activation and arousal of false memories. In H. L. Roediger III, J. S. Nairne, & I. Neath (Eds.), *The nature of remembering: Essays in honor of Robert G. Crowder* (pp. 95–115). American Psychological Association Press. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/10394-006> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

*FR:* théorie de l'association-surveillanceURI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SC6QFXMK-S>**associative blocking**

BT: interference

RT: response competition

A mechanism used to explain the phenomenon of interference in memory, based on the idea of competition between memory traces. A cue fails to recover a memory because it is more strongly associated with another memory.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- McGeoch, J. A. (1942). *The psychology of human learning: An introduction*. Longmans. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

*FR:* blocage associatifURI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-K7X9K20C-6>

associative chaining

→ associative chaining theory

**associative chaining theory***Syn:* associative chaining

BT: theory

RT: · associative strength  
 · encoding

**Has model(s) :**

TODAM

**Is theory of:**

- associative memory
- serial recall task

Theoretical approach proposed to explain serial recall. Each item in a list is associated in memory with the item that follows it, thus forming a chain of associations. At the time of recall, each item is a cue to retrieve the next item. Theories of associative chaining accept associations between remote items. However, the associative strength between items is stronger when they are contiguous.

note: "According to this conception, therefore, the associative threads, which hold together a remembered series, are spun not merely between each member and its immediate successor, but beyond intervening members to every member which stands to it in any close temporal relation. The strength of the threads varies with the distance of the members, but even the weaker of them must be considered as relatively of considerable significance." (Ebbinghaus, 1885/1913, p. 94).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Ebbinghaus, H. (1885/2010). *La mémoire : recherches de psychologie expérimentale* (trad. S. Nicolas). L'harmattan. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Kahana, M. J. (2020). Computational models of memory search. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 71, 107–138. [ <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-psych-010418-103358> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Logan, G. D., & Cox, G. E. (2021). Serial memory: Putting chains and position codes in context. *Psychological Review*, 28(6), 1197–1205. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/rev0000327> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

*FR:* théorie du chaînage associatifURI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SLPWKCWM-3>

**associative deficit hypothesis**

- BT: testable hypothesis  
 RT: · associative memory  
 · episodic memory  
 · memory disorder

The hypothesis that impaired episodic memory in the elderly could be explained by their difficulty in encoding and retrieving associations.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Naveh-Benjamin, M. (2000). Adult age differences in memory performance: Tests of an associative deficit hypothesis. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 26(5), 1170-1187. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.26.5.1170> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *hypothèse du déficit associatif*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JCN78QXS-V>

**associative learning**

- BT: learning process  
 RT: · associative memory  
 · law of effect  
 · law of exercise  
 · learning  
 NT: · classical conditioning  
 · operant conditioning

**Has study method(s):**

- A-B, A-Br learning task
- A-B, A-C learning task
- A-B, C-B learning task
- continuous paired-associate learning task
- double-function pairs
- paired-associates learning task
- sound-scene paired-associates paradigm

Generic term for all forms of association based-learning between a stimulus and a response or between stimuli.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Doré, F.-Y., & Mercier, P. (1992). Les fondements de l'apprentissage et de la cognition. Presses Universitaires de Lille. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *apprentissage associatif*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-M69W6Z9B-3>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-SLXR33DD-Z> [MeSH]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0001881>

[http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO\\_0000171](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO_0000171) [NBO]

[https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/associative\\_learning](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/associative_learning) [SAGE]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q14330970> [Wikidata]

**associative memory**

Syn: *association-memory*

BT: memory

- RT: · associative deficit hypothesis  
 · associative learning  
 · associative priming effect  
 · associative strength  
 · connectionist model  
 · entorhinal cortex  
 · episodic memory  
 · implicit associative response  
 · memory binding  
 · perirhinal cortex  
 · semantic memory  
 · unitization  
 NT: · conjunctive memory  
 · relational memory

**Is study method of :**

associative memory Stroop task

**Has study method(s):**

- A-B, A-Br learning task
- A-B, A-C learning task
- A-B, C-B learning task
- associative recognition task
- continuous paired-associate learning task
- double-function pairs
- Face-Name Associative Memory Exam
- Memory Binding Test
- paired-associates learning task
- sound-scene paired-associates paradigm
- visual association test

**Has model(s) :**

- Composite Holographic Associative Recall Model
- Matrix model
- OSCAR model
- SAM model
- TODAM

**Has theory(ies):**

- associative chaining theory
- positional coding theory

Ability to encode, store and retrieve associations between items or between an item and its context.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Anderson, J. R., & Bower, G. H. (1973). *Human Associative Memory*. Winston and Sons. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *mémoire associative*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JQRWWNLB-8>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Associative\\_memory\\_\(psychology\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Associative_memory_(psychology)) [Wikipedia EN]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q25339939> [Wikidata]

*associative memory Stroop paradigm*

→ **associative memory Stroop task**



**associative memory Stroop task**

Syn: *associative memory Stroop paradigm*

BT: **Stroop test**

RT: · cued recall task  
· paired-associates learning task

**Has study method(s):**

- associative memory
- cognitive load

A task in which participants are asked to learn associations between words (e.g. color words: brown, orange, white, black, etc.) and digits. The color of the numbers is either congruent (the word brown is printed in black and the number 6 is printed in brown), incongruent (the word brown is printed in black and the number 6 is printed in yellow), or neutral (the word brown is printed in black and the number 6 is printed in black)

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Hazan-Liran, B., & Miller, P. (2017). Stroop-like effects in a new-code learning task : A cognitive load theory perspective. *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 70(9), 1878-1891. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/17470218.2016.1214845> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *tâche de Stroop mnésique associative*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HZTHQVS9-S>

*associative priming*

→ **associative priming effect**

**associative priming effect**

Syn: *associative priming*

BT: **priming effect**

RT: · associative memory  
· implicit memory

NT: **backward priming effect**

**Has study method(s):**

- backward priming effect

Facilitation of processing of a word by prior presentation of another word that is associatively related (on the basis of associative norms).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Hutchison, K. A. (2003). Is semantic priming due to association strength or feature overlap? A microanalytic review. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 10(4), 785-813. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03196544> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *effet d'amorçage associatif*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZRM8PCJF-C>

EQ: [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO\\_0000203](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO_0000203) [NBO]  
[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_5521a5f310604](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_5521a5f310604)  
[Cognitive Atlas]

*associative recognition paradigm*

→ **associative recognition task**

**associative recognition task**

Syn: · *associative recognition paradigm*

· *associative recognition test*

BT: **recognition task**

**Is study method of :**

- associative memory
- episodic memory
- explicit memory
- recognition memory
- verbal memory

The subjects learn pairs of words and then are asked to recognize the intact word pairs among rearranged word pairs.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Yonelinas, A. P. (1997). Recognition memory ROCs for item and associative information : The contribution of recollection and familiarity. *Memory & Cognition*, 25(6), 747-763. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03211318> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *tâche de reconnaissance associative*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KKRTW8HQ-S>

*associative recognition test*

→ **associative recognition task**

**associative strength**

BT: **data**

RT: · associative chaining theory  
· associative memory

NT: · backward associative strength  
· forward associative strength

The degree of association between memories. Associative strength is often inferred from the speed with which one memory is able to evoke another. The faster the process, the greater the strength between the two memories. In a verbal association task, associative strength can also be inferred from the frequency of association between a word and the responses it elicits.

FR: *force associative*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SQ2MHWLN-Q>

**associative unlearning**

BT: **retroactive interference**

The process by which the association between a cue and a response is weakened by learning an association between that cue and a new response.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Melton, A. W., & Irwin, J. M. (1940). The influence of degree of interpolated learning on retroactive inhibition and the overt transfer of specific responses. *The American Journal of Psychology*, 53(2), 173-203. [ <https://doi.org/10.2307/1417415> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *désapprentissage associatif*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QFHQC1SB-B>

## associative-activation theory

- BT: theory  
 RT: · association-monitoring theory  
 · DRM paradigm  
 · implicit associative response  
 · semantic network  
 · spreading activation

### Is theory of:

- developmental reversal
- DRM memory illusion
- false memory
- spontaneous false memory

The associative activation theory (AAT) "proposes that throughout the course of development, people acquire new knowledge and learn new information. The consequence of this is that their knowledge base becomes more elaborated, interrelated, and dense. According to AAT, a knowledge base consists of interrelated nodes that contain representations of information (e.g., autobiographical memories). When someone experiences an event, these nodes will be triggered by associative activation. The links between these nodes will become stronger and associative activation will be faster and more automatic as development proceeds and new knowledge is acquired. AAT posits that during the process of associative activation, nodes will be activated that represent concepts of information that were not really experienced, thereby leading to the formation of false memories." (Otgaar et al., 2017, p. 1052).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Howe, M. L., Wimmer, M. C., Gagnon, N., & Plumpton, S. (2009). An associative-activation theory of children's and adults' memory illusions. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 60(2), 229-251. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2008.10.00> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Otgaar, H., Muris, P., Howe, M. L., & Merckelbach, H. (2017). What drives false memories in psychopathology? A case for associative activation. *Clinical Psychological Science*, 5(6), 1048-1069. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/2167702617724424> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Otgaar, H., Howe, M. L., Merckelbach, H., & Muris, P. (2018). Who is the better eyewitness? Sometimes adults but at other times children. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 27(5), 378-385. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/0963721418770998> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Otgaar, H., Howe, M. L., Muris, P., & Merckelbach, H. (2019). Associative activation as a mechanism underlying false memory formation. *Clinical Psychological Science*, 7(2), 191-195. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/2167702618807189> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *théorie de l'activation associative*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-J3TGR3QW-V>

## asymmetry effect

- BT: memory phenomenon  
 RT: episodic memory

### Has study method(s):

free recall task

When subjects recall an item, they tend to recall the item that followed it in the study list (forward direction) rather than the one before it (backward direction).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Kahana, M. J. (1996). Associative retrieval processes in free recall. *Memory & Cognition*, 24(1), 103-109. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03197276> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *effet d'asymétrie*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-STBPVNZ5-P>

## ATHENA model

- BT: · global matching model  
 · multiple trace model  
 RT: · Act-In theory  
 · embodied cognition  
 · MINERVA 2

### Is model of:

memory

"ATHENA is a fractal model which keeps track of former processes that led to the emergence of knowledge, and is therefore able to process contextual processes (abstraction manipulation)." (Brigilia et al., 2018, p. 97).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Brigilia, J. (2017). De l'énactivisme appliqué à la mémoire humaine : Athena, un modèle fractal de covariances sensorimotrices ([ [https://tel.archives-ouvertes.fr/tel-01818765/file/2017\\_BRIGLIA\\_arch.pdf](https://tel.archives-ouvertes.fr/tel-01818765/file/2017_BRIGLIA_arch.pdf) ]). Université Paul Valéry. [Study type: simulation study] [Access: open]
- Brigilia, J., Servajean, P., Michalland, A.-H., Brunel, L., & Brouillet, D. (2018). Modeling an enactivist multiple-trace memory. ATHENA: A fractal model of human memory. *Journal of Mathematical Psychology*, 82, 97-110. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmp.2017.12.002> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: closed]

FR: *modèle ATHENA*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-K26DPGJM-0>

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*Atkinson and Shiffrin's model*

→ **modal model of memory**

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*ATNT*

→ **autobiographical think/no-think task**

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*AtoDI model*

→ **Attention to Delayed Intention model**

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*AtoM*

→ **attention-to-memory hypothesis**

## attention

- BT: cognition  
 RT: · activation  
 · alpha rhythm  
 · alternating serial reaction time task  
 · Attention to Delayed Intention model  
 · attention-to-memory hypothesis  
 · attentional blink  
 · attentional capture  
 · attentional refreshing  
 · automatic processing  
 · bottom-up processing  
 · central executive  
 · change blindness  
 · cognitive load  
 · Compensation Related Utilization of Neural Circuits Hypothesis  
 · controlled processing  
 · dorsal parietal cortex  
 · Easterbrook's cue-utilization hypothesis  
 · executive functions  
 · focus of attention  
 · HERNET model

## ATTENTION PHENOMENON

- inhibition
- inhibitory control
- memory-guided attention
- multinomial model of prospective memory
- photo-taking impairment effect
- preparatory attentional and memory processes theory
- retrieval-induced forgetting
- retro-cue effect
- selective attention
- serial reaction time task
- short-term consolidation
- statistical learning
- task switching
- Test-Wait-Test-Exit model
- top-down processing
- ventral parietal cortex

### Has study method(s):

- antisaccade task
- Cognitive failures questionnaire
- Cognitive Failures Questionnaire Daily
- Mattis Dementia Rating Scale
- Montreal Cognitive Assessment
- rapid serial visual presentation
- Trail Making Test
- Virtual Reality Everyday Assessment Lab

### Has model(s):

supervisory attentional system

Ability to focus on a selection of environmental stimuli or cognitive representations to improve their processing.

note: Attention doesn't have a commonly accepted definition. Many definitions exist in the scientific literature.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Anderson, B. (2011). There is no such thing as attention. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 2. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2011.00246> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Anderson, B. (2023). Stop paying attention to "attention." *WIREs: Cognitive Science*, 14(1), e1574. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/wcs.1574> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Cowan, N., Bao, C., Bishop-Chrzanowski, B. M., Costa, A. N., Greene, N. R., Guitard, D., Li, C., Musich, M. L., & Ūnal, Z. E. (2024). The relation between attention and memory. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 75, 183-214. [ <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-psych-040723-012736> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Di Lollo, V. (2018). Attention is a sterile concept; iterative reentry is a fertile substitute. *Consciousness and Cognition*, 64, 45-49. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.concog.2018.02.005> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Fawcett, J. M., Risko, E. F., & Kingstone, A. (Eds.). (2015). *The handbook of attention*. MIT Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Hommel, B., Chapman, C. S., Cisek, P., Neyedli, H. F., Song, J.-H., & Welsh, T. N. (2019). No one knows what attention is. *Attention, Perception, & Psychophysics*, 81, 2288-2303. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13414-019-01846-w> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Kaldas, A. (2022). Attention: A descriptive taxonomy. *History and Philosophy of the Life Sciences*, 44(4), 63. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40656-022-00538-3> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Krauzlis, R. J., Wang, L., Yu, G., & Katz, L. N. (2023). What is attention? *WIREs Cognitive Science*, 14(1), e1570. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/wcs.1570> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Lachaux, J.-P. (2013). *Le cerveau attentif*. Odile Jacob. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Long, N. M., Kuhl, B. A., & Chun, M. M. (2018). Memory and attention. In J. T. Wixted (Ed.), *Stevens' Handbook of Experimental Psychology and Cognitive Neuroscience* (1st ed., pp. 285-322). Wiley. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/9781119170174.epcn109> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Maquestiaux, F. (2017). *Psychologie de l'attention* (2<sup>e</sup> éd.). De Boeck. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Mole, C. (2021). Attention. In E. N. Zalta (Ed.), *The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy* (Fall 2021). Metaphysics Research Lab, Stanford University. [ <https://plato.stanford.edu/archives/fall2021/entries/attention/> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

- Mole, C., & Henry, A. (2023). What is attention? Adverbialist theories. *WIREs Cognitive Science*, 14(1), e1588. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/wcs.1588> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Narhi-Martinez, W., Dube, B., & Golomb, J. D. (2023). Attention as a multi-level system of weights and balances. *WIREs Cognitive Science*, 14(1), e1633. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/wcs.1633> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Tsotsos, J. K. (2019). Attention: The messy reality. *The Yale Journal of Biology and Medicine*, 92(1), 127-137. [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Watzl, S. (2023). What attention is. The priority structure account. *WIREs Cognitive Science*, 14(1), e1632. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/wcs.1632> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Wu, W. (in press). We know what attention is! *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2023.11.007> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: **attention**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-N6QV4DTJ-W>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-VSVHP5Q5-5> [SantéPsy]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/73G-VJJQXN8X-G>

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-GQ0P9Z1-N> [MeSH]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0001941>

[http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO\\_0000455](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO_0000455) [NBO]

<http://scholarpedia.org/article/Attention> [Scholarpedia]

[https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/attention\\_\(psychology\)](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/attention_(psychology)) [SAGE]

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Attention> [Wikipedia EN]

<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Attention> [Wikipédia FR]

[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d09902](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d09902)

[Cognitive Atlas]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q6501338> [Wikidata]

## attention phenomenon

Syn: *attentional phenomenon*

BT: **phenomenon**

NT: · attentional blink

· attentional boost effect

· attentional capture

· change blindness

· inattention blindness

· memory-guided attention

Empirical effects related to attention.

FR: **phénomène de l'attention**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WX8V5K34-1>

*attention switching*

→ **task switching**



**Attention to Delayed Intention model**Syn: *AtoDI model*

BT: non-computational model

- RT:
- attention
  - bottom-up processing
  - top-down processing

**Is model of:**

- event-based prospective memory
- prospective memory
- time-based prospective memory

A neuropsychological model of the brain regions thought to be involved in the maintenance and retrieval of intentions in prospective memory (Cona et al., 2015). "[...] the model proposes that the dorsal frontoparietal network is involved in maintenance and allocation of top-down attention that is used both to monitor for the occurrence of the PM [prospective memory] cue and to maintain the intention in mind. The ventral frontoparietal network, on the other hand, mediates the bottom-up attention automatically captured by the occurrence of the prospective cues and used during retrieval." (Raskin, 2018, p. 745-746).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Cona, G., Scarpazza, C., Sartori, G., Moscovitch, M., & Bisiacchi, P. S. (2015). Neural bases of prospective memory: A meta-analysis and the "Attention to Delayed Intention" (AtoDI) model. *Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews*, 52, 21–37. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neubiorev.2015.02.007> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Cona, G., & Rothen, N. (2019). Neuropsychological and physiological correlates of prospective memory. In J. Rummel & M. A. McDaniel (Eds.), *Prospective Memory* (1st ed., pp. 95–115). Routledge. [ <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781351000154-7> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Raskin, S. A. (2018). Prospective memory in clinical populations. *The Clinical Neuropsychologist*, 32(5), 741–747. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/13854046.2018.1484519> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: free]

PO: *Human*DO:

- *Neuropsychology*
- *Psychology*

FR: *modèle d'attention à l'intention différée*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Q516SSQG-M>**attention-to-memory hypothesis**Syn:

- *AtoM*
- *attention-to-memory model*
- *dual attentional processes hypothesis*

BT: testable hypothesis

- RT:
- attention
  - bottom-up processing
  - episodic memory
  - posterior parietal cortex
  - retrieval
  - top-down processing
  - ventral parietal cortex

The hypothesis according to which "DPC [dorsal parietal cortex] supports the allocation of attentional resources to memory retrieval operations, for example during memory search and post-retrieval monitor (top-down attention to memory), whereas VPC [ventral parietal cortex] mediates the change in the locus of attention following detection of relevant memories (bottom-up attention to memory [...])" (Ciaramelli & Moscovitch, 2020, p. 2).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Cabeza, R. (2008). Role of parietal regions in episodic memory retrieval: The dual attentional processes hypothesis. *Neuropsychologia*, 46(7), 1813–1827. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2008.03.019> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Ciaramelli, E., Grady, C. L., & Moscovitch, M. (2008). Top-down and bottom-up attention to memory: A hypothesis (AtoM) on the role of the posterior parietal cortex in memory retrieval. *Neuropsychologia*, 46(7), 1828–1851. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2008.03.022> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Ciaramelli, E., Grady, C., Levine, B., Ween, J., & Moscovitch, M. (2010). Top-down and bottom-up attention to memory are dissociated in posterior parietal cortex: Neuroimaging and neuropsychological evidence. *Journal of Neuroscience*, 30(14), 4943–4956. [ <https://doi.org/10.1523/JNEUROSCI.1209-09.2010> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Ciaramelli, E., & Moscovitch, M. (2020). The space for memory in posterior parietal cortex: Re-analyses of bottom-up attention data. *Neuropsychologia*, 146, 107551. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2020.107551> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Hutchinson, J. B., Uncapher, M. R., & Wagner, A. D. (2009). Posterior parietal cortex and episodic retrieval: Convergent and divergent effects of attention and memory. *Learning & Memory*, 16(6), 343–356. [ <https://doi.org/10.1101/lm.919109> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *hypothèse de l'attention à la mémoire*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LMLWLPF8-M>*attention-to-memory model*→ **attention-to-memory hypothesis**

**attentional blink**

BT: attention phenomenon

RT: · attention  
· working memory consolidation**Has study method(s):**

rapid serial visual presentation

When two successive visual stimuli are separated by a time interval between 200 ms and 500 ms, observers often fail to report the second stimulus.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Grassi, M., Crotti, C., Giofrè, D., Boedker, I., & Toffalini, E. (2021). Two replications of Raymond, Shapiro, and Arnell (1992), The Attentional Blink. *Behavior Research Methods*, 53(2), 656–668. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13428-020-01457-6> ] [Study type: empirical study, replication] [Access: open]
- Raymond, J. E., Shapiro, K. L., & Arnell, K. M. (1992). Temporary suppression of visual processing in an RSVP task: An attentional blink? *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance*, 18(3), 849–860. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0096-1523.18.3.849> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Weichselgartner, E., & Sperling, G. (1987). Dynamics of automatic and controlled visual attention. *Science (New York, N.Y.)*, 238(4828), 778–780. [ <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.3672124> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Grassi, M., Toffalini, E., & Crotti, C. (2020, July 16). Direct replication of “Temporary suppression of visual processing in RSVP task: an attentional blink?” (Experiment 2). [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/HP9NK](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/HP9NK) ].

FR: *cignement attentionnel*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-M931G1N6-G>EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-TP3CTW73-0> [MeSH]<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0505819>[http://www.scholarpedia.org/article/Attentional\\_blink](http://www.scholarpedia.org/article/Attentional_blink)

[Scholarpedia]

[https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/attentional\\_blink](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/attentional_blink) [SAGE][https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Attentional\\_blink](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Attentional_blink) [Wikipedia EN][https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4fea1aeaa7b17/](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4fea1aeaa7b17/)

[Cognitive Atlas]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q759843> [Wikidata]**attentional boost effect**

Syn: ABE

BT: · attention phenomenon  
· memory phenomenonRT: · divided attention  
· episodic memory  
· verbal memory  
· visual memory**Has study method(s):**

dual task paradigm

"a phenomenon in which the detection of targets in a secondary task enhances encoding of co-occurring stimuli." (Mulligan et al., 2023).

note: For example, participants learn faces while performing a target detection task (pressing a button when a blue square appears next to a face and not pressing the button when the square is of another color). Long-term memory for faces is improved when they are encoded with the target (blue square).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Mulligan, N. W., Spataro, P., & West, J. T. (2023). Memory and attention: A double dissociation between memory encoding and memory retrieval. *Cognition*, 238, 105509. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cognition.2023.105509> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Swallow, K. M., & Jiang, Y. V. (2010). The Attentional Boost Effect: Transient increases in attention to one task enhance performance in a second task. *Cognition*, 115(1), 118–132. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cognition.2009.12.003> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Swallow, K. M., & Jiang, Y. V. (2011). The role of timing in the attentional boost effect. *Attention, Perception, & Psychophysics*, 73(2), 389–404. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13414-010-0045-y> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

- Swallow, K., & Jiang, Y. (2013). Attentional load and attentional boost: A review of data and theory. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 4. [ <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpsyg.2013.00274> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Hutmacher, F., & Kuhbandner, C. (2020, October 26). Does the attentional boost effect depend on the intentionality of encoding? [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/6FEJ2](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/6FEJ2) ].
- Mulligan, N. (2021, November 10). Attentional Boost Manipulation, Encoding and Retrieval. [ <https://osf.io/dpaxy> ].
- Mulligan, N. (2023, May 25). Attentional Boost Manipulation, Encoding and Retrieval. [ <https://osf.io/dpaxy> ].
- Spataro, P. (2022, March 17). Exploring the roles of distinctiveness and performance anticipation in the Attentional Boost Effect. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/U5DKG](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/U5DKG) ].
- Toh, Y. N., & Lee, V. G. (2021, November 10). Response, rather than target detection, triggers the attentional boost effect in visual search. [ <https://osf.io/9b6au> ].
- Toh, Y. N., & Lee, V. G. (2022, April 2). Target detection and response both contribute to the attentional boost effect. [ <https://osf.io/2nxmh> ].
- Toh, Y. N., & Lee, V. G. (2022, April 26). Why did context memory for words escape the attentional boost effect? [ <https://osf.io/e9cga> ].

FR: *effet d'amélioration attentionnelle*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-G1863DQM-7>**attentional capture**

BT: attention phenomenon

RT: · attention  
· inattention blindness  
· weapon focus effect

NT: memory-driven attentional capture

A phenomenon that occurs when the accuracy or the detection time of a target stimulus is influenced by the automatic redirection of attention to an irrelevant stimulus.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bacon, W. F., & Egeth, H. E. (1994). Overriding stimulus-driven attentional capture. *Perception & Psychophysics*, 55(5), 485–496. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03205306> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Folk, C. L., Remington, R. W., & Johnston, J. C. (1992). Involuntary covert orienting is contingent on attentional control settings. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance*, 18(4), 1030–1044. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0096-1523.18.4.1030> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Maquestiaux, F. (2017). *Psychologie de l'attention (2<sup>e</sup> éd.)*. De Boeck. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Theeuwes, J. (1992). Perceptual selectivity for color and form. *Perception & Psychophysics*, 51(6), 599–606. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03211656> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Theeuwes, J. (1994). Stimulus-driven capture and attentional set: Selective search for color and visual abrupt onsets. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance*, 20(4), 799–806. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0096-1523.20.4.799> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *capture attentionnelle*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-G22956DT-6>*attentional focus*

→ focus of attention

*attentional focusing*

→ focus of attention

*attentional narrowing hypothesis*

→ Easterbrook's cue-utilization hypothesis

*attentional phenomenon*

→ attention phenomenon

**attentional process**

- Syn: *attentional processing*  
 BT: *cognitive process*  
 NT: *attentional refreshing*  
     · *automatic processing*  
     · *bottom-up processing*  
     · *controlled processing*  
     · *divided attention*  
     · *focus of attention*  
     · *inhibition*  
     · *selective attention*  
     · *task switching*  
     · *top-down processing*

A process that realizes an attentional disposition.

FR: *processus attentionnel*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WHJDVJPL-B>  
 EQ: [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO\\_0000455](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO_0000455) [NBO]

*attentional processing*

→ **attentional process**

**attentional refreshing**

- BT: *attentional process*  
 RT: *attention*  
     · *executive functions*

**Component of:**

- *embedded-processes model*
- *time-based resource sharing model*

"a domain-general maintenance mechanism that relies on attention to keep mental representations active." (Camos et al., 2019, p.19).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Barrouillet, P., Bernardin, S., & Camos, V. (2004). Time constraints and resource sharing in adults' working memory spans. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 133(1), 83–100. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0096-3445.133.1.83> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Camos, V., Johnson, M., Loaiza, V., Portrat, S., Souza, A., & Vergauwe, E. (2018). What is attentional refreshing in working memory? *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 1424(1), 19–32. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/nyas.13616> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Raye, C. L., Johnson, M. K., Mitchell, K. J., Greene, E. J., & Johnson, M. R. (2007). Refreshing : A minimal executive function. *Cortex*, 43(1), 135–145. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0010-9452\(08\)70451-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0010-9452(08)70451-9) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *rafraichissement attentionnel*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-C0485LPN-H>

*attribute*

→ **semantic feature**

**attribute amnesia**

- Syn: *amnesia for attended attributes*  
 BT: *incidental forgetting*  
 RT: *eyewitness testimony*  
     · *face memory*  
     · *visual memory*  
     · *working memory*

Difficulty in remembering an attribute of a visual stimulus (e.g. color) during a surprise memory test even though the subject previously paid attention to this attribute to locate the stimulus among distractors.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Chen, H., & Wyble, B. (2015). Amnesia for object attributes: Failure to report attended information that had just reached conscious awareness. *Psychological Science*, 26(2), 203–210. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/0956797614560648> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Chen, H., Swan, G., & Wyble, B. (2016). Prolonged focal attention without binding: Tracking a ball for half a minute without remembering its color. *Cognition*, 147, 144–148. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cognition.2015.11.014> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Fu, Y., Guan, C., Tam, J., O'Donnell, R. E., Shen, M., Wyble, B., & Chen, H. (2023). Attention with or without working memory: Mnemonic reselection of attended information. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 27(12), 1111–1122. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2023.08.010> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Tam, J., Mugno, M. K., O'Donnell, R. E., & Wyble, B. (2021). And like that, they were gone: A failure to remember recently attended unique faces. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 28(6), 2027–2034. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-021-01965-2> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *amnésie d'attribut*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JN3XR89C-C>

**atypical protein kinase C**

- Syn: *aPKC*  
 BT: *protein kinase C*  
 RT: *learning*  
     · *memory*  
 NT: *protein kinase Mζ*

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Sun, M.-K., & Alkon, D. L. (2014). The “Memory Kinases”: Roles of PKC Isoforms in Signal Processing and Memory Formation. In Z. U. Khan & E. C. Muly (Eds.), *Progress in Molecular Biology and Translational Science* (Vol. 122, pp. 31–59). Academic Press. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-420170-5.00002-7> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *protéine kinase C atypique*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-J5QWXQ4R-S>  
 EQ: <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q29710245> [Wikidata]

**auditory deviant effect**

BT: irrelevant sound effect  
 RT: · short-term memory  
 · verbal memory

**Has study method(s):**

- serial recall task
- verbal span task

The disruption of short-term verbal memory when the memory task was performed while the subject was hearing a sequence of sounds that he or she should ignore and one of which differed unexpectedly from the others.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Hughes, R., Vachon, F., & Jones, D. (2007). Disruption of short-term memory by changing and deviant sounds: Support for a duplex-mechanism account of auditory distraction. *Journal of experimental psychology. Learning, memory, and cognition*, 33, 1050–1061. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.33.6.1050> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Lange, E. B. (2005). Disruption of attention by irrelevant stimuli in serial recall. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 53(4), 513–531. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2005.07.002> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet du déviant auditif*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XC3L37BB-8>

*auditory image*

→ **auditory imagery**

**auditory imagery**

Syn: *auditory image*

BT: mental imagery

RT: internal strategy

Mental imagery using the auditory modality.

FR: *imagerie auditive*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-V69K7F95-M>

EQ: [https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/auditory\\_imagery](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/auditory_imagery) [SAGE]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Auditory\\_imagery](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Auditory_imagery) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d09a6c](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d09a6c) [Cognitive Atlas]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q4820033> [Wikidata]

**auditory memory**

BT: memory

NT: echoic memory

Generic term used for the capability to encode, store and retrieve auditory information.

FR: *mémoire auditive*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-J2ZKSKT7-X>

EQ: [https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d09aa7](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d09aa7) [Cognitive Atlas]

*auditory persistence*

→ **echoic memory**

*auditory sensory memory*

→ **echoic memory**

**auto-associative memory**

BT: connectionist model

RT: · pattern completion  
 · SOB-CS model

In a neural network, type of memory in which an item can be retrieved from a fragment of it.

FR: *mémoire autoassociative*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Z85MW4D6-7>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Autoassociative\\_memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Autoassociative_memory) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q4826150> [Wikidata]

*autobiographical fact*

→ **personal semantics**

**autobiographical fluency task**

Syn: *autobiographical verbal fluency task*

BT: objective study method of memory

RT: · episodic memory  
 · personal future task

**Is study method of :**

- autobiographical memory
- personal semantics
- reminiscence bump

Study method of autobiographical memory. For different periods of life, subjects are asked to recall autobiographical episodic (experienced events) and semantic (person names) memories in a given time. This task is used to assess the ease with which these memories come to mind.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Conti, M., Teghil, A., & Boccia, M. (in press). The autobiographical fluency task: Validity and reliability of a tool to assess episodic autobiographical memory and experience-near personal semantics. *Journal of Neuropsychology*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/jnp.12351> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Ditschel, B. H., Williams, J. M. G., Baddeley, A. D., & Nimmo-Smith, I. (1992). Autobiographical fluency: A method for the study of personal memory. *Memory & cognition*, 20(2), 133–140. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03197162> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Rathbone, C. J., & Moulin, C. J. A. (2014). Measuring autobiographical fluency in the self-memory system. *The Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 67(9), 1661–1667. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/17470218.2014.913069> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *tâche de fluence autobiographique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GV12X82M-C>

*autobiographical IAT*

→ **Autobiographical Implicit Association Test**

**Autobiographical Implicit Association Test**

Syn: · *aIAT*

- *autobiographical IAT*

BT: objective study method of memory

**Is study method of :**

- autobiographical memory
- crime-related amnesia

Adaptation of Greenwald et al's (1998) Implicit Association Test, used to detect the veracity of autobiographical memories from implicit measures (reaction times).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Agosta, S., & Sartori, G. (2013). The autobiographical IAT : A review. *Frontiers in Cognitive Science*, 4, 519. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2013.00519> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Greenwald, A. G., McGhee, D. E., & Schwartz, J. L. K. (1998). Measuring individual differences in implicit cognition : The implicit association test. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 74(6), 1464-1480. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.74.6.1464> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Sartori, G., Agosta, S., Zogmaister, C., Ferrara, S. D., & Castiello, U. (2008). How to accurately detect autobiographical events. *Psychological Science*, 19(8), 772-780. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9280.2008.02156.x> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Takarangi, M. K. T., Strange, D., Shortland, A. E., & James, H. E. (2013). Source confusion influences the effectiveness of the autobiographical IAT. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 20(6), 1232-1238. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-013-0430-3> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Takarangi, M. K. T., Strange, D., & Houghton, E. (2015). Event familiarity influences memory detection using the aIAT. *Memory*, 23(3), 453-461. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2014.902467> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Verschuere, B., Prati, V., & De Houwer, J. (2009). Cheating the lie detector : Faking in the autobiographical Implicit Association Test. *Psychological Science*, 20(4), 410-413. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9280.2009.02308.x> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Verschuere, B., & Kleinberg, B. (2017). Assessing autobiographical memory : The web-based autobiographical Implicit Association Test. *Memory*, 25(4), 520-530. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2016.1189941> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Wessel, I. (in press). Suppression-induced forgetting as a model for repression. *Topics in Cognitive Science*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/tops.12684> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Bergstrom, Z. M., & Hu, X. (2019, August 28). Imagining a false alibi impairs concealed memory detection with the autobiographical Implicit Association Test. [ <https://osf.io/wumdy> ].
- Hu, X., & Bergstrom, Z. M. (2019, November 8). Suppressing Unwanted Autobiographical Memories Reduces Their Automatic Influences: Evidence from Electrophysiology and an Implicit Autobiographical Memory Test. [ <https://osf.io/ptmqx> ].
- Marsh, R., Dorahy, M. J., Verschuere, B., & Huntjens, R. (2018, September 6). Transfer of episodic autobiographical memory across amnesic identities in Dissociative Identity Disorder using the Autobiographical Implicit Association Test. [ <https://osf.io/c6g7d> ].
- Verschuere, B., & Kleinberg, B. (2016, September 17). Assessing autobiographical memory: The web-based autobiographical Implicit Association Test (web-aIAT). Retrieved from [ <https://osf.io/swp27> ].

**FR:** *Test d'association implicite autobiographique*  
**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-L5WLK5F-D>

**Autobiographical Interview**

**BT:** interview  
**NT:** Adapted Autobiographical Interview

**Is study method of :**

- autobiographical memory
- episodic memory
- personal semantics

Interview to assess episodic and semantic aspects of autobiographical memories.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- van Genugten, R. D. I., & Schacter, D. L. (2024). Automated scoring of the autobiographical interview with natural language processing. *Behavior Research Methods*, 56(3), 2243-2259. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13428-023-02145-x> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Levine, B., Svoboda, E., Hay, J. F., Winocur, G., & Moscovitch, M. (2002). Aging and autobiographical memory : Dissociating episodic from semantic retrieval. *Psychology and Aging*, 17(4), 677-689. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0882-7974.17.4.677> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Lockrow, A. W., Setton, R., Spreng, K. A. P., Sheldon, S., Turner, G. R., & Spreng, R. N. (in press). Taking stock of the past: A psychometric evaluation of the Autobiographical Interview. *Behavior Research Methods*. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13428-023-02080-x> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Simpson, S., Eskandaripour, M., & Levine, B. (2023). Effects of healthy and neuropathological aging on autobiographical memory: A meta-analysis of studies using the Autobiographical Interview, 78(10), 617-1624. *The Journals of Gerontology: Series B*, gbad077. [ <https://doi.org/10.1093/geronb/gbad077> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: free]

**FR:** *entretien autobiographique*  
**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CXXQ0BLH-5>

**autobiographical knowledge base**

**BT:** autobiographical memory  
**RT:** semantic memory

**Component of:**

- self-memory system

Hierarchical structure of autobiographical knowledge at different levels of specificity, from the most general to the most specific (life periods, general events, event-specific knowledge).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Conway, M. A., & Pleydell-Pearce, C. W. (2000). The construction of autobiographical memories in the self-memory system. *Psychological Review*, 107(2), 261-288. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.107.2.261> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *base de connaissances autobiographiques*  
**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-S7K3LMKQ-0>

**autobiographical memory**

- BT:** declarative memory  
**RT:**
- alcohol myopia hypothesis
  - aphantasia
  - autobiographical memory network
  - autobiographically significant concept
  - calendar effect
  - cascading reminiscence bump
  - crime-related amnesia
  - Crimes and Doors Test
  - default mode network
  - demonstration for more detail technique
  - denial-induced forgetting
  - direct retrieval
  - emotion-enhanced memory effect
  - episodic memory
  - estimator variable



## AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL MEMORY

- event cluster
- everyday amnesia
- explanation inflation
- eyewitness testimony
- fabrication inflation
- false feedback paradigm
- field point of view
- forced confabulation paradigm
- forgot-it-all-along effect
- generative retrieval
- high elaborative reminiscing style
- imagination inflation effect
- implanted false memory
- infantile amnesia
- intrusive memory
- jamais vu
- life review
- low elaborative reminiscing style
- mammillary bodies
- medial prefrontal cortex
- memory blindness effect
- memory conformity
- Memory Distrust Scale
- Memory Flexibility intervention
- Memory Specificity Training
- memory vividness
- mental context reinstatement
- misinformation paradigm
- mnemonic discrimination
- narrative coherence
- Nijmegen-Venray Confabulation List
- observer point of view
- personal semantics
- Positive Memory Training
- principle of coherence
- principle of correspondence
- Proust effect
- provoked confabulation
- reconstructive memory
- recovered memory
- reminiscence
- reminiscence bump
- schematic narrative template
- self-enhancement bias
- SenseCam
- simulated amnesia
- spontaneous confabulation
- system variable
- testimony
- timeline technique
- uncinate fasciculus
- upheaval bump
- voluntary memory
- NT: autobiographical knowledge base
- conceptual self
- flashbulb memory
- highly superior autobiographical memory
- historically defined autobiographical period
- hotspot
- life script
- nonbelieved memory
- overgeneral memory
- self-defining future projection
- self-defining memory

- working self

### Is impaired in:

- Alzheimer's disease
- amnesia
- anterograde amnesia
- autoreferential contamination
- confabulation
- habit confabulation
- hypermnesia (pathology)
- memory confusion
- memory fabrication
- mild cognitive impairment
- misplacement confabulation
- recollective confabulation
- retrograde amnesia
- semantically anomalous confabulation
- severely deficient autobiographical memory
- transposition in the past

### Has study method(s):

- Adapted Autobiographical Interview
- autobiographical fluency task
- Autobiographical Implicit Association Test
- Autobiographical Interview
- Autobiographical Memory Interview
- Autobiographical Memory Test
- Autobiographical Recollection Test
- autobiographical think/no-think task
- Autographical Memory Characteristics Questionnaire
- Centrality of Event Scale
- cognitive interview
- Cognitive Interview for Suspects
- cue-word method
- diary method
- double-cue method
- event-cueing paradigm
- important memories method
- Involuntary Memories Program
- involuntary memory diary method
- Memory Characteristics Questionnaire
- Memory Experiences Questionnaire
- NICHD protocol
- Reminiscence Functions Scale
- rumor mongering paradigm
- Self-Administered Interview©
- semantic-to-autobiographical memory priming effect
- Sentence Completion for Events from the Past Test
- Survey of Autobiographical Memory
- Test of Episodic Memory for the Autobiographical Past
- Thinking About Life Experiences Questionnaire
- trauma film paradigm

### Has model(s) :

- CARFAX model
- self-memory system

### Has theory(ies):

- alethism
- transition theory

Memory of events whose reference is the subject him or herself. According to recent models, autobiographical memory has both episodic (memories of specific events) and semantic (personal semantics, i.e., general information about the subject's past) aspects.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Beike, D. R., Merrick, C. R., & Cole, H. E. (2020). Use, adaptivity, and need fulfillment: A methodological critique of tests of the functions of autobiographical memory. *Psychological Reports*, 123(1), 43–70. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/0033294119852578> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Berntsen, D., & Rubin, D. C. (Eds.). (2012). *Understanding Autobiographical Memory: Theories and Approaches*. Cambridge University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Boccia, M., Teghil, A., & Guariglia, C. (2019). Looking into recent and remote past: Meta-analytic evidence for cortical re-organization of episodic autobiographical memories. *Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews*, 107, 84–95. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neubiorev.2019.09.003> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Heux, L., Rathbone, C., Gensburger, S., Clifford, R., & Souchay, C. (2023). Collective memory and autobiographical memory: Perspectives from the humanities and cognitive sciences, 14(3), e1635. *WIREs Cognitive Science*, e1635. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/wcs.1635> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Kopelman, M. D. (2019). Anomalies of autobiographical memory. *Journal of the International Neuropsychological Society*, 25(10), 1061–1075. [ <https://doi.org/10.1017/S135561771900081X> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Mace, J. (2019). *The organization and structure of autobiographical memory*. Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Piolino, P., Desgranges, B., Eustache, F. (2000). *La mémoire autobiographique : théorie et pratique*. Solal [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Shepardson, S., Dahlgren, K., & Hamann, S. (2023). Neural correlates of autobiographical memory retrieval: An SDM neuroimaging meta-analysis. *Cortex*, 166, 59–79. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cortex.2023.05.006> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Sow, F., Dijkstra, K., & Janssen, S. M. J. (2023). Developments in the functions of autobiographical memory: An advanced review. *WIREs Cognitive Science*, 14(3), e1625. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/wcs.1625> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Talarico, J. M. (2023). A tetrahedral model of autobiographical memory research design. *WIREs Cognitive Science*, 14(3), e1615. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/wcs.1615> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Testa, G., Sotgiu, I., Rusconi, M. L., Cauda, F., & Costa, T. (2024). The functional neuroimaging of autobiographical memory for happy events: A coordinate-based meta-analysis. *Healthcare*, 12(7), Article 7. [ <https://doi.org/10.3390/healthcare12070711> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: open]

**FR:** *mémoire autobiographique*  
**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-D720VZZ8-3>  
**EQ:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-V7FM5JBS-N> [SantéPsy]  
[http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO\\_0000195](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO_0000195) [NBO]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Autobiographical\\_memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Autobiographical_memory)  
 [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d09b10](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d09b10)  
 [Cognitive Atlas]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q682304> [Wikidata]

*autobiographical memory bump*  
 → **reminiscence bump**

*autobiographical memory coherence*  
 → **narrative coherence**

*autobiographical memory core network*  
 → **autobiographical memory network**

*Autobiographical Memory Flexibility intervention*  
 → **Memory Flexibility intervention**

**Autobiographical Memory Interview**

**Syn:** *AMI*  
**BT:** *interview*

**Diagnostic tool of:**

- *amnesia*
- *retrograde amnesia*

**Is study method of:**

- *autobiographical memory*
- *personal semantics*

Semi-structured interview to assess autobiographical memory and personal semantics for three life periods: childhood, early adulthood and recent life.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Kopelman, M. D., Wilson, B. A., & Baddeley, A. D. (1989). The autobiographical memory interview: A new assessment of autobiographical and personal semantic memory in amnesic patients. *Journal of Clinical and Experimental Neuropsychology*, 11(5), 724–744. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/01688638908400928> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Kopelman, M. D. (1994). The Autobiographical Memory Interview (AMI) in organic and psychogenic amnesia. *Memory*, 2(2), 211–235. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658219408258945> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *Entretien de mémoire autobiographique*  
**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-X44FVTW0-Z>

**autobiographical memory network**

**Syn:** *autobiographical memory core network*  
**BT:** *brain network*  
**RT:** • *autobiographical memory*

- *cerebellum*
- *cingulate cortex*
- *prefrontal cortex*
- *temporal lobe*

A set of brain regions, mostly located in the left hemisphere, which are involved in retrieving autobiographical memories. The core network of autobiographical memory comprises the medial and ventro-lateral prefrontal cortex, the medial and lateral temporal cortex, the temporo-parietal junction, the retrosplenial/posterior cingulate cortex and the cerebellum.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Svoboda, E., McKinnon, M. C., & Levine, B. (2006). The functional neuroanatomy of autobiographical memory: a meta-analysis. *Neuropsychologia*, 44(12), 2189–2208. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2006.05.023> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *réseau de la mémoire autobiographique*  
**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HCFM2N9D-P>

## Autobiographical Memory Test

Syn: *AMT*

BT: neuropsychological test

RT: · cue-word method  
· Sentence Completion for Events from the Past Test

**Diagnostic tool of:**  
memory disorder

**Is study method of :**  
· autobiographical memory  
· overgeneral memory  
· overgeneral memory bias

A task to assess the degree of specificity of autobiographical memories. Derived from the cue-word method, it is mostly used in a clinical setting, especially for assessing the existence of overgeneral autobiographical memories (for example, in people with depression and in post-traumatic stress disorder). Subjects are asked to generate autobiographical memories from positive (e.g. happy) or negative (e.g. injured) cue-words. Variations of this task exist (inclusion or not of emotionally neutral words, number of cue-words, instructions, etc.).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Deplus, S., Grégoire, J., & Van Broeck, N. (2013). Tâche d'évaluation de la mémoire autobiographique (TEMA) adaptée à l'enfant. *Revue Européenne de Psychologie Appliquée/European Review of Applied Psychology*, 63(3), 159-172. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.erap.2012.10.001> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Dritschel, B., Beltsos, S., & McClintock, S. M. (2013). An "alternating instructions" version of the Autobiographical Memory Test for assessing autobiographical memory specificity in non-clinical populations. *Memory*, 22(8), 881-889. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2013.839710> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Van Vreeswijk, M. F., & de Wilde, E. J. (2004). Autobiographical memory specificity, psychopathology, depressed mood and the use of the Autobiographical Memory Test: a meta-analysis. *Behaviour Research and Therapy*, 42(6), 731-743. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0005-7967\(03\)00194-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0005-7967(03)00194-3) ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Williams, J. M., & Broadbent, K. (1986). Autobiographical memory in suicide attempters. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 95(2), 144-149. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0021-843X.95.2.144> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *Test de mémoire autobiographique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GXN88QST-D>

## Autobiographical Recollection Test

Syn: *ART*

BT: self-report questionnaire

**Is study method of :**  
· autobiographical memory  
· memory vividness  
· narrative coherence  
· phenomenological characteristic of memory  
· visual imagery

Questionnaire designed to measure individual differences in autobiographical memory. The instrument focuses on seven aspects of recollective experiences: vividness and narrative coherence of memories, feeling of reliving past events, visual imagery, repetition of memories, relevance of memories to personal history, ability to localize memories in space.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Berntsen, D., Hoyle, R. H., & Rubin, D. C. (2019). The Autobiographical Recollection Test (ART): A measure of individual differences in autobiographical memory. *Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition*, 8(3), 305-318. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jarmac.2019.06.005> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Billet, M., Geurten, M., & Willems, S. (2023). How well do you think you remember your personal past? French validation of the Autobiographical Recollection Test (ART) and exploration of age effect. *Memory*, 31(6), 864-870. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2023.2207805> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *Test de recollection autobiographique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LDM0KGH7-9>

## autobiographical think/no-think task

Syn: · *ATNT*

· *autobiographical TNT*

BT: think/no-think paradigm

**Is study method of :**  
· autobiographical memory  
· forgetting  
· motivated forgetting  
· suppression-induced forgetting

Variation of the Think/No-Think task involving autobiographical memories. Subjects are first asked to generate positive and negative memories from word cues. They are then asked to think about some of these memories and not to think about the others.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- FengYing Lu, WenJing Yang, & Jiang Qiu. (2023). Neural bases of motivated forgetting of autobiographical memories. *Cognitive Neuroscience*, 14(1), 15-24. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/17588928.2022.2136150> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Noreen, S., & MacLeod, M. D. (2014). To think or not to think, that is the question: Individual differences in suppression and rebound effects in autobiographical memory. *Acta Psychologica*, 145, 84-97. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.actpsy.2013.10.011> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Noreen, S., & MacLeod, M. D. (2013). It's all in the detail : Intentional forgetting of autobiographical memories using the autobiographical think/no-think task. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 39(2), 375-393. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0028888> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Stephens, E., Braid, A., & Hertel, P. T. (2013). Suppression-induced reduction in the specificity of autobiographical memories. *Clinical Psychological Science*, 1(2), 163-169. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/2167702612467773> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *tâche penser/ne pas penser autobiographique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MJRRB9G2-B>

*autobiographical TNT*

→ **autobiographical think/no-think task**



autobiographical verbal fluency task

→ **autobiographical fluency task**

### autobiographically significant concept

BT: concept

RT: · autobiographical memory  
· episodic memory  
· personal semantics  
· semantic-to-autobiographical memory priming effect

"[...] semantic concepts that are associated with vivid episodic memories." (Renoult et al., 2012, p. 553).

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Renoult, L., Davidson, P. S. R., Palombo, D. J., Moscovitch, M., & Levine, B. (2012). Personal semantics : At the crossroads of semantic and episodic memory. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 16(11), 550–558. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2012.09.003> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Renoult, L., Davidson, P. S. R., Schmitz, E., Park, L., Campbell, K., Moscovitch, M., & Levine, B. (2015). Autobiographically significant concepts : More episodic than semantic in nature? An electrophysiological investigation of overlapping types of memory. *Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience*, 27(1), 57-72. [ [https://doi.org/10.1162/jocn\\_a\\_00689](https://doi.org/10.1162/jocn_a_00689) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Westmacott, R., & Moscovitch, M. (2003). The contribution of autobiographical significance to semantic memory. *Memory & Cognition*, 31(5), 761-774. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03196114> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *concept autobiographiquement significatif*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SRTKFCCKW-M>

### Autographical Memory Characteristics Questionnaire

Syn: *AMCQ*

BT: self-report questionnaire

#### Is study method of :

- autobiographical memory
- emotional arousal
- emotional valence
- field point of view
- memory vividness
- narrative coherence
- observer point of view
- phenomenological characteristic of memory
- recollection

Questionnaire for assessing phenomenological characteristics of autobiographical memory: vividness, belief in accuracy, time details, place details, sensory details, accessibility, sharing, memory perspective, narrative coherence, recollection, personal implication of the event, emotional valence, emotional intensity, emotional persistence, visceral reactions, preoccupation with emotions and emotional distancing.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Boyacioglu, I., & Akfirat, S. (2015). Development and psychometric properties of a new measure for memory phenomenology : The Autobiographical Memory Characteristics Questionnaire. *Memory*, 23(7), 1070-1092. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2014.953960> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *Questionnaire des caractéristiques de la mémoire autobiographique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XFMN6CN4-9>

automatic priming

→ **automatic priming effect**

### automatic priming effect

Syn: *automatic priming*

BT: priming effect

RT: · automatic processing  
· implicit memory  
· strategic priming effect

A priming effect based on automatic processes, i.e., unintentional, non-conscious, fast and insensitive to interference.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Posner, M. I., & Snyder, C. R. R. (1975). Attention and cognitive control. In R. L. Solso (Ed.), *Information Processing and Cognition: The Loyola Symposium* (pp. 55-86). Lawrence Erlbaum Associates. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Ratcliff, R., & McKoon, G. (1981). Automatic and strategic priming in recognition. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 20(2), 204-215. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(81\)90381-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(81)90381-9) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet d'amorçage automatique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CQXRHPS1-8>

### automatic processing

BT: attentional process

RT: · attention  
· automatic priming effect  
· controlled processing  
· episodic trace

#### Has study method(s):

process dissociation procedure

A type of information processing that does not require attention, is insensitive to interference, is triggered when conditions are met, and is difficult to stop.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Birnboim, S. (2003). The automatic and controlled information-processing dissociation: Is it still relevant? *Neuropsychology Review*, 13(1), 19–31. [ <https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1022348506064> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Schneider, W., & Shiffrin, R. M. (1977). Controlled and automatic human information processing: I. Detection, search, and attention. *Psychological review*, 84(1), 1-66. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.84.1.1> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *traitement automatique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-T9L3NRZF-S>

autonoesis

→ **autonoetic consciousness**

autonoetic awareness

→ **autonoetic consciousness**

**autooetic consciousness**

- Syn: · *autonoesis*  
 · *autooetic awareness*
- BT: [phenomenological characteristic of memory](#)
- RT: · [chronesthesia](#)  
 · [episodic memory](#)  
 · [K.C. case](#)  
 · [medial prefrontal cortex](#)  
 · [mental time travel](#)  
 · [recollection](#)  
 · [uncinate fasciculus](#)

**Has study method(s):**

- [Remember/Know paradigm](#)
- [Test of Episodic Memory for the Autobiographical Past](#)

"Autooetic (self-knowing) consciousness is the name given to the kind of consciousness that mediates an individual's awareness of his or her existence and identity in subjective time extending from the personal past through the present to the personal future." (Tulving, 1985, p. 1).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Dafni-Merom, A., & Arzy, S. (2020). The radiation of autooetic consciousness in cognitive neuroscience: A functional neuroanatomy perspective. *Neuropsychologia*, 143, 107477. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2020.107477> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Sant'Anna, A., Michaelian, K., & Andonovski, N. (2024). Autooesis and episodicity: Perspectives from philosophy of memory. *WIREs Cognitive Science*, 15(1), e1665. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/wcs.1665> ] [Study type: conceptual analysis] [Access: open]
- Tulving, E. (1985). Memory and consciousness. *Canadian Psychology/Psychologie Canadienne*, 26(1), 1-12. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0080017> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Wheeler, M. A., Stuss, D. T., & Tulving, E. (1997). Toward a theory of episodic memory: the frontal lobes and autooetic consciousness. *Psychological Bulletin*, 121(3), 331-354. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.121.3.331> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Zaman, A., & Russell, C. (2022). Does autooetic consciousness in episodic memory rely on recall from a first-person perspective? *Journal of Cognitive Psychology*, 34(1), 9-23. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/20445911.2021.1922419> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

- FR: [conscience autooétique](#)
- URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NLZ8TQF6-1>
- EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Autooetic\\_consciousness](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Autooetic_consciousness) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4ff1fc04e22e8](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4ff1fc04e22e8) [Cognitive Atlas]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q4826766> [Wikidata]

**autoreferential contamination**

BT: [confabulation by content](#)

**Is disorder of:**

- [autobiographical memory](#)
- [episodic memory](#)

A confabulation that occurs when patients, questioned about public or historical events, refer to the event in a personal context (La Corte et al., 2010).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- La Corte, V., Serra, M., Attali, E., Boissé, M.-F., & Barba, G. D. (2010). Confabulation in Alzheimer's disease and amnesia: A qualitative account and a new taxonomy. *Journal of the International Neuropsychological Society*, 16(6), 967-974. [ <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1355617710001001> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

- FR: [contamination autoréférentielle](#)
- URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-D6V20GLW-V>

*avoidance*

→ [avoidance conditioning](#)

**avoidance conditioning**

- Syn: · *avoidance*  
 · *avoidance learning*  
 · *avoidance training*
- BT: [learning phenomenon](#)
- RT: · [escape conditioning](#)  
 · [operant conditioning](#)

In operant conditioning, learning a response so that an aversive stimulus is not delivered or not to be exposed to it.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Doré, F.-Y., & Mercier, P. (1992). Les fondements de l'apprentissage et de la cognition. Presses Universitaires de Lille. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

- FR: [conditionnement de l'évitement](#)
- URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XF298BVV-J>
- EQ: [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO\\_0000210](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO_0000210) [NBO]  
[http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO\\_0000635](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO_0000635) [NBO]

*avoidance learning*

→ [avoidance conditioning](#)

*avoidance training*

→ [avoidance conditioning](#)

# B

## β index

Syn: · *beta index*  
· *beta measure*  
· *β measure*

BT: *measure*  
RT: *signal detection theory*

Is measure of:  
*response bias*

In signal detection theory, measure of response bias.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Banks, W. P. (1970). Signal detection theory and human memory. *Psychological Bulletin*, 74(2), 81-99. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0029531> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

DO: · *Probability / Statistics*  
· *Psychology*

FR: *indice β*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QD333C1G-W>

*β measure*

→ **β index**

*B prime prime*

→ **B" measure**

*B" index*

→ **B" measure**

## B" measure

Syn: · *B prime prime*  
· *B" index*

BT: *measure*  
RT: · *recognition task*  
· *signal detection theory*

Is measure of:  
*response bias*

In signal detection theory, nonparametric measure of response bias.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Hodos, W. (1970). Nonparametric index of response bias for use in detection and recognition experiments. *Psychological Bulletin*, 74(5), 351-354. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0029933> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

DO: *Probability / Statistics*

FR: *mesure B"*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MR6CTN84-B>

## backpropagation

BT: *algorithm*  
RT: · *feedforward neural network*  
· *learning*  
· *synaptic weight*

Learning rule in multilayer artificial neural networks. The error of the output neurons is propagated backwards through the layers of the network and the synaptic weights are fitted.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Abdi, H. (1994). Les réseaux de neurones. Presses Universitaires de Grenoble. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Rumelhart, D. E., Hinton, G. E., & Williams, R. J. (1986). Learning internal representations by error propagation. In D. E. Rumelhart & J. L. McClelland (Eds.), *Parallel distributed processing. Vol. 1: Foundations* (pp. 318–362). MIT Press. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *rétropropagation*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FXM2S5M3-P>

EQ: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Backpropagation> [*Wikipedia EN*]

[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rétropropagation\\_du\\_gradient](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rétropropagation_du_gradient) [*Wikipédia FR*]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q798503> [*Wikidata*]

## backward associative strength

Syn: *BAS*  
BT: *associative strength*  
RT: · *DRM memory illusion*  
· *forward associative strength*

The ability of a memory to elicit a memory that preceded it. In a verbal association task, the frequency with which a word induces in return the word that generated it by a forward association.

FR: *force associative ascendante*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-F2M62TMW-7>

## backward conditioning

Syn: *backward pairing*  
BT: *objective study method of memory*

Is study method of:  
*classical conditioning*

A procedure in classical conditioning consisting of presenting the unconditioned stimulus before the conditioned stimulus.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Doré, F.-Y., & Mercier, P. (1992). Les fondements de l'apprentissage et de la cognition. Presses Universitaires de Lille. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *conditionnement rétroactif*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-V7V4ZHN0-Z>

**backward digit span task**

BT: complex span task  
 RT: · DemTect  
 · memory span  
 · serial recall task

**Is study method of :**

- central executive
- working memory

A span task in which the subjects are required to remember increasing sets of digits in the reverse order of presentation.

note: This task can be viewed as a complex span task since it combines a temporary storage activity and a processing activity (reordering the digits).

FR: *tâche d'empan de chiffres inversé*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-C9WFMXZH-X>

*backward pairing*

→ **backward conditioning**

**backward priming effect**

BT: associative priming effect

**Is study method of :**

- associative priming effect
- priming effect

Form of associative priming when a word generated by verbal association by another word is used as a prime. For example, if the word LIGHT generates the word LAMP by free association, the backward priming will be to present LAMP before LIGHT.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Koriat, A. (1981). Semantic facilitation in lexical decision as a function of prime-target association. *Memory & Cognition*, 9(6), 587–598. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03202353> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *effet d'amorçage à rebours*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZWWLGXZG-9>

**backward serial position curve**

BT: serial position curve  
 RT: serial position effect

A curve showing the performance of the serial recall as a function of the position of the items in the study list when the serial recall is performed from the end to the beginning of the list.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Kahana, M. J. (2012). *Foundations of human memory*. Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *courbe de position sérielle rétrograde*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W6ZDJNZD-F>

*backward telescoping*

→ **telescoping effect**

**Baddeley's model**

Syn: *multicomponent working memory model*  
 BT: non-computational model  
 RT: multiple memory systems theory

**Is model of:**

working memory

**Has component(s) :**

- articulatory loop
- central executive
- episodic buffer
- phonological loop
- phonological store
- visuo-spatial sketchpad

Model according to which working memory is composed of several interacting systems: central executive, phonological loop, visuo-spatial sketchpad and episodic buffer.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Baddeley, A. D., & Hitch, G. J. (1974). Working memory. In G. H. Bower (Ed.), *The Psychology of Learning and Motivation* (Vol. 8, p. 47-89). Academic Press. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0079-7421\(08\)60452-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0079-7421(08)60452-1) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Baddeley, A. (2012). Working memory: Theories, models, and controversies. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 63, 1-29. [ <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-psych-120710-100422> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Baddeley, A. D., Hitch, G., & Allen, Richard. (2021). A multicomponent model of working memory. In R. Logie, V. Camos, & N. Cowan (Eds.), *Working memory: State of the science* (p. 10-43). Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Ozimic, A. S. (2020). Working memory from the perspective of the multicomponent model and embedded-processes model. *Interdisciplinary Description of Complex Systems*, 18(4), 516–524. [ <https://doi.org/10.7906/indecs.18.4.2> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *modèle de Baddeley*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BWQVN9PH-T>  
 EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baddeley's\\_model\\_of\\_working\\_memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baddeley's_model_of_working_memory) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q220986> [Wikidata]

*Baker/baker effect*

→ **Baker/baker paradox**

**Baker/baker paradox**

Syn: *Baker/baker effect*  
 BT: memory phenomenon  
 RT: · episodic memory  
 · face memory  
 · prior knowledge  
 · semantic memory

People remember more words associated with faces when these words refer to an occupation (baker) rather than to a proper name (Mr Baker). In other words, it is easier to remember that a person is a baker than to remember that a person's name is Baker.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Cohen, G. (1990). Why is it difficult to put names to faces? *British Journal of Psychology*, 81(3), 287-297. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.2044-8295.1990.tb02362.x> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- McWeeny, K. H. Y., Andrew W. Hay, Dennis C. Ellis, Andrew W. (1987). Putting names to faces. *British Journal of Psychology*, 78(2), 143–149. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.2044-8295.1987.tb02235.x> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *paradoxe Boulanger/boulangier*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-X0VMPJWV-0>

BAPM

→ **Brief Assessment of Prospective Memory**

BAS

→ **backward associative strength****basic level**

BT: cognitive quality  
 RT: · categorization  
       · concept  
       · semantic memory

According to Rosch's theory of natural categories, a privileged categorical level of information processing. A basic level category is informative (members of the category have many attributes in common) and distinctive (members of a basic level category have few attributes in common with members of other categories of the same level). "[...] basic objects are the most inclusive categories whose members: (a) possess significant numbers of attributes in common, (b) have motor programs which are similar to one another, (c) have similar shapes, and (d) can be identified from averaged shapes of members of the class." (Rosch et al., 1976, p. 382).

note: The basic level is used in a privileged way when people name or categorize objects, and appears first in child's development. However, the choice of the abstraction level depends on object typicality and the level of expertise.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Brown, R. (1958). How shall a thing be called? *Psychological Review*, 65(1), 14–21. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0041727> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Cordier, F. (1993). Les représentations cognitives privilégiées : typicalité et niveau de base. Presses Universitaires de Lille. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Rosch, E., Mervis, C. B., Gray, W. D., Johnson, D. M., & Boyes-Braem, P. (1976). Basic objects in natural categories. *Cognitive Psychology*, 8(3), 382–439. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0285\(76\)90013-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0285(76)90013-X) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Rosch, E. (1978). Principles of categorization. In E. Rosch & B. Lloyd (Eds.), *Cognition and categorization* (p. 27-48). Laurence Erlbaum Associates. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *niveau de base*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W3JQ1BQL-Q>*Batterie d'évaluation des connaissances sémantiques du GRECO*→ **GRECO's semantic knowledge assessment battery***bayesian brain*→ **predictive brain***bayesian brain theory*→ **predictive brain****bayesian model**

BT: computational model  
 RT: · predictive brain  
       · probabilistic topic model  
 NT: retrieving effectively from memory model

**Is model of:**

working memory updating

The brain is constantly making predictions and decisions under uncertainty, trying to find an optimal response. An approach in cognitive science attempts to model this mode of functioning by using a formula developed by the British mathematician Thomas Bayes (1702-1761). In a nutshell, this formula evaluates the probability of an event as new information becomes known. The Bayesian approach is used to model many cognitive activities, including memory.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Chater, N., Oaksford, M., Hahn, U., & Heit, E. (2010). Bayesian models of cognition. *Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Cognitive Science*, 1(6), 811-823. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/wcs.79> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Griffiths, T. L., Kemp, C., & Tenenbaum, J. B. (2008). Bayesian models of cognition. In R. Sun (Eds.), *Cambridge Handbook of Computational Psychology* (pp. 59–100). Cambridge University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *modèle bayésien*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LCH276BW-0>*BCDMEM model*→ **bind cue decide model of episodic memory***BDNF*→ **brain-derived neurotrophic factor****BEAGLE model**Syn: *Bound Encoding of the Aggregate Language Environment model*

BT: distributional model  
 RT: · distributional hypothesis  
       · memory foraging  
       · semantic space

**Is model of:**

semantic memory

"[...] computational model that builds a semantic space representation of meaning and word order directly from statistical redundancies in language." (Jones & Mewhort, 2007, p. 5).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Jones, M. N., & Mewhort, D. J. K. (2007). Representing word meaning and order information in a composite holographic lexicon. *Psychological Review*, 114(1), 1-37. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.114.1.1> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: closed]

FR: *modèle BEAGLE*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HM68JQLJ-Z>*BECS-GRECO*→ **GRECO's semantic knowledge assessment battery***Behavioral Pattern Separation Task*→ **mnemonic similarity task**

## BENTON FACIAL RECOGNITION TEST

behavioral sensitization

→ [sensitization](#)

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Benton Face Recognition Test

→ [Benton Facial Recognition Test](#)

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### Benton Facial Recognition Test

Syn: · *BFRT-c*  
· *BFRT-r*  
· *BRFT*  
· *Benton Face Recognition Test*

BT: neuropsychological test

RT: Cambridge Face Memory Test

#### Diagnostic tool of:

- acquired prosopagnosia
- developmental prosopagnosia
- memory disorder
- prosopagnosia

#### Is study method of:

- episodic memory
- face memory

A neuropsychological test to assess recognition of unfamiliar faces. The test is divided into two parts. In the first part, the procedure consists in presenting a target face to be matched with one of the six faces below it (six items). The target face and the test face are approximately identical. In the second part, the procedure consists in matching a face with three of the six faces below it presented with different poses for some items and under different lighting conditions for the others (16 items in total).

note: Both a shortened and computerized version of the test are available (Rossion & Michel, 2018).

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Benton, A. L., & Van Allen, M. W. (1968). Impairment in facial recognition in patients with cerebral disease. *Cortex*, 4(4), 344-351. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0010-9452\(68\)80018-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0010-9452(68)80018-8) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Duchaine, B. C., & Weidenfeld, A. (2003). An evaluation of two commonly used tests of unfamiliar face recognition. *Neuropsychologia*, 41(6), 713-720. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0028-3932\(02\)00222-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0028-3932(02)00222-1) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Rossion, B., & Michel, C. (2018). Normative accuracy and response time data for the computerized Benton Facial Recognition Test (BFRT-c). *Behavior Research Methods*, 50(6), 2442-2460. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13428-018-1023-x> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: [Test de reconnaissance des visages de Benton](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-N1MNZQ8X-V>

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beta index

→ [β index](#)

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beta measure

→ [β index](#)

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beta oscillation

→ [beta rhythm](#)

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beta power

→ [beta rhythm](#)

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### beta rhythm

Syn: · *beta oscillation*  
· *beta power*  
· *beta wave*

BT: neurophysiological process

RT: · electroencephalography  
· encoding  
· episodic memory  
· short-term memory  
· working memory

Brain neural oscillations in the 13-30 Hz frequency band.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Lundqvist, M., Miller, E. K., Nordmark, J., Liljefors, J., & Herman, P. (in press). Beta: Bursts of cognition. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2024.03.010> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Spitzer, B., & Haegens, S. (2017). Beyond the status quo : A role for beta oscillations in endogenous content (re)activation. *eNeuro*, 4(4). [ <https://doi.org/10.1523/ENEURO.0170-17.2017> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

#### Dataset citation(s):

- Scholz, S., Schneider, S., & Rose, M. (2017, January 10). Differential Effects of Ongoing EEG Beta and Theta Power on Memory Formation. [ <https://osf.io/24azk/> ].

FR: [rythme bêta](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-S8SNQ76J-4>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beta\\_wave](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beta_wave) [[Wikipedia EN](#)]

[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rythme\\_b%C3%A0ta](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rythme_b%C3%A0ta) [[Wikipédia FR](#)]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q831014> [[Wikidata](#)]

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beta wave

→ [beta rhythm](#)

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BFRT-c

→ [Benton Facial Recognition Test](#)

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BFRT-r

→ [Benton Facial Recognition Test](#)

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### bi-hippocampal amnesic syndrome

BT: amnesic syndrome

RT: · amygdala  
· H.M. case  
· hippocampus

#### Is disorder of:

[episodic memory](#)

The typical example of this amnesic syndrome is the H. M. case, widely described in the neuropsychological literature. Following bilateral resection of the hippocampus and para-hippocampal gyrus to treat epilepsy, H. M. presented a pure amnesic syndrome, with no other cognitive alterations. Anterograde amnesia was massive, with retrograde amnesia appearing to be less severe than in Korsakoff's syndrome. This syndrome can have other causes such as encephalitis, cerebral anoxia, vascular lesions, tumours or brain traumas. In these cases, the amnesic syndrome is not as pure as in the H. M. case.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Scoville, W. B., & Milner, B. (1957). Loss of recent memory after bilateral hippocampal lesions. *Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery, and Psychiatry*, 20(1), 11–21. [ <https://doi.org/10.1136/jnnp.20.1.11> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: free]

FR: [syndrome amnésique bi-hippocampique](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CVKSP7H-H>

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**BIC model**

Syn: *Binding items and contexts model*

BT: non-computational model

- RT:
- familiarity
  - hippocampus
  - memory binding
  - perirhinal cortex
  - recollection

**Is model of:**

- episodic memory
- recognition memory

Model of episodic memory according to which the hippocampus, the perirhinal cortex and the parahippocampal cortex are involved in recollection and familiarity processes during recognition tasks. The perirhinal cortex is engaged in encoding and retrieving items. It is involved in the process of familiarity. The parahippocampal cortex participates in encoding and retrieving the context. It is involved in recollection process. The hippocampus binds the item to its context and is involved in the recollection process.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Diana, R. A., Yonelinas, A. P., & Ranganath, C. (2007). Imaging recollection and familiarity in the medial temporal lobe: A three-component model. *Trends in cognitive sciences*, 11(9), 379–386. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2007.08.001> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *modèle BIC*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-N7PJSR9P-N>

**bilateral field advantage**

BT: memory phenomenon

- RT:
- short-term memory
  - visual memory

In short-term visual memory, subjects remembered more items distributed across both visual fields (e.g., better memory for two digits when each digit is presented in a different visual hemifield) than items presented in one hemifield (e.g., two digits in the same visual hemifield).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Delvenne, J.-F. (2005). The capacity of visual short-term memory within and between hemifields. *Cognition*, 96(3), B79-B88. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cognition.2004.12.007> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *avantage du champ bilatéral*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MKLV8423-F>

**bind cue decide model of episodic memory**

Syn: *BCDMEM model*

BT: computational model

**Is model of:**

- episodic memory
- recognition memory
- strength-based mirror effect

"BCDMEM [bind cue decide model of episodic memory] assumes that word recognition is a context noise process that involves cuing with a word to retrieve the set of contexts in which that word has been encountered. Performance is determined primarily by the other contexts in which the word has appeared and the degree of overlap between the study context and the context that the participant reinstates at test." (Dennis & Humphreys, 2001, p. 452).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Dennis, S., & Humphreys, M. S. (2001). A context noise model of episodic word recognition. *Psychological Review*, 108(2), 452–478. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.108.2.452> ] [Study type: empirical study, simulation study] [Access: closed]
- Starns, J. J., White, C. N., & Ratcliff, R. (2010). A direct test of the differentiation mechanism: REM, BCDMEM, and the strength-based mirror effect in recognition memory. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 63(1), 18–34. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2010.03.004> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *modèle liage indice décision de la mémoire épisodique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JSQ860PF-R>

*binding*

→ **memory binding**

*Binding items and contexts model*

→ **BIC model**

*biological entity*

→ **biological material entity**

**biological material entity**

Syn: *biological entity*

BT: material entity

- NT:
- anatomical entity
  - enzyme
  - gene
  - neurotransmitter
  - neurotrophin
  - organism
  - transcription factor

"A biological entity is a heterogeneous substance that contains genomic material or is the product of a biological process." (source: [http://semanticscience.org/resource/SIO\\_010046](http://semanticscience.org/resource/SIO_010046))

FR: *entité matérielle biologique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-V4BBRG7Z-G>

**bizarreness effect**

- BT: secondary distinctiveness effect  
 RT: · episodic memory  
 · list composition effect  
 · mental imagery

Bizarre items are better memorized when they are presented with common or plausible items.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Einstein, G. O., & McDaniel, M. A. (1987). Distinctiveness and the mnemonic benefits of bizarre imagery. In M. A. McDaniel & M. Pressley (Eds.), *Imagery and related mnemonic processes: Theories, individual differences, and applications* (pp. 78–102). Springer. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Nicolas, S., & Gounden, Y. (2011). L'imagerie bizarre et la mémoire. *Psychologie Française*, 56(4), 203–208. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psfr.2011.10.002> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Worthen, J. B. (2006). Resolution of discrepant memory strengths: An explanation of the effects of bizarreness on memory. In R. R. Hunt & J. B. Worthen (Eds.), *Distinctiveness and memory* (pp. 133–156). Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet de la bizarrerie*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CH49F4H4-H>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bizarreness\\_effect](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bizarreness_effect) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q16978941> [Wikidata]

*blank lineup*

→ **blank police lineup procedure**

*blank lineup procedure*

→ **blank police lineup procedure**

**blank police lineup procedure**

- Syn: · *blank lineup*  
 · *blank lineup procedure*  
 · *tapissage vide*

BT: police lineup

RT: face memory

**Is study method of :**

eyewitness testimony

"Prior to showing the witness a line-up that contains the police suspect (the real line-up), the witness is shown an additional line-up that contains only known to be innocent fillers (the blank line-up). This procedure was designed as a method of screening witnesses in terms of the reliability of their identification decisions. Witnesses who choose from the blank line-up (initial choosers) can be screened out as poor witnesses who tend to pick from line-ups too liberally and likely have poor memories of the culprit. Those who reject the blank line-up (initial non-choosers) can be regarded as relatively reliable." (Kucina et al., 2020, p. 1419).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Kucina, T., Sauer, J. D., Holt, G. A., Brewer, N., & Palmer, M. A. (2020). Refining the blank line-up procedure: How should we instruct eyewitnesses? *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 34(6), 1419–1429. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.3719> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Palmer, M. A., Brewer, N., & Weber, N. (2012). The information gained from witnesses' responses to an initial "blank" lineup. *Law and Human Behavior*, 36(5), 439–447. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0093939> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *procédure de tapissage vide*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BJK2X15N-Q>

*blind imagination*

→ **aphantasia**

**blind implantation method**

BT: false memory implantation paradigm

RT: memory blindness effect

**Is study method of :**

- false memory
- implanted false memory
- suggestibility

Implantation method of a false autobiographical memory. "participants received information that they experienced five events and that these events were selected because they previously indicated they experienced the events. Out of the five events, one was falsely suggested as being experienced, while actually the participants indicated that they did not experience it." (Otgaar et al., p. 583, 2022).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Otgaar, H., Moldoveanu, G., Melis, V., & Howe, M. L. (2022). A new method to implant false autobiographical memories: Blind implantation. *Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition*, 11(4), 580–586. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/mac0000028> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Melis, V., Otgaar, H., Moldoveanu, M. G., Albuquerque, P. B., Shahvaroughi, A., Tormann, L., ... Lipoff, E. (2022, April 27). Implanting false memory for repeated events : a New Method. [ <https://osf.io/v6gu5> ].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *méthode d'implantation aveugle*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-D6XL3PDR-M>

*blocked learning*

→ **massed learning**

*BOB experience*

→ **butcher-in-the-bus phenomenon**

**Bonn test of statement suggestibility**

BT: objective study method of memory

- RT: · preschool-aged child  
 · school-aged child

**Is measure of :**

- interrogative suggestibility
- suggestibility

A standardized instrument for the assessment of interrogative suggestibility in preschool and elementary school children (Endres, 1997).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Endres, J. (1997). The suggestibility of the child witness: The role of individual differences and their assessment. *The Journal of Credibility Assessment and Witness Psychology*, 1(2), 44–67. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Rowsell, K., & Colloff, M. F. (2024). Critique of a measure of interrogative suggestibility for children: The Bonn test of statement suggestibility. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 38(1), e4145. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.4145> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *Test de Bonn de suggestibilité des déclarations*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-D8KS7Z67-2>

**bottom-up processing**

- BT: · attentional process  
· perceptual process
- RT: · attention  
· Attention to Delayed Intention model  
· attention-to-memory hypothesis  
· top-down processing  
· ventral parietal cortex

Information processing beginning by the analysis of the stimulus perceptual features (e.g. spatial frequency, luminance, etc.).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Benoni, H., & Ressler, I. (2020). Dichotomy, trichotomy, or a spectrum : Time to reconsider attentional guidance terminology. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 11. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2020.02243> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *traitement ascendant*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-H399QLLG-0>

*Bound Encoding of the Aggregate Language Environment model*

→ **BEAGLE model**

*boundary extension effect*

→ **boundary extension illusion**

**boundary extension illusion**

Syn: *boundary extension effect*

BT: **memory phenomenon**

- RT: · spontaneous false memory  
· visual memory

Memory distortion when a picture or a photograph is remembered with a greater extent than actually present, as if the subject was using in his memory a wider angle of view, going as far as inserting new items in the new created space (Intraud & Richardson, 1989).

note: In Intraud and Richardson's (1989) experiment, participants study 20 photographs, for 15 seconds each, depicting a main object or a group of objects. After the photographs are presented, subjects draw them from memory. The results show that participants tend to draw the objects smaller than in the studied scenes, thus filling the space with new elements that might have been present if the scenes had been presented with a wider viewing angle. Furthermore, a phenomenon of boundary contraction has been observed when the visual scene contains several dispersed objects, whereas boundary extension illusion occurs when the visual scene contains a few central objects (Bainbridge & Baker, 2020).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bainbridge, W. A., & Baker, C. I. (2020). Boundaries extend and contract in scene memory depending on image properties. *Current Biology*, 30(3), 537-543.e3. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2019.12.004> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Blazhenkova, O. (2017). Boundary extension in face processing. *I-Perception*, 8(5), 2041669517724808. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/2041669517724808> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Intraud, H., & Richardson, M. (1989). Wide-angle memories of close-up scenes. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 15(2), 179–187. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.15.2.179> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Ménétrier, E., Didierjean, A., & Marmèche, É. (2011). Le système visuel traite-t-il les photographies comme des fenêtres ouvertes sur le monde? *L'Année Psychologique*, 111(4), 753–773. [ <https://doi.org/10.4074/S0003503311004064> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- van den Bos, L. M. E. C., Benjamins, J. S., & Postma, A. (2020). Episodic and semantic memory processes in the boundary extension effect: An investigation using the remember/know paradigm. *Acta Psychologica*, 211, 103190. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.actpsy.2020.103190> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Lukavsky, J., & Klinger, V. (2019, November 12). Boundary extension in the internal parts of the images. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/M3XPE](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/M3XPE) ].

FR: *illusion de l'extension des limites*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MXQ2WQPV-P>

**brain**

- BT: organ
- RT: · event-related potentials  
· FN400 wave  
· long-term depression  
· long-term potentiation  
· old/new effect  
· repetition enhancement  
· repetition suppression  
· sensory reactivation hypothesis  
· subsequent memory effect
- NT: · brain fasciculus  
· brain lobe  
· brain network  
· cerebellum  
· mammillary bodies  
· thalamus

Part of the central nervous system located in the head and composed of the cerebrum, the cerebellum and the brain stem.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Houdé, O., Mazoyer, B., & Tzourio-Mazoyer, N. (2010). Cerveau et psychologie. Presses Universitaires de France. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *encéphale*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QXWD8ZSB-9>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-JR3VTRWH-R> [SantéPsy]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-WT7M9M2F-1> [MeSH]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0002865>

[http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON\\_0000955](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000955) [UBERON]

<http://scholarpedia.org/article/Brain> [Scholarpedia]

<https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/brain> [SAGE]

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brain> [Wikipedia EN]

<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Encéphale> [Wikipédia FR]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1073> [Wikidata]

**brain fasciculus**

BT: **brain**

NT: **uncinate fasciculus**

A collection of nerve fibers in the brain.

FR: *faisceau cérébral*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-J0MJ14L2-8>

EQ: <http://purl.org/sig/ont/fma/fma83844> [FMA]

**brain lobe**

*Syn:* lobe of the brain  
 BT: brain  
 NT: · frontal lobe  
 · limbic lobe  
 · parietal lobe  
 · temporal lobe

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Casillo, S. M., Luy, D. D., & Goldschmidt, E. (2020). A history of the lobes of the brain. *World Neurosurgery*, 134, 353–360. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wneu.2019.10.155> ] [Study type: historical study] [Access: closed]
- Houdé, O., Mazoyer, B., & Tzourio-Mazoyer, N. (2010). Cerveau et psychologie. Presses Universitaires de France. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

*FR:* lobe cérébral

*URI:* <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-J7P6ZTDT-6>

*EQ:* <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-V5BW6BRZ-W> [SantéPsy]  
[http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON\\_0016526](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0016526) [UBERON]  
<http://purl.org/sig/ont/fma/fma61823> [FMA]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lobes\\_of\\_the\\_brain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lobes_of_the_brain) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lobe\\_\(cerveau\)](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lobe_(cerveau)) [Wikipédia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q2724242> [Wikidata]

**brain network**

BT: brain  
 NT: · autobiographical memory network  
 · core recollection network  
 · default mode network  
 · Papez circuit  
 · parietal memory network

Network of brain structures involved in memory.

*FR:* réseau cérébral

*URI:* <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KL3VT2TP-J>

**brain-derived neurotrophic factor**

*Syn:* · BDNF  
 · abrineurin  
 BT: neurotrophin  
 RT: · hippocampus  
 · long-term memory

“a member of a family of neurotrophic factors critically involved in regulating the survival and differentiation of neuronal populations during development [and] the structure and functions of different neuronal circuits throughout life.” (Bekinschtein et al., 2014, p. 677).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bekinschtein, P., Cammarota, M., & Medina, J. H. (2014). BDNF and memory processing. *Neuropharmacology*, 76, 677–683. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropharm.2013.04.024> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Miranda, M., Morici, J. F., Zanon, M. B., & Bekinschtein, P. (2019). Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor: A key molecule for memory in the healthy and the pathological brain. *Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience*, 13. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fncel.2019.00363> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

*FR:* facteur neurotrophique dérivé du cerveau

*URI:* <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FLCSWJN7-5>

*EQ:* <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-X9GMRBNS-C> [MeSH]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0028612>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brain-derived\\_neurotrophic\\_factor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brain-derived_neurotrophic_factor) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Facteur\\_neurotrophique\\_dérivé\\_du\\_cerveau](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Facteur_neurotrophique_dérivé_du_cerveau) [Wikipédia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q123045> [Wikidata]

BRFT

→ **Benton Facial Recognition Test**

**Brief Assessment of Prospective Memory**

*Syn:* BAPM  
 BT: Comprehensive Assessment of Prospective Memory

**Is study method of :**

- declarative metamemory
- event-based prospective memory
- memory complaint
- prospective memory
- time-based prospective memory

Short-form of the Comprehensive Assessment of Prospective Memory.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Man, D. W. K., Fleming, J., Hohaus, L., & Shum, D. (2011). Development of the Brief Assessment of Prospective Memory (BAPM) for use with traumatic brain injury populations. *Neuropsychological Rehabilitation*, 21(6), 884–898. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09602011.2011.627270> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

*FR:* Examen rapide de la mémoire prospective

*URI:* <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NDTOLNV4-3>

Brodman area 35

→ **perirhinal cortex**

Brown-Peterson paradigm

→ **Brown-Peterson task**

**Brown-Peterson task**

*Syn:* Brown-Peterson paradigm  
 BT: objective study method of memory  
 RT: · central executive  
 · distractor task  
 · interference  
 · trace decay hypothesis

**Is study method of :**

- forgetting
- short-term memory

Experimental technique for the study of forgetting in short-term memory which is also used as a measure of the central executive of working memory (Brown, 1958; Peterson & Peterson, 1959). The task consists of presenting subjects with sequences of three consonants. After the presentation of each series, the subject has to perform either an immediate recall of the consonants, or a counting backwards task starting from a three-digit number. The duration of this counting task varies from 3 to 18 seconds. Immediate recall gives an excellent memory of each series of three consonants. However, the counting task disrupts memory. After a 3-second interval occupied by this task, 80% of the items are recalled, and less than 10% after a 18-second interval.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Brown, J. (1958). Some tests of the decay theory of immediate memory. *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 10(1), 12–21. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/17470215808416249> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Peterson, L., & Peterson, M. J. (1959). Short-term retention of individual verbal items. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 58(3), 193–198. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0049234> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

*FR:* tâche de Brown-Peterson

*URI:* <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XSTMKMS-M>

*EQ:* [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brown-Peterson\\_task](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brown-Peterson_task) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q4976842> [Wikidata]

**buffer memory**BT: [short-term memory](#)

A term borrowed from computer science to characterize one of the supposed functions of short-term memory, the temporary maintenance of information awaiting further processing.

FR: *mémoire tampon*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DQFF84XW-R>**butcher-in-the-bus phenomenon**Syn: · *BOB experience*  
· *butcher-on-the-bus phenomenon*BT: [memory phenomenon](#)RT: · [face memory](#)  
· [familiarity](#)  
· [recognition memory](#)  
· [recognition task](#)

Feeling that a person is familiar, especially when recognized in an atypical context, without recall of particular information about that person.

note: The phenomenon takes its name from the example given by Mandler (1980, pp. 252-253): "Consider seeing a man on a bus whom you are sure that you have seen before; you "know" him in that sense. Such a recognition is usually followed by a search process asking, in effect, where could I know him from? Who is he? The search process generates likely contexts (Do I know him from work; is he a movie star, a TV commentator, the milkman?). Eventually the search may end with the insight, that's the butcher from the supermarket!"

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Brown, A. (2020). The butcher on the bus experience. In A. M. Cleary & B. L. Schwartz (Eds.), *Memory Quirks: The study of odd phenomena in memory* (p. 224-247). Routledge. [ <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429264498-17> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- MacLeod, C. M. (2020). The butcher on the bus: A note on familiarity without recollection. *History of Psychology*, 23(4), 383-387. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/hop0000178> ] [Study type: historical study] [Access: closed]
- Mandler, G. (1980). Recognizing: The judgment of previous occurrence. *Psychological Review*, 87(3), 252-271. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.87.3.252> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *phénomène du boucher dans le bus*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RDS0Z9TM-H>*butcher-on-the-bus phenomenon*→ [butcher-in-the-bus phenomenon](#)*bystander misidentification*→ [unconscious transference effect](#)

## C

**C calibration index**

Syn: · *C calibration measure*  
 · *C index*  
 · *C measure*  
 BT: calibration  
 RT: · calibration curve  
 · eyewitness testimony  
 · legalPsych

**Is measure of:**

- confidence-accuracy relationship
- procedural metamemory

Measure representing "how far a given calibration curve is from a perfect calibration. It ranges from 0 (perfect calibration) to 1, and lower values indicate better calibration." (Saraiva et al., 2020, p. 95).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Olsson, N., Juslin, P., & Winman, A. (1998). Realism of confidence in eyewitness versus eyewitness identification. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Applied*, 4, 101–118. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/1076-898X.4.2.101> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Saraiva, R. B., Hope, L., Horselenberg, R., Ost, J., Sauer, J. D., & van Koppen, P. J. (2020). Using metamemory measures and memory tests to estimate eyewitness free recall performance. *Memory*, 28(1), 94–106. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2019.1688835> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *indice de calibrage C*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LL7CPQ9G-P>

*C calibration measure*

→ **C calibration index**

*C index*

→ **C calibration index**

*C measure*

→ **C calibration index**

**c-fos**

BT: transcription factor  
 RT: · consolidation  
 · engram  
 · long-term memory  
 · long-term potentiation

Transcription factor involved in the formation of long-term memories.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Miyashita, T., Kikuchi, E., Horiuchi, J., & Saitoe, M. (2018). Long-term memory engram cells are established by c-Fos/CREB transcriptional cycling. *Cell Reports*, 25(10), 2716–2728.e3. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.celrep.2018.11.022> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *c-fos*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W928H8CG-5>

EQ: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/C-Fos> [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/C-Fos> [Wikipédia FR]

*CAC curve*

→ **confidence-accuracy characteristic curve**

**calendar effect**

BT: memory phenomenon  
 RT: autobiographical memory

Students recall more autobiographical memories of events that took place near the beginning and end of an academic year than for any other period.

MV: Temporal cue: The effect is reversed in the absence of a temporal cue (better recall for mid-year semesters). (Anderson, 2005).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Anderson, C. (2005). Calendar and reverse calendar effects: Time peaks in memory as a function of temporal cues. *Memory*, 13(2), 113–123. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658210344000620> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Pillemer, D. B., Goldsmith, L. R., Panter, A. T., & White, S. H. (1988). Very long-term memories of the first year in college. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 14(4), 709–715. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.14.4.709> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Robinson, J. A. (1986). Temporal reference systems and autobiographical memory. In D. C. Rubin (Ed.), *Autobiographical memory* (p. 159–188). Cambridge University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet du calendrier*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GVV59WLP-5>

**calibration**

BT: measure  
 RT: · adjusted normalized resolution index  
 · calibration curve  
 · legalPsych  
 NT: · C calibration index  
 · over/underconfidence index

**Is measure of:**

- confidence judgment
- confidence-accuracy relationship

Statistical methods to study the relationship between the level of confidence that people attribute to their memories with the actual performance of their memory.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Olsson, N. (2000). A comparison of correlation, calibration, and diagnosticity as measures of the confidence–accuracy relationship in witness identification. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 85(4), 504–511. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0021-9010.85.4.504> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

DO: · Probability / Statistics  
 · Probability / Statistics

FR: *calibration*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-M0VC2PD0-1>



**calibration curve**

- BT: graph  
 RT: · C calibration index  
 · calibration  
 · confidence judgment  
 · confidence-accuracy relationship  
 · eyewitness testimony  
 · legalPsych  
 · over/underconfidence index  
 · procedural metamemory

Curve plotting memory performance against the level of confidence that subjects attribute to their memory performance. The curve obtained is compared to the diagonal, which represents a perfect calibration. A curve below the diagonal indicates a tendency to be overconfident in one's memory. A curve above the diagonal indicates underconfidence in one's memory (after Eakin & Moss, 2019).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Eakin, D. K., & Moss, J. (2019). The methodology of metamemory and metacomprehension. In H. Otani & B. L. Schwartz (Eds.), *Handbook of research methods in human memory* (p. 125-153). Routledge. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *courbe de calibrage*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-G5DPSMMH-1>

**California Verbal Learning Test**

Syn: · CVLT  
 · CVLT-II

BT: neuropsychological test

**Diagnostic tool of:**

- Alzheimer's disease
- Korsakoff syndrome
- memory disorder
- mild cognitive impairment

**Is study method of :**

- clustering
- episodic memory
- long-term memory
- proactive interference
- retroactive interference
- short-term memory
- strategy
- verbal memory

Neuropsychological test for the assessment of verbal episodic memory impairment.

note: The test begins with learning a first list of 16 words from four semantic categories (List A) over five trials. Words from the same category are not presented consecutively. At the end of each trial, the subject is asked to recall the words freely. A new list of words (List B) is then learned and freely recalled in a single trial. This interfering list contains new words belonging to two semantic categories present in List A, while the others belong to two new categories. The test continues with a free recall and a cued recall of List A (the names of the categories serve as a retrieval cue). Finally, after a 20-minute delay, List A is again tested with a free recall task, a cued recall task, and finally a yes/no recognition task.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Delis, D. C., Kramer, J. H., Kaplan, E., & Ober, B. A. (1987). *CVLT, California Verbal Learning Test: Adult Version: Manual*. Psychological Corporation. [Study type: test description] [Access: closed]
- Delis, D. C., Kramer, J. H., Kaplan, E., & Ober, B. A. (2000). *California Verbal Learning Test – Second edition. Adult version. Manual*. Psychological Corporation [Study type: test description] [Access: closed]
- Elwood, R. W. (1995). The California Verbal Learning Test: Psychometric characteristics and clinical application. *Neuropsychology Review*, 5(3), 173–201. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF02214761> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Poitrenaud, J., Deweer, B., Kalafat, M., & Van Der Linden, M. (2007). CVLT Test d'apprentissage et de mémoire verbale. E.C.P.A. [Study type: test description] [Access: closed]

FR: *test d'apprentissage verbal de Californie*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LCXJWWJX-C>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-BJW8WXRf-3> [MeSH]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M000620958>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/California\\_Verbal\\_Learning\\_Test](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/California_Verbal_Learning_Test)

[Wikipedia EN]

**Cambridge Face Memory Test**

Syn: CFMT

BT: neuropsychological test

RT: Benton Facial Recognition Test

**Diagnostic tool of:**

- acquired prosopagnosia
- developmental prosopagnosia
- memory disorder
- prosopagnosia

**Is study method of:**

- episodic memory
- face memory

Neuropsychological test to assess the ability to recognize unfamiliar faces.

note: A version of the test for children is available (Croydon et al., 2014).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Croydon, A., Pimperton, H., Ewing, L., Duchaine, B. C., & Pellicano, E. (2014). The Cambridge Face Memory Test for Children (CFMT-C): A new tool for measuring face recognition skills in childhood. *Neuropsychologia*, 62, 60-67. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2014.07.008> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Duchaine, B., & Nakayama, K. (2006). The Cambridge Face Memory Test : Results for neurologically intact individuals and an investigation of its validity using inverted face stimuli and prosopagnosic participants. *Neuropsychologia*, 44(4), 576-585. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2005.07.001> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *Test de mémoire des visages de Cambridge*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-L9TB8RH1-Q>**Cambridge Prospective Memory Test**

Syn: CAMPROMPT

BT: neuropsychological test

**Diagnostic tool of:**

- memory disorder

**Is study method of:**

- event-based prospective memory
- prospective memory
- time-based prospective memory

Neuropsychological test including four event-based prospective memory tasks and four time-based prospective memory tasks. Half of the tasks require verbal responses and half require non-verbal responses (Wilson et al., 2005). The test is an extension of the Cambridge Behavioral Prospective Memory Test (Kime et al., 1996).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Groot, Y. C. T., Wilson, B. A., Evans, J., & Watson, P. (2002). Prospective memory functioning in people with and without brain injury. *Journal of the International Neuropsychological Society*, 8(5), 645-654. [ <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1355617702801321> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Kime, S. K., Lamb, D. G., & Wilson, B. A. (1996). Use of a comprehensive programme of external cueing to enhance procedural memory in a patient with dense amnesia. *Brain Injury*, 10(1), 17-26. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/026990596124683> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *Test de mémoire prospective de Cambridge*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZHLR1XNR-D>

cAMP response element-binding factor

→ CREB factor

CAMPROMPT

→ Cambridge Prospective Memory Test

capability

→ disposition

CAPM

→ Comprehensive Assessment of Prospective Memory

**CARFAX model**

BT: non-computational model

**Is model of:**

- autobiographical memory
- overgeneral memory

Model describing the mechanisms underlying the retrieval of overgeneral autobiographical memories and prematurely interrupting the memory research process: capture of cognitive resources and rumination (CaR), functional avoidance (FA) and impaired executive control capacities (X).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Williams, J. M. G. (2006). Capture and rumination, functional avoidance, and executive control (CaRFAX): Three processes that underlie overgeneral memory. *Cognition and Emotion*, 20(3-4), 548-568. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/02699930500450465> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *modèle CARFAX*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CGBPFW9L-K>**cascading reminiscence bump**

BT: reminiscence bump

RT: autobiographical memory

A form of cross-generational transmission of the reminiscence bump observed when adults express preferences for music listened to during their parents' adolescence.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Jakubowski, K., Eerola, T., Tillmann, B., Perrin, F., & Heine, L. (2020). A cross-sectional study of reminiscence bumps for music-related memories in adulthood. *Music & Science*, 3, 2059204320965058. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/2059204320965058> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Krumhansl, C. L., & Zupnick, J. A. (2013). Cascading reminiscence bumps in popular music. *Psychological Science*, 24(10), 2057-2068. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/0956797613486486> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *pic de reminiscence en cascade*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CD8F801T-X>

case study

→ patient

**categorical frequency estimation**

BT: judgment of frequency

The subject is presented with exemplars belonging to different semantic categories. The subject then has to remember the number of exemplars for each category.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Alba, J. W., Chromiak, W., Hasher, L., & Attig, M. S. (1980). Automatic encoding of category size information. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Learning and Memory*, 6(4), 370-378. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.6.4.370> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *estimation de la fréquence catégorielle*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZL1QXVJ6-D>

*categorical relation*

→ **taxonomic relation**

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*categorical verbal fluency task*

→ **semantic verbal fluency test**

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*categorical verbal fluency test*

→ **semantic verbal fluency test**

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### categorization

Syn: *classification*

BT: organization

RT: · basic level  
· concept  
· prototype  
· semantic memory  
· typicality

#### Has theory(ies):

exemplar theories

The cognitive process of assigning items to classes based on the similarity of their properties. Categorization can be used as a strategy for encoding or retrieving memories.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Bousfield, W. A. (1953). The occurrence of clustering in the recall of randomly arranged associates. *Journal of General Psychology*, 49(2), 229. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/00223980.1953.9712878> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Cohen, H., & Lefebvre, C. (Eds.). (2017). *Handbook of categorization in cognitive science* (Second edition). Elsevier. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *catégorisation*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-G355R5HB-T>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/73G-DG15DHZH-V>  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Categorization> [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catégorisation> [Wikipédia FR]  
[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d09c28](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d09c28) [Cognitive Atlas]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q912550> [Wikidata]

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### categorization working memory span task

Syn: CWMS

BT: complex span task

RT: · memory span  
· serial recall task

#### Is study method of :

· verbal memory  
· working memory

Complex span task. Subjects hear series of words and have to tap their hand on the table when they hear the name of an animal. After the presentation of all series, subjects are required to recall the last word of each string in serial order (De Beni et al., 1998).

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- De Beni, R., Palladino, P., Pazzaglia, F., & Cornoldi, C. (1998). Increases in intrusion errors and working memory deficit of poor comprehenders. *The Quarterly journal of experimental psychology. A, Human experimental psychology*, 51, 305-320. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/713755761> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *tâche d'empan de mémoire de travail avec catégorisation*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QTT8K8QB-6>

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### categorization-individuation model

Syn: CIM

BT: non-computational model

RT: · contact theory  
· eyewitness testimony  
· in-group/outgroup model  
· multidimensional face space model

#### Is model of:

· face memory  
· own-race bias

A model developed to explain the own-race bias in face recognition (Hygenberg et al., 2010), according to which own-race faces are better recognized because they tend to be individuated; other-race faces are less well recognized because attention is focused on the common features of these faces (e.g. skin tone). The focus of attention on individuated or categorical features of faces is also thought to depend on motivational factors (incentives to individuate other-race faces should eliminate the bias) and on the person's prior experience individuating other-race faces.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Hugenberg, K., Young, S. G., Bernstein, M. J., & Sacco, D. F. (2010). The categorization-individuation model: An integrative account of the other-race recognition deficit. *Psychological Review*, 117(4), 1168-1187. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0020463> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Zhang, L., Zhou, G., Pu, X., & Hayward, W. G. (2011). Inconsistent individual personality description eliminates the other-race effect. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 18(5), 870-876. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-011-0127-4> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *modèle de catégorisation-individualisation*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QX0BN9CX-3>

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*category fluency task*

→ **semantic verbal fluency test**

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*category fluency test*

→ **semantic verbal fluency test**

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*category interference effect*

→ **semantic blocking effect**

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### category probe task

BT: objective study method of memory

#### Is study method of :

· semantic short-term memory  
· short-term memory  
· working memory

Semantic working memory task. Word lists of two to seven items are presented. At the end of each list, the subject is asked to indicate whether a new word belongs to the same semantic category as a word in the list.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Martin, R. C., Shelton, J. R., & Yaffee, L. S. (1994). Language processing and working memory: Neuropsychological evidence for separate phonological and semantic capacities. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 33(1), 83-111. [ <https://doi.org/10.1006/jmla.1994.1005> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *tâche de sondage catégoriel*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WWPBJRC2-H>

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**category repetition paradigm**

Syn: *category repetition procedure*  
 BT: **recognition task**  
 RT: **semantic memory**

**Is study method of :**

- false memory
- recognition memory
- spontaneous false memory

Items belonging to a semantic category (e.g. fruits) are presented during the study phase. Non-studied items belonging to the same semantic category are then presented during the recognition test.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Dewhurst, S. A., & Anderson, S. J. (1999). Effects of exact and category repetition in true and false recognition memory. *Memory & Cognition*, 27(4), 665–673. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03211560> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: **paradigme de répétition d'une catégorie**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SPTGVT9F-G>

*category repetition procedure*

→ **category repetition paradigm**

**category size effect**

BT: **memory phenomenon**  
 RT: **semantic memory**

**Has study method(s):**

**sentence verification task**

Decision time in a sentence verification task is shorter when the sentence is about a member of a smaller semantic category (e.g. a canary is a bird) compared to a larger category (e.g. a canary is an animal).

note: Suppose that the following two sentences are to be verified: 1. The canary is a bird; 2. The canary is an animal. The decision time is shorter for the first sentence: the Bird category is less extensive than the Animal category. There are cases where the reaction time is shorter when the decision concerns the membership of a larger category: the reversal category size effect.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Collins, A. M., & Quillian, M. R. (1970). Does category size affect categorization time? *Journal of verbal learning and verbal behavior*, 9(4), 432–438. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(70\)80084-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(70)80084-6) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: **effet de dimension de la catégorie**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Z65L5PQD-M>

*category verification task*

→ **sentence verification task**

*category-specific deficit*

→ **category-specific semantic deficit**

**category-specific semantic deficit**

Syn: · *category-specific deficit*  
 · *category-specific semantic impairment*

BT: **memory disorder**

RT: · **concept**  
 · **forgetting**

**Is disorder of:**

**semantic memory**

Impairment of conceptual knowledge about a specific semantic category (e.g., living things), while conceptual knowledge about other categories is preserved (e.g., inanimate objects).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Caramazza, A., & Mahon, B. Z. (2003). The organization of conceptual knowledge: the evidence from category-specific semantic deficits. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 7(8), 354-361. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1364-6613\(03\)00159-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1364-6613(03)00159-1) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Chen, L., Lambon Ralph, M. A., & Rogers, T. T. (2017). A unified model of human semantic knowledge and its disorders. *Nature Human Behaviour*, 1(3), 0039. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41562-016-0039> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: **déficit sémantique spécifique à une catégorie**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GMV9T2W9-S>

*category-specific semantic impairment*

→ **category-specific semantic deficit**

**causal theory of memory**

Syn: *causalism*

BT: **theory**

RT: · **discontinuism**  
 · **engram**

**Is theory of:**

**episodic memory**

In philosophy, the theory that there is an appropriate causal connection between an event and the memory of that event through a memory trace.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bernecker, S. (2010). *Memory: A philosophical study*. Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Martin, C. B., & Deutscher, M. (1966). Remembering. *The Philosophical Review*, 75(2), 161-196. [ <https://doi.org/10.2307/2183082> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Michaelian, K. (2011). Generative memory. *Philosophical Psychology*, 24(3), 323–342. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09515089.2011.559623> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Perrin, D. (2012). Qu'est-ce que se souvenir ? *Vrin*. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Robins, S. (2016). Representing the past: memory traces and the causal theory of memory. *Philosophical Studies*, 173(11), 2993–3013. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11098-016-0647-x> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: **théorie causale de la mémoire**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RZLSTNK1-3>

*causalism*

→ **causal theory of memory**

*CBT*

→ **cognitive behavioral therapy**

*CDA*

→ **contralateral delay activity**

CDS

→ [Cognitive Difficulties Scale](#)**CELEB battery**

BT: neuropsychological test

RT: · middle-aged adult  
· visual memory  
· young adult**Diagnostic tool of:**

- acquired prosopagnosia
- prosopagnosia

**Is measure of:**

- face memory
- semantic memory

**Has component(s) :**

- naming task
- recognition task

A computerized neuropsychological test in French for the diagnosis of prosopagnosia and proper name anomia in adults. It provides independent visual face recognition and naming scores while taking into account the subjects' cultural knowledge.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Busigny, T., Prairial, C., Nootens, J., Kindt, V., Engels, S., Verplancke, S., Mejias, S., Mary, G., Mahau, P., & Coyette, F. (2014). CELEB: une batterie d'évaluation de la reconnaissance des visages célèbres et de l'accès aux noms propres. *Revue de neuropsychologie*, 6(1), 69–81. [ <https://doi.org/10.1684/nrp.2014.0287> ] [Study type: empirical study, software description] [Access: open]

FR: [batterie CELEB](#)URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-H7XV2J7T-2>**cell**

BT: anatomical entity

NT: neuron

"Mass of protoplasm bounded by a membrane and enclosing a nucleus, corresponding to the smallest amount of structured living matter, endowed with autonomous life and capable of self-reproduction." (Kernbaum, 1990, p. 163).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Kernbaum, S. (Ed.) (1990). *Dictionnaire de médecine*. Flammarion. [Study type: conceptual analysis] [Access: closed]

FR: [cellule](#)URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QP09HT4X-7>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-JSRNWNSW-D> [MeSH]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0003777>  
<http://purl.org/sig/ont/fma/fma68646> [FMA]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cell\\_\(biology\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cell_(biology)) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cellule\\_\(biologie\)](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cellule_(biologie)) [Wikipédia FR]  
<https://www.loterre.fr/skosmos/73G/fr/page/-/HZ4PPQH1-9>  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q7868> [Wikidata]

*cellular consolidation*→ [synaptic consolidation](#)*cellular engram*→ [engram cell](#)**central executive**Syn: *executive attention*

BT: working memory

RT: · attention  
· Brown-Peterson task  
· episodic buffer  
· inhibitory control  
· interference resolution  
· phonological loop  
· selective attention  
· supervisory attentional system  
· task switching  
· visuo-spatial sketchpad**Has study method(s):**

- backward digit span task
- dual task paradigm
- n-back task
- phonemic verbal fluency test
- random generation task
- running span task
- semantic verbal fluency test
- Stroop test
- Trail Making Test
- Wisconsin Card Sorting Test

**Component of:**

- [Baddeley's model](#)
- [embedded-processes model](#)

A component of working memory involved in the control of ongoing cognitive activity.

note: In Baddeley's model, system in working memory for the control of attention and the coordination of the phonological loop, the visuospatial sketchpad and the episodic buffer.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Baddeley, A. (1996). Exploring the central executive. *The Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology Section A*, 49(1), 5-28. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/713755608> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Baddeley, A. (2012). Working memory: Theories, models, and controversies. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 63, 1-29. [ <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-psych-120710-100422> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: [administrateur central](#)URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KVN51R57-R>EQ: [https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0ba25](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0ba25)  
[Cognitive Atlas]



**Centrality of Event Scale**

Syn: CES

BT: self-report questionnaire

RT: · emotion  
· stress**Is study method of :**

autobiographical memory

A questionnaire "to measure the extent to which a memory for a stressful event forms a reference point for personal identity and for the attribution of meaning to other experiences in a person's life." (Bernsten & Rubin, 2006, p. 220).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bernsten, D., & Rubin, D. C. (2006). The Centrality of Event Scale : A measure of integrating a trauma into one's identity and its relation to post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms. *Behaviour Research and Therapy*, 44(2), 219-231. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.brat.2005.01.009> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *Échelle de centralité des évènements*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-F2KVS3W-M>**cerebellum**

BT: brain

RT: · autobiographical memory network  
· episodic memory  
· semantic memory  
· working memory

"The cerebellum is an organ located in the posterior and inferior part of the encephalon, at the back of the brainstem through which it is connected to the brain." (Houdé et al., 2002, p. 137).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Andreasen, N. C., O'Leary, D. S., Paradiso, S., Cizadlo, T., Arndt, S., Watkins, G. L., Boles Ponto, L. L., & Hichwa, R. D. (1999). The cerebellum plays a role in conscious episodic memory retrieval. *Human Brain Mapping*, 8(4), 226-234. [ [https://doi.org/10.1002/\(SICI\)1097-0193\(1999\)8:4<226::AID-HBM6>3.0.CO;2-4](https://doi.org/10.1002/(SICI)1097-0193(1999)8:4<226::AID-HBM6>3.0.CO;2-4) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: free]
- Carey, M. R. (2024). The cerebellum. *Current Biology*, 34(1), R7-R11. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2023.11.048> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Houdé, O., Mazoyer, B., & Tzourio-Mazoyer, N. (2010). Cerveau et psychologie. Presses Universitaires de France. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Vecchi, T., & Gatti, D. (2020). Memory as prediction : From looking back to looking forward. The MIT Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *cervelet*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-VHWF224-2>EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-7THD202H-B> [SantéPsy]<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-TD86XZ0B-C> [MeSH]<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0003867>[http://purl.org/obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON\\_0002037](http://purl.org/obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002037) [UBERON]<http://purl.org/sig/ont/fma/fma67944> [FMA]<http://scholarpedia.org/article/Cerebellum> [Scholarpedia]<https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/cerebellum> [SAGE]<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cerebellum> [Wikipedia EN]<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cervelet> [Wikipédia FR]<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q130983> [Wikidata]

cerebral uncinata fasciculus

→ **uncinate fasciculus**

CES

→ **Centrality of Event Scale**

CFMT

→ **Cambridge Face Memory Test**

CFQ

→ **Cognitive failures questionnaire****change blindness**

BT: attention phenomenon

RT: · attention  
· eyewitness testimony  
· testimony  
· unconscious transference effect

Inability to detect a change between two successive versions of a scene.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Boloix, E. (2007). La représentation des scènes visuelles en mémoire: Les apports de la cécité au changement. *L'Année psychologique*, 107(3), 459-487. [ <https://doi.org/10.4074/S0003503307003053> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Davies, G., & Hine, S. (2007). Change blindness and eyewitness testimony. *The Journal of Psychology*, 141(4), 423-434. [ <https://doi.org/10.3200/JR1P.141.4.423-434> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Davis, D., Loftus, E. F., Vanous, S., & Cucciare, M. (2008). "Unconscious transference" can be an instance of "change blindness." *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 22(5), 605-623. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.1395> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Fitzgerald, R. J., Oriet, C., & Price, H. L. (2016). Change blindness and eyewitness identification: Effects on accuracy and confidence. *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 21(1), 189-201. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/lcrp.12044> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Gibbs, R., Davies, G., & Chou, S. (2016). A systematic review on factors affecting the likelihood of change blindness. *Crime Psychology Review*, 2(1), 1-21. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/23744006.2016.1228799> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Laney, C., & Loftus, E. F. (2010). Change blindness and eyewitness memory. In G. M. Davies & D. B. Wright (Eds.), *Current issues in applied memory research* (pp. 142-159). Psychology Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Nelson, K. J., Laney, C., Fowler, N. B., Knowles, E. D., Davis, D., & Loftus, E. F. (2011). Change blindness can cause mistaken eyewitness identification. *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 16(1), 62-74. [ <https://doi.org/10.1348/135532509X482625> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Rensink, R. A., O'Regan, J. K., & Clark, J. J. (1997). To see or not to see: The need for attention to perceive changes in scenes. *Psychological Science*, 8(5), 368-373. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9280.1997.tb00427.x> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Wood, K., & Simons, D. J. (2019, November 30). Reconciling change blindness with long-term memory for objects. *Attention, Perception, & Psychophysics*, 79, 438-448. [ <https://osf.io/6y35t> ].

FR: *cécité au changement*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KJ1LK8PP-2>



**change detection paradigm**

Syn: · *change detection task*  
· *visual arrays task*  
· *visual-array comparison*

BT: **recognition task**

RT: · *interference model*  
· *memory capacity*

**Is study method of :**

- *recognition memory*
- *transsaccadic memory*
- *visual memory*
- *visuo-spatial sketchpad*
- *working memory*

A method for the study of visual working memory capacity (Luck & Vogel, 1997). In each trial, a series of items (e.g. colored squares), whose number varies from one trial to another, is presented to the subject, followed, after a short delay, by an arrangement test. The subject is asked to indicate whether this arrangement is identical or different (e.g. one of the squares has a different color) to the previous arrangement. This method enables to study visual working memory capacity for a characteristic of an object (e.g. color), and a combination of characteristics (color and orientation, for example).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Luck, S. J., & Vogel, E. K. (1997). The capacity of visual working memory for features and conjunctions. *Nature*, 390(6657), 279–281. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/36846> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Phillips, W. A. (1974). On the distinction between sensory storage and short-term visual memory. *Perception & Psychophysics*, 16(2), 283-290. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03203943> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Rouder, J. N., Morey, R. D., Morey, C. C., & Cowan, N. (2011). How to measure working memory capacity in the change detection paradigm. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 18(2), 324–330. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-011-0055-3> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: **paradigme de détection du changement**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-B4LLW5GZ-9>

*change detection task*

→ **change detection paradigm**

**changing distractor effect**

BT: **long-term recency effect**

**Has study method(s):**

*continuous-distractor paradigm*

In a continuous distraction task, disappearance or attenuation of the long-term recency effect when the nature of the distraction task (e.g. an arithmetic task) required between each presentation of items is different from the nature of the distraction task to perform after the presentation of the last item (e.g. a word reading task).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Koppelaar, L., & Glanzer, M. (1990). An examination of the continuous distractor task and the « long-term recency effect ». *Memory & Cognition*, 18(2), 183-195. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03197094> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Neath, I. (1993). Contextual and distinctive processes and the serial position function. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 32(6), 820-840. [ <https://doi.org/10.1006/jmla.1993.1041> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: **effet du changement de distraction**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-M1P7CTW3-N>

**changing-state effect**

BT: **irrelevant sound effect**

The immediate serial recall of a sequence of items is disturbed when a sound that the subject has to ignore is unstable (for example, a sequence of different letters as compared to the repetition of the same letter or sounds with different frequencies compared to sounds of the same frequency).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Jones, D., Madden, C., & Miles, C. (1992). Privileged access by irrelevant speech to short-term memory: The role of changing state. *The Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology Section A*, 44(4), 645–669. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/14640749208401304> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Jones, D., & J. Macken, W. (1993). Irrelevant tones produce an irrelevant speech effect: Implications for phonological coding in working memory. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 19, 369–381. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.19.2.369> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: **effet d'instabilité**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W9NT4PK7-J>

*CHARM model*

→ **Composite Holographic Associative Recall Model**

**child**

BT: **person by age**

NT: · *preadolescent*  
· *preschool-aged child*  
· *school-aged child*

Aged 2 to 13 years.

PO: *Human*

FR: **enfant**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CBHWS59B-W>

**child development**

BT: **developmental process**

DO: *Multidisciplinary*

FR: **développement de l'enfant**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-D5HX1ZR6-W>

*childhood amnesia*

→ **infantile amnesia**

**choice blindness effect**

BT: [memory phenomenon](#)  
 RT: [short-term memory](#)

Effect showing that subjects do not always remember and are not necessarily aware of their past choices.

note: This phenomenon was first documented in 2005 in an experiment published by Petter Johansson and his team at Lund University in Sweden. The experiment proceeds as follows. The experimenter shows the participants a series of card pairs. A photograph of a different woman is displayed on each card of a pair. The subjects' task is to choose the face they find most attractive. Immediately after a choice, the experimenter sometimes asks them to justify their decision, which they readily do, even when, unbeknownst to them, it is the unchosen photograph that is presented to them. A minority of participants detected the substitution. The choice-blindness effect appeared more frequently when subjects had to make their decision quickly.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Johansson, P., Hall, L., Sikström, S., & Olsson, A. (2005). Failure to detect mismatches between intention and outcome in a simple decision task. *Science*, 310(5745), 116-119. [ <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1111709> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: [effet de cécité du choix](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GX6V221P-Z>

**choice reaction time task**

Syn: [complex reaction time](#)  
[compound reaction time](#)

BT: [objective study method of memory](#)

In a choice reaction time task, the subject is asked to respond differently and as quickly as possible to different classes of stimuli (e.g., by pressing the W key on a keyboard for red stimuli and the X key for green stimuli).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Donders, F. C. (1868/1969). On the speed of mental processes. *Acta Psychologica*, 30, 412-431. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0001-6918\(69\)90065-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/0001-6918(69)90065-1) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Donders, F.C. (1868/2001). La vitesse des actes psychiques. *Psychologie et Histoire*, 2, 188-204. [ <https://sites.google.com/site/psychologieethistoire/DONDERS.HTM> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Smith, E. E. (1968). Choice reaction time: An analysis of the major theoretical positions. *Psychological Bulletin*, 69(2), 77-110. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0020189> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: [tâche de temps de réaction de choix](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SV6ZP8QQ-3>

**choice-supportive memory**

Syn: [choice-supportive misremembering](#)

BT: [memory phenomenon](#)

People are more likely to attribute positive characteristics to their previous choices and assign negative characteristics to non-selected options.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Lind, M., Visentini, M., Mäntylä, T., & Del Missier, F. (2017). Choice-supportive misremembering: A new taxonomy and review. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 8. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2017.02062> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Mather, M., Shafir, E., & Johnson, M. K. (2003). Remembering chosen and assigned options. *Memory & Cognition*, 31(3), 422-433. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03194400> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: [mémoire soutenant le choix](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XCP4RWPX-W>

*choice-supportive misremembering*

→ [choice-supportive memory](#)

*cHR*

→ [corrected hit probability](#)

**chronesthesia**

BT: [phenomenological characteristic of memory](#)  
 RT: [auto-noetic consciousness](#)  
[mental time travel](#)

Conscious awareness of subjective time.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Tulving, E. (2002). Chronesthesia: Conscious awareness of subjective time. In D. T. Stuss & R. C. Knight (Eds.), *Principles of Frontal Lobe Function* (p. 311-325). Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: [chronesthésie](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RR3NPLQW-P>

EQ: <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q5113942> [[Wikidata](#)]

*chronometric analysis*

→ [chronometry](#)

**chronometry**

Syn: [chronometric analysis](#)  
[mental chronometry](#)

BT: [measure](#)

NT: [interresponse time](#)  
[reaction time](#)

Refers to temporal measures of cognitive and behavioural processes.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Donders, F. C. (1868/1969). On the speed of mental processes. *Acta Psychologica*, 30, 412-431. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0001-6918\(69\)90065-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/0001-6918(69)90065-1) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: [chronométrie](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-F2Q8PDZ7-C>

**chunk**

BT: [short-term memory](#)  
 RT: [chunking](#)  
[concentric model](#)  
[hierarchical chunking](#)  
[memory capacity](#)  
[simple chunking](#)  
[working memory](#)

A unit combining several pieces of information in short-term memory.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Gobet, F., Lane, P. C., Croker, S., Cheng, P. C., Jones, G., Oliver, I., & Pine, J. M. (2001). Chunking mechanisms in human learning. *Trends in cognitive sciences*, 5(6), 236-243. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1364-6613\(00\)01662-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1364-6613(00)01662-4) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Miller, G. A. (1956). The magical number seven, plus or minus two : Some limits on our capacity for processing information. *Psychological Review*, 63(2), 81-97. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0043158> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Norris, D., & Kalm, K. (2021). Chunking and data compression in verbal short-term memory. *Cognition*, 208, 104534. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cognition.2020.104534> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Simon, H. A. (1974). How big is a chunk? *Science*, 183(4124), 482-488. [ <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.183.4124.482> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: [tronçon](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PWXRHNSK-0>

**chunking**

BT: organization  
 RT: · chunk  
 · event segmentation  
 · memory capacity  
 · short-term memory  
 · working memory  
 NT: · hierarchical chunking  
 · simple chunking

The process of combining information into units, usually using pre-existing representations from long-term memory.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Gilchrist, A. L., & Cowan, N. (2012). Chunking. In V. S. Ramachandran (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of Human Behavior* (Second Edition) (pp. 476–483). Academic Press. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-375000-6.00089-6> ] [Study type: historical study, literature review] [Access: closed]
- Gobet, F., Lane, P. C., Croker, S., Cheng, P. C., Jones, G., Oliver, I., & Pine, J. M. (2001). Chunking mechanisms in human learning. *Trends in cognitive sciences*, 5(6), 236-243. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1364-6613\(00\)01662-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1364-6613(00)01662-4) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Miller, G. A. (1956). The magical number seven, plus or minus two : Some limits on our capacity for processing information. *Psychological Review*, 63(2), 81-97. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0043158> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Norris, D., Kalm, K., & Hall, J. (2020). Chunking and reintegration in verbal short-term memory. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 46(5), 872-893. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/xlm0000762> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Norris, D., & Kalm, K. (2021). Chunking and data compression in verbal short-term memory. *Cognition*, 208, 104534. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cognition.2020.104534> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Thalmann, M., Souza, A. S., & Oberauer, K. (2019). How does chunking help working memory? *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 45(1), 37-55. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/xlm0000578> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Tosatto, L., Fagot, J., & Rey, A. (2023). The dynamics of chunking in humans (*Homo sapiens*) and Guinea baboons (*Papio papio*). *Journal of Comparative Psychology*, No Pagination Specified-No Pagination Specified. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/com0000336> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

#### Dataset citation(s):

- Norris, D. G., & Kalm, K. (2019, June 27). Chunking and reintegration in verbal short-term memory. [ <https://osf.io/mkc26/> ].
- Thalmann, M., Souza, A. S., & Oberauer, K. (2019, September 12). How Chunking Helps Working Memory. [ <https://osf.io/jjfbh/> ].

#### FR: *tronçonnage*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JPHPPHKK-7>  
 EQ: [http://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/tm\\_4a3fd79d09cae/](http://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/tm_4a3fd79d09cae/) [Cognitive Atlas]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chunking\\_\(psychology\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chunking_(psychology)) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1089605> [Wikidata]

#### CIM

→ **categorization-individuation model**

#### cingulate cortex

BT: limbic lobe  
 RT: · autobiographical memory network  
 · core recollection network  
 · default mode network  
 NT: anterior cingulate cortex

"The cingulate cortex is made up of the cingulate gyrus and the cortical gray matter lining the superior and inferior borders of the cingulate sulcus. As the Latin translation of "cingulate" would suggest, the cingulate gyrus wraps around the corpus callosum like a "belt." (Jumah & Dosant, 2022).

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Jumah, F. R., & Dossani, R. H. (2022). Neuroanatomy, Cingulate Cortex. In StatPearls Publishing. [ <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK537077/> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Rolls, E. T. (2019). The cingulate cortex and limbic systems for emotion, action, and memory. *Brain Structure and Function*, 224(9), 3001-3018. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00429-019-01945-2> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

#### FR: *cortex cingulaire*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MHR6NC5Z-5>  
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-P5BM62D4-T> [MeSH]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0009719>  
[http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON\\_0003027](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0003027) [UBERON]  
<http://purl.org/sig/ont/fma/fma62434> [FMA]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cingulate\\_cortex](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cingulate_cortex) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gyrus\\_cingulaire](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gyrus_cingulaire) [Wikipédia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q19772725> [Wikidata]

#### C/S

→ **Cognitive Interview for Suspects**

#### Clark Kent effect

BT: memory phenomenon  
 RT: · estimator variable  
 · eyewitness testimony  
 · face memory  
 · testimony

Deterioration in face recognition performance when an accessory (wig or eyeglasses, for example) is added or subtracted between the encoding phase and the memory test phase.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Moniz, E., Righi, G., Peissig, J. J., & Tarr, M. J. (2010). The Clark Kent effect: What is the role of familiarity and eyeglasses in recognizing disguised faces? *Journal of Vision*, 10(7), 615–615. [ <https://doi.org/10.1167/10.7.615> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: free]

#### FR: *effet Clark Kent*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-K9GX10SG-S>

**classical conditioning**

- Syn: · Pavlovian conditioning  
 · respondent conditioning  
 · type 1 conditioning
- BT: · associative learning  
 · non-declarative memory
- RT: · apparent learning  
 · delay conditioning  
 · extinction  
 · latent inhibition  
 · reinforcement  
 · reinforcer  
 · sensory preconditioning  
 · spontaneous recovery (conditioning)  
 · stimulus generalization  
 · trace conditioning

**Is study method of:**  
 learning

- Has study method(s):**
- backward conditioning
  - forward conditioning
  - second-order conditioning
  - simultaneous conditioning

Type of associative learning discovered by Pavlov. Classical conditioning corresponds to the transfer of the ability from one stimulus to trigger a response to another stimulus. For example, before conditioning, a meat pellet (unconditioned stimulus) triggers salivation in dogs (unconditioned response). However, a sound (neutral stimulus) is unable to cause this reaction. Classical conditioning involves repeating the combination of the sound with the meat pellet. Conditioning is established when the sound (now conditioned stimulus) becomes capable of causing the dog's salivation (now conditioned response).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Doré, F.-Y., & Mercier, P. (1992). Les fondements de l'apprentissage et de la cognition. Presses Universitaires de Lille. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Pavlov, I. P. (1927). Conditioned reflexes: An investigation of the physiological activity of the cerebral cortex (G. V. Anrep, Trans.). Dover Publications. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Rescorla, R. A. (1988). Pavlovian conditioning: It's not what you think it is. *American Psychologist*, 43(3), 151–160. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0003-066X.43.3.151> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

- FR:** *conditionnement classique*  
**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TSS7WZ3J-1>  
**EQ:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-MFZSSFC6-C> [MeSH]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0004989>  
[http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO\\_0000208](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO_0000208) [NBO]  
[http://scholarpedia.org/article/Classical\\_conditioning](http://scholarpedia.org/article/Classical_conditioning) [Scholarpedia]  
[https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/classical\\_conditioning](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/classical_conditioning) [SAGE]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Classical\\_conditioning](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Classical_conditioning) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conditionnement\\_classique](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conditionnement_classique) [Wikipédia FR]  
[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0ab70](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0ab70) [Cognitive Atlas]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q212737> [Wikidata]

*classification*

→ **categorization**

*clinical case*

→ **patient**

**clustering**

- BT: organization  
 RT: free recall task

**Is measured by:**  
 ARC index

**Has study method(s):**  
 California Verbal Learning Test

A strategy for grouping recalled items according to common features (e.g. semantic grouping, grouping by sensory modality of item presentation or by encoding task).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bousfield, W. A. (1953). The occurrence of clustering in the recall of randomly arranged associates. *Journal of General Psychology*, 49(2), 229. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/00223980.1953.9712878> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Coquin-Viennot, D. (1975). Recherche d'une organisation interne dans un ensemble de données. *L'année Psychologique*, 75(2), 575–597. [ <https://doi.org/10.3406/psy.1975.28113> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

- FR:** *regroupement*  
**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-M6LFTBFV-P>

CNSW

→ **contralateral delay activity**

*co-witness suggestibility effect*

→ **memory conformity**

*coding*

→ **encoding**

**cognition**

- Syn: · *cognitive ability*  
 · *cognitive capability*  
 · *cognitive disposition*  
 BT: disposition  
 RT: · cognitive disorder  
 · embodied cognition  
 NT: · attention  
 · cognitive reserve  
 · emotion  
 · false autobiographical belief  
 · intelligence  
 · language  
 · learning  
 · memory  
 · mental representation  
 · mentalizing

"A broad (almost unспецифически so) term which has been traditionally used to refer to such activities as thinking, conceiving, reasoning, etc. Most psychologists have used it to refer to any class of mental 'behaviors' (using the term very loosely) where the underlying characteristics are of an abstract nature and involve symbolizing, insight, expectancy, complex rule use, imagery, belief, intentionality, problem-solving, and so forth." (Reber, 1995, p. 133).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Allen, C. (2017). On (not) defining cognition. *Synthese*, 194(11), 4233-4249. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11229-017-1454-4> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Collins, T., Andler, D., & Tallon-Baudry, C. (Éds.). (2018). *La cognition: du neurone à la société*. Gallimard. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Facchin, M. (2023). Why can't we say what cognition is (at least for the time being). *Philosophy and the Mind Sciences*, 4. [ <https://doi.org/10.33735/phimisci.2023.9664> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Reber, A.S. (1995). *Dictionary of psychology* (Second edition). Penguin Books. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *cognition*

- URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GKHVF60L-Q>  
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-3L7VZMK4-N> [SantéPsy]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/73G-DX69FCX4-1>  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-MRJM9X3-3> [MeSH]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0004721>  
<https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/cognition> [SAGE]  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cognition> [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cognition> [Wikipédia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q2200417> [Wikidata]

*cognitive ability*

→ **cognition**

*cognitive ageing*

→ **cognitive aging**

**cognitive aging**

- Syn: *cognitive ageing*  
 BT: aging  
 RT: cognitive slowing hypothesis  
 NT: memory aging

**Has model(s) :**

- Compensation Related Utilization of Neural Circuits Hypothesis
- HAROLD model
- PASA Model

**Has theory(ies):**

scaffolding theory of cognition and aging

- PO: · *Animal*  
 · *Human*

DO: *Multidisciplinary*

FR: *vieillessement cognitif*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NVMC0FPS-N>

*cognitive behavior therapy*

→ **cognitive behavioral therapy**

*cognitive behavioral psychotherapy*

→ **cognitive behavioral therapy**

**cognitive behavioral therapy**

- Syn: · *CBT*  
 · *cognitive behavior therapy*  
 · *cognitive behavioral psychotherapy*

BT: **treatment**

- NT: · Memory Flexibility intervention  
 · Memory Specificity Training  
 · Positive Memory Training

Psychotherapeutic techniques designed to modify patients' behaviors and belief systems to help them cope with their difficulties.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Cottraux, J. (2020). *Les psychothérapies cognitives et comportementales* (7<sup>e</sup> éd.). Elsevier-Masson. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *thérapie cognitivo-comportementale*

- URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CJLW9F7K-3>  
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-WVW8T0H0-X> [SantéPsy]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-XNJW4JCB-K> [MeSH]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0024374>  
[https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/cognitive\\_behavioral\\_therapy](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/cognitive_behavioral_therapy) [SAGE]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cognitive\\_behavioral\\_therapy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cognitive_behavioral_therapy) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Th%C3%A9rapie\\_cognitivo-comportementale](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Th%C3%A9rapie_cognitivo-comportementale) [Wikipédia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1147152> [Wikidata]

*cognitive capability*

→ **cognition**



**Cognitive Difficulties Scale**

Syn: CDS

BT: self-report questionnaire

Is study method of :  
memory complaint

Questionnaire that assesses the frequency with which people perceive memory and cognitive difficulties encountered in daily life during the previous month.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Gass, C. S., Patten, B., Penate, A., & Rhodes, A. (2021). The Cognitive Difficulties Scale (CDS): Psychometric characteristics in a clinical referral sample. *Journal of the International Neuropsychological Society*, 27(4), 351–364. [ <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1355617720001058> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- McNair, D.M. & Kahn, R.J. (1983). Self-assessment of cognitive deficits. In T. Crook, S. Ferris, & R. Bartus (Eds.), *Assessment in geriatric psychopharmacology* (pp. 119–136). Mark Powley. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: échelle de difficultés cognitives

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SD0WF5SS-C>

**cognitive disorder**

Syn: · cognitive dysfunction  
· cognitive dysfunctioning  
· cognitive impairment

BT: disposition

RT: cognition

NT: · aphantasia

· memory disorder

· mild cognitive impairment

**Has diagnostic tool(s):**

- Montreal Cognitive Assessment
- neuropsychological test
- Trail Making Test
- Virtual Reality Everyday Assessment Lab

Impairment in cognitive functions or processes.

FR: trouble cognitif

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-B2KF0PFR-8>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-K1DB7TS6-G> [SantéPsy]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-TGWJXH5C-C> [MeSH]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-XJ6ZP5P6-G> [MeSH]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0004723>

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M000618662>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cognitive\\_disorder](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cognitive_disorder) [Wikipedia EN]

[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trouble\\_cognitif](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trouble_cognitif) [Wikipédia FR]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q3065932> [Wikidata]

cognitive disposition

→ cognitive

cognitive dysfunction

→ cognitive disorder

cognitive dysfunctioning

→ cognitive disorder

**cognitive economy**

BT: cognitive quality

RT: semantic network

Economy in a semantic network by storing information that is common to multiple concepts in the upper-level concept in the hierarchy. For example, the properties "has wings", "flies", "has feathers" are not stored with the concept "Canary", but with the concept "Bird". The concept « Canary » inherits these properties.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Collins, A. M., & Quillian, M. R. (1969). Retrieval time from semantic memory. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 8(2), 240–247. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(69\)80069-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(69)80069-1) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Conrad, C. (1972). Cognitive economy in semantic memory. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 92(2), 149–154. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0032072> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: économie cognitive

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-VNB6NLOW-4>

cognitive effort

→ cognitive load

**Cognitive failures questionnaire**

Syn: CFQ

BT: self-report questionnaire

Is study method of :

- attention
- declarative metamemory
- forgetting
- memory complaint
- metamemory

Self-report questionnaire to assess subjective cognitive difficulties in daily life.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Broadbent, D. E., Cooper, P. F., FitzGerald, P., & Parkes, K. R. (1982). The Cognitive Failures Questionnaire (CFQ) and its correlates. *British Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 21(1), 1–16. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.2044-8260.1982.tb01421.x> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: free]
- Goodman, Z. T., Timpano, K. R., Llabre, M. M., & Bainter, S. A. (20220404). Revisiting the factor structure and construct validity of the Cognitive Failures Questionnaire. *Psychological Assessment*, 34(7), 671. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/pas0001127> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: free]

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: Questionnaire de défaillances cognitives

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CJG87PGD-Q>



## Cognitive Failures Questionnaire Daily

Syn: QDCQ

BT: self-report questionnaire

### Is study method of :

- attention
- declarative metamemory
- language
- memory complaint
- metamemory

Self-report questionnaire for subjective cognitive difficulties in daily life in the domains of attention, language and memory.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Carré, J., Vom Hofe, A., & Boudoukha, A.-H. (2014). Psychopathologie de la vie quotidienne: Validation d'un nouveau questionnaire de défaillances cognitives. *Psychologie Française*, 59(2), 167–182. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psf.2013.07.003> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: **Questionnaire de défaillances cognitives quotidiennes**

URI: <http://data.loterie.fr/ark:/67375/P66-T94SX2XD-T>

*cognitive fluency*

→ **processing fluency**

*cognitive impairment*

→ **cognitive disorder**

*cognitive intervention*

→ **cognitive training**

## cognitive interview

Syn: · *Enhanced Cognitive Interview*  
· *cognitive interviewing*

BT: investigative interview

RT: · demonstration for more detail technique  
· encoding specificity principle  
· episodic specificity induction  
· free recall task  
· Geiselman effect

· mental context reinstatement

NT: · Cognitive Interview for Person Description  
· Cognitive Interview for Suspects  
· Holistic Cognitive Interview

### Is study method of :

- autobiographical memory
- episodic memory
- eyewitness testimony

Interview protocol to collect the testimony of cooperative eyewitnesses and victims based on the use of mnemonic aids and social communication techniques.

note: The first version of the Cognitive Interview, published in the mid-1980s, asked the person being interviewed to use four memory aids to improve their free recall of the crime: 1) exhaustive recall of the facts, even those that may seem unimportant; 2) mental reinstatement of the physical and emotional context of the crime; 3) change of order of the facts, consisting of the person trying to remember the facts starting with the end of the event and then going back in time; 4) change of perspective, with the person having to remember the facts using a perspective different from his or her own, for example, by taking that of another witness present at the scene. These aids were chosen on the basis of scientific arguments about the functioning of memory (Tulving and Thomson's principle of specific encoding [1973] and Bower's multiple access to memory traces [1967]). The first version of the Cognitive Interview, published in the mid-1980s, asked

the person being interviewed to use four memory aids to improve their free recall of the crime: 1) exhaustive recall of the facts, even those that may seem unimportant; 2) mental reinstatement of the physical and emotional context of the crime; 3) change of order of the facts, consisting of the person trying to remember the facts starting with the end of the event and then going back in time; 4) change of perspective, with the person having to remember the facts using a perspective different from his or her own, for example, by taking that of another witness present at the scene. These aids were chosen on the basis of scientific arguments about the functioning of memory (Tulving and Thomson's principle of specific encoding [1973] and Bower's multiple access to memory traces [1967]). In the 1990s, a new version of the Cognitive Interview added social communication techniques. Several research teams are also testing modified versions of the protocol in order to adapt it to particular populations (e.g. children), to construct shorter versions by removing the least interesting aids (change of order and change of perspective), or by integrating new recall instructions or modifying some of the usual instructions (e.g. replacing the mental reinstatement of context by the drawing of the crime scene).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

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- Verkamp, F., & Ginot, M. (2010). Variations of the cognitive interview: Which one is the most effective in enhancing children's testimonies? *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 24(9), 1279–1296. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.1631> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
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consistency? Journal of Forensic Practice, 18(2), 118–130. [ <https://doi.org/10.1108/JFP-01-2015-0007> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *entretien cognitif*  
**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CMSW56PP-5>  
**EQ:** [https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/cognitive\\_interviews](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/cognitive_interviews) [SAGE]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cognitive\\_interview](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cognitive_interview) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q5141215> [Wikidata]

## Cognitive Interview for Person Description

**BT:** cognitive interview  
**RT:** · face memory  
 · holistic processing

**Is study method of :**  
 eyewitness testimony

A modified version of the cognitive interview to improve the description of persons (Py & Dermarchi, 2006). The procedure begins by presenting the witness with three mnemonic aids. The first two are taken from the original version of the cognitive interview: the "recall everything" instruction (the witness is asked to report as much information as possible, including elements about which he or she is uncertain or considers unimportant) and the "context reinstatement" instruction (the witness is encouraged to think back to the environmental and emotional elements present at the moment of the crime). A holistic processing instruction is added, which encourages the witness to "recall the person in a global way and to evoke the impressions and feelings he or she had when seeing the offender" (p. 201). The first recall after these instructions is followed by a description of the person from the side. Finally, the witness is asked to answer various questions about the physical characteristics of the perpetrator, which are generally reported with accuracy.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Py, J., & Demarchi, S. (2006). Utiliser l'entretien cognitif pour décrire et détecter les criminels. *Revue Québécoise de Psychologie*, 27(3), 197-215. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**PO:** Human  
**DO:** Psychology  
**FR:** *Entretien cognitif adapté à la description des personnes*  
**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LGSX4MDR-2>

## Cognitive Interview for Suspects

**Syn:** CIS  
**BT:** cognitive interview  
**RT:** · cognitive load  
 · mental context reinstatement

**Is study method of :**  
 autobiographical memory

Adaptation of the Cognitive Interview for the interrogation of suspects. Some of the instructions are designed to increase the cognitive load in order to facilitate deception detection. The method has eight stages: "(a) rapport building, (b) initial recall of event, (c) reinstate the context of the event by drawing the event in sequential order, (d) additional recall, (e) follow-up questions (open ended), (f) recall of event in reverse order, (g) interviewer challenges the story as false, and (h) final recounting of event. In the last stage, the suspect is allowed to clarify or change any information they wish, before the final closure stage of the process." (Logue et al., 2015, p. 362).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Frosina, P., Logue, M., Book, A., Huizinga, T., Amos, S., & Stark, S. (2018). The effect of cognitive load on nonverbal behavior in the cognitive interview for suspects. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 130, 51–58. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2018.03.012> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
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- Logue, M., Book, A. S., Frosina, P., Huizinga, T., & Amos, S. (2015). Using reality monitoring to improve deception detection in the context of the cognitive interview for suspects. *Law and Human Behavior*, 39(4), 360–367. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/lhb0000127> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Noc, M., Ginet, M., & Deslauriers-Varin, N. (2022). False confession in innocent suspects: A look at the cognitive interview for suspects. *Journal of Police and Criminal Psychology*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11896-022-09543-5> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Noc, M., Ginet, M., & Deslauriers-Varin, N. (2022). The cognitive interview for suspects: A test with customs officers. *Journal of Investigative Psychology and Offender Profiling*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/jip.1587> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**PO:** Human  
**DO:** Psychology  
**FR:** *Entretien cognitif pour suspects*  
**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LPNVDGSN-6>

*cognitive interviewing*

→ **cognitive interview**

**cognitive load**

**Syn:** · *cognitive effort*  
· *mental load*  
· *processing capacity*  
· *workload*

**BT:** **memory process**

**RT:** · **attention**  
· **Cognitive Interview for Suspects**  
· **Compensation Related Utilization of Neural Circuits Hypothesis**  
· **working memory**

**Is study method of:**  
**associative memory Stroop task**

The level of cognitive effort in working memory required by a task.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Chanquoy, L., Tricot, A., & Sweller, J. (2007). La charge cognitive : théorie et applications. Armand Colin. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *charge cognitive*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-F5X8HXL1-6>

**EQ:** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cognitive\\_load](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cognitive_load) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charge\\_cognitive](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charge_cognitive) [Wikipédia FR]  
[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d09d64](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d09d64)  
[Cognitive Atlas]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1107019> [Wikidata]

**cognitive map**

**BT:** **spatial memory**

**RT:** · **grid cell**  
· **latent learning**  
· **place cell**

Mental and spatial representation of an environment topology.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Behrens, T. E. J., Muller, T. H., Whittington, J. C. R., Mark, S., Baram, A. B., Stachenfeld, K. L., & Kurth-Nelson, Z. (2018). What is a cognitive map? Organizing knowledge for flexible behavior. *Neuron*, 100(2), 490–509. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuron.2018.10.002> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Tolman, E. C. (1948). Cognitive maps in rats and men. *Psychological review*, 55(4), 189–208. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0061626> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Warren, W. H. (2019). Non-Euclidean navigation. *Journal of Experimental Biology*, 222(Suppl\_1), jeb187971. [ <https://doi.org/10.1242/jeb.187971> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
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**FR:** *carte cognitive*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-X0VV74LW-C>

**EQ:** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cognitive\\_map](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cognitive_map) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d09d70](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d09d70)  
[Cognitive Atlas]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1778434> [Wikidata]

**cognitive offloading**

**BT:** **external strategy**

**RT:** · **extended cognition hypothesis**  
· **Google effect**  
· **photo-taking impairment effect**  
· **saving-enhanced memory effect**

**NT:** **note-taking**

"The use of physical action to alter the information processing requirements of a task so as to reduce cognitive demand" (Risko & Gilbert, 2016).

note: An example of cognitive offloading in memory is the use of an external storage system to offload the to-be-remembered information.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Clark, A., & Chalmers, D. (1998). The extended mind. *Analysis*, 58(1), 7–19. [ <https://doi.org/10.1093/analys/58.1.7> ] [Study type: conceptual analysis] [Access: closed]
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- Kelly, M. O., & Risko, E. F. (2022). Revisiting the influence of offloading memory on free recall. *Memory & Cognition*, 50(4), 710–721. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13421-021-01237-3> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
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- Sparrow, B., Liu, J., & Wegner, D. M. (2011). Google effects on memory : Cognitive consequences of having information at our fingertips. *Science*, 333(6043), 776–778. [ <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1207745> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Kelly, M. O., & Lab, C. (2021, September 17). Serial Position: Isolation effects. [ <https://osf.io/e5wrh> ].
- Röhrle, I., Grinschgl, S., Papenmeier, F., & Meyerhoff, H. S. (2021, March 23). Cognitive Offloading Long-Term Memory. [ <https://osf.io/ke9dj> ].

**FR:** *délestage cognitif*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DXGB76S5-9>

**cognitive process**

**Syn:** · *cognitive processing*  
· *information processing*

**BT:** **process**

**NT:** · **attentional process**  
· **executive functions**  
· **learning process**  
· **memory process**  
· **mental imagery**  
· **metamemory process**  
· **perceptual process**

A process that realizes a cognitive disposition.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Newen, A. (2017). What are cognitive processes? An example-based approach. *Synthese*, 194(11), 4251–4268. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11229-015-0812-3> ] [Study type: conceptual analysis] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *processus cognitif*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WJ06B2ZS-0>

**EQ:** [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/MF\\_0000008](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/MF_0000008)

*cognitive processing*

→ **cognitive process**

**cognitive quality**

- BT: quality  
 NT: · basic level  
 · cognitive economy  
 · emotional arousal  
 · emotional valence  
 · episodicity  
 · memory organization  
 · memory strength  
 · mnemonicity  
 · phenomenological characteristic of memory  
 · typicality

FR: *qualité cognitive*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SJGGK67S-6>

**cognitive rehabilitation**

- Syn: *cognitive remediation*  
 BT: treatment  
 RT: · cognitive training  
 · SenseCam  
 NT: · spaced retrieval  
 · vanishing cues method

A collection of neuropsychological methods designed to help patients to recover or compensate for lost cognitive skills.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Gopi, Y., Wilding, E., & Madan, C. R. (2022). Memory rehabilitation : Restorative, specific knowledge acquisition, compensatory, and holistic approaches. *Cognitive Processing*, 23(4), 537-557. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10339-022-01099-w> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Meulemans, T., Desgranges, B., Adam, S., & Eustache, F. (Éds.) (2003). Évaluation et prise en charge des troubles mnésiques. Solal. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Vianin, P. (2020). La remédiation cognitive, un outil pour le rétablissement. *Revue de neuropsychologie*, Volume 12(3), 273-279. [ <https://doi.org/10.1684/nrp.2020.0589> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Wilson, B. A. (2008). Neuropsychological Rehabilitation. *Annual Review of Clinical Psychology*, 4(1), 141-162. [ <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.clinpsy.4.022007.141212> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
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- Wilson, B. A. (2023). Memory rehabilitation: To what extent does theory influence clinical practice? In R. H. Logie, Z. Wen, S. E. Gathercole, N. Cowan, & R. W. Engle (Eds.), *Memory in science for society: There is nothing as practical as a good theory* (pp. 405–425). Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *réhabilitation cognitive*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-N3J8XZPX-C>  
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-MF95TP9H-6> [SantéPsy]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-JQJD81T2-3> [MeSH]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M000617182>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cognitive\\_rehabilitation\\_therapy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cognitive_rehabilitation_therapy) [Wikipedia EN]

*cognitive remediation*  
 → **cognitive rehabilitation**

*cognitive representation*  
 → **mental representation**

**cognitive reserve**

- BT: cognition  
 RT: memory disorder

Cognitive reserve is a factor that modulates the clinical effects of brain damage. A person with high cognitive reserve is said to be better able to resist the disorders associated with brain damage.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bastin, C., Simon, J., Kurth, S., Collette, F., & Salmon, E. (2013). Variabilité individuelle dans le fonctionnement de la mémoire épisodique au cours du vieillissement normal et pathologique : le rôle de la réserve cognitive. *Revue de Neuropsychologie, Neurosciences Cognitives et Cliniques*, 5(4), 235-242. [ <https://doi.org/10.1684/nrp.2013.0278> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Kalpouzos, G., Eustache, F., & Desgranges, B. (2008). Réserve cognitive et fonctionnement cérébral au cours du vieillissement normal et de la maladie d'Alzheimer. *Psychologie & neuropsychiatrie du vieillissement*, 6(2), 97-105. [ <https://doi.org/10.1684/pnv.2008.0120> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Stern, Y. (2009). Cognitive reserve. *Neuropsychologia*, 47(10), 2015-2028. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2009.03.004> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Stern, Y., Albert, M., Barnes, C. A., Cabeza, R., Pascual-Leone, A., & Rapp, P. R. (2022). A framework for concepts of reserve and resilience in aging. *Neurobiology of Aging*, 124, 100-103. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neurobiolaging.2022.10.015> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
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FR: *réserve cognitive*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MTSL0LX7-3>  
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-KLFLK59PR-J> [SantéPsy]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-HZL7ZRZ5-P> [MeSH]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0541536>  
[https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/cognitive\\_reserve](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/cognitive_reserve) [SAGE]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cognitive\\_reserve](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cognitive_reserve) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q579471> [Wikidata]

**cognitive slowing hypothesis**

- BT: testable hypothesis  
 RT: · cognitive aging  
 · memory aging  
 · memory disorder  
 · reaction time

The hypothesis that aging is associated with a slowing of information processing speed, explaining the difficulties older people have with some memory tasks.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Angel, L., & Isingrini, M. (2015). Le vieillissement neurocognitif : Entre pertes et compensation. *L'Année Psychologique*, Vol. 115(2), 289-324. [ <https://doi.org/10.4074/S0003503314000104> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Salthouse, T. A. (1996). The processing-speed theory of adult age differences in cognition. *Psychological Review*, 103(3), 403-428. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.103.3.403> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *hypothèse du ralentissement cognitif*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-R0HMS2VD-G>



**cognitive training**Syn: *cognitive intervention*BT: *planned process*RT: *cognitive rehabilitation*NT: *working memory training*

"Cognitive training refers to interventions using cognitive tasks or intellectually demanding activities, the goal of which is to enhance general cognitive ability" (Gobet & Sala, 2023, p. 126).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Gobet, F., & Sala, G. (2023). Cognitive training: A field in search of a phenomenon. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, 18(1), 125–141. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/17456916221091830> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
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FR: *entraînement cognitif*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GFBTWD0-Z>*cognitive triage*→ **cognitive triage effect****cognitive triage effect**Syn: *cognitive triage*BT: *memory phenomenon*

Has study method(s):

*recall task*

In a free recall task, items whose retrieval is difficult are placed at the beginning and at the end of the recall, and items whose retrieval is easier are placed in the middle of the recall.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Brainerd, C. J., Reyna, V. F., Harnishfeger, K. K., & Howe, M. L. (1993). Is retrievability grouping good for recall? *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 122(2), 249–268. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0096-3445.122.2.249> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet de triage cognitif*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WCN098NL-6>**cognitive-context dependent memory**BT: *memory phenomenon*RT: *episodic memory*NT: *language-dependent memory*

Improved memory performance when the cognitive context (thoughts, language, etc.) during encoding of items is the same as at the time of retrieval.

FR: *mémoire dépendante du contexte cognitif*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RK1D619Z-M>*coherent autobiographical memory*→ **narrative coherence****collaborative inhibition**BT: *memory phenomenon*RT:

- *episodic memory*
- *error-pruning effect*
- *inhibition*

**Has study method(s):***recall task*

« Collaborative inhibition refers to the phenomenon that when several people work together to produce a single memory report, they typically produce fewer items than when the unique items in the individual reports of the same number of participants are combined (i.e., nominal recall). » (Wessel et al., 2015, p. 437).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

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- Hood, A. V. B., Whillock, S. R., Meade, M. L., & Hutchison, K. A. (2023). Does collaboration help or hurt recall? The answer depends on working memory capacity. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 49(3), 350–370. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/xlm0001155> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
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- Rajaram, S., & Pereira-Pasarin, L. P. (2010). Collaborative memory: Cognitive research and theory. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, 5(6), 649–663. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/1745691610388763> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
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FR: *inhibition collaborative*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-V49KN4HT-L>**collective false memory**BT: *false memory*RT:

- *collective memory*
- *eyewitness testimony*
- *Mandela effect*
- *testimony*

A false memory shared within a social group.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Maswood, R., & Rajaram, S. (2019). Social transmission of false memory in small groups and large networks. *Topics in Cognitive Science*, 11(4), 687–709. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/tops.12348> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: free]
- Maswood, R., Luhmann, C. C., & Rajaram, S. (2021). Persistence of false memories and emergence of collective false memory: Collaborative recall of DRM word lists. *Memory*, 0(0), 1–15. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2021.1928222> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *faux souvenir collectif*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JP687HXG-1>**collective memory**Syn: *social memory*BT: *memory*RT:

- *collective false memory*

## COLOR-WORD CONTINGENCY LEARNING TASK

- [transition theory](#)
- [upheaval bump](#)

NT: [postmemory](#)  
[schematic narrative template](#)  
[transactive memory](#)

Memories shared by a social group which contribute to its identity.

note: According to Hirst et al. (2018, p. 439): "Definitions of collective memory abound. Generally, they fall into two classes: one that treats collective memories as consisting of publicly available symbols maintained by society [...], and another that defines collective memory as individual memories shared by members of a community that bear on the collective identity of that community."

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Barash, J. A. (2017). Collective memory. In S. Bernecker & K. Michaelian (Eds.), *Routledge handbook of philosophy of memory* (pp. 255–267). London: Routledge. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Bouchat, P., & Klein, O. (2019). Se souvenir ensemble : La mémoire collective à travers le prisme de la psychologie sociale. *Cahiers de psychologie clinique*, 19(2), 183–204. [ <https://doi.org/10.3917/cpc.053.0183> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
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- Halbwachs, M. (1925). *Les cadres sociaux de la mémoire*. Alcan. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
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- Heux, L., Rathbone, C., Gensburger, S., Clifford, R., & Souchay, C. (2023). Collective memory and autobiographical memory: Perspectives from the humanities and cognitive sciences, 14(3), e1635. *WIREs Cognitive Science*, e1635. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/wcs.1635> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Heux, L., Caparos, C., Souchay, C., Luciani, I., Tree, J., Granet-Abisset, A.-M., & Clifford, R. (2023). Étudier la mémoire collective en psychologie et en histoire. In I. Luciani & C. Souchay (Éds.), *La mémoire à l'épreuve de l'interdisciplinarité : Sciences humaines et cognitives*. (pp. 75–124). Presses Universitaires de Provence. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
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### Dataset citation(s):

- Caron-Diotte, M., & de la Sablonnière, R. (2021, June 22). The malleability of collective memories: One year after the Tulip Revolution in Kyrgyzstan. [ <https://osf.io/765cp/> ].
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- Coman, A. (2019, May 8). An experimental study of the formation of collective memories in social networks. [ <https://osf.io/epncq/> ].
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- Szpunar, K. (2019, July 25). Shrikanth and Szpunar, 2019, personal and collective memory, data. [ <https://osf.io/2t86b/> ].
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FR: [mémoire collective](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MZM1Q2XJ-G>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-6C4ZCZT7-S> [[SantéPsy](#)]  
[https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/collective\\_memory](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/collective_memory) [[SAGE](#)]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Collective\\_memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Collective_memory) [[Wikipedia EN](#)]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mémoire\\_collective](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mémoire_collective) [[Wikipédia FR](#)]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q254217> [[Wikidata](#)]

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## color-word contingency learning task

BT: [objective study method of memory](#)

Is study method of :  
[implicit learning](#)

Implicit learning task. "In the typical color-word contingency learning paradigm, participants respond to the print color of words where each word is presented most often in one color. Learning is indicated by faster and more accurate responses when a word is presented in its usual color, relative to another color." (Schmidt et al., 2018, p. 658).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Schmidt, J. R., Crump, M. J. C., Cheesman, J., & Besner, D. (2007). Contingency learning without awareness: Evidence for implicit control. *Consciousness and Cognition*, 16(2), 421–435. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.concog.2006.06.010> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Schmidt, J. R., Augustinova, M., & De Houwer, J. (2018). Category learning in the color-word contingency learning paradigm. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 25(2), 658–666. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-018-1430-0> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Schmidt, J. R. (2021). Apprentissage incident des associations simples de stimulus-réponse : revue de la recherche avec la tâche d'apprentissage de contingences couleur-mot. *L'Année Psychologique*, Vol. 121(2), 77–127. [ <https://doi.org/10.3917/anpsy1.212.0077> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: [tâche d'apprentissage de contingence couleur-mot](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HDSR1WKC-7>

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*color-word Stroop paradigm*

→ [Stroop test](#)

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*color-word Stroop task*

→ [Stroop test](#)

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**commission error**

Syn: *error of commission*

BT: data

- RT: · false memory  
· Memory Distrust Scale

In a memory test, an error consisting of recalling or recognizing an item that was absent during the study phase.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Schacter, D. L. (2021). The seven sins of memory : How the mind forgets and remembers (2nd ed.). Houghton Mifflin. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Schacter, D. L. (2021). The seven sins of memory : An update. *Memory*, 30(1), 37-42. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2021.1873391> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *erreur de commission*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PZ86X4B4-3>

**Compensation Related Utilization of Neural Circuits Hypothesis**

Syn: *CRUNCH*

BT: testable hypothesis

- RT: · attention  
· cognitive load  
· prefrontal cortex  
· scaffolding theory of cognition and aging  
· working memory

**Is model of:**

- cognitive aging
- memory aging

"CRUNCH proposes that during task performance, as task difficulty (or load) increases, more cortical regions will be activated. Older adults reach their load capacity sooner than younger adults, so at easy and intermediate levels of task difficulty, they will recruit more neural resources than younger adults – the classic 'compensation' effect. At higher levels of load, the compensatory mechanism is no longer effective, leading to less activation and poorer performance in older vs. younger adults." (Jamadar, 2020, p. 2).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Angel, L., & Isingrini, M. (2015). Le vieillissement neurocognitif: Entre pertes et compensation. *L'Année Psychologique*, Vol. 115(2), 289-324. [ <https://doi.org/10.4074/S0003503314000104> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Haitas, N., Amiri, M., Wilson, M., Joannette, Y., & Steffener, J. (2021). Age-preserved semantic memory and the CRUNCH effect manifested as differential semantic control networks : An fMRI study. *PLOS ONE*, 16(6), e0249948. [ <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0249948> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Jamadar, S. D. (2020). The CRUNCH model does not account for load-dependent changes in visuospatial working memory in older adults. *Neuropsychologia*, 142, 107446. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2020.107446> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Reuter-Lorenz, P. A., & Cappell, K. A. (2008). Neurocognitive aging and the compensation hypothesis. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 17(3), 177-182. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8721.2008.00570.x> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Reuter-lorenz, P. A., & Mikels, J. A. (2006). The aging mind and brain : Implications of enduring plasticity for behavioral and cultural change. In P. B. Baltes, P. A. Reuter-Lorenz, & F. Rösler (Eds.), *Lifespan Development and the Brain* (pp. 255-276). Cambridge University Press. [ <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511499722.014> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *hypothèse de l'utilisation compensatoire des circuits neuronaux*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LXQ70LHH-P>

**complementarity effect**

BT: memory phenomenon

- RT: · conjunction illusion  
· DRM paradigm  
· fuzzy trace theory  
· source overdistribution  
· spontaneous false memory

**Has study method(s):**

conjoint recognition paradigm

Effect observed when items are judged to be in states that are in fact incompatible (e.g. old and new).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Brainerd, C. J., & Reyna, V. F. (2018). Complementarity in false memory illusions. *Journal of Experimental Psychology-General*, 147(3), 305-327. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/xge0000381> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Brainerd, C. J., Nakamura, K., & Murtaza, Y. A. (2020). Explaining complementarity in false memory. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 112, 104105. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2020.104105> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet de complémentarité*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Z672S9C8-T>

**complementary learning systems**

BT: theory

- RT: · episodic memory  
· hippocampus  
· semantic memory

**Is theory of:**

systems consolidation

Theory according to which the formation and consolidation of memories are based on two interactive complementary systems. One, in the hippocampus, is thought to be responsible for the rapid acquisition of episodic memories, distinct from each other, and dependent on context. The other, in the neocortex, is said to be responsible for the slow and gradual acquisition of the overlapping structure of events, independent of context.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- McClelland, J. L., McNaughton, B. L., & O'Reilly, R. C. (1995). Why there are complementary learning systems in the hippocampus and neocortex: Insights from the successes and failures of connectionist models of learning and memory. *Psychological Review*, 102(3), 419–457. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.102.3.419> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- O'Reilly, R. C., Bhattacharyya, R., Howard, M. D., & Ketz, N. (2014). Complementary learning systems. *Cognitive Science*, 38(6), 1229–1248. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1551-6709.2011.01214.x> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: free]

FR: *systèmes d'apprentissage complémentaires*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-G6DD596L-H>

*complex reaction time*

→ **choice reaction time task**

*complex span*

→ **complex span task**

## COMPLEX SPAN TASK

### complex span task

Syn: · *complex WM span task*  
· *complex span*  
· *complex working memory span task*  
· *processing-and-storage task*

BT: span task

RT: · McCabe effect  
· memory span  
· time in-working-memory hypothesis

NT: · alpha span task  
· backward digit span task  
· categorization working memory span task  
· composite complex span  
· computation span task  
· counting span task  
· listening span task  
· operation span task  
· reading span task  
· reading-digit span task  
· rotation letter task  
· symmetry span task

**Is study method of :**  
working memory

**Has model(s) :**  
SOB-CS model

A term used to refer to working memory span tasks, combining the temporary maintenance of information with a processing task.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Conway, A. R. A., Kane, M. J., Bunting, M. F., Hambrick, D. Z., Wilhelm, O., & Engle, R. W. (2005). Working memory span tasks: A methodological review and user's guide. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 12(5), 769–786. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03196772> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *tâche d'empan complexe*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KQ1K76V2-C>

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*complex WM span task*

→ **complex span task**

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*complex working memory span task*

→ **complex span task**

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### composite complex span

BT: complex span task

RT: · memory span  
· serial recall task

**Is study method of :**  
working memory

Term used for the combination of several complex span tasks, to obtain a domain-general assessment of the working memory capacity.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Gonthier, C., Thomassin, N., & Roulin, J.-L. (2016). The composite complex span: French validation of a short working memory task. *Behavior Research Methods*, 48(1), 233–242. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13428-015-0566-3> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *empan complexe composite*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HQLF2JW8-G>

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*composite face*

→ **facial composite**

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### composite face effect

BT: memory phenomenon

RT: · face memory  
· first-order relational processing  
· holistic processing

**Has study method(s):**  
recognition task

Difficulty in recognizing the top half of a face aligned with the bottom half of another face.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Murphy, J., Gray, K. L. H., & Cook, R. (2017). The composite face illusion. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 24(2), 245-261. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-016-1131-5> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Young, A. W., Hellawell, D., & Hay, D. C. (1987). Configurational information in face perception. *Perception*, 16(6), 747-759. [ <https://doi.org/10.1068/p160747> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

#### Dataset citation(s):

- Zhong, N. (2022, January 18). Association of idiosyncratic eye-movement patterns with holistic processing of faces as measured by the composite face effect and the face inversion effect. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/R9AWJ](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/R9AWJ) ].

FR: *effet du visage composite*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WGLB64D4-M>

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## Composite Holographic Associative Recall Model

Syn: *CHARM model*

BT: computational model

### Is model of:

- associative memory
- cued recall task
- elaboration
- encoding specificity principle
- episodic memory
- eyewitness testimony
- level-of-processing effect
- recognition failure
- recognition memory

A model of associative memory “based on the idea that items, represented as distributed patterns of features or as vectors, are associated by the operation of convolution. The results are stored by being added into a composite trace and hence “blended” or superimposed. Retrieval occurs by the operation of correlation, which results in a noisy and sometimes systematically distorted output. That output, in recall, is then matched to all of the items in a lexicon, and the best match wins and is given as the recalled item.” (Metcalfe, 1990, p. 147).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Metcalfe, J. (1990). Composite Holographic Associative Recall Model (CHARM) and blended memories in eyewitness testimony. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 119(2), 145–160. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0096-3445.119.2.145> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: closed]
- Metcalfe, J., & Eich, J. (1982). A composite holographic associative recall model. *Psychological Review*, 89(6), 627–661. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.89.6.627> ] [Study type: empirical study, simulation study] [Access: closed]
- Metcalfe, J., & Eich, J. (1985). Levels of processing, encoding specificity, elaboration, and CHARM. *Psychological Review*, 92(1), 1–38. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.92.1.1> ] [Study type: empirical study, simulation study] [Access: closed]

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *modèle holographique composite du rappel associatif*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-VVP5V8HG-J>

*composite image of a face*

→ **facial composite**

*compound reaction time*

→ **choice reaction time task**

## Comprehensive Assessment of Prospective Memory

Syn: *CAPM*

BT: self-report questionnaire

NT: Brief Assessment of Prospective Memory

### Diagnostic tool of:

memory disorder

### Is study method of:

- declarative metamemory
- event-based prospective memory
- memory complaint
- prospective memory
- time-based prospective memory

Self-rating questionnaire of prospective memory failures (frequency, concerns about these difficulties and perception of the causes of successes and failures of prospective memory). This tool covers instrumental (e.g. shopping, preparing a meal) and basic (e.g. dressing, personal hygiene) daily activities.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Chau, L. T., Lee, J. B., Fleming, D. J., Roche, N., & Shum, D. (2007). Reliability and normative data for the Comprehensive Assessment of Prospective Memory (CAPM). *Neuropsychological Rehabilitation*, 17(6), 707-722. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09602010600923926> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Fleming, J., Kennedy, S., Fisher, R., Gill, H., Gullo, M., & Shum, D. (2009). Validity of the Comprehensive Assessment of Prospective Memory (CAPM) for Use With Adults With Traumatic Brain Injury. *Brain Impairment*, 10(1), 34-44. [ <https://doi.org/10.1375/brim.10.1.34> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Roche, N. L., Fleming, J. M., & Shum, D. H. K. (2002). Self-awareness of prospective memory failure in adults with traumatic brain injury. *Brain Injury*, 16(11), 931-945. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/02699050210138581> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *Évaluation complète de la mémoire prospective*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GPHTM10G-S>

## computation span task

BT: complex span task

RT: · memory span  
· operation span task  
· serial recall task

### Is study method of:

- verbal memory
- working memory

Complex span task. The subject solves series of arithmetic problems and has to retain the last digit of each problem. The series contain one to seven problems. At the end of a series, the subject is asked to remember the target digits.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Babcock, R. L., & Salthouse, T. A. (1990). Effects of increased processing demands on age differences in working memory. *Psychology and aging*, 5(3), 421-428. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0882-7974.5.3.421> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *tâche d'empan de calcul*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FS1VM1FP-L>

**computational model**

- Syn: · *computational modeling*  
 · *computational modelling*  
 · *quantitative model*  
 · *simulation model*

BT: model

RT: algorithm

- NT: · Adaptive Control of Thought-Rational  
 · bayesian model  
 · bind cue decide model of episodic memory  
 · Composite Holographic Associative Recall Model  
 · connectionist model  
 · diffusion model  
 · distributional model  
 · feature comparison model  
 · global matching model  
 · hub and spoke model  
 · interference model  
 · multidimensional face space model  
 · multinomial model of prospective memory  
 · multiple trace model  
 · race model  
 · Recognition through Semantic Synchronization model  
 · retrieval accuracy from fragmented traces model  
 · SEM model  
 · semantic network  
 · semantic space  
 · signal detection theory  
 · SIMPLE model  
 · Source of Activation Confusion model  
 · time-based resource sharing model

Logical, mathematical or statistical model for describing or simulating cognitive activities.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Durán, J. M. (2020). What is a simulation model? *Minds and Machines*, 30(3), 301-323. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11023-020-09520-z> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Finotelli, P., & Eustache, F. (2023). Mathematical modeling of human memory. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 14. [ <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpsyg.2023.1298235> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *modèle computationnel*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MMPD886D-4>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computational\\_model](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computational_model) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1122506> [Wikidata]

*computational modeling*

→ **computational model**

*computational modelling*

→ **computational model**

*computer program*

→ **software**

**concentric model**

BT: non-computational model

- RT: · chunk  
 · declarative working memory  
 · procedural working memory

Is model of:  
 working memory

Has component(s) :  
 · focus of attention  
 · long-term memory

Conceptualization of working memory as a "concentric structure of representations with three functionally distinct regions [...] : 1. The activated part of long-term memory can serve, among other things, to memorize information over brief periods for later recall. 2. The region of direct access holds a limited number of chunks available to be used in ongoing cognitive processes. 3. The focus of attention holds at any time the one chunk that is actually selected as the object of the next cognitive operation."(Oberauer, 2002, p. 412).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Oberauer, K. (2002). Access to information in working memory : Exploring the focus of attention. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 28(3), 411-421. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.28.3.411> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Oberauer, K. (2009). Design for a working memory. In *Psychology of Learning and Motivation* (Vol. 51, p. 45-100). Academic Press. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0079-7421\(09\)51002-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0079-7421(09)51002-X) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *modèle concentrique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CZKSMFWB-X>

**concept**

BT: mental representation

- RT: · amodal representation  
 · basic level  
 · categorization  
 · category-specific semantic deficit  
 · conceptual fluency  
 · conceptual short-term memory  
 · conceptual span task  
 · conceptual structure account  
 · feature comparison model  
 · Feature2Vec  
 · hub and spoke model  
 · interleaving effect  
 · modal representation  
 · node  
 · property verification task  
 · semantic feature  
 · semantic memory  
 · semantic network  
 · semantic priming effect  
 · small-world network  
 · taxonomic relation  
 · thematic relation  
 · top-down processing  
 · typicality  
 · word2vec

NT: · autobiographically significant concept  
 · prototype

Has model(s) :  
 transformer

Has theory(ies):  
 · conceptual structure account

- [exemplar theories](#)
- [sensory/functional theory](#)

"A mental representation generalized from particular instances, and knowledge of its similarity to other concepts." (Jones et al., 2015, p. 250).

note: The concept as mental representation is a popular approach in terminology and cognitive science, but it is not the only one (see, for example, Margolis & Laurence, 2019).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Barsalou, L. W., Dutriaux, L., & Scheepers, C. (2018). Moving beyond the distinction between concrete and abstract concepts. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, 373(1752), 20170144. [ <https://doi.org/10.1098/rstb.2017.0144> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Bhatia, S., & Richie, R. (2024). Transformer networks of human conceptual knowledge. *Psychological Review*, 131(1), 271–306. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/rev0000319> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Jones, M. N., Willits, J. A., & Dennis, S. (2015). Models of semantic memory. In J. R. Busemeyer, Z. Wang, J. T. Townsend, & A. Eidels (Eds.), *The Oxford handbook of computational and mathematical psychology* (p. 232-254). Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Laurence, S., & Margolis, E. (1999). Concepts and cognitive science. In E. Margolis & S. Laurence (Eds.), *Concepts: Core readings* (p. 3-81). MIT Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Machery, E. (2005). Doit-on se passer de la notion de concept? *Actes Du Colloque de La SOPHA - Montréal - Septembre 2003: "Language, Pensée, Action," 2*. [ <http://poincare.univ-nancy2.fr/PhilosophiaScientiae/ElectronicJournal/?contentId=2969> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Machery, E. (2011). *Doing without concepts*. Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Margolis, E., & Laurence, S. (2019). Concepts. In E. N. Zalta (Ed.), *The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy*. Metaphysics Research Lab, Stanford University. [ <https://plato.stanford.edu/archives/sum2019/entries/concepts/> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Murphy, G. (2002). *The big book of concepts*. MIT Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Panaccio, C. (2011). Qu'est-ce qu'un concept ? *Vrin*. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**FR:** [concept](#)  
**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-V3V0Z7B2-R>  
**EQ:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-K2SF059V-6> [[SantéPsy](#)]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/73G-PRV6XDRD-8>  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Concept> [[Wikipedia EN](#)]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Concept\\_\(philosophie\)](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Concept_(philosophie)) [[Wikipédia FR](#)]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q151885> [[Wikidata](#)]

**concept cell**

**Syn:** · [Jennifer Aniston neuron](#)  
 · [grandmother cell](#)

**BT:** [neuron](#)

**RT:** · [episodic memory](#)  
 · [hippocampus](#)  
 · [semantic memory](#)

"neurons in the human MTL [medial temporal lobe] that respond to specific concepts, such as a familiar person." (Quian Quiroga, 2020, p. 995).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Quiroga, R. Q., Reddy, L., Kreiman, G., Koch, C., & Fried, I. (2005). Invariant visual representation by single neurons in the human brain. *Nature*, 435(7045), 1102-1107. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/nature03687> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Quiroga, R. Q. (2012). Concept cells: The building blocks of declarative memory functions. *Nature Reviews Neuroscience*, 13(8), 587-597. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/nrn3251> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Quiroga, R. Q. (2020). No pattern separation in the human hippocampus. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 24(12), 994-1007. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2020.09.012> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**FR:** [cellule de concept](#)  
**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WVN0CSXR-X>  
**EQ:** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grandmother\\_cell](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grandmother_cell) [[Wikipedia EN](#)]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Th%C3%A9orie\\_du\\_neurone\\_grand-m%C3%A8re](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Th%C3%A9orie_du_neurone_grand-m%C3%A8re) [[Wikipédia FR](#)]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q477453> [[Wikidata](#)]

**conceptual fluency**

**Syn:** [semantic fluency](#)  
**BT:** [processing fluency](#)  
**RT:** [concept](#)

**Has study method(s):**  
[semantic verbal fluency test](#)

Judgment of the ease with which the conceptual processing of items is performed.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Alter, A. L., & Oppenheimer, D. M. (2009). Uniting the tribes of fluency to form a metacognitive nation. *Personality and Social Psychology Review*, 13(3), 219–235. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/1088868309341564> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**FR:** [fluence conceptuelle](#)  
**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DHR9ZBL8-2>

*conceptual knowledge*

→ [semantic memory](#)

*conceptual memory*

→ [semantic memory](#)

*conceptual model*

→ [non-computational model](#)

*conceptual priming*

→ [semantic priming effect](#)



**conceptual self**

BT: autobiographical memory

Component of:  
self-memory system

"The conceptual self contains abstract knowledge that one knows about one's self, such as self-characteristics, personality traits, attitudes, possible selves, and personal motives. The conceptual self influences the working self by shaping current goals, and thereby influencing the retrieval (i.e. construction at recall) of memories." (Demiray & Bluck, 2011, p. 976-977).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Conway, M. A., Singer, J. A., & Tagini, A. (2004). The self and autobiographical memory : Correspondence and coherence. *Social Cognition*, 22(5), 491-529. [ <https://doi.org/10.1521/soco.22.5.491.50768> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Conway, M. A. (2005). Memory and the self. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 53(4), 594-628. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2005.08.005> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Demiray, B., & Bluck, S. (2011). The relation of the conceptual self to recent and distant autobiographical memories. *Memory*, 19(8), 975-992. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2011.626427> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *soi conceptuel*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-F91W5XDS-C>

**conceptual short-term memory**

Syn: · short-term semantic memory  
· very short-term conceptual memory

BT: short-term memory

RT: concept

**Has study method(s):**

conceptual span task

Short-term memory temporarily storing the stimuli being processed with their conceptual representations stored in long-term memory and activated very quickly.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Potter, M. C. (1976). Short-term conceptual memory for pictures. *Journal of Experimental Psychology. Human Learning and Memory*, 2(5), 509-522. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037//0278-7393.2.5.509> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Potter, M. C. (1993). Very short-term conceptual memory. *Memory & Cognition*, 21(2), 156-161. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03202727> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Shevlin, H. (2017). Conceptual short-term memory: A missing part of the mind? *Journal of Consciousness Studies*, 24(7-8), 163-188. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *mémoire conceptuelle à court terme*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TFS9WJW4-C>

EQ: [http://scholarpedia.org/article/Conceptual\\_short\\_term\\_memory](http://scholarpedia.org/article/Conceptual_short_term_memory)  
[Scholarpedia]

**conceptual span task**

BT: span task

RT: · concept  
· memory span

**Is study method of :**

conceptual short-term memory

Method developed by Haarmann et al. (2003) to assess the capacity of semantic short-term memory. The subject is presented with lists of nine words belonging to three different semantic categories. For each list, the subject is asked to remember the words belonging to one of the categories. For example, if the list is made up of the words lamp, pear, tiger, apple, grape, elephant, horse, fax, telephone, he/she is asked to recall the words of the FRUIT category. Several trials are performed and the conceptual span is the number of words recalled across all trials.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Haarmann, H. J., Davelaar, E. J., & Usher, M. (2003). Individual differences in semantic short-term memory capacity and reading comprehension. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 48(2), 320-345. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0749-596X\(02\)00506-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0749-596X(02)00506-5) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *tâche d'empan conceptuel*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NNPWFMG5-8>

**conceptual structure account**

BT: connectionist model

RT: concept

**Is theory of:**

· concept  
· semantic memory

A theory and connectionist model of how concepts are represented in semantic memory and processed according to the interaction between two statistical properties of their semantic features: distinctiveness (the degree to which a feature is shared with other concepts or can distinguish one concept from another) and correlation (the degree to which features co-occur). According to this view, living things are thought to have a large number of common features that are highly correlated. Inanimate objects have few semantic features, but these are more distinctive.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Taylor, K. I., Moss, H. E., & Tyler, L. K. (2007). The conceptual structure account: A cognitive model of semantic memory and its neural instantiation. In J. Hart & M. Kraut (Eds.), *Neural basis of semantic memory* (p. 265-301). Cambridge University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *théorie des structures conceptuelles*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BN576MNL-C>

conceptual system

→ semantic memory



**concreteness effect**

Syn: *imageability effect*

BT: **memory phenomenon**

- RT: · contextual availability hypothesis  
· episodic memory  
· mental imagery

Better memory for concrete words (e.g. table or book) than for abstract words (e.g. goodness or justice).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Paivio, A. (1969). Mental imagery in associative learning and memory. *Psychological Review*, 76(3), 241-263. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0027272> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet de concrétude*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-N3MH6KQ1-K>

*concurrent articulation effect*

→ **articulatory suppression effect**

*concurrent task*

→ **dual task paradigm**

*conditioned stimulus preexposure effect*

→ **latent inhibition**

**confabulation**

Syn: *pseudoreminiscence*

BT: **memory disorder**

- RT: · Alzheimer's disease  
· amnesia  
· amnesic syndrome  
· false memory  
· forgetting  
· Korsakoff syndrome

- NT: · confabulation by content  
· confabulation by production mode

**Is disorder of:**

- autobiographical memory
- episodic memory
- semantic memory

**Has study method(s):**

- Confabulation Battery
- Confabulation Screen
- Nijmegen-Venray Confabulation List
- Provoked Confabulation Test

"the production of statements and actions that are unintentionally incongruous to the patient's history, background, present and future situation" (Dalla Barba et al., 2017, p. 44). Confabulations are used by the patient to compensate memory difficulties or deficiencies, as in the Korsakoff's syndrome.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Berlyne, N. (1972). Confabulation. *The British Journal of Psychiatry*, 120(554), 31-39. [ <https://doi.org/10.1192/bjp.120.554.31> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Dalla Barba, G. (1993). Different patterns of confabulation. *Cortex*, 29(4), 567-581. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0010-9452\(13\)80281-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0010-9452(13)80281-X) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Dalla Barba, G., & Boissé, M.-F. (2010). Temporal consciousness and confabulation: Is the medial temporal lobe "temporal"? *Cognitive Neuropsychiatry*, 15(1-3), 95-117. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/13546800902758017> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

- Dalla Barba, G., Brazzarola, M., Marangoni, S., Barbera, C., & Zannoni, I. (2017). A longitudinal study of confabulation. *Cortex*, 87, 44-51. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cortex.2016.05.009> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Francis, C., MacCallum, F., & Pierce, S. (2022). Interventions for confabulation: A systematic literature review. *The Clinical Neuropsychologist*, 36(8), 1997-2020. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/13854046.2021.1948612> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Kopelman, M. D. (1987). Two types of confabulation. *Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery & Psychiatry*, 50(11), 1482-1487. [ <https://doi.org/10.1136/jnnp.50.11.1482> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: free]
- La Corte, V., Serra, M., Attali, E., Boissé, M.-F., & Barba, G. D. (2010). Confabulation in Alzheimer's disease and amnesia: A qualitative account and a new taxonomy. *Journal of the International Neuropsychological Society*, 16(6), 967-974. [ <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1355617710001001> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Moscovitch, M. (1997). Strategic retrieval and the frontal lobes: Evidence from confabulation and amnesia. *Neuropsychologia*, 35(7), 1017-1034. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0028-3932\(97\)00028-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0028-3932(97)00028-6) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Moscovitch, M. (1995). Confabulation. In D. L. Schacter (Ed.), *Memory distortions: How minds, brains, and societies reconstruct the past* (pp. 226-251). Harvard University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Schneider, A., Von Daniken, C., & Gutbrod, K. (1996). The mechanisms of spontaneous and provoked confabulations. *Brain*, 119(4), 1365-1375. [ <https://doi.org/10.1093/brain/119.4.1365> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: free]

FR: *confabulation*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PQDC3FHL-7>

- EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-M68LQFW3-8> [SantéPsy]  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confabulation> [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1082351> [Wikidata]

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**Confabulation Battery**

BT: **neuropsychological test**

- RT: · amnesia  
· amnesic syndrome  
· Confabulation Screen  
· episodic future thought  
· episodic memory  
· personal semantics  
· semantic memory  
· semantic prospection

**Is study method of:**

- confabulation
- provoked confabulation

"a tool specifically designed for evaluating the quantity and the quality of confabulations in different domains of memory and orientation and the ability to predict personal and impersonal future." (Dalla Barba et al., 2019, p. 1627).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Dalla Barba, G. (1993). Confabulation: Knowledge and recollective experience. *Cognitive Neuropsychology*, 10(1), 1-20. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/02643299308253454> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Dalla Barba, G., Guerin, B., Brazzarola, M., Marangoni, S., Barbera, C., & La Corte, V. (2019). The confabulation battery: Instructions and international data from normal participants. *Neuropsychological Rehabilitation*, 29(10), 1625-1636. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09602011.2018.1436446> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *Batterie de confabulation*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-H12CS2KH-L>

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**confabulation by content**

- BT: confabulation  
 NT: · autoreferential contamination  
 · habit confabulation  
 · memory confusion  
 · memory fabrication  
 · misplacement confabulation  
 · semantically anomalous confabulation

FR: *confabulation par contenu*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MRRHP6B3-9>

**confabulation by production mode**

- BT: confabulation  
 NT: · provoked confabulation  
 · spontaneous confabulation

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Kopelman, M. D. (1987). Two types of confabulation. *Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery & Psychiatry*, 50(11), 1482–1487. [ <https://doi.org/10.1136/jnnp.50.11.1482> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: free]

FR: *confabulation par mode de production*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-V57ZNWG5-3>

**Confabulation Screen**

- BT: neuropsychological test  
 RT: · amnesia  
 · Confabulation Battery  
 · episodic memory

**Is study method of :**

- confabulation
- provoked confabulation

A brief test for screening for confabulations, consisting of 10 episodic memory questions for which patients confabulate most frequently (Dalla Barba et al., 2020).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Dalla Barba, G., Brazzarola, M., Marangoni, S., & La Corte, V. (2020). Screening for confabulations with the Confabulation Screen. *Neuropsychological Rehabilitation*, 30(1), 116–129. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09602011.2018.1464475> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *Dépistage des confabulations*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MN68HXX6-V>

*confidence*

→ **confidence judgment**

**confidence judgment**

- Syn: · *confidence*  
 · *confidence rating*  
 BT: metamemory judgment  
 RT: · calibration curve  
 · confidence-accuracy characteristic curve  
 · confidence-accuracy relationship  
 · dud-alternative effect  
 · everyday amnesia  
 · eyewitness testimony  
 · hard-easy effect  
 · hypercorrection effect  
 · imagination inflation effect  
 · legalPsych  
 · metacognitive bias  
 · procedural metamemory  
 · pyWitness  
 · reflector variable  
 NT: · prospective confidence  
 · retrospective confidence

**Is measured by:**  
 calibration

A metamemory judgment that indicates the degree of certainty with which a person believes his or her memories are accurate. Confidence is usually measured using a rating scale.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Brewer, N., Lucas, C., Sauer, J., & Palmer, M. (2021). Measuring the relationship between eyewitness identification confidence and accuracy. In A. M. Smith, M. P. Togli, & J. M. Lampinen (Eds.), *Methods, measures, and theories in eyewitness identification tasks* (pp. 234–256). Routledge. [ <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003138105-14> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Fleming, S. M. (2024). Metacognition and confidence: A review and synthesis. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 75, 241–268. [ <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-psych-022423-032425> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Greenspan, R. L., & Loftus, E. F. (2024). Interpreting eyewitness confidence: Numeric, verbal, and graded verbal scales. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 38(1), e4151. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.4151> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Wixted, J. T., & Wells, G. L. (2017). The relationship between eyewitness confidence and identification accuracy: A new synthesis. *Psychological Science in the Public Interest*, 18(1), 10–65. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/1529100616686966> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: free]

FR: *jugement de confiance*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PNMP129V-B>  
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-Z88Z80KP-2> [MeSH]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0391248>

*confidence rating*

→ **confidence judgment**

**confidence-accuracy characteristic curve**

Syn: *CAC curve*

BT: *graph*

- RT: · *confidence judgment*  
 · *confidence-accuracy relationship*  
 · *legalPsych*  
 · *police lineup*  
 · *positive predictive value*  
 · *pyWitness*

**Is study method of :**

- *eyewitness testimony*  
 · *face memory*

A curve that indicates the relationship between the level of confidence that eyewitnesses express about the identification of a suspect and the accuracy of the identification (by taking into account the number of correct identification of a guilty suspect and the number of incorrect identification of an innocent suspect).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Brewer, N., Lucas, C., Sauer, J., & Palmer, M. (2021). Measuring the relationship between eyewitness identification confidence and accuracy. In A. M. Smith, M. P. Toglia, & J. M. Lampinen (Eds.), *Methods, measures, and theories in eyewitness identification tasks* (pp. 234–256). Routledge. [ <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003138105-14> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Mickes, L. (2015). Receiver operating characteristic analysis and confidence-accuracy characteristic analysis in investigations of system variables and estimator variables that affect eyewitness memory. *Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition*, 4(2), 93–102. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jarmac.2015.01.003> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Wixted, J. T., & Wells, G. L. (2017). The relationship between eyewitness confidence and identification accuracy: A new synthesis. *Psychological Science in the Public Interest*, 18(1), 10–65. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/1529100616686966> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: free]

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *courbe caractéristique confiance-exactitude*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CJPGFSV6-1>

**confidence-accuracy relationship**

Syn: *accuracy–confidence relation*

BT: *memory phenomenon*

- RT: · *calibration curve*  
 · *confidence judgment*  
 · *confidence-accuracy characteristic curve*  
 · *eyewitness testimony*  
 · *fullROC*  
 · *legalPsych*  
 · *police lineup*  
 · *pyWitness*  
 · *sdtlu*  
 · *signal detection theory*

**Is measured by:**

- *adjusted normalized resolution index*  
 · *C calibration index*  
 · *calibration*  
 · *over/underconfidence index*  
 · *point-biserial correlation coefficient*

The relationship between the level of confidence a person assigns to a memory (e.g. the level of confidence an eyewitness has in identifying the suspect) and the accuracy of the memory.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Arndorfer, A., & Charman, S. D. (2022). Assessing the effect of eyewitness identification confidence assessment method on the confidence-accuracy relationship. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 28(3), 414-432. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/law0000348> ] [Study type: empirical study, literature review] [Access: closed]
- Brewer, N., Lucas, C., Sauer, J., & Palmer, M. (2021). Measuring the relationship between eyewitness identification confidence and accuracy. In A. M. Smith, M. P. Toglia, & J. M. Lampinen (Eds.), *Methods, measures, and theories in eyewitness identification tasks* (pp. 234–256). Routledge. [ <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003138105-14> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Roediger, H. L., & DeSoto, K. A. (2015). Understanding the relation between confidence and accuracy in reports from memory. In D. S. Lindsay, C. M. Kelley, A. P. Yonelinas, & H. L. Roediger (Eds.), *Remembering: Attributions, processes, and control in human memory: Papers in honor of Larry L. Jacoby* (pp. 347–367). Psychology Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Wixted, J. T., & Wells, G. L. (2017). The relationship between eyewitness confidence and identification accuracy: A new synthesis. *Psychological Science in the Public Interest*, 18(1), 10–65. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/1529100616686966> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: free]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Jaeger, A., Queiroz, M. C., Selmeczy, D., & Dobbins, I. (2019, December 13). Confidence Accuracy Dissociation During Source Memory Cueing. [ <https://osf.io/fjp5d> ].
- Spearing, E. R., & Wade, K. A. (2021, April 23). The Effect of the Timing of Confidence Ratings on Accuracy: Confidence Calibration in Eyewitness Recall. [ <https://osf.io/gqkyp> ].
- Van Boeijen, I. M. (2018, August 26). The Role of Eyewitness-Specific Metamemory on Identification Accuracy and the Confidence–Accuracy Relationship. [ <https://osf.io/k23bs> ].
- Wixted, J. (2020, June 5). Discrete-state vs. continuous models of the confidence-accuracy relationship. [ <https://osf.io/53vhq> ].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *relation confiance-précision*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-N880RDR0-L>

**configural processing**

Syn: *configurational processing*

- BT: · memory process  
· perceptual process

- RT: · face memory  
· in-group/outgroup model

- NT: · first-order relational processing  
· holistic processing  
· second-order relational processing

A mode of information processing used in expert perception and recognition of objects, such as faces, by taking into account the relationships between the components of the stimulus.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Maurer, D., Grand, R. L., & Mondloch, C. J. (2002). The many faces of configural processing. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 6(6), 255-260. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1364-6613\(02\)01903-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1364-6613(02)01903-4) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *traitement configural*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DZ81JHJS-2>

*configurational processing*

→ **configural processing**

*congenital aphantasia*

→ **aphantasia**

*congenital prosopagnosia*

→ **developmental prosopagnosia**

**conjoint recall paradigm**

BT: free recall task

RT: fuzzy trace theory

**Is study method of :**

- explicit memory
- false memory
- phantom recollection

Recall task in which participants receive one of the following instructions: recalling the items that have been studied; recalling items that have not been studied, but consistent with the general meaning of the stored material; recalling the studied items and items that share the same general meaning.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Brainerd, C. J., Payne, D. G., Wright, R., & Reyna, V. F. (2003). Phantom recall. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 48(3), 445-467. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0749-596X\(02\)00501-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0749-596X(02)00501-6) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *paradigme de rappel conjoint*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-R3NH2B35-B>

**conjoint recognition paradigm**

Syn: *conjoint recognition task*

BT: recognition task

**Is study method of :**

- complementarity effect
- conjunction illusion
- explicit memory
- false memory
- familiarity
- recognition memory
- recollection

Recognition task during which participants receive one of the following instructions: recognize items that were studied; recognize items that have not been studied, but are consistent with the general meaning of the stored material; recognize studied items and items that share the same general meaning. Paradigm used to analyze false memories like those produced in the DRM task.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Brainerd, C. J., Reyna, V. F., & Mojardin, A. H. (1999). Conjoint recognition. *Psychological Review*, 106(1), 160-179. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.106.1.160> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Brainerd, C. J., Wright, R., Reyna, V. F., & Mojardin, A. H. (2001). Conjoint recognition and phantom recollection. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 27(2), 307-327. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.27.2.307> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Brainerd, C. J., Bialer, D. M., & Chang, M. (2022). Fuzzy-trace theory and false memory : Meta-analysis of conjoint recognition. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 48, 1680-1697. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/xlm0001040> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Yu, J., Tao, Q., Zhang, R., Chan, C. C. H., & Lee, T. M. C. (2019). Can fMRI discriminate between deception and false memory? A meta-analytic comparison between deception and false memory studies. *Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews*, 104, 43-55. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neubiorev.2019.06.027> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: open]

FR: *paradigme de reconnaissance conjointe*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-V516KTQS-G>

*conjoint recognition task*

→ **conjoint recognition paradigm**

**conjunction error**

BT: memory phenomenon

RT: spontaneous false memory

False recognition of new items composed of studied items.

note: For example, in research published by Jones and Atchley (2002), subjects were asked to study words such as "checklist" and "needlepoint". They then incorrectly recognized the unstudied word "ccheckpoint". Conjunction errors have been observed for both verbal material (words, sentences) and nonverbal material, such as faces.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Jones, T. C., & Atchley, P. (2002). Conjunction error rates on a continuous recognition memory test: Little evidence for recollection. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 28(2), 374-379. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.28.2.374> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Reinitz, M. T., & Demb, J. B. (1994). Implicit and explicit memory for compound words. *Memory & Cognition*, 22(6), 687-694. Consulté à [ <http://doi.org/10.3758/BF03209253> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *erreur de conjonction*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Z4WGBK48-X>

**conjunction illusion**

- Syn: · impossible conjunction  
 · memory conjunction illusion  
 BT: memory phenomenon  
 RT: · complementarity effect  
 · DRM memory illusion  
 · DRM paradigm  
 · episodic memory  
 · fuzzy trace theory  
 · source overdistribution  
 · spontaneous false memory

**Has study method(s):**  
 conjoint recognition paradigm

"Memory conjunction illusions are circumstances in which uncertainties about whether items are overremembered on one type of probe versus underremembered on another type do not arise because memory for multiple incompatible states is measured with a single probe." (Brainerd et al., 2014, p. 1611).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Brainerd, C. J., Holliday, R. E., Nakamura, K., & Reyna, V. F. (2014). Conjunction illusions and conjunction fallacies in episodic memory. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 40(6), 1610-1623. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/xlm0000017> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Brainerd, C. J., Nakamura, K., & Murtaza, Y. A. (2020). Explaining complementarity in false memory. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 112, 104105. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2020.104105> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Brainerd, C. J. (2021). Deep memory distortions. *Cognitive Psychology*, 126, 101386. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cogpsych.2021.101386> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Brainerd, C. J. (2022). Deep distortion. *Memory*, 30(1), 5-9. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2020.1844756> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

PO: Human  
 DO: Psychology  
 FR: *illusion de conjonction*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CS5VG507-4>

*conjunctive binding*  
 → **conjunctive memory**

**conjunctive coding**

- BT: neurophysiological process  
 RT: · encoding  
 · episodic memory  
 · hippocampus  
 · pattern separation

Feature conjunction coding by neurons.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Eichenbaum, H., Dudchenko, P., Wood, E., Shapiro, M., & Tanila, H. (1999). The hippocampus, memory, and place cells: Is it spatial memory or a memory space? *Neuron*, 23(2), 209-226. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0896-6273\(00\)80773-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0896-6273(00)80773-4) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *codage conjoint*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BMG593Q3-P>

**conjunctive memory**

- Syn: *conjunctive binding*  
 BT: **associative memory**  
 RT: **memory binding**

Memory integrating into a unique representation the characteristics of an object (its shape, size, color, size, etc.).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Mayes, A., Montaldi, D., & Migo, E. (2007). Associative memory and the medial temporal lobes. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 11(3), 126-135. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2006.12.003> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Moses, S. N., & Ryan, J. D. (2006). A comparison and evaluation of the predictions of relational and conjunctive accounts of hippocampal function. *Hippocampus*, 16(1), 43-65. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/hipo.20131> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *souvenir conjonctif*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RJD88GWW-Q>

*connectionism*  
 → **connectionist model**



**connectionist model**

- Syn: · ANN model  
 · artificial neural network model  
 · connectionism  
 · connectionist network  
 · formal neural network model  
 · neoconnectionism  
 · neural network model  
 · parallel distributed processing

BT: computational model

- RT: · associative memory  
 · Hebb's rule  
 · synaptic weight

- NT: · auto-associative memory  
 · conceptual structure account  
 · dynamic field theory  
 · feedforward neural network  
 · OSCAR model  
 · Primacy model  
 · sensory/functional theory  
 · SOB-CS model  
 · TraceLink model  
 · transformer

The general term for one of the paradigms in cognitive science, inspired by the functioning of the brain (although some authors challenge the biological reality of connectionist models.) Connectionist models attempt to account for cognitive activities such as memory, perception, language, assuming these are done through networks of elementary information processing units (referred to as artificial neural networks). Thus, a memory in these simulation models is considered to be a particular state of a network and is characterized in particular by the weights of the connections between the units.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Abdi, H. (1994). Les réseaux de neurones. Presses Universitaires de Grenoble. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Alexandre, F. (2000). Modèles connexionnistes de la mémoire. *Thérapie*, 55, 525-532. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Bechtel, W., Abrahamsen, A. (1993). Le connexionnisme et l'esprit. Introduction au traitement parallèle par réseaux. La découverte. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- McCulloch, W. S., & Pitts, W. (1943). A logical calculus of the ideas immanent in nervous activity. *Bulletin of Mathematical Biophysics*, 5, 115-133. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF02478259> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: open]
- McCulloch, W.S., Pitts, W. (1943). Un calcul logique des idées immanentes dans l'activité nerveuse. In Pélissier, A., Tête, A. (Eds.), (1995). *Sciences cognitives : textes fondateurs*. PUF. [Study type: simulation study] [Access: closed]
- Mermillod, M. (2014). Les réseaux de neurones artificiels. De Boeck. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Murre, J. M. J. (2010). Connectionist models of forgetting. In S. Della Sala (Ed.), *Forgetting* (pp. 77-99). Psychology Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Rosenblatt, F. (1958). The perceptron: A probabilistic model for information storage and organization in the brain. *Psychological Review*, 65(6), 386-408. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0042519> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: closed]

FR: *modèle connexionniste*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BX50H77T-W>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/73G-XBT2CNR8-P>  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-FC9WG1D0-0> [MeSH]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0025278>  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Connectionism> [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Connexionnisme> [Wikipédia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q203790> [Wikidata]

*connectionist network*

→ **connectionist model**

*conservative criterion*

→ **response bias**

**consistency bias**

BT: **memory phenomenon**

Memory bias, which consists of making a memory consistent with the subject's judgments, attitudes, evaluations, beliefs, or states at the time of remembering.

note: Markus (1986) asked subjects interviewed in 1982 to recall their political attitudes as expressed in a previous survey in 1973. The results show that their recollections are closer to their attitudes assessed in 1982 than to the attitudes actually expressed nine years earlier (with the exception of the assessment of the liberal or conservative value of their political views).

In the research by Conway and Ross published in 1984, students were divided into two groups: a group of students who were to receive a university program that was supposed to improve their learning skills and a control group of students who were placed on a waiting list for this program. For both groups, an initial interview before the onset of the program consists of asking them to self-assess their learning skills and time spent studying. A similar interview is conducted at the end of the program. In the final interview, they are also asked to recall their initial assessments.

While the two groups do not differ on the initial assessment and the program is found ineffective, students who participated in the program recall initial assessments of their skills that are lower than they were (except for the assessment of study time) while students on the waiting list recall assessments that do not differ much from those actually made in the first interview. Students who participated in the program likely reconstructed a memory of their initial assessments to make it consistent with what was expected from the university program, namely, the improvement of their learning skills.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Conway, M., & Ross, M. (1984). Getting what you want by revising what you had. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 47(4), 738-748. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.47.4.738> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Markus, G. B. (1986). Stability and change in political attitudes: Observed, recalled, and "explained." *Political Behavior*, 8(1), 21-44. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF00987591> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *biais de cohérence*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-K8B8SFG1-9>

**consolidation**

Syn: *memory consolidation*

BT: **storage**

- RT: · accelerated long-term forgetting  
 · anterior cingulate cortex  
 · anterograde amnesia  
 · c-fos  
 · Encoding, Storage, Retrieval test  
 · engram  
 · entorhinal cortex  
 · hippocampal memory indexing theory  
 · long-term memory  
 · long-term potentiation  
 · medial prefrontal cortex  
 · MNESIS model  
 · motor consolidation effect  
 · paradoxical sleep  
 · protein kinase Mζ  
 · replay  
 · retrograde amnesia  
 · sharp wave ripple  
 · short-term consolidation  
 · sleep  
 · slow wave sleep  
 · working memory consolidation
- NT: · emotional consolidation  
 · reconsolidation  
 · synaptic consolidation  
 · systems consolidation



**Has study method(s):**

- GERIA-12
- Grober and Buschke test
- IMA-12
- targeted memory reactivation

**Has model(s):**

TraceLink model

Time-dependent processes for strengthening, stabilizing, transferring and reorganizing memory traces.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Cowan, E. T., Schapiro, A. C., Dunsmoor, J. E., & Murty, V. P. (2021). Memory consolidation as an adaptive process. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 28(6), 1796–1810. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-021-01978-x> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Dudai, Y. (2004). The neurobiology of consolidations, or, how stable is the engram? *Annual Review of Psychology*, 55, 51-86. [ <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.psych.55.090902.142050> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Gisquet-Verrier, P., & Riccio, D. C. (2022). Revisiting systems consolidation and the concept of consolidation. *Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews*, 132, 420–432. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neubiorev.2021.12.003> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Gisquet-Verrier, P., & Riccio, D. C. (2018). Memory integration : An alternative to the consolidation/reconsolidation hypothesis. *Progress in Neurobiology*, 171, 15-31. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pneurobio.2018.10.002> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Henri, V. (1900). Muller et Pilzecker : Nouvelles recherches expérimentales sur la mémoire. *L'Année Psychologique*, 7(1), 573-598. [ [http://www.persee.fr/web/revues/home/prescript/article/psy\\_0003-5033\\_1900\\_num\\_7\\_1\\_3249](http://www.persee.fr/web/revues/home/prescript/article/psy_0003-5033_1900_num_7_1_3249) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Kumral, D., Matzerath, A., Leonhart, R., & Schönauer, M. (2023). Spindle-dependent memory consolidation in healthy adults: A meta-analysis. *Neuropsychologia*, 189, 108661. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2023.108661> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Lechner, H. A., Squire, L. R., & Byrne, J. H. (1999). 100 Years of Consolidation — Remembering Müller and Pilzecker. *Learning & Memory*, 6(2), 77-87. [ <http://learnmem.cshlp.org/content/6/2/77> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: free]
- Misanin, J. R., Miller, R. R., & Lewis, D. J. (1968). Retrograde amnesia produced by electroconvulsive shock after reactivation of a consolidated memory trace. *Science*, 160(3827), 554-555. [ <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.160.3827.554> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Nadel, L., & Moscovitch, M. (1997). Memory consolidation, retrograde amnesia and the hippocampal complex. *Current Opinion in Neurobiology*, 7(2), 217–227. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0959-4388\(97\)80010-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0959-4388(97)80010-4) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Nadel, L., Samsonovich, A., Ryan, L., & Moscovitch, M. (2000). Multiple trace theory of human memory: computational, neuroimaging, and neuropsychological results. *Hippocampus*, 10(4), 352-368. [ [https://doi.org/10.1002/1098-1063\(2000\)10:4%3C352::aid-hipo2%3E3.0.co;2-d](https://doi.org/10.1002/1098-1063(2000)10:4%3C352::aid-hipo2%3E3.0.co;2-d) ] [Study type: empirical study, simulation study] [Access: closed]
- Pilzecker, A., & Pilzecker, Alfons. (1900). Experimentelle Beiträge zur Lehre vom Gedächtniss. Leipzig : J.A. Barth. [ <http://archive.org/details/b28111916> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Walker, M. P. (2005). A refined model of sleep and the time course of memory formation. *Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, 28(1), 51-64. [ <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0140525X05000026> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *consolidation*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-X1M4BRNP-Z>

**EQ:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-ZR8Q4CCG-D> [MeSH]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M000604637>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Memory\\_consolidation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Memory_consolidation) [Wikipedia EN]

[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0b8cd](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0b8cd) [Cognitive Atlas]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q2892593> [Wikidata]

**constructive episodic simulation hypothesis**

**BT:** testable hypothesis

**RT:** · episodic future thought

· episodic memory

· episodic specificity induction

The hypothesis that remembering the past and imagining the future both rely on information stored in episodic memory and on similar neural and cognitive processes for reconstructing events.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Addis, D. R., Wong, A. T., & Schacter, D. L. (2007). Remembering the past and imagining the future: Common and distinct neural substrates during event construction and elaboration. *Neuropsychologia*, 45(7), 1363–1377. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2006.10.016> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Addis, D. R. (2018). Are episodic memories special? On the sameness of remembered and imagined event simulation. *Journal of the Royal Society of New Zealand*, 48(2/3), 64–88. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/03036758.2018.1439071> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Addis, D. R. (2020). Mental time travel? A neurocognitive model of event simulation. *Review of Philosophy and Psychology*, 11(2), 233–259. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13164-020-00470-0> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Robins, S. K. (2022). Episodic memory is not for the future. In A. Sant’Anna, C. J. McCarroll, & K. Michaelian (Eds.), *Current controversies in philosophy of memory* (pp. 166–184). Routledge. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Schacter, D. L., & Addis, D. R. (2007). The cognitive neuroscience of constructive memory: Remembering the past and imagining the future. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London B: Biological Sciences*, 362(1481), 773-786. [ <https://doi.org/10.1098/rstb.2007.2087> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *hypothèse de la simulation constructive épisodique*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HSC55791-G>

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*contact hypothesis*

→ **contact theory**

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**contact theory**

Syn: · *contact hypothesis*  
· *cross-race contact theory*

BT: *theory*

RT: · *categorization-individuation model*  
· *face memory*

**Is theory of:**

*own-race bias*

A theory according to which people recognize other-race faces with less accuracy than own-face faces because they have less social contact with people of other racial groups.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Chiroro, P., & Valentine, T. (1995). An investigation of the contact hypothesis of the own-race bias in face recognition. *The Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology Section A*, 48(4), 879–894. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/14640749508401421> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Singh, B., Mellinger, C., Earls, H. A., Tran, J., Bardsley, B., & Correll, J. (2022). Does cross-race contact improve cross-race face perception? A meta-analysis of the cross-race deficit and contact. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 48(6), 865–887. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/01461672211024463> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Stelter, M., Simon, D., Calanchini, J., Christ, O., & Degner, J. (2023). Real-life outgroup exposure, self-reported outgroup contact and the other-race effect. *British Journal of Psychology*, 114(S1), 150–171. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/bjop.12600> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Wong, H. K., Stephen, I. D., & Keeble, D. R. T. (2020). The own-race bias for face recognition in a multiracial society. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 11. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2020.00208> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Singh, B., Mellinger, C., Earls, H. A., Tran, J., Bardsley, B., & Correll, J. (2021). Does Cross-Race Contact Improve Cross-Race Face Perception? A Meta-Analysis of the Cross-Race Deficit and Contact. [ <https://osf.io/avh3x/> ].

FR: *théorie du contact*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DG7G2FRD-D>

*context dependency effect*

→ **context-dependent memory effect**

*context memory*

→ **contextual memory**

**context-dependent memory effect**

Syn: · *context dependency effect*  
· *environmental context-dependent memory*

BT: *memory phenomenon*

RT: · *contextual memory*  
· *encoding specificity principle*  
· *mental context reinstatement*

Better memory of information when the environmental context of learning is identical to that of memory retrieval.

note: Godden and Baddeley (1975) found that divers who learned a word list underwater recalled it better while diving, and similarly if learning and recall occurred on the beach. On the other hand, if recall occurs in a different environmental context than learning (learning while diving and recall on the beach, and vice versa), recall is worse than in the similar environment condition.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Godden, D., & Baddeley, A. (1980). When does context influence recognition memory? *British Journal of Psychology*, 71(1), 99–104. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.2044-8295.1980.tb02735.x> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Godden, D. R., & Baddeley, A. D. (1975). Context-dependent memory in two natural environments: on land and underwater. *British Journal of Psychology*, 66(3), 325–331. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.2044-8295.1975.tb01468.x> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Martin, K. M., & Aggleton, J. P. (1993). Contextual effects on the ability of divers to use decompression tables. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 7(4), 311–316. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.2350070405> ] [Study type: empirical study, replication] [Access: closed]
- Murre, J. M. J. (2021). The Godden and Baddeley (1975) experiment on context-dependent memory on land and underwater: A replication. *Royal Society Open Science*, 8(11), 200724. [ <https://doi.org/10.1098/rsos.200724> ] [Study type: empirical study, replication] [Access: open]
- Shin, Y. S., Masis-Obando, R., Keshavarzian, N., Dáve, R., & Norman, K. A. (2021). Context-dependent memory effects in two immersive virtual reality environments: On Mars and underwater. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 28(2), 574–582. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-020-01835-3> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Smith, S. M., & Vela, E. (2001). Environmental context-dependent memory: A review and meta-analysis. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 8(2), 203–220. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03196157> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: open]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Murre, J. M. J. (2021, December 3). Data Godden and Baddeley (1975) Replication in Excel. [ <https://osf.io/q2vjk/> ].
- Shin, Y. S., Masis-Obando, R., Keshavarzian, N., Davé, R., & Norman, K. A. (2020, April 6). Context-dependent memory effects in VR. [ <https://osf.io/5t9mv/> ].

FR: *effet de mémoire dépendante du contexte*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PTGL0P1G-B>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Context-dependent\\_memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Context-dependent_memory)

[[Wikipedia EN](#)]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q5165163> [[Wikidata](#)]

**context-dependent recognition**

BT: *memory phenomenon*

RT: · *episodic memory*  
· *recognition memory*

**Has study method(s):**

*recognition task*

Change in recognition performance produced by a change of context between learning and the recognition test.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Hanczakowski, M., Zawadzka, K., & Coote, L. (2014). Context reinstatement in recognition: Memory and beyond. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 72, 85–97. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2014.01.001> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *reconnaissance dépendante du contexte*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BT03ZSL3-1>

**contextual availability hypothesis**

Syn: · *contextual availability model*  
· *contextual availability theory*

BT: **testable hypothesis**

RT: **concreteness effect**

The hypothesis that memory for concrete words is better than memory for abstract words because a greater amount of contextual information is associated with the former than with the latter.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Schwanenflugel, P. J., Hamishfeger, K. K., & Stowe, R. W. (1988). Context availability and lexical decisions for abstract and concrete words. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 27(5), 499–520. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0749-596X\(88\)90022-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/0749-596X(88)90022-8) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Schwanenflugel, P. J. (1991). Why are abstract concepts hard to understand? In P. J. Schwanenflugel (Ed.), *The psychology of word meanings* (pp. 223–250). Lawrence Erlbaum Associates. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *hypothèse de la disponibilité contextuelle*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WK08NBW0-Q>

*contextual availability model*

→ **contextual availability hypothesis**

*contextual availability theory*

→ **contextual availability hypothesis**

*contextual change*

→ **contextual fluctuation**

**contextual fluctuation**

Syn: *contextual change*

BT: **memory process**

RT: · **cue**  
· **forgetting**

"The gradual and persistent drift in incidental context over time, such that distant memories deviate from the current context more so than newer memories, thereby diminishing the former's potency as a retrieval cue for older memories." (Baddeley et al., 2015, p. 240).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Baddeley, A. D., Eysenck, M. W., & Anderson, M. C. (2015). *Memory*. Psychology Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *fluctuation contextuelle*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SMCR5MH1-M>

**contextual memory**

Syn: *context memory*

BT: **episodic memory**

RT: · **apparent learning**  
· **context-dependent memory effect**  
· **mental context reinstatement**  
· **parahippocampal cortex**  
· **recollection without remembering**  
· **state-dependent memory**  
· **thalamus**

**Has study method(s):**

**one-list-back paradigm**

General notion referring to the memory of any information surrounding the target stimulus to be memorized or retrieved.

FR: *mémoire contextuelle*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CKQTZ5SM-J>

EQ: [https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d09e87](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d09e87)  
[Cognitive Atlas]

*contextual reminder*

→ **cue**

*contextualized memory*

→ **episodic memory**

**contiguity effect**

Syn: · *temporal clustering effect*  
· *temporal contiguity effect*

BT: **memory phenomenon**

RT: **episodic memory**

**Has study method(s):**

**free recall task**

Contiguous items in a list are more likely to be recalled jointly.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Healey, M. K., Long, N. M., & Kahana, M. J. (2019). Contiguity in episodic memory. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 26(3), 699–720. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-018-1537-3> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Kahana, M. J. (1996). Associative retrieval processes in free recall. *Memory & Cognition*, 24(1), 103–109. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03197276> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *effet de contiguïté*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QH5H5CR8-R>

*continual distraction paradigm*

→ **continuous-distractor paradigm**

*continual-distractor free recall task*

→ **continuous-distractor paradigm**

**continuism**

- BT: theory  
 RT: · discontinuism  
 · episodic future thought  
 · mental imagery  
 · simulation theory

**Is theory of:**  
 mental time travel

In the philosophy of memory, the view that there is no fundamental difference between remembering and imagining.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Addis, D. R. (2020). Mental time travel? A neurocognitive model of event simulation. Review of Philosophy and Psychology, 11(2), 233–259. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13164-020-00470-0> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- De Brigard, F. (2014). Is memory for remembering? Recollection as a form of episodic hypothetical thinking. Synthese, 191(2), 155–185. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11229-013-0247-7> ] [Study type: conceptual analysis] [Access: closed]
- De Brigard, F. (2017). Memory and imagination. In S. Bernecker & K. Michaelian (Eds.), The Routledge handbook of philosophy of memory (pp. 127–140). Routledge. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Laland-Hassan, P. (2022). Remembering, imagining, and memory traces: Toward a continuist causal theory. In A. Sant'Anna, C. J. McCarroll, & K. Michaelian (Eds.), Current Controversies in Philosophy of Memory (pp. 19–37). Routledge. [Study type: conceptual analysis] [Access: closed]
- Michaelian, K., Klein, S. B., & Szpunar, K. K. (2016). Seeing the future : Theoretical perspectives on future-oriented mental time travel. Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Michaelian, K., Perrin, D., & Sant'Anna, A. (2020). Continuities and discontinuities between imagination and memory: The view from philosophy. In A. Abraham (Ed.), The Cambridge Handbook of the Imagination (pp. 293–310). Cambridge University Press. [ <https://doi.org/10.1017/9781108580298.019> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Sant'Anna, A. (2021). Attitudes and the (dis)continuity between memory and imagination. Estudios de Filosofia, 64, Article 64. [ <https://doi.org/10.17533/udea.ef.n64a04> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *continuisme*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-C56WWGFF-P>

**continuous paired-associate learning task**

- BT: paired-associates learning task  
 RT: cued recall task

**Is study method of :**  
 · associative learning  
 · associative memory  
 · episodic memory

Variation of the paired-associates learning task. The experimenter continuously presents a series of pairs of items to be remembered, mixing them with test pairs. This technique allows to precisely control the lag between the study of a pair and the test of the pair and also the repetition of a pair in the sequence.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Peterson, L. R., Saltzman, D., Hillner, K., & Land, V. (1962). Recency and frequency in paired-associate learning. Journal of Experimental Psychology, 63(4), 396–403. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0043571> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *tâche d'apprentissage continu de paires associées*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JRT9VH2M-M>

**continuous recognition task**

- BT: recognition task

**Is study method of :**  
 · episodic memory  
 · explicit memory  
 · recognition memory

A recognition task in which the subject is asked to decide on each trial whether the item presented is new or old.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Shepard, R. N., & Teghtsoonian, M. (1961). Retention of information under conditions approaching a steady state. Journal of Experimental Psychology, 62(3), 302–309. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0048606> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *tâche de reconnaissance continue*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SGLL8ZD9-8>

**continuous reinforcement schedule**

→ **continuous schedule of reinforcement**

**continuous report task**

→ **continuous reproduction task**

**continuous reproduction task**

Syn: · *continuous report task*  
 · *delayed estimation task*

- BT: objective study method of memory  
 RT: interference model

**Is study method of :**  
 · short-term memory  
 · visual memory  
 · working memory

The subject is asked to adjust the value of a feature (for example, the color or orientation) until it matches the value of an item in short-term memory.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Oberauer, K., Lewandowsky, S., Awh, E., Brown, G. D. A., Conway, A., Cowan, N., Donkin, C., Farrell, S., Hitch, G. J., Hurlstone, M. J., Ma, W. J., Morey, C. C., Nee, D. E., Schweppe, J., Vergauwe, E., & Ward, G. (2018). Benchmarks for models of short-term and working memory. Psychological Bulletin, 144(9), 885–958. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/bul0000153> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Prinzmetal, W., Amiri, H., Allen, K., & Edwards, T. (1998). Phenomenology of attention: I Color, location, orientation, and spatial frequency. Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance, 24(1), 261–282. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0096-1523.24.1.261> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Wilken, P., & Ma, W. J. (2004). A detection theory account of change detection. Journal of Vision, 4(12), 11. [ <https://doi.org/10.1167/4.12.11> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *tâche de reproduction continue*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-J7QJPVMV-D>

**continuous schedule of reinforcement**

Syn: *continuous reinforcement schedule*

BT: *schedule of reinforcement*

**Is study method of :**

- *operant conditioning*
- *reinforcement*

A schedule of reinforcement in which reinforcement is delivered each time a specific behavior is produced.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Ferster, C. B., & Skinner, B. F. (1957). Schedules of reinforcement. Appleton-Century-Crofts. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *programme de renforcement continu*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WB7B1FNB-P>

*continuous-distractor free recall task*

→ **continuous-distractor paradigm**

**continuous-distractor paradigm**

Syn: · *continual distraction paradigm*

- *continual-distractor free recall task*
- *continuous-distractor free recall task*
- *through-list distractor procedure*

BT: *free recall task*

**Is study method of :**

- *changing distractor effect*
- *explicit memory*
- *long-term recency effect*

Method for investigating the long-term recency effect. Participants are asked to memorize items and to perform a distraction task (for example, an arithmetic task) between each presentation of the items. The distraction task is designed to prevent mental repetition of the items. The final free recall test is also delayed by a distracting task.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bjork, R. A., & Whitten, W. B. (1974). Recency-sensitive retrieval processes in long-term free recall. *Cognitive Psychology*, 6(2), 173-189. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0285\(74\)90009-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0285(74)90009-7) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Tzeng, O. J. L. (1973). Positive recency effect in a delayed free recall. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 12(4), 436-439. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(73\)80023-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(73)80023-4) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *paradigme de distraction continue*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SQQDT489-9>

**contralateral delay activity**

Syn: · *CDA*

- *CNSW*
- *CSA*
- *SPCN*
- *contralateral negative slow wave*
- *contralateral search activity*
- *sustained posterior contralateral negativity*

BT: *event-related potentials*

RT: · *memory span*

- *short-term memory*
- *visual memory*
- *working memory*

A negative slow wave in the contralateral hemisphere where the items to be maintained are presented. CDA is an indicator of visual working memory capacity: its amplitude increases as the number of items to be maintained increases, but reaches an asymptote at 3-4 items.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Hakim, N., Awh, E., & Vogel, E. K. (2021). Manifold visual working memory. In R. Logie, V. Camos, & N. Cowan (Eds.), *Working memory : The state of the science* (p. 311-332). Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Luria, R., Balaban, H., Awh, E., & Vogel, E. K. (2016). The contralateral delay activity as a neural measure of visual working memory. *Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews*, 62, 100-108. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neubiorev.2016.01.003> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Vogel, E. K., & Machizawa, M. G. (2004). Neural activity predicts individual differences in visual working memory capacity. *Nature*, 428(6984), 748-751. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/nature02447> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Vogel, E. K., McCollough, A. W., & Machizawa, M. G. (2005). Neural measures reveal individual differences in controlling access to working memory. *Nature*, 438(7067), 500-503. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/nature04171> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *activité du délai controlatérale*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TKRT989C-Q>

*contralateral negative slow wave*

→ **contralateral delay activity**

*contralateral search activity*

→ **contralateral delay activity**

**controlled processing**

BT: *attentional process*

RT: · *attention*

- *automatic processing*

**Has study method(s):**

*process dissociation procedure*

Type of attentional information processing, subject to interference and involving the use of strategies.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Birnboim, S. (2003). The automatic and controlled information-processing dissociation: Is it still relevant? *Neuropsychology Review*, 13(1), 19-31. [ <https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1022348506064> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Schneider, W., & Shiffrin, R. M. (1977). Controlled and automatic human information processing: I. Detection, search, and attention. *Psychological review*, 84(1), 1-66. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.84.1.1> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *traitement contrôlé*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-K262PNZJ-3>



*conversational style*

→ **reminiscing style**

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*Conway's model*

→ **self-memory system**

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**core recollection network**

Syn: *general recollection network*

BT: **brain network**

- RT: · **cingulate cortex**  
 · **hippocampus**  
 · **medial prefrontal cortex**  
 · **parahippocampal cortex**  
 · **posterior parietal cortex**  
 · **recollection**

A network of brain structures activated when the subject is able to recover recollective information associated with an episodic memory. This network includes the hippocampus, the left posterior parietal cortex, the medial prefrontal cortex, the parahippocampal cortex and the retrosplenial/posterior cingulate cortex.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Kim, H. (2010). Dissociating the roles of the default-mode, dorsal, and ventral networks in episodic memory retrieval. *NeuroImage*, 50(4), 1648-1657. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuroimage.2010.01.051> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Rugg, M. D., & Vilberg, K. L. (2013). Brain networks underlying episodic memory retrieval. *Current Opinion in Neurobiology*, 23(2), 255-260. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.conb.2012.11.005> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *réseau cœur de la recollection*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RDLRCD1X-C>

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*corpus-based model*

→ **distributional model**

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**corrected hit probability**

Syn: *cHR*

BT: **measure**

- RT: · **false alarm**  
 · **hit**  
 · **signal detection theory**

Difference between hit rate and false alarm rate (hit rate - false alarm rate).

DO: · *Probability / Statistics*  
 · *Psychology*

FR: *probabilité corrigée de détections correctes*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Z8LW3896-P>

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*Corsi block tapping test*

→ **Corsi task**

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*Corsi block task*

→ **Corsi task**

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**Corsi task**

- Syn: · *Corsi block tapping test*  
 · *Corsi block task*  
 · *Corsi test*

BT: · **simple span task**  
 · **spatial span task**

RT: **memory span**

NT: **Walking Corsi Test**

**Is study method of :**

- **short-term memory**
- **spatial memory**
- **visual memory**
- **visuo-spatial sketchpad**
- **working memory**

Corsi's test (1972) is an example of a spatial span task. Nine cubes are presented to the subject. The experimenter points to the cubes with increasingly longer sequences (2-8 positions). The subject's task is to immediately reproduce the sequence in the same or reversed order. After two failures in a series of the same level, the test is stopped.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Corsi, P. (1972). Human memory and the medial temporal region of the brain. McGraw Hill University. [ [http://digitool.library.mcgill.ca/R/?func=dbin-jump-full&object\\_id=93903&local\\_base=GEN01-MCG02](http://digitool.library.mcgill.ca/R/?func=dbin-jump-full&object_id=93903&local_base=GEN01-MCG02) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Fournier, M., & Albaret, J.-M. (2015). Étalonnage des blocs de Corsi sur une population d'enfants scolarisés du CP à la 6e: Développements, n° 16-17(3), 76–82. [ <https://doi.org/10.3917/devel.016.0076> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *épreuve de Corsi*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-G5BCPP16-S>

EQ: <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q5173159> [Wikidata]

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*Corsi test*

→ **Corsi task**

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*cortex associatif préfrontal*

→ **prefrontal cortex**

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**counting span task**

BT: **complex span task**

- RT: · **memory span**  
 · **serial recall task**

**Is study method of :**

**working memory**

Method for measuring working memory capacity. Subjects are presented with sets of cards on which green dots and yellow dots are drawn. The task of the subject is to count out loud the number of green dots on each card. The first set has only one card, then the number of cards is gradually increased in the subsequent series. At the end of a series, the subject must recall the number of green dots on each card.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Case, R., Kurland, D. M., & Goldberg, J. (1982). Operational efficiency and the growth of short-term memory span. *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 33(3), 386-404. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0022-0965\(82\)90054-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/0022-0965(82)90054-6) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *tâche d'empan de comptage*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NNSPL0CD-Z>

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**crashing memories paradigm**

Syn: · *crashing memories task*  
 · *non-existent news-footage paradigm*  
 BT: *misinformation paradigm*

**Is study method of :**

- *eyewitness testimony*
- *false memory*
- *induced false memory*
- *misinformation effect*
- *suggestibility*

An experimental paradigm in which participants are told that a video recording exists of the moment when a disaster (such as a plane crash) or another public event (such as the assassination of a politician) occurred. The participants can then recall seeing these images when, in fact, they do not exist.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Crombag, H. F. M., Wagenaar, W. A., & Van Koppen, P. J. (1996). Crashing memories and the problem of “source monitoring.” *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 10(2), 95–104. [ [https://doi.org/10.1002/\(SICI\)1099-0720\(199604\)10:2%3C95::AID-ACP366%3E3.0.CO;2-%23](https://doi.org/10.1002/(SICI)1099-0720(199604)10:2%3C95::AID-ACP366%3E3.0.CO;2-%23) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Patihis, L., & Loftus, E. F. (2016). Crashing memory 2.0: False memories in adults for an upsetting childhood event. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 30(1), 41–50. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.3165> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Rassin, E. (2022). Suggested false memories of a non-existent film : Forensically relevant individual differences in the crashing memories paradigm. *Memory*, 30(9), 1205-1211. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2022.2085750> ] [Study type: empirical study, replication] [Access: open]

FR: *paradigme des crashing memories*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GF5LHH36-1>

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*crashing memories task*  
 → **crashing memories paradigm**

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*CREB binding protein*  
 → **CREB factor**

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**CREB factor**

Syn: · *CREB binding protein*  
 · *CREB protein*  
 · *cAMP response element-binding factor*  
 BT: *transcription factor*  
 RT: · *engram*  
 · *long-term potentiation*

A transcription factor that promotes synaptic plasticity and allows the formation of long-term memories. These depend on the activation of CREB-1 and inactivation of CREB-2.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bickel, J., & Bickel, J. (2021). The first two decades of CREB-memory research : Data for philosophy of neuroscience. *AIMS Neuroscience*, 8(3), 322-339. [ <https://doi.org/10.3934/Neuroscience.2021017> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Dubynina, E. V., & Dolotov, O. V. (2009). The CREB transcription factor and processes of memory formation. *Neurochemical Journal*, 3(3), 155–163. [ <https://doi.org/10.1134/S1819712409030015> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *facteur CREB*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JHMV0S1K-G>  
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-N2NGCL15-N> [MeSH]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-VJ21SR01-4> [MeSH]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0026362>  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0232674>  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CREB> [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/CREB\\_\(protéine\)](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/CREB_(prot%C3%A9ine)) [Wikipédia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q2931970> [Wikidata]

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*CREB protein*  
 → **CREB factor**

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*creeping determinism*  
 → **hindsight bias**

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**crime-related amnesia**

- BT: memory phenomenon  
 RT: · autobiographical memory  
 · eyewitness testimony  
 · forgetting  
 · simulated amnesia

**Has study method(s):**

- Autobiographical Implicit Association Test  
 · forced choice recognition task

Real or simulated memory loss of having committed a crime.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Jelacic, M. (2018). Testing claims of crime-related amnesia. *Frontiers in Psychiatry*, 9, 617. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsy.2018.00617> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Mangiulli, I., Otgaar, H., Curci, A., & Jelacic, M. (2020). An experimental investigation of the misinformation effect in crime-related amnesia claims. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 34(5), 1092–1100. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.3697> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Mangiulli, I., Riesthuis, P., & Otgaar, H. (2022). The memory-undermining effect of simulated crime-related amnesia and its legal implications: A review. *Psychological Injury and Law*, 15(2), 213–226. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12207-021-09441-x> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Zago, S., Preti, A. N., Difonzo, T., D’Errico, A., Sartori, G., Zangrossi, A., & Bolognini, N. (in press). Two cases of malingered crime-related amnesia. *Topics in Cognitive Science*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/tops.12643> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: free]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Mangiulli, I., & Otgaar, H. (2020, November 18). Crime-related amnesia and Misinformation. [ <https://osf.io/h732g> ].
- Romeo, T., & Otgaar, H. (2018, April 15). Denial-Induced Forgetting: The Memory Impairing Effects of Simulated Amnesia for a Mock Crime. [ <https://osf.io/tz3jx> ].

FR: *amnésie du crime*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LCBCM8B8-1>

**Crimes and Doors Test**

- BT: neuropsychological test  
 RT: · autobiographical memory  
 · verbal memory  
 · visual memory

**Diagnostic tool of:**

accelerated long-term forgetting

A method for studying accelerated long-term forgetting that “address the problem that each successive test may interfere with the memory of the event being tested. Depending on conditions, such effects can be substantial and may be either positive or negative. The Crimes and Four Doors Tests tackle this problem by presenting easily memorised episodes or scenes, from which a different sample of features is tested at each delay by telephone.” (Laverick et al., 2021, p. 144).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Baddeley, A. D., Atkinson, A. L., Hitch, G. J., & Allen, R. J. (2021). Detecting accelerated long-term forgetting: A problem and some solutions. *Cortex*, 142, 237-251. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cortex.2021.03.038> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Laverick, T., Evans, S., Freeston, M., & Baddeley, A. (2021). The use of novel measures to detect Accelerated Long-term forgetting in people with epilepsy: The Crimes Test and Four Doors Test. *Cortex*, 141, 144–155. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cortex.2021.03.024> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

PO: Human

DO: · Neuropsychology  
 · Psychology

FR: *Test des crimes et des quatre portes*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-B1QHZ7BF-M>

*cross-race contact theory*

→ **contact theory**

*cross-race deficit*

→ **own-race bias**

*cross-race effect*

→ **own-race bias**

*cross-race identification bias*

→ **own-race bias**

*cross-race recognition deficit*

→ **own-race bias**

*Crovitz test*

→ **cue-word method**

**CRUNCH**

→ **Compensation Related Utilization of Neural Circuits Hypothesis**

**cryptomnesia**

- Syn: · cryptomnesic experience  
 · inadvertent plagiarism  
 · unconscious plagiarism

- BT: source attribution error  
 RT: · implicit memory  
 · source monitoring  
 · spontaneous false memory

**Has theory(ies):**

source monitoring framework

"Cryptomnesia refers to generating a word, an idea, a song, or a solution to a problem, with the belief that it is either totally original, or at least original within the present context. In actuality, the item is not original, but one which has been produced by someone else (or even oneself) at some earlier time." (Brown et Murphy, 1989, p. 432).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Brown, A. S., & Murphy, D. R. (1989). Cryptomnesia: Delineating inadvertent plagiarism. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 15(3), 432–442. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.15.3.432> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Brédart, S., Lampinen, J., & Defeldre, A.-C. (2003). Phenomenal characteristics of cryptomnesia. *Memory*, 11(1), 1–11. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/741938174> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Gingerich, A. C., & Sullivan, M. C. (2013). Claiming hidden memories as one’s own: A review of inadvertent plagiarism. *Journal of Cognitive Psychology*, 25(8), 903-916. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/20445911.2013.841674> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- McCarroll, C. J., & Sant’Anna, A. (2023). Cryptomnesia: A three-factor account. *Synthese*, 201(1), 1-24. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11229-022-04002-4> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *cryptomnésie*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-M6P9BP15-R>

EQ: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cryptomnesia> [Wikipedia EN]

<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cryptomnésie> [Wikipédia FR]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1790393> [Wikidata]

cryptomnesic experience

→ [cryptomnesia](#)

### crystallized intelligence

Syn: Gc

BT: [intelligence](#)

RT: [fluid intelligence](#)

A form of intelligence that corresponds to the ability to use acquired knowledge and skills.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Cattell, R. B. (1971). Abilities: Their structure, growth, and action. Houghton Mifflin. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: [intelligence cristallisée](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MJPMLMJ7-Q>

CSA

→ [contralateral delay activity](#)

### cue

Syn: [contextual reminder](#)  
[memory cue](#)

BT: [information entity](#)

RT: [contextual fluctuation](#)  
[cue depreciation effect](#)  
[cue-overload principle](#)  
[cued recall task](#)  
[ecphoric information](#)  
[event-based prospective memory](#)  
[General Abstract Processing System Model](#)  
[graphemic cued recall task](#)  
[part-set cuing task](#)  
[Proust effect](#)  
[retro-cue effect](#)  
[selective retrieval](#)  
[targeted memory reactivation](#)  
[time-based prospective memory](#)  
[vanishing cues method](#)

NT: [extra-list cue](#)  
[intra-list cue](#)

Any information from the external or internal (mental) environment that the subject uses to code or retrieve target information.

FR: [indice](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZDXPPFZ-R>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-Z749WKHZ-5> [MeSH]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0005406>

### cue depreciation effect

BT: [memory phenomenon](#)

RT: [cue](#)  
[retrieval](#)

It is easier to identify a studied word (e.g. raindrop) when a fragment of this word is presented only once (r\_i\_\_rop) than if several fragments of the word are shown incrementally (r-----p, r----r-p, r-i--r-p, r-i--rop).

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Peynircioğlu, Z. F., & Watkins, M. J. (1986). Cue depreciation: When word fragment completion is undermined by prior exposure to lesser fragments. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 12(3), 426. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.12.3.426> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Peynircioğlu, Z. F. (2020). When more is less : Cue depreciation in memory. In A. M. Cleary & B. L. Schwartz (Eds.), *Memory quirks : The study pf odd phenomena in memory* (p. 85-100). Routledge. [ <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429264498-8> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: [effet de la dévalorisation de l'indice](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-D516FTK4-T>

### cue-overload principle

BT: [principle](#)

RT: [cue](#)  
[forgetting](#)

The likelihood of retrieving specific information is reduced when a memory cue is associated with a large amount of information.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Watkins, O. C., & Watkins, M. J. (1975). Buildup of proactive inhibition as a cue-overload effect. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Learning and Memory*, 1(4), 442-452. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.1.4.442> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: [principe de la surcharge de l'indice](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XFTFCGN2-V>

*cue-utilization hypothesis*

→ [Easterbrook's cue-utilization hypothesis](#)

**cue-word method**

- Syn: · *Crovitz test*  
 · *Galton-Crovitz method*  
 · *Galton-Crovitz word-cuing technique*  
 · *cuing method*  
 · *memory probe method*  
 · *word-cue method*  
 · *word-cue technique*

- BT: cued recall task  
 RT: · *Autobiographical Memory Test*  
 · *double-cue method*  
 · *important memories method*

**Is study method of :**

- *autobiographical memory*
- *explicit memory*
- *Proust effect*
- *reminiscence bump*

**Component of:**

*event-cueing paradigm*

A method for the study of autobiographical memory developed by Galton (1879) and completed by Crovitz (Crovitz & Schiffman, 1974; Crovitz & Quina-Holland, 1976). The general principle of the method is to present words that serve as cues to retrieve autobiographical memories. Every memory is then dated.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Crovitz, H. F., & Schiffman, H. (1974). Frequency of episodic memories as a function of their age. *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 4(5), 517–518. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03334277> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Crovitz, H. F., & Quina-Holland, K. (1976). Proportion of episodic memories from early childhood by years of age. *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 7(1), 61–62. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03337122> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Galton, F.R.S. (1879). Psychometric experiments. *Brain*, 2, 149–162. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Nusser, L., Wolf, T., & Zimprich, D. (2024). Emotional and temporal order effects – a comparison between word-cued and important autobiographical memories recall orders. *Memory*, 32(4), 449–464. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2024.2333507> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *méthode des mots indices*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-D6LFMB15-2>

**cued recall task**

- BT: recall task  
 RT: · *A-B, A-Br learning task*  
 · *A-B, A-C learning task*  
 · *A-B, C-B learning task*  
 · *associative memory Stroop task*  
 · *continuous paired-associate learning task*  
 · *cue*  
 · *double-function pairs*  
 · *Encoding, Storage, Retrieval test*  
 · *extra-list cue*  
 · *GERIA-12*  
 · *Grober and Buschke test*  
 · *IMA-12*  
 · *intra-list cue*  
 · *lrd*  
 · *Memory Alteration Test*  
 · *Memory Binding Test*  
 · *output interference*  
 · *paired-associates learning task*  
 · *percent correct recall*  
 · *sound-scene paired-associates paradigm*  
 NT: · *cue-word method*  
 · *graphemic cued recall task*  
 · *part-set cuing task*  
 · *probed recall task*

**Is study method of :**

*explicit memory*

**Has model(s) :**

*Composite Holographic Associative Recall Model*

A form of recall task: a cue is presented and the subject is asked to retrieve the associated information from memory.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Cleary, A. M., Otani, H., & Schwartz, B. L. (2019). Dependent measures in memory research: From free recall to recognition. In *Handbook of research methods in human memory* (pp. 19–35). Routledge. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *tâche de rappel indicé*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-C61GF8R6-G>

*cuing method*

→ **cue-word method**

*cultural life script*

→ **life script**

**cumulative recall function**

- BT: *mathematical function*  
 RT: *recall task*

A function describing the cumulative recall of items as a function of time, showing that the recall rate is higher at the beginning of the recall period and then slows down.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bousfield, W. A., & Sedgewick, C. H. W. (1944). An analysis of sequences of restricted associative responses. *Journal of General Psychology*, 30(2), 149–165. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/00221309.1944.10544467> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *fonction cumulative du rappel*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZX2QQS33-X>

CVLT

→ [California Verbal Learning Test](#)

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CVLT-II

→ [California Verbal Learning Test](#)

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CWMS

→ [categorization working memory span task](#)

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### **CyberCruiser**

BT: objective study method of memory

RT: school-aged child

NT: Geneva Space Cruiser

#### **Is study method of :**

- prospective memory
- time-based prospective memory

A video game designed for studying prospective memory development in children.

#### **Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Kerns, K. A. (2000). The CyberCruiser: An investigation of development of prospective memory in children. *Journal of the International Neuropsychological Society*, 6(1), 62–70. [ <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1355617700611074> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: [CyberCruiser](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KCJFSJMN-L>

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# D

*d prime*

→ **d' index**

## d' index

Syn: · *d prime*  
· *d' score*

BT: measure

RT: · recognition task  
· signal detection theory

### Is measure of:

memory sensitivity

In signal detection theory applied to recognition, the index is used to assess the subject's ability to distinguish old (studied) from new items. It is therefore an index of discrimination corresponding to the distance between the mean of the distribution of familiarity of old items minus that of new items, divided by the standard deviation of the distribution of new items. The higher the index, the more old items are distinguished from new items.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Banks, W. P. (1970). Signal detection theory and human memory. *Psychological Bulletin*, 74(2), 81-99. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0029531> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *indice d'*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-C6KFW6JL-F>

*d' score*

→ **d' index**

## data

BT: information entity  
NT: · age of acquisition  
· associative strength  
· commission error  
· estimator variable  
· false alarm  
· false confession  
· false recall  
· false recognition  
· hit  
· misleading information  
· omission error  
· reflector variable  
· response bias  
· system variable  
· taxonomic relation  
· testimony  
· thematic relation  
· word frequency  
· word imageability

Information used as input to or generated by analyses.

FR: *donnée*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BJ11GKSN-9>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/73G-KT13DSKF-Z>  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data> [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Donn%C3%A9e> [Wikipédia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q42848> [Wikidata]

*deblurring*

→ **pattern completion**

*decay hypothesis*

→ **trace decay hypothesis**

*decay theory*

→ **trace decay hypothesis**

**declarative memory**

- BT: long-term memory  
 RT: · active systems consolidation hypothesis  
 · explicit memory  
 · H.M. case  
 · hippocampus  
 · multiple memory systems theory  
 NT: · autobiographical memory  
 · episodic memory  
 · personal semantics  
 · semantic memory

**Component of:**

Adaptive Control of Thought-Rational

Long-term memory system that stores "know that" information that can be verbalized, conscientiously accessed, and easily modified.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Squire, L. R. (1992). Declarative and nondeclarative memory: Multiple brain systems supporting learning and memory. *Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience* 4(3), 232–243. [ <https://doi.org/10.1162/jocn.1992.4.3.232> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *mémoire déclarative*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-R9C47FSL-5>

**EQ:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-MFRZDZW1-K> [*SantéPsy*]  
[http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO\\_0000185](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO_0000185) [*NBO*]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mémoire\\_déclarative](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mémoire_déclarative) [*Wikipédia FR*]  
[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0a04f](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0a04f) [*Cognitive Atlas*]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q18603> [*Wikidata*]

**declarative metamemory**

- Syn:* *metamemory knowledge*  
 BT: metamemory  
 RT: · Frequency of Forgetting-10 Scale  
 · Memory Complaint Intensity Scale  
 · Memory Self-Efficacy Questionnaire  
 · Subjective Memory Complaints Scale  
 · Subjective Memory Questionnaire  
 NT: · memory complaint  
 · memory distrust syndrome  
 · memory self-efficacy

**Has study method(s):**

- Brief Assessment of Prospective Memory
- Cognitive failures questionnaire
- Cognitive Failures Questionnaire Daily
- Comprehensive Assessment of Prospective Memory
- Everyday Memory Questionnaire
- Eyewitness Metamemory Scale
- Metamemory in Adulthood Questionnaire
- Multifactorial Memory Questionnaire
- Prospective and Retrospective Memory Questionnaire
- Prospective Memory Concerns Questionnaire
- Prospective Memory Questionnaire
- Squire Subjective Memory Questionnaire
- Stirling Face Recognition Scale
- Subjective Memory Complaints Questionnaire
- Working Memory Questionnaire

Knowledge people can verbalize about memory in general and about their own memory in particular.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Kreutzer, M. A., Leonard, C., & Flavell, J. H. (1975). An interview study of children's knowledge about memory. *Monographs of the Society for Research in Child Development*, 40 (Serial No. 159). [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *métamémoire déclarative*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XNPMCKS4-S>**declarative working memory**

- BT: working memory  
 RT: · concentric model  
 · procedural working memory

"Declarative working memory is a sub-system for temporarily holding declarative representations available." (Oberauer, 2010, p. 280).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Martin, L., Jaime, K., Ramos, F., & Robles, F. (2021). Declarative working memory : A bio-inspired cognitive architecture proposal. *Cognitive Systems Research*, 66, 30-45. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cogsys.2020.10.014> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Oberauer, K. (2009). Design for a working memory. In *Psychology of Learning and Motivation* (Vol. 51, p. 45-100). Academic Press. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0079-7421\(09\)51002-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0079-7421(09)51002-X) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Oberauer, K. (2010). Declarative and procedural working memory: Common principles, common capacity limits? *Psychologica Belgica*, 50(3-4), 277-308. [ <https://doi.org/10.5334/pb-50-3-4-277> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

**FR:** *mémoire de travail déclarative*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-G6SJFQC-7>

**decoding**

BT: [memory process](#)

The process by which coded information is translated into its original format.

FR: [décodage](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-T4VKVZCN-0>

*decontextualized memory*

→ [semantic memory](#)

*deep sleep*

→ [slow wave sleep](#)

*Deese paradigm*

→ [DRM paradigm](#)

*Deese-Roediger-McDermott false memory*

→ [DRM memory illusion](#)

*Deese-Roediger-McDermott false memory paradigm*

→ [DRM paradigm](#)

*Deese-Roediger-McDermott illusion*

→ [DRM memory illusion](#)

*Deese-Roediger-McDermott memory illusion*

→ [DRM memory illusion](#)

*Deese-Roediger-McDermott paradigm*

→ [DRM paradigm](#)

**default mode network**

Syn: · *DMN*

· *default network*

BT: [brain network](#)

RT: · [autobiographical memory](#)

· [cingulate cortex](#)

· [episodic future thought](#)

· [episodic memory](#)

· [hippocampus](#)

· [language](#)

· [prefrontal cortex](#)

· [semantic memory](#)

· [temporal lobe](#)

"a collection of distributed and interconnected brain regions that are typically suppressed when an individual is focused on external stimuli; however, in the absence of attention to external stimuli, the DMN [Default mode network] switches or "defaults" to internally focused thought processes, such as self-reflection, daydreaming, mind wandering, recall of personal experiences, and envisioning the future. The DMN is also hypothesized to be active during periods of "rest" and quiet wakefulness, allowing us to reflect on our experiences, feelings, and social interactions." (Menon, 2023, p. 2469).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bastin, C. (2018). Le réseau cérébral par défaut : un repos qui n'en est pas un. *Revue de neuropsychologie*, 10(3), 232–238. [ <https://doi.org/10.1684/nrp.2018.0469> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Buckner, R. L., Andrews-Hanna, J. R., & Schacter, D. L. (2008). The brain's default network: Anatomy, function, and relevance to disease. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 1124(1), 1–38. [ <https://doi.org/10.1196/annals.1440.011> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Fernandino, L., & Binder, J. R. (2024). How does the "default mode" network contribute to semantic cognition? *Brain and Language*, 252, 105405. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bandl.2024.105405> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Greicius, M. D., Krasnow, B., Reiss, A. L., & Menon, V. (2003). Functional connectivity in the resting brain: A network analysis of the default mode hypothesis. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 100(1), 253–258. [ <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0135058100> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Menon, V. (2023). 20 years of the default mode network: A review and synthesis. *Neuron*, 111(16), 2469–2487. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuron.2023.04.023> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Mevel, K., Grassiot, B., Chételat, G., Defer, G., Desgranges, B., & Eustache, F. (2010). Le réseau cérébral par défaut : rôle cognitif et perturbations dans la pathologie. *Revue Neurologique*, 166(11), 859–872. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuro.2010.01.008> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
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- Smallwood, J., Bernhardt, B. C., Leech, R., Bzdok, D., Jefferies, E., & Margulies, D. S. (2021). The default mode network in cognition : A topographical perspective. *Nature Reviews Neuroscience*, 1–11. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41583-021-00474-4> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: [réseau du mode par défaut](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Z7HHM9DK-7>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Default\\_mode\\_network](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Default_mode_network) [[Wikipedia EN](#)]

[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Réseau\\_du\\_mode\\_par\\_défaut](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Réseau_du_mode_par_défaut)

[[Wikipédia FR](#)]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1182555> [[Wikidata](#)]

*default network*

→ [default mode network](#)

*defective revisualizatiion*

→ [aphantasia](#)

*deferred imitation*

→ [deferred imitation task](#)

**deferred imitation task**

Syn: *deferred imitation*

BT: objective study method of memory

**Is study method of :**

- long-term memory
- social learning

Method for studying infant memory. The experimenter performs an action and analyzes the infant's ability to reproduce the action after a delay.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- McDonough, L., Mandler, J. M., McKee, R. D., & Squire, L. R. (1995). The deferred imitation task as a nonverbal measure of declarative memory. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 92(16), 7580–7584. [ <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.92.16.7580> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
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- Piaget, J. (1936). *La naissance de l'intelligence chez l'enfant*. Delachaux & Nestlé. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *tâche d'imitation différée*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CCVNNRQD-M>

EQ: [https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/deferred\\_imitation](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/deferred_imitation) [SAGE]

**degree centrality**

BT: measure

RT: · serial recall task  
· short-term memory

**Is measure of:**

semantic memory

“number of associates a word has in free association” (Mak et al., 2021, p. 1971).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Mak, M. H., Hsiao, Y., & Nation, K. (2021). Lexical connectivity effects in immediate serial recall of words. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning Memory and Cognition*, 47(12), 1971–1997. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/xlm0001089> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Mak, M. H. (2022, April 5). Lexical connectivity effects in immediate serial recall of words. [ doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/9KWYP ].

FR: *centralité de degré*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BG9RSM0S-F>

**déjà entendu**

Syn: · *déjà entendu experience*

· *déjà entendu sensation*

BT: memory phenomenon

RT: · déjà vu  
· familiarity  
· recognition task

A phenomenon that occurs when a person has the impression that a new and unfamiliar sound (such as a piece of music) is familiar and has been heard before.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- McNeely-White, K. L., & Cleary, A. M. (2019). Music recognition without identification and its relation to déjà entendu: A study using “Piano Puzzlers”. *New Ideas in Psychology*, 55, 50-57. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.newideapsych.2019.04.002> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- McNeely-White, K., & Cleary, A. (2019). Music recognition without identification and its relation to déjà entendu : A study using “Piano Puzzlers” [Data set]. OSF. [ <https://osf.io/4x9bd/> ].

FR: *déjà entendu*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-VF8TCGQ2-5>

*déjà entendu experience*

→ **déjà entendu**

*déjà entendu sensation*

→ **déjà entendu**

**déjà vu**

Syn: · *déjà vu experience*  
· *déjà vu sensation*

BT: **memory phenomenon**

RT: · **déjà entendu**  
· **episodic memory**  
· **familiarity**  
· **jamais vu**  
· **procedural metamemory**  
· **source attribution error**

"subjective experience of familiarity combined with the knowledge that this experience is false." (Moulin, 2018, p. 1)

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Barzykowski, K., & Moulin, C. J. A. (2023). Are involuntary autobiographical memory and déjà vu natural products of memory retrieval? *Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, 46, e356. [ <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0140525X22002035> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Brown, A. S. (2003). A review of the déjà vu experience. *Psychological Bulletin*, 129(3), 394–413. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.129.3.394> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Cleary, A.M., & Brown, A. S. (2021). *The déjà vu experience* (second edition). Psychology Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Moulin, C. (2018). *The neuropsychology of déjà vu*. Rouledge. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Jersakova, Radka; O'Connor, Akira (2016): Data file for "Investigating the role of assessment method on reports of déjà vu and tip-of-the-tongue states during standard recognition tests". figshare. Dataset. [ [doi:10.6084/m9.figshare.3144838.v1](https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.3144838.v1) ].

FR: **déjà vu**

URL: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-L78BS44X-D>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-RS14L32K-L> [MeSH]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0005770>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Déjà\\_vu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Déjà_vu) [Wikipedia EN]

<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Déjà-vu> [Wikipédia FR]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1581103> [Wikidata]

✓ Chris Moulin

*déjà vu experience*

→ **déjà vu**

*déjà vu sensation*

→ **déjà vu**

**delay conditioning**

BT: **forward conditioning**

RT: **classical conditioning**

In classical conditioning, procedure consisting of presenting the conditioned stimulus at least until the beginning of the presentation of the unconditioned stimulus.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Doré, F.-Y., & Mercier, P. (1992). *Les fondements de l'apprentissage et de la cognition*. Presses Universitaires de Lille. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: **conditionnement différé**

URL: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TJ332MZV-F>

*delayed estimation task*

→ **continuous reproduction task**

*delayed intention*

→ **prospective memory**

*delayed JOL effect*

→ **delayed judgment of learning effect**

**delayed judgment of learning effect**

Syn: *delayed JOL effect*

BT: **metamemory phenomenon**

RT: **judgment of learning**

Judgments of the future recallability of an item are more accurate when a time interval is interposed between study and judgments (after Benjamin & Diaz, 2008).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Benjamin, A. S., & Diaz, M. (2008). Measurement of relative metamnemonic accuracy. In J. Dunlosky & R. A. Bjork (Eds.), *Handbook of metamemory and memory* (pp. 73–94). Psychology Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Luna, K., Martín-Luengo, B., & Albuquerque, P. B. (2018). Do delayed judgements of learning reduce metamemory illusions? A meta-analysis. *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 71(7), 1626–1636. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/17470218.2017.1343362> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Narens, L., Nelson, T. O., & Scheck, P. (2008). Memory monitoring and delayed JOL effect. In J. Dunlosky & R. A. Bjork (Eds.), *Handbook of Metamemory and Memory*. Psychology Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Nelson, T. O., & Dunlosky, J. (1991). When people's judgments of learning (JOLs) are extremely accurate at predicting subsequent recall: The "delayed-JOL effect." *Psychological Science*, 2(4), 267–271. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9280.1991.tb00147.x> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Rhodes, M. G., & Tauber, S. K. (2011). The influence of delaying judgments of learning on metacognitive accuracy: A meta-analytic review. *Psychological Bulletin*, 137(1), 131–148. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0021705> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]

FR: **effet du jugement d'apprentissage différé**

URL: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XK2P2KT7-H>

*delayed match-to-sample paradigm*

→ **forced choice recognition task**

*delayed match-to-sample procedure*

→ **forced choice recognition task**

*delayed match-to-sample task*

→ **forced choice recognition task**

*delayed memory*

→ **long-term memory**

*delayed non-matching to sample paradigm*

→ **delayed non-matching to sample task**

*delayed non-matching to sample procedure*

→ **delayed non-matching to sample task**



**delayed non-matching to sample task**

Syn: · DNMS  
 · delayed non-matching to sample paradigm  
 · delayed non-matching to sample procedure  
 · delayed nonmatch to sample task  
 · non-match to sample paradigm  
 · non-match to sample procedure  
 · non-match to sample task

BT: recognition task

**Is study method of :**

- episodic memory
- explicit memory
- recognition memory
- working memory

A delayed recognition task in which at least two stimuli are presented. The subject is asked to choose the one that was not studied during the encoding phase.

FR: *tâche de non-appariement différé*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZV939NHX-G>

EQ: [https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/task/id/tsk\\_4a57abb9499f1/](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/task/id/tsk_4a57abb9499f1/)  
 [Cognitive Atlas]

*delayed nonmatch to sample task*

→ **delayed non-matching to sample task**

*delayed-to-matching paradigm*

→ **forced choice recognition task**

*delayed-to-matching procedure*

→ **forced choice recognition task**

*delayed-to-matching task*

→ **forced choice recognition task**

*delta sleep*

→ **slow wave sleep**

*dementia of the Alzheimer type*

→ **Alzheimer's disease**

*Dementia Rating Scale*

→ **Mattis Dementia Rating Scale**

*DeMo technique*

→ **demonstration for more detail technique**

**demonstration for more detail technique**

Syn: *DeMo technique*  
 BT: **investigative interview**  
 RT: · autobiographical memory  
 · cognitive interview  
 · episodic memory  
 · free recall task

**Is study method of :**

eyewitness testimony

A method of eliciting eyewitness testimony in which the witness is first asked to describe an object unrelated to the case in order to help him or her understand the level of detail expected when recalling the facts as exhaustively as possible (Recall Everything instruction).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Boon, R., Milne, R., Rosloot, E., & Heinsbroek, J. (2020). Demonstrating detail in investigative interviews—An examination of the DeMo technique. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 34(5), 1133–1142. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.3700> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *technique de démonstration du rappel détaillé*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-H0017Q3P-H>

**DemTect**

BT: **neuropsychological test**  
 RT: · backward digit span task  
 · memory capacity  
 · recall task  
 · semantic verbal fluency test  
 · verbal fluency test

**Diagnostic tool of:**

- Alzheimer's disease
- mild cognitive impairment

**Is study method of :**

- episodic memory
- short-term memory
- verbal memory
- working memory

A cognitive screening tool for the diagnostic of mild cognitive impairment and mild dementia: immediate and delayed word recall, number transcoding, semantic word fluency, backward digit span.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Fisher Altevogt, L., Calabrese, P., Kalbe, E., & Kessler, J. (2002). DemTect: Un nouvel outil diagnostique de détection de la démence. *Revue De Geriatrie*, 27(6), 437–444. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Kalbe, E., Kessler, J., Calabrese, P., Smith, R., Passmore, A. P., Brand, M., & Bullock, R. (2004). DemTect: A new, sensitive cognitive screening test to support the diagnosis of mild cognitive impairment and early dementia. *International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry*, 19(2), 136–143. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/gps.1042> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

PO: *Human*

DO: *Neuropsychology*

FR: *DemTect*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CF0VCS2C-Q>

**denial-induced forgetting**

BT: **incidental forgetting**  
 RT: · autobiographical memory  
 · episodic memory  
 · testimony

Participants who falsely deny seeing certain details of an event then forget that they discussed those details with the experimenter.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Battista, F., Curci, A., Mangiulli, I., & Otgaar, H. (2021). What can we remember after complex denials? The impact of different false denials on memory. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 27(9), 914-931. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2020.1865956> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Bücken, C. A., Otgaar, H., London, K., Riesthuis, P., Battista, F., & Mangiulli, I. (2023). 'Nothing happened': Legal implications of false denials among abused children. *Child Abuse Review*, 32(2), e2791. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/car.2791> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Otgaar, H., Howe, M. L., Smeets, T., & Wang, J. (2016). Denial-induced forgetting: False denials undermine memory, but external denials undermine belief. *Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition*, 5(2), 168-175. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jarmac.2016.04.002> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Otgaar, H., & Baker, A. (2018). When lying changes memory for the truth. *Memory*, 26(1), 2-14. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2017.1340286> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Otgaar, H., Romeo, T., Ramakers, N., & Howe, M. L. (2018). Forgetting having denied : The "amnesic" consequences of denial. *Memory & Cognition*, 46(4), 520-529. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13421-017-0781-5> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Otgaar, H., Howe, M. L., Mangiulli, I., & Bücken, C. (2020). The impact of false denials on forgetting and false memory. *Cognition*, 202, 104322. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cognition.2020.104322> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Battista, F., Dr, Otgaar, H., Curci, A., & Mangiulli, I. (2022, April 7). The Effect of Complex False Denial on Memory. [ <https://osf.io/zhjt3/> ].
- Otgaar, H., Bücken, C. A., Houtstra, L., & Mangiulli, I. (2020, February 3). Denial-Induced Forgetting, Inhibition, and False Memory. OSF. [ <https://osf.io/kp2j4/> ].
- Ramakers, N., & Otgaar, H. (2017, November 3). Denial-Induced Forgetting. OSF. [ <https://osf.io/vy5tm/> ].
- Romeo, T., & Otgaar, H. (2018, April 15). Denial-Induced Forgetting: The Memory Impairing Effects of Simulated Amnesia for a Mock Crime. OSF. [ <https://osf.io/tz3jx/> ].

**FR:** *oubli induit par le déni*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-B2G7FJDL-R>

✓ Henry Otgaar

**dentate gyrus**

**BT:** limbic lobe

- RT:**
- engram cell
  - hippocampus
  - mnemonic similarity task
  - pattern separation
  - spatial memory

An area in the hippocampus formation involved in the memory of spatial information, especially, in the process of spatial pattern separation.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Hainmueller, T., & Bartos, M. (2020). Dentate gyrus circuits for encoding, retrieval and discrimination of episodic memories. *Nature Reviews Neuroscience*, 21(3), 153-168. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41583-019-0260-z> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *gyrus denté*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ST04BMMZ-M>

- EQ:**
- <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-CQ36KBK1-0> [MeSH]
  - <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0028250>
  - <http://purl.org/sig/ont/fma/fma61922> [FMA]
  - [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dentate\\_gyrus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dentate_gyrus) [Wikipedia EN]
  - [https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gyrus\\_denté](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gyrus_denté) [Wikipédia FR]
  - <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q545787> [Wikidata]

**destination memory**

**BT:** episodic memory

Remembering people to whom the subject has communicated information.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Earhart, B., Lakhani, N., & Roberts, K. P. (2021). Developmental trends in children's source and destination memory. *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 202, 104995. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jecp.2020.104995> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Gopie, N., & MacLeod, C. M. (2009). Destination memory: Stop me if I've told you this before. *Psychological Science*, 20(12), 1492-1499. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9280.2009.02472.x> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Wilu, A. W., Allain, P., & Haj, M. E. (2018). T'ai-je déjà raconté cette histoire? Troubles de la mémoire de la destination dans les pathologies neurologiques et psychiatriques. *Revue de neuropsychologie*, 10(2), 130-138. [ <https://doi.org/10.1684/nrp.2018.0458> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *mémoire de la destination*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QQFSGVT3-V>

- EQ:**
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Destination\\_memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Destination_memory) [Wikipedia EN]
  - <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q56609410> [Wikidata]

*development*

→ **developmental process**

**developmental amnesia**

**BT:** amnesic syndrome

**Is disorder of:**

episodic memory

Amnesic syndrome occurring in children. Episodic memory is impaired while semantic memory is relatively preserved. Atrophy of the hippocampus is commonly seen in these patients, often secondary to brain hypoxia.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Baddeley, A., Vargha-Khadem, F., & Mishkin, M. (2001). Preserved recognition in a case of developmental amnesia: implications for the acquisition of semantic memory? *Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience*, 13(3), 357-369. [ <https://doi.org/10.1162/08989290151137403> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Isaacs, E. B., Vargha-Khadem, F., Watkins, K. E., Lucas, A., Mishkin, M., & Gadian, D. G. (2003). Developmental amnesia and its relationship to degree of hippocampal atrophy. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 100(22), 13060-13063. [ <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1233825100> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Picard, L. (2017). Vingt ans d'amnésie développementale : quoi de neuf? *Revue de neuropsychologie*, 9(4), 229-235. [ <https://doi.org/10.1684/nrp.2017.0435> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Piolino, P., Bulteau, C., & Jambaque, I. (2020). Memory dysfunctions. In A. Gallagher, C. Bulteau, D. Cohen, & J. L. Michaud (Eds.), *Handbook of Clinical Neurology* (Vol. 174, p. 93-110). Elsevier. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-444-64148-9.00008-9> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Vargha-Khadem, F., Gadian, D. G., Watkins, K. E., Connelly, A., Paesschen, W. V., & Mishkin, M. (1997). Differential effects of early hippocampal pathology on episodic and semantic memory. *Science*, 277(5324), 376-380. [ <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.277.5324.376> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Vargha-Khadem, F., Salmond, C. H., Watkins, K. E., Friston, K. J., Gadian, D. G., & Mishkin, M. (2003). Developmental amnesia: Effect of age at injury. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 100(17), 10055-10060. [ <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1233756100> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Vargha-Khadem, F., & Cacucci, F. (2021). A brief history of developmental amnesia. *Neuropsychologia*, 150, 107689. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2020.107689> ] [Study type: historical study] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *amnésie développementale*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LS90LQ2M-1>

**developmental dysmnesia**

BT: amnesia  
RT: forgetting

**Is disorder of:**

- episodic memory
- long-term memory
- semantic memory

"a persistent disorder of explicit long-term memory that cannot be explained by an intellectual disability or by a sensory or other cognitive disorder, in the absence of an educational and social deficiency. The disorder may affect semantic memory or episodic memory, in verbal and/or visual modality. The disorder may be at the stage of information encoding, storing or retrieval. The disorder appears during development and has no identified organic cause (unlike developmental amnesia)." (Bussy et al., 2019, p. 44).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bussy, G., Seguin, C., & Bonnevie, I. (2019). Dismnésie développementale: Un trouble neurodéveloppemental oublié. *Neuropsychiatrie de l'Enfance et de l'Adolescence*, 67(1), 43–49. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neurenf.2018.09.003> ] [Study type: empirical study, literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *dysmnésie développementale*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TJQG1CW9-1>

**developmental process**

Syn: *development*

BT: *process*

NT: · *aging*  
· *child development*  
· *infant development*

PO: · *Animal*  
· *Human*

DO: *Multidisciplinary*

FR: *processus développemental*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-M9G3M45V-3>

**developmental prosopagnosia**

Syn: · *congenital prosopagnosia*  
· *hereditary prosopagnosia*  
· *prosopdysgnosia*

BT: *prosopagnosia*

**Has diagnostic tool(s):**

- 20-item prosopagnosia index
- Benton Facial Recognition Test
- Cambridge Face Memory Test
- Stirling Face Recognition Scale

**Is disorder of:**

*face memory*

"Developmental prosopagnosia, also known as congenital prosopagnosia or 'face blindness', is a lifelong condition that affects individuals' ability to recognise faces. Unlike cases of acquired prosopagnosia, where people encounter face recognition difficulties as an adult following a stroke or traffic accident, individuals with developmental prosopagnosia develop recognition problems in the absence of manifest brain injury. Individuals with developmental prosopagnosia experience difficulties recognising faces despite normal intelligence, memory, and typical low-level vision." (Cook & Biotti, 2016, p. R312).

note: Rossion (2018) prefers the term prosopdysgnosia to refer to face identity recognition disorder of developmental origin, without neurological condition.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Barton, J. J. S., Davies-Thompson, J., & Corrow, S. L. (2021). Prosopagnosia and disorders of face processing. *Handbook of Clinical Neurology*, 178, 175–

193. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-821377-3.00006-4> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

- Cook, R., & Biotti, F. (2016). Developmental prosopagnosia. *Current Biology*, 26(8), R312–R313. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2016.01.008> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Duchaine, B. (2011). Developmental prosopagnosia: Cognitive, neural, and developmental investigations. In A. J. Calder, M. H. Johnson, & J. V. Haxby (Eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of Face Perception* (p. 821–838). Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Geskin, J., & Behrmann, M. (2018). Congenital prosopagnosia without object agnosia? A literature review. *Cognitive Neuropsychology*, 35(1–2), 4–54. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/02643294.2017.1392295> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- McConachie, H. R. (1976). Developmental prosopagnosia. A single case report. *Cortex*, 12(1), 76–82. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0010-9452\(76\)80033-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0010-9452(76)80033-0) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Nørker, E., Gobbo, S., Roald, T., & Starrfelt, R. (in press). Disentangling developmental prosopagnosia: A scoping review of terms, tools and topics. *Cortex*, S0010945224001163. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cortex.2024.04.011> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Rossion, B. (2018). Prosopdysgnosia? What could it tell us about the neural organization of face and object recognition?. *Cognitive Neuropsychology*. *Cognitive Neuropsychology*, 35(1/2), 98–101. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/02643294.2017.1414778> ] [Study type: conceptual analysis] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Cook, R. (2019, January 21). Does developmental prosopagnosia impair identification of other-ethnicity faces? [ <https://osf.io/yck8s/> ].
- Krill, D., Pertzov, Y., & Pertzov, Y. (2020, April 14). Rapid forgetting of faces in congenital prosopagnosia - data. [ <https://osf.io/j47w2/> ].
- Stumps, A., & DeGutis, J. (2020, April 29). Characterizing developmental prosopagnosia beyond face perception: Impaired recollection but intact familiarity recognition. [ <https://osf.io/dah4n/> ].
- Tsantani, M., & Cook, R. (2020, September 17). Evidence of holistic face processing in developmental prosopagnosia. [ <https://osf.io/qw9z6/> ].
- Tsantani, M., & Cook, R. (2022, January 27). Emotion recognition of masked faces in developmental prosopagnosia. [ doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/CNMW5 ].
- Tsantani, M., & Cook, R. (2022, March 22). Normal recognition of famous voices in developmental prosopagnosia. [ <https://osf.io/da2xu/> ].

FR: *prosopagnosie développementale*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZLBSFLSS-4>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-LD0MBQLW-D> [MeSH]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0337458>

**developmental reversal**

BT: *memory phenomenon*

RT: · *DRM memory illusion*  
· *DRM paradigm*  
· *eyewitness testimony*  
· *induced false memory*  
· *misinformation effect*  
· *spontaneous false memory*  
· *suggestibility*

**Has theory(ies):**

- *associative-activation theory*
- *fuzzy trace theory*

The term used for the fact that in some memory tasks, young children produce fewer false memories than older children and adults. These tasks (e.g. the DRM task) involve the ability to relate items associatively or semantically, an ability that becomes more efficient as children get older.

MV: Stimulus type: The effect is eliminated when stimuli contains obvious themes (more false memories in children than in adults; Otgaar et al., 2014).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Brainerd, C. J., & Reyna, V. F. (2012). Reliability of children's testimony in the era of developmental reversals. *Developmental Review*, 32(3), 224–267. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dr.2012.06.008> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Brainerd, C. J. (2013). Developmental reversals in false memory: A new look at the reliability of children's evidence. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*,

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22(5), 335–341. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/0963721413484468> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

- Brainerd, C. J., Reyna, V. F., & Holliday, R. E. (2018). Developmental reversals in false memory: Development is complementary, not compensatory. *Developmental Psychology*, 54(9), 1773–1784. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/dev0000554> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Brainerd, C. J., & Reyna, V. F. (2023). Theoretical explanations of developmental reversals in memory and reasoning. *Developmental Review*, 69, 101087. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dr.2023.101087> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Calado, B., Otgaar, H., & Muris, P. (2018). Are children better witnesses than adolescents? Developmental trends in different false memory paradigms. *Journal of Child Custody*, 15(4), 330–348. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/15379418.2019.1568948> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Martin, P., Speranza, M., & Colombel, F. (in press). Creating false memories in children using French word lists. *Canadian Journal of Behavioural Science / Revue Canadienne Des Sciences Du Comportement*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/cbs0000403> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Otgaar, H., Howe, M. L., Peters, M., Smeets, T., & Moritz, S. (2014). The production of spontaneous false memories across childhood. *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 121, 28–41. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jecp.2013.11.019> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Otgaar, H., Howe, M. L., Merckelbach, H., & Muris, P. (2018). Who is the better eyewitness? Sometimes adults but at other times children. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 27(5), 378–385. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/0963721418770998> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Otgaar, H., Howe, M. L., Muris, P., & Merckelbach, H. (2019). Dealing with false memories in children and adults: Recommendations for the legal arena. *Policy Insights from the Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, 6(1), 87–93. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/2372732218818584> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: free]
- Schopen, K., Otgaar, H., Howe, M. L., & Muris, P. (2022). Effects of forewarnings on children's and adults' spontaneous false memories. *European Journal of Developmental Psychology*, 19(2), 177–197. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/17405629.2021.1904877> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

### Dataset citation(s):

- Calado, B., Otgaar, H., & Muris, P. (2018, September 27). Are Children Better Witnesses than Adolescents? Developmental Trends in Different False Memory Paradigms. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/6EMH2](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/6EMH2) ].
- Otgaar, H. (2016). The production of spontaneous false memories across childhood [Data set]. *DataverseNL*. [ [doi:10.34894/XJVTDE](https://doi.org/10.34894/XJVTDE) ].
- Otgaar, H. (2016). When young children are better eyewitnesses than older children and adults: Developmental reversals in susceptibility to misinformation [Data set]. *DataverseNL*. [ [doi:10.34894/CTDUVD](https://doi.org/10.34894/CTDUVD) ].

FR: *inversion développementale*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RZVNZ5S8-J>

## diagnosticity ratio

BT: **measure**

RT: 

- **police lineup**
- **positive predictive value**

### Is measure of:

- **eyewitness testimony**
- **face memory**

A measure corresponding to the ratio between the correct suspect identifications and the mistaken (innocent) suspect identifications.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Lindsay, R. C., & Wells, G. L. (1985). Improving eyewitness identifications from lineups: Simultaneous versus sequential lineup presentation. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 70(3), 556–564. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0021-9010.70.3.556> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

DO: 

- *Probability / Statistics*
- *Psychology*

FR: *ratio de diagnosticité*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GJL9PM2N-M>

## diary method

Syn: *diary recording method*

BT: **objective study method of memory**

RT: **involuntary memory diary method**

### Is study method of:

- **autobiographical memory**
- **fading affect bias**
- **intrusive memory**
- **prospective memory**

Method for studying autobiographical memory. Subjects are asked to write down the events they experience in a diary during a given period of time, and then to remember them. This method provides an indication of how accurate the memories are by comparing them with the information in the diary.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Linton, M. (1975). Memory for real-world events. In D. A. Norman & D. E. Rumelhart (Eds.), *Explorations in cognition* (pp. 376–404). W.H. Freeman. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Schnitzspahn, K. M., Scholz, U., Ballhausen, N., Hering, A., Ihle, A., Lagner, P., & Kliegel, M. (2016). Age differences in prospective memory for everyday life intentions: A diary approach. *Memory*, 24(4), 444–454. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2015.1018276> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Singh, L., Ahmed Pihlgren, S., Holmes, E. A., & Moulds, M. L. (2023). Using a daily diary for monitoring intrusive memories of trauma: A translational data synthesis study exploring convergent validity. *International Journal of Methods in Psychiatric Research*, 32(1), e1936. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/mpr.1936> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Sotgiu, I. (2021). Eight memory researchers investigating their own autobiographical memory: *Applied Cognitive Psychology*. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 35(6), 1631–1640. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.3888> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: free]
- Wagenaar, W. A. (1986). My memory: A study of autobiographical memory over six years. *Cognitive Psychology*, 18(2), 225–252. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0285\(86\)90013-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0285(86)90013-7) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *méthode du journal intime*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LJN4259T-9>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-1N4LVD26-F> [*SantéPsy*]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-F4GCSFNV-R> [*MeSH*]

*diary recording method*

→ **diary method**

*difference due to memory*

→ **subsequent memory effect**

**diffusion model**

Syn: *diffusion modeling*  
 BT: [computational model](#)  
 RT: [race model](#)  
       [reaction time](#)

**Is model of:**

- [prospective memory](#)
- [recognition memory](#)

A mathematical model for analyzing the cognitive processes involved in binary decision tasks. It was initially developed to understand recognition memory (Ratcliff, 1978), and is now applied to other cognitive and memory activities.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Ratcliff, R. (1978). A theory of memory retrieval. *Psychological Review*, 85(2), 59-108. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.85.2.59> ] [Study type: empirical study, simulation study] [Access: closed]
- Ratcliff, R., Smith, P. L., Brown, S. D., & McKoon, G. (2016). Diffusion decision model: Current issues and history. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 20(4), 260-281. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2016.01.007> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Voss, A., Voss, J., & Lerche, V. (2015). Assessing cognitive processes with diffusion model analyses: a tutorial based on fast-dm-30. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 6, 336. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2015.00336> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *modèle de diffusion*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CXWC138J-9>

*diffusion modeling*

→ [diffusion model](#)

*diffusion tensor image analysis*

→ [diffusion tensor imaging](#)

**diffusion tensor imaging**

Syn: [DTI](#)  
       [DTI MRI](#)  
       [diffusion tensor MRI](#)  
       [diffusion tensor image analysis](#)  
       [diffusion tensor magnetic resonance imaging](#)  
       [diffusion weighted imaging](#)  
       [tractography](#)

BT: [neurophysiological method](#)

“a variant of diffusion-weighted imaging (DWI) which utilizes a tissue water diffusion rate for image production.” (Ranzenberger & Snyder, 2022).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Ranzenberger, L. R., & Snyder, T. (2022). Diffusion tensor imaging. In StatPearls. StatPearls Publishing. [ <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK537361/> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *imagerie par tenseur de diffusion*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BXB4B3CC-H>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-PV83FMGS-8> [MeSH]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0528967>

*diffusion tensor magnetic resonance imaging*

→ [diffusion tensor imaging](#)

*diffusion tensor MRI*

→ [diffusion tensor imaging](#)

*diffusion weighted imaging*

→ [diffusion tensor imaging](#)

*digit span task*

→ [verbal span task](#)

*digit span test*

→ [verbal span task](#)

*digital amnesia*

→ [Google effect](#)

*direct priming*

→ [repetition priming effect](#)

**direct realism**

BT: [theory](#)

**Is theory of:**

[episodic memory](#)

In philosophy, the position according to which an episodic memory is directly connected to the past event, without intermediaries.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Reid, Th. (1764/1941). *Essays on the intellectual powers of man*. Macmillan And Co. [ <https://archive.org/details/essaysontheintel007938mbp> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: free]
- Laird, J. (1920). *A study in realism*. Cambridge University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Michaelian, K., & Sutton, J. (2017). Memory. In E. N. Zalta (Ed.), *The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy* (Summer 2017). Metaphysics Research Lab, Stanford University. [ <https://plato.stanford.edu/archives/sum2017/entries/memory/> ] [Study type: conceptual analysis, literature review] [Access: free]
- Perrin, D. (2012). Qu'est-ce que se souvenir ? *Vrin*. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *réalisme direct*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PM0XXZNB-H>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Direct\\_and\\_indirect\\_realism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Direct_and_indirect_realism) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Réalismes\\_direct\\_et\\_indirect](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Réalismes_direct_et_indirect) [Wikipédia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q10860201> [Wikidata]



**direct retrieval**

Syn: *spontaneous retrieval*

BT: **retrieval**

- RT: · autobiographical memory  
 · generative retrieval  
 · involuntary memory  
 · voluntary memory

In autobiographical memory, "a relatively fast retrieval process that involves "no effort" [...] characterized as lacking overt, conscious search strategies" (Mace et al., 2021, p. 2).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Berntsen, D. (in press). Direct retrieval as a theory of involuntary autobiographical memories: Evaluation and future directions. *Memory*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2023.2294690> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Conway, M. A., & Pleydell-Pearce, C. W. (2000). The construction of autobiographical memories in the self-memory system. *Psychological Review*, 107(2), 261–288. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.107.2.261> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Harris, C. B., & Berntsen, D. (2019). Direct and generative autobiographical memory retrieval : How different are they? *Consciousness and Cognition*, 74, 102793. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.concog.2019.102793> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Mace, J. H., Petersen, E. P., & Kruchten, E. A. (2021). Elucidating the mental processes underlying the direct retrieval of autobiographical memories. *Consciousness and Cognition*, 94, 103190. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.concog.2021.103190> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *récupération directe*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KR2PWMZ9-K>

**direct test of memory**

BT: **objective study method of memory**

RT: **indirect test of memory**

- NT: · recall task  
 · recognition task

**Is study method of :**  
 explicit memory

Test of memory in which the subject is required to retrieve a specific episode from his/her past localized in time and space.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Richardson-Klavehn, A., & Bjork, R. A. (1988). Measures of memory. *Annual review of psychology*, 39(1), 475–543. [ <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.ps.39.020188.002355> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *test direct de la mémoire*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HTR66SD3-N>

**directed forgetting**

BT: **motivated forgetting**

- RT: · inhibition  
 · saving-enhanced memory effect
- NT: **selective directed forgetting effect**

**Has study method(s):**

- item-method directed forgetting paradigm
- list-method directed forgetting paradigm

Type of motivated forgetting characterized by a poorer memory of items that subjects have previously been asked to forget (compared to the instruction to remember).

- MV: · Age: larger directed forgetting in young adults compared to older adults (Titz & Verhaeghen, 2010).  
 · Number of items: larger directed forgetting with short lists (Titz & Verhaeghen, 2010).

- Presentation time: larger directed forgetting with longer presentation time per item (Titz & Verhaeghen, 2010).
- Rehearsal time: larger directed forgetting with longer rehearsal times (Titz & Verhaeghen, 2010).
- Type of items: larger directed forgetting for single words compared to verbal action phrases (Titz & Verhaeghen, 2010).
- Type of method: larger directed forgetting with item method compared to list method (Titz & Verhaeghen, 2010).
- Type of test: no directed forgetting with the list method in a recognition test, only in a free recall test. The effect is present in both recognition and free recall with the item method (MacLeod, 1999).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Corenblum, B., & Goernert, P. N. (2023). Directed forgetting of emotionally toned items and mental health: A meta-analytic review. *Memory*, 31(5), 605–634. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2023.2185930> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Delaney, P. F., Barden, E. P., Smith, W. G., & Wisco, B. E. (2020). What can directed forgetting tell us about clinical populations? *Clinical Psychology Review*, 82, 101926. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cpr.2020.101926> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Epstein, W. (1972). Mechanisms of directed forgetting. In *Psychology of Learning and Motivation* (Vol. 6, pp. 147–191). Elsevier. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0079-7421\(08\)60386-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0079-7421(08)60386-2) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- MacLeod, C. M. (1998). Directed forgetting. In J. M. Golding, C. M. MacLeod, J. M. (Ed) Golding, & C. M. (Ed.), *Intentional forgetting: Interdisciplinary approaches*. (p. 1-57). Lawrence Erlbaum Associates. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Macleod, C. M. (1999). The item and list methods of directed forgetting : Test differences and the role of demand characteristics. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 6(1), 123-129. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03210819> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Titz, C., & Verhaeghen, P. (2010). Aging and directed forgetting in episodic memory : A meta-analysis. *Psychology and Aging*, 25(2), 405-411. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0017225> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Abel, M. (2021, June 8). List-method directed forgetting: Do critical findings generalize from short to long retention interval? [ <https://osf.io/c4ap5> ].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *oubli dirigé*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NM6FCV93-6>

EQ: [https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0a689](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0a689)  
 [Cognitive Atlas]

**directed free recall task**

BT: **free recall task**

**Is study method of :**

- episodic memory
- explicit memory
- short-term memory

Subjects are asked to recall the first or last items in a list before recalling the other items.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Dalezman, J. J. (1976). Effects of output order on immediate, delayed, and final recall performance. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Learning and Memory*, 2(5), 597–608. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.2.5.597> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *tâche de rappel libre dirigé*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-V4HCXXD4-7>

**discontinuism**

BT: **theory**

- RT: · causal theory of memory  
 · continuism  
 · mental imagery

**Is theory of:**

- episodic memory
- mental time travel

In the philosophy of memory, the view that remembering and imagining are two distinct phenomena.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- De Brigard, F. (2017). Memory and imagination. In S. Bernecker & K. Michaelian (Eds.), *The Routledge handbook of philosophy of memory* (pp. 127–140). Routledge. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Debus, D. (2014). 'Mental time travel': Remembering the past, imagining the future, and the particularity of events. *Review of Philosophy and Psychology*, 5(3), 333–350. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13164-014-0182-7> ] [Study type: conceptual analysis] [Access: closed]
- Michaelian, K., Klein, S. B., & Szpunar, K. K. (2016). *Seeing the future : Theoretical perspectives on future-oriented mental time travel*. Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Michaelian, K., Perrin, D., & Sant'Anna, A. (2020). Continuities and discontinuities between imagination and memory: The view from philosophy. In A. Abraham (Ed.), *The Cambridge Handbook of the Imagination* (pp. 293–310). Cambridge University Press. [ <https://doi.org/10.1017/9781108580298.019> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Perrin, D. (2016). Asymmetries in subjective time. In K. Michaelian, S. B. Klein, & K. K. Szpunar (Eds.), *Seeing the Future: Theoretical Perspectives on Future-Oriented Mental Time Travel* (p. 0). Oxford University Press. [ <https://doi.org/10.1093/acprof:oso/9780190241537.003.0003> ] [Study type: conceptual analysis] [Access: closed]
- Perrin, D., & Michaelian, K. (2017). Memory as mental time travel. In S. Bernecker & K. Michaelian (Eds.), *The Routledge handbook of philosophy of memory* (pp. 228–239). Routledge. [Study type: conceptual analysis] [Access: closed]
- Robins, S. (2020). Defending discontinuism, naturally. *Review of Philosophy and Psychology*, 11(2), 469–486. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13164-020-00462-0> ] [Study type: conceptual analysis] [Access: closed]
- Sant'Anna, A. (2021). Attitudes and the (dis)continuity between memory and imagination. *Estudios de Filosofía*, 64, Article 64. [ <https://doi.org/10.17533/udea.ef.n64a04> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Sant'Anna, A. (2023). Is remembering constructive imagining? *Synthese*, 202(5), 141. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11229-023-04338-5> ] [Study type: conceptual analysis] [Access: open]

FR: *discontinuisse*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BWL12R73-F>

## discrepancy detection principle

BT: *principle*

- RT: *eyewitness testimony*
- *forced confabulation effect*
  - *retrieval-enhanced suggestibility*
  - *testimony*

The principle that if people have not noticed a discrepancy between misinformation and the experienced event, this misinformation is more likely to be incorporated into the memory of the event.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Butler, B. J., & Loftus, E. F. (2018). Discrepancy detection in the retrieval-enhanced suggestibility paradigm. *Memory*, 26(4), 483–492. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2017.1371193> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Tousignant, J. P., Hall, D., & Loftus, E. F. (1986). Discrepancy detection and vulnerability to misleading postevent information. *Memory & Cognition*, 14(4), 329–338. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03202511> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *principe de détection de la divergence*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-X5F78TCX-V>

*discrepancy-attribution account*

→ **discrepancy-attribution hypothesis**

## discrepancy-attribution hypothesis

Syn: *discrepancy-attribution account*

BT: *testable hypothesis*

RT: *DRM memory illusion*

- *familiarity*
- *processing fluency*
- *Selective Construction and Preservation of Experience theory*

The hypothesis to "explain the source of feelings of familiarity. By that hypothesis, people chronically evaluate the coherence of their processing. When the quality of processing is perceived as being discrepant from that which could be expected, people engage in an attributional process; the feeling of familiarity occurs when perceived discrepancy is attributed to prior experience." (Whittlesea & Williams, 2001b, p. 3).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Karpicke, J. D., McCabe, D. P., & Roediger, H. L. (2008). False memories are not surprising: The subjective experience of an associative memory illusion. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 58(4), 1065–1079. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2007.12.004> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Whittlesea, B. W. A., & Williams, L. D. (2001b). The discrepancy-attribution hypothesis: I The heuristic basis of feelings and familiarity. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 27(1), 3–13. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.27.1.3> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Whittlesea, B. W. A., & Williams, L. D. (1998). Why do strangers feel familiar, but friends don't? A discrepancy-attribution account of feelings of familiarity. *Acta Psychologica*, 98(2-3), 141–165. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0001-6918\(97\)00040-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0001-6918(97)00040-1) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Whittlesea, B. W. A., & Williams, L. D. (2001a). The discrepancy-attribution hypothesis: II. Expectation, uncertainty, surprise, and feelings of familiarity. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 27(1), 14–33. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.27.1.14> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Whittlesea, B. W. A., & Williams, L. D. (2000). The source of feelings of familiarity: The discrepancy-attribution hypothesis. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 26(3), 547–565. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.26.3.547> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Whittlesea, B. W. A. (2002). False memory and the discrepancy-attribution hypothesis: The prototype-familiarity illusion. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 131(1), 96–115. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0096-3445.131.1.96> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *hypothèse d'attribution de la divergence*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PZJX59JC-8>

*discriminability*

→ **memory sensitivity**

**dishabituation**

- BT: learning phenomenon  
 RT: · habituation  
      · learning  
      · non-associative learning  
      · non-declarative memory

**Has study method(s):**  
 habituation/dishabituation paradigm

After habituation, reappearance of the response after the presentation of a new stimulus or a modified version of the original stimulus.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**  
 • Sweatt, J. D. (2010). Mechanisms of memory (2nd ed.). Academic Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

- FR:** *déshabituaton*  
**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QSMG7KHS-K>  
**EQ:** [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO\\_0000178](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO_0000178) [NBO]  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dishabituation> [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q22294926> [Wikidata]

**disposition**

- Syn: · capability  
      · function  
      · potentiality  
 NT: · affordance  
      · cognition  
      · cognitive disorder

A disposition is the tendency of a capability to be exhibited under certain conditions or in response to a certain stimulus (trigger). (Source: [http://semanticscience.org/resource/SIO\\_000014](http://semanticscience.org/resource/SIO_000014) ).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**  
 • Choi, S., & Fara, M. (2021). Dispositions. In E. N. Zalta (Ed.), The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy (Spring 2021). Metaphysics Research Lab, Stanford University. [ <https://plato.stanford.edu/archives/spr2021/entries/dispositions/> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

- FR:** *disposition*  
**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WFXSB9H1-0>  
**EQ:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/73G-HS4Q8VF1-8>  
[http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/BFO\\_0000016](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/BFO_0000016)  
[http://semanticscience.org/resource/SIO\\_000014](http://semanticscience.org/resource/SIO_000014)  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Disposition> [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1149305> [Wikidata]

*disqualifying recall-to-reject*  
 → **recall-to-reject process**

*dissociative amnesia*  
 → **functional amnesia**

**distinctiveness effect**

- BT: memory phenomenon  
 RT: · episodic memory  
      · generation effect  
      · memory distinctiveness  
      · production effect  
      · SIMPLE model  
 NT: · primary distinctiveness effect  
      · secondary distinctiveness effect

A memory phenomenon observed when memory is enhanced for information that stands out from other information.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**  
 • Perdue, B. M., Kelly, A. J., & Beran, M. J. (2018). Assessing distinctiveness effects and “false memories” in chimpanzees (Pan Troglodytes). International Journal of Comparative Psychology, 31. [ <https://doi.org/10.46867/ijcp.2018.31.03.05> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]  
 • Surprenant, A. M., & Neath, I. (2009). Principles of memory. Psychology Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]  
 • Waddill, P. J., & McDaniel, M. A. (1998). Distinctiveness effects in recall. Memory & Cognition, 26(1), 108–120. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03211374> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

- FR:** *effet de distinctivité*  
**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QNHV3ZSX-D>

**distinctiveness heuristic**

- BT: memory-editing process  
 RT: · false memory  
      · identify-to-reject process  
      · impoverished relational-encoding  
      · procedural metamemory  
      · recall-to-reject process  
      · recognition task

"a rule of thumb that leads people to demand recollections of distinctive details of an experience before they are willing to say that they remember it." (Schacter, 2021).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**  
 • Hege, A. C. G., & Dodson, C. S. (2004). Why distinctive information reduces false memories: Evidence for both impoverished relational-encoding and distinctiveness heuristic accounts. Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition, 30(4), 787–795. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.30.4.787> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]  
 • Schacter, D. L. (2021). The seven sins of memory : How the mind forgets and remembers (2nd ed.). Houghton Mifflin. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

- FR:** *heuristique de distinctivité*  
**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-V0KTM4MW-H>

**distractor**

- Syn: · foil  
      · lure  
 BT: stimulus  
 RT: · equal-variance signal detection theory  
      · memory Stroop paradigm  
      · recognition task  
      · unequal-variance signal detection theory

In a recognition memory test, distractors are new items presented during the test, which have therefore not been studied by the subject.

- FR:** *distracteur*  
**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TVQC4CSX-5>

**distractor task**

BT: objective study method of memory  
 RT: Brown-Peterson task

A task placed between the acquisition phase and the test phase of memory, for example, to prevent subjects from mentally rehearsing material that has been studied.

FR: *tâche distractrice*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RRK3R52W-W>

**distributed learning**

Syn: · spaced learning  
 · spaced restudy

BT: internal strategy

RT: · distributed practice effect  
 · encoding  
 · learning  
 · massed learning  
 · repetition effect  
 · spacing effect

Type of learning during which rest periods separate the different trials.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Cepeda, N. J., Pashler, H., Vul, E., Wixted, J. T., & Rohrer, D. (2006). Distributed practice in verbal recall tasks : A review and quantitative synthesis. *Psychological Bulletin*, 132(3), 354-380. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.132.3.354> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]

FR: *apprentissage distribué*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XH9K3R7F-9>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Distributed\\_practice](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Distributed_practice) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q5283125> [Wikidata]

**distributed practice effect**

BT: memory phenomenon

RT: · distributed learning  
 · episodic memory  
 · massed learning  
 · repetition effect

NT: · lag effect  
 · spacing effect

Better memory for items learned with distributed practice than with massed practice. In other words, learning material over several short sessions is more effective than in a single long session.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Cepeda, N. J., Pashler, H., Vul, E., Wixted, J. T., & Rohrer, D. (2006). Distributed practice in verbal recall tasks : A review and quantitative synthesis. *Psychological Bulletin*, 132(3), 354-380. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.132.3.354> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Gerbier, É., & Koenig, O. (2015). Comment les intervalles temporels entre les répétitions d'une information en influencent-ils la mémorisation? *Revue théorique des effets de pratique distribuée. L'Année Psychologique*, 115(3), 435-462. [ <https://doi.org/10.4074/S0003503315000159> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *effet de pratique distribué*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TLZ79HM8-X>

**distributional hypothesis**

Syn: *distributional semantics*

BT: testable hypothesis

RT: · BEAGLE model  
 · distributional model  
 · False Memory Generator  
 · Feature2Vec  
 · GloVe  
 · HAL model  
 · latent semantic analysis  
 · probabilistic topic model  
 · semantic memory  
 · word embedding  
 · word2vec

The hypothesis that words that occur in the same linguistic contexts share similar meanings.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Davis, C. P., & Yee, E. (2021). Building semantic memory from embodied and distributional language experience. *WIREs Cognitive Science*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/wcs.1555> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Firth, J. R. (1957). A synopsis of linguistic theory 1930-1955. In *Studies in linguistic analysis* (pp. 1-32). Wiley-Blackwell. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Harris, Z. (1954). Distributional structure. *Word*, 10(23), 146-162. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/00437956.1954.11659520> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Kumar, A. A., Steyvers, M., & Balota, D. A. (2021). A critical review of network-based and distributional approaches to semantic memory structure and processes. *Topics in Cognitive Science*, 1. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/tops.12548> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: free]

FR: *hypothèse distributionnelle*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-H8FHGK18-F>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Distributional\\_semantics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Distributional_semantics) [Wikipedia EN]

**distributional model**

- Syn: · *corpus-based model*  
 · *distributional semantic model*  
 · *semantic-space model*  
 · *vector-space model*  
 · *word co-occurrence model*

- BT: computational model  
 RT: · *distributional hypothesis*  
 · Feature2Vec  
 · GloVe  
 · latent semantic analysis  
 · word2vec

- NT: · BEAGLE model  
 · HAL model  
 · probabilistic topic model  
 · word embedding

**Is model of:**

- language  
 · semantic memory

"A general approach to concept learning and representation from statistical redundancies in the environment." (Jones et al., 2015, p. 250).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bellissens, M., Th rouanne, P., & Denhiere, G. (2004). Les mod les vectoriels de la m moire s mantique: Description, validation et perspectives. *Le Langage et L'Homme : Logop die, Psychologie, Audiologie*, 34, 101–122. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- G nther, F., Rinaldi, L., & Marelli, M. (2019). Vector-space models of semantic representation from a cognitive perspective: A discussion of common misconceptions. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, 1745691619861372. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/1745691619861372> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Jones, M. N., Willits, J. A., & Dennis, S. (2015). Models of semantic memory. In J. R. Busemeyer, Z. Wang, J. T. Townsend, & A. Eidels (Eds.), *The Oxford handbook of computational and mathematical psychology* (p. 232-254). Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Kumar, A. A. (2020). Semantic memory: A review of methods, models, and current challenges. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-020-01792-x> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *mod le distributionnel*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SX69K96Z-7>

*distributional semantic model*

→ **distributional model**

*distributional semantics*

→ **distributional hypothesis**

**divided attention**

- BT: attentional process  
 RT: · attentional boost effect  
 · false fame effect

**Has study method(s):**

dual task paradigm

The process of allocating attention to more than one stimulus or between tasks performed simultaneously.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Maquestiaux, F. (2017). *Psychologie de l'attention* (2<sup>e</sup>  d.). De Boeck. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *attention divis e*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-X93ZHfV9-8>

EQ: [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO\\_0000460](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO_0000460) [NBO]

[https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/divided\\_attention](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/divided_attention) [SAGE]

[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0a116](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0a116) [Cognitive Atlas]

DL-PFC

→ **dorsolateral prefrontal cortex**

DLPFC

→ **dorsolateral prefrontal cortex**

Dm effect

→ **subsequent memory effect**

DMN

→ **default mode network**

DMS

→ **forced choice recognition task**



**DMS48**

BT: neuropsychological test  
 RT: · incidental learning  
 · two-alternatives forced choice procedure

**Diagnostic tool of:**

- Alzheimer's disease
- memory disorder
- mild cognitive impairment

**Is study method of :**

visual memory

Neuropsychological test to assess visual memory disorders, especially for the diagnosis of early Alzheimer's disease. The subject is presented with 48 pairs of images and for each pair he/she must indicate which image was seen during the incidental encoding phase. The subject is asked to respond even if he or she is not sure of the answer.

note: During the recognition phase, target images are either concrete objects presented with a concrete distractor that is semantically or lexically unrelated, or with a distractor that belongs to the same semantic category and is similar in terms of color, shape, and name, or targets and distractors are abstract and difficult to verbalize. The last two conditions are thought to evaluate visual recognition memory (after Barbeau, Didic, Tramoni, Felician, Joubert, Sontheimer, Ceccaldi, & Poncet, 2004).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Barbeau, E., Didic, M., Tramoni, E., Felician, O., Joubert, S., Sontheimer, A., Ceccaldi, M., & Poncet, M. (2004). Evaluation of visual recognition memory in MCI patients. *Neurology*, 62(8), 1317-1322. [ <https://doi.org/10.1212/01.WNL.0000120548.24298.DB> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Barbeau, E., Tramoni, E., Joubert, S., Mancini, J., Ceccaldi, M., & Poncet, M. (2004). Evaluation de la mémoire de reconnaissance visuelle : Normalisation d'une nouvelle épreuve en choix forcé (DMS48) et utilité en neuropsychologie clinique. In van der Linden et al. (Eds). *L'Évaluation des Troubles de la Mémoire* (pp. 85-101). Solal. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: **DMS48**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KQWB77JR-H>

✓ Emmanuel Barbeau

**DNMS**

→ **delayed non-matching to sample task**

**Don't remember/Don't know paradigm**

Syn: *DR/DK paradigm*

BT: subjective study method of memory

RT: Remember/Know paradigm

**Is study method of :**

- accessibility/availability
- forgetting
- phenomenological characteristic of memory

Paradigm used to study the phenomenology associated with the failure to retrieve information from memory. After a retrieval failure, the subject is asked to indicate whether he or she does not remember or does not know the information.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Coane, J. H., & Umanath, S. (2019). I don't remember vs. I don't know: Phenomenological states associated with retrieval failures. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 107, 152–168. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2019.05.002> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: **paradigme Ne pas se souvenir/Ne pas savoir**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-H1HZT78H-C>

**Doors and People Test**

BT: neuropsychological test  
 RT: · free recall task  
 · recognition task

**Diagnostic tool of:**

- Alzheimer's disease
- amnesia
- amnesic mild cognitive impairment
- anterograde amnesia
- memory disorder
- mild cognitive impairment

**Is study method of :**

- episodic memory
- long-term memory
- verbal memory
- visual memory

A Neuropsychological test to evaluate visual memory (visual pattern recall, door recognition) and verbal memory (recall and recognition of people's names) in adults.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Baddeley, A.D., Emslie, H., & Nimmo-Smith, I. (1994). The Doors and People Test: A Test of visual and Verbal Recall and Recognition. Thames Valley Test Company. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

PO: *Human*

DO: · *Neuropsychology*

· *Psychology*

FR: **Test des portes et des personnes**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KJP306Z8-7>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Doors\\_and\\_People](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Doors_and_People) [Wikipedia EN]

doorway effect

→ **location updating effect**

dorsal lateral prefrontal cortex

→ **dorsolateral prefrontal cortex**

**dorsal parietal cortex**

Syn: · *DPC*

· *dorsal posterior parietal cortex*

BT: posterior parietal cortex

RT: · attention

· episodic memory

· retrieval

· top-down processing

Region of the posterior parietal cortex comprising the superior parietal lobule, intraparietal sulcus and precuneus.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bruner, E. (2018). Human paleoneurology and the evolution of the parietal cortex. *Brain, Behavior and Evolution*, 91(3), 136–147. [ <https://doi.org/10.1159/000488889> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: free]
- Cabeza, R., Ciaramelli, E., Olson, I. R., & Moscovitch, M. (2008). The parietal cortex and episodic memory: An attentional account. *Nature Reviews Neuroscience*, 9(8), 613–625. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/nrn2459> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: **cortex pariétal dorsal**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TGSSGJGJ-F>

dorsal posterior parietal cortex

→ **dorsal parietal cortex**

**dorsolateral prefrontal cortex**

- Syn: · DL-PFC  
 · DLPFC  
 · dorsal lateral prefrontal cortex  
 BT: prefrontal cortex  
 RT: · episodic memory  
 · false memory  
 · prospective memory  
 · retrieval-induced forgetting  
 · semantic memory  
 · spontaneous false memory  
 · suppression-induced forgetting  
 · working memory

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Slotnick, S.D. (2017). Cognitive neuroscience of memory. Cambridge University Press. [ <https://doi.org/10.1017/9781316026687> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

- FR: *cortex préfrontal dorsolatéral*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NM0LX0T4-W>  
 EQ: [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON\\_0009834](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0009834) [UBERON]  
<http://purl.org/sig/ont/fma/fma276189> [FMA]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dorsolateral\\_prefrontal\\_cortex](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dorsolateral_prefrontal_cortex) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q72788> [Wikidata]

**double-cue method**

- BT: objective study method of memory  
 RT: cue-word method

**Is study method of :**

- autobiographical memory
- Proust effect

A study method of autobiographical memory: "each subject is first presented with a verbal label (e.g., the word orange) and asked to provide a description of a memory that is associated with that memory. After providing the memory description and experiential ratings, the subjects are then presented with either the same label (the word orange), a congruent odor (orange extract as an odorant), or a congruent picture (a picture of an orange). Following the second cue, subjects are again asked to describe and rate the AM [autobiographical memory]." (Hakländer et al., 2019, p. 404).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Hakländer, R. P. M., Janssen, S. M. J., & Bermeitinger, C. (2019). An in-depth review of the methods, findings, and theories associated with odor-evoked autobiographical memory. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 26(2), 401-429. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-018-1545-3> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

- PO: Human  
 DO: Psychology  
 FR: *méthode des doubles indices*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FKSPM177-M>

**double-function pairs**

- Syn: · AB, BC pair  
 · AB, BC paradigm  
 BT: paired-associates learning task  
 RT: cued recall task

**Is study method of :**

- associative learning
- associative memory
- episodic memory
- verbal memory

In a paired-associates learning task, pairs of the type AB, BC : An item is a response in a pair and a cue in the other.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Primoff, E. (1938). Backward and forward association as an organizing act in serial and in paired associate learning. *The Journal of Psychology*, 5(2), 375-395. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/00223980.1938.9917578> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

- FR: *paire à double fonction*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-B260SKW0-R>

DPC

→ dorsal parietal cortex

DPSD

→ dual process signal detection model

DPSDT

→ dual process signal detection model

DR/DK paradigm

→ Don't remember/Don't know paradigm

**drawing effect**

BT: memory phenomenon  
 RT: episodic memory

A memory phenomenon that occurs when memory is better for information (e.g. words or definitions) drawn than written during encoding.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Fernandes, M. A., Wammes, J. D., & Meade, M. E. (2018). The surprisingly powerful influence of drawing on memory. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 0963721418755385. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/0963721418755385> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Maddox, G. A., Bodner, G. E., Christian, M. W., & Williamson, P. (in press). Drawing on memory: A meta-analytic review. *Journal of Investigative Psychology and Offender Profiling*, n/a, e1633. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/jip.1633> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: open]
- Meade, M. E., Klein, M. D., & Fernandes, M. A. (2020). The benefit (and cost) of drawing as an encoding strategy. *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 73(2), 199–210. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/1747021819869188> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Tran, S. H. N., & Fernandes, M. A. (2023). Drawing enhances memory for emotional words. *Canadian Journal of Experimental Psychology / Revue Canadienne de Psychologie Expérimentale*, 77(4), 296–307. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/cep0000319> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Wammes, J. D., Meade, M. E., & Fernandes, M. A. (2016). The drawing effect: Evidence for reliable and robust memory benefits in free recall. *The Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 69(9), 1752–1776. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/17470218.2015.1094494> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet du dessin*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Q68JXKVX-N>

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*DRM effect*

→ **DRM memory illusion**

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*DRM error*

→ **DRM memory illusion**

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*DRM experiment*

→ **DRM paradigm**

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*DRM false memory effect*

→ **DRM memory illusion**

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*DRM false memory illusion*

→ **DRM memory illusion**

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*DRM false memory paradigm*

→ **DRM paradigm**

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*DRM illusion*

→ **DRM memory illusion**

**DRM memory illusion**

Syn: · *DRM effect*  
 · *DRM error*  
 · *DRM false memory effect*  
 · *DRM false memory illusion*  
 · *DRM illusion*  
 · *Deese-Roediger-McDermott false memory*  
 · *Deese-Roediger-McDermott illusion*

· *Deese-Roediger-McDermott memory illusion*  
 · *prototype-familiarity illusion*

BT: memory phenomenon  
 RT: · *backward associative strength*  
 · *conjunction illusion*  
 · *developmental reversal*  
 · *discrepancy-attribution hypothesis*  
 · *emotional valence*  
 · *error-pruning effect*  
 · *False Memory Generator*  
 · *forward associative strength*  
 · *identify-to-reject process*  
 · *spontaneous false memory*  
 · *visual imagery*

**Has study method(s):**  
 DRM paradigm

**Has model(s):**  
 · **MINERVA 2**  
 · **Recognition through Semantic Synchronization model**

**Has theory(ies):**  
 · *association-monitoring theory*  
 · *associative-activation theory*  
 · *fuzzy trace theory*  
 · *source monitoring framework*

Spontaneous associative false memory observed in the DRM paradigm: people incorrectly remember words that they have not studied because these words are semantically or phonologically associated with the studied words.

MV: · *Age*: The effect is less present in young children than in older children and adults (Brainerd, 2013; Brainerd et al., 2018). Aging is associated with greater susceptibility to the effect, especially in recall (Abichou et al., 2020; Gallo, 2006; Pansuwan et al., 2020).  
 · *Associative strength*: backward associative strength of list words with the critical lure intensifies the effect compared to forward associative strength (Roediger, Balota & Watson, 2001).  
 · *Concreteness*: more false recognition for abstract than for concrete words (Hirshman & Arndt, 1997).  
 · *Emotion*: false memories in the DRM paradigm with semantic lists are more frequent when the critical lures are emotionally negative, compared to emotionally neutral lures. The opposite is observed with phonological lists (Chang & Brainerd, 2021).  
 · *Encoding*: The effect is stronger when participants are instructed to study the words in a DRM list by relating them, compared to an instruction where participants are asked to focus on the specificity of each word (item-specific processing) (McCabe et al., 2004).  
 · *Level of processing*: deep processing of semantic list items promotes the DRM effect compared to shallow processing. The opposite is observed with phonological lists (Chang & Brainerd, 2001).  
 · *List presentation*: consecutive (blocked) presentation of DRM lists intensifies the effect compared to a presentation where words from different lists are mixed (Gallo, 2006).  
 · *Number of associates*: the effect increases as the number of items associated with the critical lure increases in a DRM list (Robinson & Roediger, 1997).  
 · *Presentation rate*: among fast rates, slowing the presentation time increases false recall of semantic lists; beyond that, when rates are further slowed, false recall tends to decrease. For phonological lists, the number of false recalls is very high for the fastest presentation rate and then decreases monotonically as the presentation rate is lengthened (McDermott & Watson, 2001).  
 · *Stimulus format*: the use of pictures reduces false recognition in a DRM task compared to words (Israel & Schacter, 1997; Schacter et al., 1999).  
 · *Stimulus modality*: visual presentation of words reduces the effect compared to auditory presentation in long-term memory with semantic lists (Chang & Brainerd, 2021; Smith & Hunt, 1998).  
 · *Visual imagery*: forming mental images of items to be remembered reduces the effect (Chang & Brainerd, 2021; Robin et al., 2021).

- Word frequency: More false recognition for high-frequency words than for low-frequency words (Hishman & Arndt, 1997).
- Word length: effect is reduced with longer critical lures (Roediger et al., 2001).

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PO: Human  
 DO: Psychology  
 FR: *illusion mnésique DRM*  
 URL: <http://data.lotterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W96GW5QP-6>

**DRM paradigm**

- Syn: · *DRM experiment*  
 · *DRM false memory paradigm*  
 · *DRM procedure*  
 · *DRM study*  
 · *DRM task*  
 · *DRM test*  
 · *Deese paradigm*  
 · *Deese-Roediger-McDermott false memory paradigm*  
 · *Deese-Roediger-McDermott paradigm*

BT: objective study method of memory

- RT: · association-monitoring theory  
 · associative-activation theory  
 · complementarity effect  
 · conjunction illusion  
 · developmental reversal  
 · False Memory Generator  
 · false recall  
 · false recognition  
 · identify-to-reject process  
 · modality effect in false memories

**Is study method of :**

- DRM memory illusion
- false memory
- spontaneous false memory

The DRM paradigm (for Deese-Roediger-McDermott) was developed by Deese (1959) and popularized by Roediger & McDermott (1995) and consists of asking subjects to study lists of words each designed as follows. Each word in a list (rest, nap, bed, etc.) is associated with another word, named the critical lure that is not presented (sleep). Results show that subjects can recall or recognize the critical lures erroneously and at high rates because of the semantic/thematic connections they share with the studied words. Modified versions of the DRM paradigm are based on phonological associations.

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FR: [paradigme DRM](#)  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TKSCSMHR-8>  
 EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deese-Roediger-McDermott\\_paradigm](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deese-Roediger-McDermott_paradigm) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q5251000> [Wikidata]

DRM procedure

→ [DRM paradigm](#)

DRM study

→ [DRM paradigm](#)

DRM task

→ [DRM paradigm](#)

DRM test

→ [DRM paradigm](#)

DRS

→ [Mattis Dementia Rating Scale](#)

DTI

→ [diffusion tensor imaging](#)

DTI MRI

→ [diffusion tensor imaging](#)

dual attentional processes hypothesis

→ [attention-to-memory hypothesis](#)

## dual coding theory

Syn: [dual-code hypothesis](#)

BT: [theory](#)

RT: [mental imagery](#)

Is theory of:

- [encoding](#)
- [picture superiority effect](#)

Theory proposed by Paivio which suggests that stimuli may be encoded pictorially, verbally or both, depending on their nature.

note: Originating from the work of the Canadian psychologist Paivio in the 1960s, the dual coding theory considers that the visual code is used more often when the subject has to process concrete elements. The verbal code, although less dependent on the concreteness of a situation, is effective in processing abstract situations.

Paivio first showed that concrete words have a greater probability of eliciting a visual image than abstract words, and this led to the establishment of imagery norms for words. When subjects are asked to memorize words, it appears that recall is better for concrete words (high imagery) than for abstract words (low imagery). The interpretation that has been made of this result is to assume that concrete words have undergone a double coding (visual and verbal) that facilitates recall compared to abstract words that have been coded only verbally. Experiments comparing picture versus word memory provide additional evidence in favor of the theory. In a 1965 experiment by Ducharme and Fraisse, the authors compared the following conditions: presentation of drawings, presentation of drawings + naming, presentation of words. The memory of subjects in the drawings + naming and drawings alone conditions was equivalent to but superior to the words alone situation. Drawings thus elicit words and are coded in a visual and verbal manner.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Paivio, A. (1969). Mental imagery in associative learning and memory. *Psychological Review*, 76(3), 241-263. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0027272> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: [théorie du double codage](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-R0V3S7S8-W>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dual-coding\\_theory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dual-coding_theory) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q4118865> [Wikidata]

## dual process signal detection model

Syn: · [DPSD](#)

· [DPSDT](#)

· [dual process signal detection theory](#)

BT: [signal detection theory](#)

RT: [dual-process models of recognition memory](#)

Is model of:

- [familiarity](#)
- [recognition memory](#)
- [recollection](#)

"assumes that recognition memory judgments are based on a recollection process whereby qualitative information about the study event is retrieved (e.g., where or when an item was studied), or if recollection fails, recognition is based on a familiarity assessment process" (Yonelinas, 2007, p. 809).

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Besson, G., Ceccaldi, M., & Barbeau, E. J. (2013). L'évaluation des processus de la mémoire de reconnaissance. *Revue de Neuropsychologie*, 4(4), 242-254. [ <https://doi.org/10.1684/nrp.2012.0238> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Yonelinas, A. P. (1994). Receiver-operating characteristics in recognition memory: Evidence for a dual-process model. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 20(6), 1341-1354. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.20.6.1341> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Yonelinas, A. P., & Parks, C. M. (2007). Receiver operating characteristics (ROCs) in recognition memory: A review. *Psychological Bulletin*, 133(5), 800-832. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.133.5.800> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: [modèle de la détection du signal à deux processus](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-G0GX2BMS-R>

*dual process signal detection theory*

→ [dual process signal detection model](#)

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*dual task method*

→ [dual task paradigm](#)

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### dual task paradigm

Syn: · *concurrent task*  
· *dual task method*

BT: objective study method of memory

RT: interference

NT: selective interference paradigm

#### Is study method of :

- attentional boost effect
- central executive
- divided attention
- working memory

An experimental paradigm during which the subject performs two tasks simultaneously. Especially used as a method for studying the central executive of working memory.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Maquestiaux, F. (2017). *Psychologie de l'attention* (2<sup>e</sup> éd.). De Boeck. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Paulhan, F. (1887). La simultanéité des actes psychiques. *Revue scientifique*, 13, 684-689. [ <http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k215108b/f687.image> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *paradigme de la double tâche*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RHBPF3SS-B>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dual-task\\_paradigm](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dual-task_paradigm) [Wikipedia EN]

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*dual-code hypothesis*

→ [dual coding theory](#)

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*dual-probe recognition paradigm*

→ [dual-probe recognition task](#)

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*dual-probe recognition procedure*

→ [dual-probe recognition task](#)

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### dual-probe recognition task

Syn: · *dual-probe recognition paradigm*  
· *dual-probe recognition procedure*

BT: recognition task

#### Is study method of :

- recognition memory
- short-term memory

The subject is presented with a series of items. The subject is then asked to decide whether a first item was part of the series or not, and then a second item.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Dinges, D., & Whitehouse, W. (1985). A dual-probe recognition memory task for use during sustained operations. *Behavior Research Methods*, 17, 656-658. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03200978> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *tâche de reconnaissance avec double sonde*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-F3P6PDWM-S>

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### dual-process models of recognition memory

BT: non-computational model

RT: dual process signal detection model

#### Is model of:

- familiarity
- recognition memory
- recollection

According to these models, recognition is based on two different processes: 1. Recollection. The subject consciously retrieves the item to be recognized with the aid of contextual cues ; 2. Familiarity. Recognition of an item is based on a feeling of familiarity, without the retrieval of contextual details.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Besson, G., Ceccaldi, M., & Barbeau, E. J. (2013). L'évaluation des processus de la mémoire de reconnaissance. *Revue de Neuropsychologie*, 4(4), 242-254. [ <https://doi.org/10.1684/nrp.2012.0238> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *modèle à deux processus de la reconnaissance*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-B8JFB5ZR-R>

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*dual-process theory*

→ [generate-recognize theory](#)

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*dud effect*

→ [dud-alternative effect](#)

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### dud-alternative effect

Syn: *dud effect*

BT: memory phenomenon

RT: · confidence judgment  
· eyewitness testimony

In a multiple-choice memory task, including a low plausible alternative increases the confidence level attributed to the choice of a plausible alternative.

note: For example, Charman, Wells & Joy (2011) asked participants in their experiments to view a crime scene. Then, they were asked to identify the culprit in a police lineup. In fact, the culprit was not presented in the lineup. The results showed that the presence of implausible persons in the lineup (because their physical appearance was visually very different from that of the perpetrator) increased participants' confidence in identifying the perpetrator when they chose a plausible person (i.e. one who looked like the perpetrator).

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Charman, S. D., Wells, G. L., & Joy, S. W. (2011). The dud effect: Adding highly dissimilar fillers increases confidence in lineup identifications. *Law and Human Behavior*, 35(6), 479-500. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10979-010-9261-1> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Hanczakowski, M., Zawadzka, K., & Higham, P. A. (2014). The dud-alternative effect in memory for associations: Putting confidence into local context. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 21(2), 543-548. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-013-0497-x> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Windschitl, P. D., & Chambers, J. R. (2004). The dud-alternative effect in likelihood judgment. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 30(1), 198-215. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.30.1.198> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet de l'alternative peu plausible*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KPKZ36T6-N>

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**dynamic coding**

Syn: *dynamic population coding*

BT: **memory phenomenon**

RT: · **prefrontal cortex**  
· **working memory**

“the phenomenon whereby a population of neurons changes the way in which it encodes stimulus information over time during a trial.” (Stroud et al., in press).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Meyers, E. M. (2018). Dynamic population coding and its relationship to working memory. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, 120(5), 2260–2268. [ <https://doi.org/10.1152/jn.00225.2018> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Stroud, J. P., Duncan, J., & Lengyel, M. (in press). The computational foundations of dynamic coding in working memory. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2024.02.011> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *codage dynamique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-L0CNJQMG-L>

**dynamic field theory**

BT: · **connectionist model**  
· **theory**

**Is theory of:**

**working memory**

“In dynamic field theory (DFT), [working memory] is an attractor state where representations are self-sustained through strong recurrent interactions between excitation and inhibition.” (Wijeakumar & Spencer, 2021, p. 358).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Johnson, J. S., Simmering, V. R., & Buss, A. T. (2014). Beyond slots and resources: Grounding cognitive concepts in neural dynamics. *Attention, Perception, & Psychophysics*, 76(6), 1630–1654. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13414-013-0596-9> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: open]
- Wijeakumar, S., & Spencer, J.P. (2021). A dynamic field theory of visual working memory. In R. Logie, V. Camos, & N. Cowan (Eds.), *Working memory: State of the science* (pp. 358–388). Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *théorie des champs dynamiques*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-VP5F7KHK-3>

*dynamic population coding*

→ **dynamic coding**

**dynamic superiority effect**

BT: **memory phenomenon**

RT: · **free recall task**  
· **recognition task**  
· **visual memory**

Better memory for dynamic images than for static images.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Buratto, L. G., Matthews, W. J., & Lamberts, K. (2009). When are moving images remembered better? Study–test congruence and the dynamic superiority effect. *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 62(10), 1896–1903. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/17470210902883263> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Matthews, W. J., Benjamin, C., & Osborne, C. (2007). Memory for moving and static images. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 14(5), 989–993. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03194133> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *effet de supériorité dynamique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KP4C4N6G-M>

## E

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early adolescence

→ [preadolescent](#)

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early adolescent

→ [preadolescent](#)

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### earwitness testimony

BT: [testimony](#)

RT: [police lineup](#)  
[verbal memory](#)

**Has study method(s):**  
[police lineup](#)

A form of testimony in which a person states what she or he has heard during an event.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Mullennix, J. W., Stern, S. E., Grounds, B., Kalas, R., Flaherty, M., Kowalok, S., May, E., & Tessmer, B. (2010). Earwitness memory: Distortions for voice pitch and speaking rate. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 24(4), 513–526. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.1566> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Smith, H. M. J., Roeser, J., Pautz, N., Davis, J. P., Robson, J., Wright, D., Braber, N., & Stacey, P. C. (2022). Evaluating earwitness identification procedures: Adapting pre-parade instructions and parade procedure. *Memory*, 0(0), 1–15. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2022.2129065> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Yarney, A. D. (2007). The psychology of speaker identification and earwitness memory. In R. C. L. Lindsay, D. F. Ross, J. D. Read, & M. P. Toglia (Eds.), *The Handbook of Eyewitness Psychology: Vol. 2. Memory for people*. (pp. 101–136). Lawrence Erlbaum Associates. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *témoignage auditif*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JS7BDWDB-1>

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### ease of learning

BT: [prospective confidence](#)

RT: [procedural metamemory](#)

"predictions about what will be easy/difficult to learn, either in terms of which items will be easiest or in terms of which strategies will make learning easiest." (Nelson & Narens, 1990, p. 130).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Nelson, T. O., & Narens, L. (1990). Metamemory: A theoretical framework and new findings. In G. Bower (Ed.), *Psychology of Learning and Motivation* (Vol. 26, pp. 125–173). Elsevier. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0079-7421\(08\)60053-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0079-7421(08)60053-5) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Underwood, B. J. (1966). Individual and group predictions of item difficulty for free learning. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 71(5), 673–679. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0023107> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *facilité d'apprentissage*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JP1BZGB7-6>

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### Easterbrook's cue-utilization hypothesis

Syn: [Easterbrook's hypothesis](#)  
[attentional narrowing hypothesis](#)  
[cue-utilization hypothesis](#)

BT: [testable hypothesis](#)

RT: [alcohol myopia hypothesis](#)  
[attention](#)  
[emotion](#)  
[emotional arousal](#)  
[episodic memory](#)  
[eyewitness testimony](#)  
[memory narrowing effect](#)  
[stress](#)  
[tunnel memory](#)  
[weapon focus effect](#)

The hypothesis that stress or high levels of emotional arousal cause a reduction in the amount of information a person can process simultaneously. As a result, attention is focused on the most salient, central cues at the expense of peripheral cues.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Easterbrook, J. A. (1959). The effect of emotion on cue utilization and the organization of behavior. *Psychological Review*, 66(3), 183–201. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0047707> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Levine, L.J., & Edelman, R.S. (2009). Emotion and memory narrowing: A review and goal-relevance approach. *Cognition & Emotion*, 23(5), 833–875. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/02699930902738863> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *hypothèse de l'utilisation des indices d'Easterbrook*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-X1VXS02G-J>

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### Easterbrook's hypothesis

→ [Easterbrook's cue-utilization hypothesis](#)

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### EB-PM

→ [event-based prospective memory](#)

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### echo box

→ [short-term memory](#)

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**echoic memory**

- Syn: · auditory persistence  
· auditory sensory memory  
· precategorical acoustic store
- BT: · auditory memory  
· sensory memory

**Has study method(s):**

partial report task

Sensory memory for auditory information.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Darwin, C. J., Turvey, M. T., & Crowder, R. G. (1972). An auditory analogue of the Sperling partial report procedure: Evidence for brief auditory storage. *Cognitive Psychology*, 3(2), 255-267. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0285\(72\)90007-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0285(72)90007-2) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Kinukawa, T., Takeuchi, N., Sugiyama, S., Nishihara, M., Nishiwaki, K., & Inui, K. (2019). Properties of echoic memory revealed by auditory-evoked magnetic fields. *Scientific Reports*, 9(1), 12260. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-019-48796-9> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *mémoire échoïque*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-R97597VB-C>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Echoic\\_memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Echoic_memory) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4b185801de7a1](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4b185801de7a1)  
[Cognitive Atlas]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q18651> [Wikidata]

**ecological assessment**

- Syn: · ecological task  
· ecological test  
· everyday memory task
- BT: objective study method of memory
- RT: · age-prospective memory-paradox  
· Ecological Test of Prospective Memory  
· Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test  
· Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test for Children  
· Virtual Reality Everyday Assessment Lab  
· virtual reality material

Memory assessment based on tasks that are intended to be as close as possible to the use of memory in everyday life.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Kvavilashvili, L., & Ellis, J. (2004). Ecological validity and the real- life/laboratory controversy in memory research: A critical and historical review. *History & Philosophy of Psychology*, 6(1), 59–80. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *évaluation écologique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RBB4PCWS-C>

ecological task

→ **ecological assessment**

ecological test

→ **ecological assessment**

**Ecological Test of Prospective Memory**

- Syn: *TEMP*
- BT: neuropsychological test
- RT: ecological assessment

**Diagnostic tool of:**

memory disorder

**Is study method of :**

- event-based prospective memory
- prospective memory
- time-based prospective memory

Event- and time-based prospective memory test using naturalistic stimuli, designed for clinical settings.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Potvin, M.-J., Rouleau, I., Audy, J., Charbonneau, S., & Giguère, J.-F. (2011). Ecological prospective memory assessment in patients with traumatic brain injury. *Brain Injury*, 25, 192–205. [ <https://doi.org/10.3109/02699052.2010.541896> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *test écologique de mémoire prospective*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-X7X182KL-T>

**ecphoric information**

- BT: memory
- RT: · cue  
· ecphory  
· engram  
· episodic memory  
· General Abstract Processing System Model

Information combining a memory trace and a retrieval cue, product of the ecphory process.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Tulving, E. (1984). Précis of Elements of episodic memory. *Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, 7(2), 223–238. [ <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0140525X0004440X> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *information ecphorique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-R1TPWRJ0-Z>

ecphoric process

→ **ecphory**



**ecphory**

Syn: · *ecphoric process*  
· *synergistic ecphory*

BT: retrieval

RT: · *ecphoric information*  
· *engram*  
· *episodic memory*  
· *General Abstract Processing System Model*  
· *MINERVA 2*  
· *retrieval success*

Concept originally proposed by Semon (1904) and more recently used by the psychologist E. Tulving to describe the combination of the engram and the retrieval cues that enables the conscious experience of a memory.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Semon, R. (1904/1921). *The Mneme*. London: George Allen & Unwin. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Semon, R. (1909/1923). *Mnemonic Psychology*. London: George Allen & Unwin. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Tulving, E. (1976). Ecphoric processes in recall and recognition. In J. Brown (Ed.), *Recall and recognition*. John Wiley & Sons. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Tulving, E. (1982). Synergistic ecphory in recall and recognition. *Canadian Journal of Psychology/Revue Canadienne de Psychologie*, 36(2), 130–147. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0080641> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *ecphorie*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XXG0MXW3-2>

*editing process*

→ **memory-editing process**

EEG

→ **electroencephalography**

*EFT-induced forgetting*

→ **episodic future thinking-induced forgetting**

**eidetic memory**

Syn: · *photographic memory*  
· *total memory*  
· *total recall*

BT: episodic memory

RT: visual memory

The feeling of having a vivid, clear and complete memory of an event, usually of a visual nature.

note: The term was introduced in 1922 by Erich Jaensch.

FR: *mémoire éidétique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-D5PHL00G-K>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-VGL413RZ-0> [MeSH]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0007141>

[http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO\\_0000198](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO_0000198) [NBO]

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eidetic\\_memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eidetic_memory) [Wikipedia EN]

[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mémoire\\_éidétique](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mémoire_éidétique) [Wikipédia FR]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q386001> [Wikidata]

**Einstein and McDaniel's paradigm**

BT: objective study method of memory

**Is study method of :**

- *event-based prospective memory*
- *prospective memory*
- *time-based prospective memory*

Experimental paradigm for studying prospective memory. The subject performs two tasks simultaneously. While performing the first task, he or she also has to remember and perform actions at specific times and in response to environmental cues.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Einstein, G. O., & McDaniel, M. A. (1990). Normal aging and prospective memory. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 16(4), 717–726. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.16.4.717> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *paradigme d'Einstein et McDaniel*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FQV2GF1J-6>

**elaboration**

BT: · *encoding*

- *internal strategy*

NT: elaborative rehearsal

**Has model(s) :**

**Composite Holographic Associative Recall Model**

Generic term for encoding strategies that rely on semantic processing, associations between items, and the use of prior knowledge.

FR: *élaboration*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-H7095F6K-J>

EQ: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elaboration> [Wikipedia EN]

**elaborative rehearsal**

Syn: *type II processing*

BT: · *elaboration*

- *rehearsal*

RT: levels of processing theory

In levels of processing theory, type of rehearsal during which deep (semantic) processing of items is performed.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Craik, F. I. M., & Lockhart, R. S. (1972). Levels of processing: A framework for memory research. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 11(6), 671–684. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(72\)80001-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(72)80001-X) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *répétition élaborée*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-X3P46GK5-V>

EQ: [https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0b8d9](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0b8d9) [Cognitive Atlas]

*elderly*

→ **aged adult**

**electroencephalography**Syn: *EEG*

BT: neurophysiological method

- RT:
- alpha rhythm
  - beta rhythm
  - event-related potentials
  - replay
  - sharp wave ripple
  - theta rhythm

"[...] recording of electrical activity generated by brain neuronal functioning." (Campaign & Vercueil, 2013, p. 21).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Campaigne, A., & Vercueil, L. (2013). Électroencéphalographie. In P. Hot & S. Delplanque (Éds.), *Électrophysiologie de la cognition* (p. 19-55). Dunod. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *électroencéphalographie*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MZP94WL9-J>EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-DQX3S10P-6> [*SantéPsy*]<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-R6078RK7-V> [*MeSH*]<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0007183><http://scholarpedia.org/article/Electroencephalography>[*Scholarpedia*]<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electroencephalography> [*Wikipedia*

EN]

<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C3%89lectroenc><https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C3%A9phalographie> [*Wikipédia FR*]<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q179965> [*Wikidata*]**electronic material**

BT: material entity

- NT:
- SenseCam
  - virtual reality material

FR: *matériel électronique*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QZX0SK13-W>**elevated-attention hypothesis**

BT: testable hypothesis

RT: word-frequency effect

The hypothesis proposed to explain the frequency effect in recognition: subjects are thought to allocate more attention to low-frequency words which would explain why these words are better recognized than high-frequency words.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Malmberg, K. J., & Nelson, T. O. (2003). The word frequency effect for recognition memory and the elevated-attention hypothesis. *Memory & Cognition*, 31(1), 35–43. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03196080> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *hypothèse de l'attention élevée*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BWHDQG5F-B>**elimination lineup**Syn: *elimination police lineup*

BT: simultaneous police lineup

**Is study method of :**

- eyewitness testimony
- face memory
- recognition memory

A police lineup procedure originally designed for children, but also suitable for use with adolescents and adults. The witness first participates in a simultaneous lineup in which he or she is asked to select the individual who most resembles the perpetrator. The other members of the lineup are then discarded and the witness is asked to

compare the selected suspect with his or her memory of the perpetrator and to indicate whether this person is the perpetrator.

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PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: *tapissage par élimination*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LL7G7416-5>*elimination police lineup*→ **elimination lineup**

**embedded-processes model**

BT: non-computational model

**Is model of:**

working memory

**Has component(s) :**

- attentional refreshing
- central executive
- focus of attention
- long-term memory

A functional model of working memory. Working memory is conceived as the activated part of long-term memory. Only a subset of activated information is subject to attentional focus, which is limited in capacity. The focus of attention is under the control of a central administrator.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

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- Ozimic, A. S. (2020). Working memory from the perspective of the multicomponent model and embedded-processes model. *Interdisciplinary Description of Complex Systems*, 18(4), 516–524. [ <https://doi.org/10.7906/index.18.4.2> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *modèle des processus imbriqués*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-H1809VWN-P>EQ: <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1334981> [Wikidata]**embodied cognition**Syn: *embodiment*

BT: theory

RT: · Act-In theory

- affordance
- ATHENA model
- cognition
- enactment effect
- mental simulation
- mnemonic time-travel effect
- modal representation
- motor consolidation effect

Approach in cognitive science according to which cognition is grounded in sensory-motor systems, actions, the body and its interactions with the environment.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

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- Caramazza, A., Anzellotti, S., Strnad, L., & Lingnau, A. (2014). Embodied cognition and mirror neurons: A critical assessment. *Annual Review of Neuroscience*, 37(1), 1–15. [ <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-neuro-071013-013950> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

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FR: *cognition incarnée*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TMHZZ0G7-F>EQ: [https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/embodied\\_cognition](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/embodied_cognition) [SAGE][https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embodied\\_cognition](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embodied_cognition) [Wikipedia EN]<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embodiment> [Wikipédia FR][https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4f33e65d0daac](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4f33e65d0daac)

[Cognitive Atlas]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1335050> [Wikidata]*embodiment*

→ embodied cognition

**emotion**

BT: cognition

- RT: · affective working memory  
 · amygdala  
 · anterior cingulate cortex  
 · Centrality of Event Scale  
 · Easterbrook's cue-utilization hypothesis  
 · emotion process  
 · emotion-enhanced memory effect  
 · emotional consolidation  
 · emotional memory  
 · estimator variable  
 · eyewitness testimony  
 · fading affect bias  
 · hotspot  
 · intrusive memory  
 · MEMO test  
 · memory amplification effect  
 · memory narrowing effect  
 · mood-congruent memory  
 · Papez circuit  
 · Proust effect  
 · retrieval stopping  
 · retroactive enhancement effect  
 · stress  
 · taboo word effect  
 · testimony  
 · tunnel memory

**Has study method(s):**  
 trauma film paradigm

"Emotions describe a complex set of interactions between subjective and objective variables that are mediated by neural and hormonal systems, which can (a) give rise to affective experiences of emotional valence (pleasure-displeasure) and emotional arousal (high-low activation/calming-arousing); (b) generate cognitive processes such as emotionally relevant perceptual affect, appraisals, labeling processes; (c) activate widespread psychological and physiological changes to the arousing conditions; and (d) motivate behavior that is often but not always expressive, goal-directed and adaptive." (Kleinginna & Kleinginna, 1981, p. 355).

note: There is no consensus on a definition of what an emotion is.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

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FR: *émotion*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-J6P7BVWC-2>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-SP50SMH3-4> [*SantéPsy*]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/73G-XRG1F71B-G>

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-DX4GWRKR-Q> [*MeSH*]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0007305>

<https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/emotion> [*SAGE*]

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emotion> [*Wikipedia EN*]

<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emotion> [*Wikipédia FR*]

[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0a17f](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0a17f) [*Cognitive Atlas*]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q9415> [*Wikidata*]

*emotion enhancement effect*

→ **emotion-enhanced memory effect**

**emotion process**

- Syn: · *emotion processing*  
 · *emotional process*  
 · *emotional processing*  
 · *emotional state*

BT: process

RT: · emotion

- emotional arousal
- emotional consolidation
- emotional false memory paradigm
- emotional memory
- emotional valence

NT: stress

A process that realizes an emotion.

FR: *processus émotionnel*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZSMR5965-W>

*emotion processing*

→ **emotion process**

**emotion-enhanced memory effect**



Syn: · *emotion enhancement effect*  
 · *emotional enhancement*  
 · *emotional enhancement of memory*  
 · *emotional memory enhancement effect*  
 · *enhanced emotional memory effect*  
 · *memory enhancement effect of emotion*

BT: memory phenomenon

RT: · autobiographical memory  
 · emotion  
 · emotional memory  
 · episodic memory  
 · eyewitness testimony  
 · testimony

NT: taboo word effect

A memory phenomenon observed when memory is better for emotional than for neutral events.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Cross, Z. R., Santamaria, A., & Kohler, M. J. (2018). Attention and emotion-enhanced memory: A systematic review and meta-analysis of behavioural and neuroimaging evidence [Preprint]. *Neuroscience*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1101/273920> ] [Study type: literature review, meta-analysis] [Access: open]
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#### Dataset citation(s):

- Palombo, D., Wardell, V., Madan, C. R., Dev, D. K., Te, A., Checknita, K. J., & Petrucci, A. S. (2022, February 10). Negative Emotion Enhances Memory for the Sequential Unfolding of a Naturalistic Experience. [ <https://osf.io/jw7e6> ].
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FR: *effet émotionnel d'amélioration mnésique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KTQQ4LNF-R>

## emotional arousal

BT: cognitive quality

RT: · Easterbrook's cue-utilization hypothesis  
 · emotion process  
 · emotional memory  
 · MEMO test  
 · memory narrowing effect  
 · weapon focus effect

#### Has study method(s):

- Autographical Memory Characteristics Questionnaire
- Memory Experiences Questionnaire

Intensity level of an emotion.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Pereira, D. R., Teixeira-Santos, A. C., Sampaio, A., & Pinheiro, A. P. (2023). Examining the effects of emotional valence and arousal on source memory: A meta-analysis of behavioral evidence. *Emotion*, 23(6), 1740–1763. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/emo0001188> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Posner, J., Russell, J. A., & Peterson, B. S. (2005). The circumplex model of affect: An integrative approach to affective neuroscience, cognitive development, and psychopathology. *Development and Psychopathology*, 17(03), 715–734. [ <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0954579405050340> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *éveil émotionnel*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JJM51Q6H-4>

## emotional consolidation

BT: consolidation

RT: · amygdala  
 · emotion  
 · emotion process  
 · emotional memory

The process by which the amygdala promotes the consolidation of emotional memories.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- McGaugh, J. L. (2004). The amygdala modulates the consolidation of memories of emotionally arousing experiences. *Annual Review of Neuroscience*, 27(1), 1–28. [ <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.neuro.27.070203.144157> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
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FR: *consolidation émotionnelle*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-X4ZVD1JP-3>

*emotional enhancement*

→ **emotion-enhanced memory effect**

*emotional enhancement of memory*

→ **emotion-enhanced memory effect**



**emotional false memory paradigm**

- BT: objective study method of memory  
 RT: · emotion process  
 · eyewitness testimony  
 · recognition task  
 · testimony

**Is study method of :**

- episodic memory
- false memory
- false recognition
- inference-based false memory

A method for studying spontaneous emotional false memories.

note: Participants study episodes or scripts presented as a series of photographs. Each series ends in a negative, positive, or emotionally neutral way. However, the scene representing the cause of the outcome of each story is not presented. Subjects then participate in a recognition test in which they are asked to recognize the studied photographs among distracting photographs, including those representing the causal scenes, as well as new photographs consistent with the various scripts.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Mirandola, C., Toffalini, E., Ciriello, A., & Cornoldi, C. (2017). Working memory affects false memory production for emotional events. *Cognition & Emotion*, 31(1), 33–46. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/02699931.2015.1075379> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *paradigme des faux souvenirs émotionnels*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-C5ZPF04J-R>

**emotional memory**

- BT: episodic memory  
 RT: · amygdala  
 · emotion  
 · emotion process  
 · emotion-enhanced memory effect  
 · emotional arousal  
 · emotional consolidation  
 · emotional valence  
 · hotspot  
 · intrusive memory  
 · mood-congruent memory  
 · negativity bias  
 · positivity bias  
 · stress  
 · taboo word effect

**Has study method(s):**

- MEMO test
- Trier Social Stress Test

““Emotional memory” is a shorthand phrase to refer to a memory for an event that elicits emotional reactions.” (Bennion et al., 2013, p. 953).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bennion, K. A., Ford, J. H., Murray, B. D., & Kensinger, E. A. (2013). Oversimplification in the study of emotional memory. *Journal of the International Neuropsychological Society*, 19(9), 953–961. [ <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1355617713000945> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Hall, K. J., Fawcett, E. J., Hourihan, K. L., & Fawcett, J. M. (2021). Emotional memories are (usually) harder to forget: A meta-analysis of the item-method directed forgetting literature. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 1–14. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-021-01914-z> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: open]

PO: · Animal

· Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *mémoire émotionnelle*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NZG0Q0JG-4>

*emotional memory enhancement effect*

→ **emotion-enhanced memory effect**

*emotional process*

→ **emotion process**

*emotional processing*

→ **emotion process**

*emotional state*

→ **emotion process**

**emotional valence**

- BT: cognitive quality  
 RT: · affective priming task  
 · DRM memory illusion  
 · emotion process  
 · emotional memory  
 · MEMO test  
 · memory narrowing effect  
 · negativity bias  
 · positivity bias  
 · remembered utility

**Has study method(s):**

- Autographical Memory Characteristics Questionnaire
- Memory Experiences Questionnaire

Positive or negative aspect of an emotion.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Pereira, D. R., Teixeira-Santos, A. C., Sampaio, A., & Pinheiro, A. P. (2023). Examining the effects of emotional valence and arousal on source memory: A meta-analysis of behavioral evidence. *Emotion*, 23(6), 1740–1763. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/emo0001188> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Posner, J., Russell, J. A., & Peterson, B. S. (2005). The circumplex model of affect: An integrative approach to affective neuroscience, cognitive development, and psychopathology. *Development and Psychopathology*, 17(03), 715–734. [ <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0954579405050340> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *valence émotionnelle*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MF9PFF2L-7>

*empirical effect*

→ **phenomenon**

*empirical generalization*

→ **phenomenon**

EMQ

→ **Everyday Memory Questionnaire**

**enactment effect**

- BT: memory phenomenon  
 RT: · action memory  
 · embodied cognition  
 · episodic memory

"The enactment effect is the observation that physically performing an action represented by a word or phrase leads to enhanced memory for that information relative to simply reading it." (Roberts et al., 2022, p. 397).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Brouillet, T., Michalland, A.-H., Martin, S., & Brouillet, D. (2021). When the action to be performed at the stage of retrieval enacts memory of action verbs. *Experimental Psychology*, 68(1), 18-31. [ <https://doi.org/10.1027/1618-3169/a000507> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Cohen, R. L. (1981). On the generality of some memory laws. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 22(1), 267–281. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9450.1981.tb00402.x> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Hainselin, M., Quinette, P., & Eustache, F. (2013). Qu'est-ce que la mémoire de l'action ? *Revue théorique et perspectives. Revue de neuropsychologie, neurosciences cognitives et cliniques*, 5(2), 129–134. [ <https://doi.org/10.3917/rne.052.0129> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Roberts, B. R. T., MacLeod, C. M., & Fernandes, M. A. (2022). The enactment effect: A systematic review and meta-analysis of behavioral, neuroimaging, and patient studies. *Psychological Bulletin*, 148(5-6), 397-434. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/bul0000360> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Roberts, B. R. T., Fernandes, M., & MacLeod, C. M. (2022, May 8). The Enactment Effect: A Meta-Analysis. [ <https://osf.io/f4ymv> ].
- Thibaut, B., Michalland, A.-H., Martin, S., & Brouillet, D. (2021, March 13). When the action to be performed at the stage of retrieval enacts memory of action verbs. [ doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/ANZG6 ].

FR: *effet d'exécution d'une action*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JJD2VTF4-H>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enactment\\_effect](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enactment_effect) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q21072530> [Wikidata]

**encoding**

- Syn: · acquisition of memory  
 · coding  
 · memory acquisition  
 · memory formation  
 · trace formation

BT: memory process

- RT: · associative chaining theory  
 · beta rhythm  
 · conjunctive coding  
 · distributed learning  
 · encoding specificity principle  
 · encoding variability principle  
 · Encoding, Storage, Retrieval test  
 · entorhinal cortex  
 · General Abstract Processing System Model  
 · HERNET model  
 · interleaving effect  
 · interleaving learning  
 · level-of-processing effect  
 · massed learning  
 · note-taking  
 · positional coding theory  
 · principle of desirable difficulties  
 · protein kinase C  
 · strategy  
 · theta rhythm  
 · total-time hypothesis  
 · transfer-appropriate processing principle

- NT: · elaboration  
 · item-specific processing  
 · modality tagging  
 · pattern separation  
 · recoding  
 · relational processing

**Has study method(s):**

- GERIA-12
- Grober and Buschke test
- IMA-12

**Has model(s) :**

- HERA model
- HIPER model
- SPI model

**Has theory(ies):**

- dual coding theory
- fuzzy trace theory
- levels of processing theory

The process by which the format of information is transformed into another format compatible with memory storage.

FR: *encodage*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FR1VGSJN-Q>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-XRQZ6K73-3> [SantéPsy]  
[http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO\\_0000305](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO_0000305) [NBO]  
<https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/encoding>  
 [SAGE]  
[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0b8e5](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0b8e5)  
 [Cognitive Atlas]

encoding effect

→ **note-taking effect**

**encoding specificity principle**

- BT: [principle](#)  
 RT: [cognitive interview](#)  
[context-dependent memory effect](#)  
[encoding](#)  
[Encoding, Storage, Retrieval test](#)  
[episodic memory](#)  
[Grober and Buschke test](#)  
[mental context reinstatement](#)  
[mood-dependent memory](#)  
[recognition failure](#)  
[retrieval](#)

**Has model(s) :**

[Composite Holographic Associative Recall Model](#)

"Specific encoding operations performed on what is perceived determine what is stored, and what is stored determines what retrieval cues are effective in providing access to what is stored." (Tulving & Thompson, 1973, p. 369).

note: The encoding specificity principle suggests a link between the encoding context and the retrieval context of information. The reinstatement of a contextual cue present at the time of encoding during the retrieval phase enhances the recovery of information from memory.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Thomson, D. M., & Tulving, E. (1970). Associative encoding and retrieval: Weak and strong cues. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 86(2), 255–262. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0029997> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Tulving, E., & Thomson, D. M. (1973). Encoding specificity and retrieval processes in episodic memory. *Psychological Review*, 80(5), 352–373. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0020071> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Tulving, E., & Thomson, D. M. (1973). Encodage spécifique et processus de récupération en mémoire épisodique. *Psychological Review*, 80(5), 352–373. Traduit dans Nicolas, S., & Piolino, M. P. (2010). *Anthologie de psychologie cognitive de la mémoire: Fonctionnalisme et structuralisme* (pp. 193-227). De Boeck Supérieur. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: [principe de la spécificité de l'encodage](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TKZB8HG9-6>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Encoding\\_specificity\\_principle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Encoding_specificity_principle) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q5375501> [Wikidata]

**encoding variability principle**

- BT: [principle](#)  
 RT: [encoding](#)  
[episodic memory](#)

Principle that memory is improved when the material is encoded in various environmental and psychological conditions.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Estes, W. K. (1955a). Statistical theory of distributional phenomena in learning. *Psychological Review*, 62(5), 369-377. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0046888> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Estes, W. K. (1955b). Statistical theory of spontaneous recovery and regression. *Psychological Review*, 62(3), 145-154. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0048509> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: [principe de la variabilité de l'encodage](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZV31MRJW-T>

*Encoding, Storage, Retrieval paradigm*

→ [Encoding, Storage, Retrieval test](#)

**Encoding, Storage, Retrieval test**

- Syn: [ESR paradigm](#)  
[ESR task](#)  
[Encoding, Storage, Retrieval paradigm](#)  
[s-ESR task](#)  
[short ESR task](#)

BT: [neuropsychological test](#)

- RT: [consolidation](#)  
[cued recall task](#)  
[encoding](#)  
[encoding specificity principle](#)  
[free recall task](#)  
[incidental learning](#)  
[intentional learning](#)  
[level-of-processing effect](#)  
[long-term memory](#)  
[recognition task](#)  
[retrieval](#)  
[short-term memory](#)  
[storage](#)  
[verbal memory](#)

**Diagnostic tool of:**

- [Alzheimer's disease](#)
- [memory disorder](#)

**Is study method of :**

[episodic memory](#)

A neuropsychological test for the assessment of episodic memory in adults based on the principle of encoding specificity and the levels of processing theory. It enables a distinction to be made between impairments in encoding, storage and retrieval.

note: A short form of the ESR test is available (Eustache et al., 2015).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Eustache, F., Laisney, M., Lalevée, C., Pèlerin, A., & Desgranges, B. (2022). L'épreuve de mémoire épisodique ESR-forme réduite: Nouveaux résultats et observations cliniques. *Revue de neuropsychologie*, 14(3), 215–223. [ <https://doi.org/10.1684/nrp.2022.0721> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Eustache F., Desgranges, B., & Lalevée, C. (1998). L'évaluation clinique de la mémoire. *Revue Neurologique*, 154, S18-32. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Eustache, F., Laisney, M., Lalevée, C., Pèlerin, A., Perrotin, A., Egret, S., Chételat, G., & Desgranges, B. (2015). Une nouvelle épreuve de mémoire épisodique: L'épreuve ESR-forme réduite (ESR-r), adaptée du paradigme ESR (encodage, stockage, récupération). *Revue de Neuropsychologie*, 7(3), 217. [ <https://doi.org/10.3917/me.073.0217> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

PO: [Human](#)

DO: [Neuropsychology](#)  
[Psychology](#)

FR: [test Encodage, Stockage, Récupération](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WCHQSNQL-0>

**encoding/retrieval flip**BT: [memory phenomenon](#)RT: [ventral parietal cortex](#)

In episodic memory, deactivation of brain regions (posterior midline region, ventral parietal cortex) during successful encoding, and activation of these regions during successful retrieval.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Daselaar, S. M., Prince, S. E., Dennis, N. A., Hayes, S. M., Kim, H., & Cabeza, R. (2009). Posterior midline and ventral parietal activity is associated with retrieval success and encoding failure. *Frontiers in Human Neuroscience*, 3. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fnhum.2009.0013.2009> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Fu, L., Maes, J. H. R., Kessels, R. P. C., & Huijbers, W. (2020). The neural basis of individual differences in memory performance in young and older adults: Using the encoding/retrieval flip account as framework. *Neurobiology of Learning and Memory*, 173, 107251. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nlm.2020.107251> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: [retournement encodage/récupération](#)URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TW7SNWZ8-5>**encyclopedic memory**Syn: [school knowledge](#)BT: [semantic memory](#)

Long-term memory of the specific vocabulary of school topics.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Lieury, A. (1991). *Mémoire et réussite scolaire*. Dunod. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: [mémoire encyclopédique](#)URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TP6J5445-V>**engram**Syn: [memory engram](#)[memory trace](#)[mneme](#)[mnemonic trace](#)[mnesic trace](#)[neurogram](#)BT: [memory](#)RT: [Act-In theory](#)[c-fos](#)[causal theory of memory](#)[consolidation](#)[CREB factor](#)[ecphoric information](#)[ecphory](#)[engram cell](#)[General Abstract Processing System Model](#)[Hebb's rule](#)[immediate early gene](#)[neurogenic hypothesis](#)[optogenetics](#)[sharp wave ripple](#)NT: [silent engram](#)**Has study method(s):**[optogenetics](#)

"The engram may be defined as that entity that reflects the neural substrate of stored information resulting from past experience and bestowing upon organisms the ability to express memory in their behavior." (Josselyn et al., 2017, p. 4647).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Brodt, S., & Gais, S. (2021). Memory engrams in the neocortex. *The Neuroscientist*, 27(4), 427–444. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/1073858420941528> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: free]
- Dudai, Y. (2004). The neurobiology of consolidations, or, how stable is the engram? *Annual Review of Psychology*, 55, 51–86. [ <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.psych.55.090902.142050> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Gerber, B., Tanimoto, H., & Heisenberg, M. (2004). An engram found? Evaluating the evidence from fruit flies. *Current Opinion in Neurobiology*, 14(6), 737–744. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.conb.2004.10.014> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Han, J.-H., Kushner, S. A., Yiu, A. P., Hsiang, H.-L., Buch, T., Waisman, A., Bontempi, B., Neve, R. L., Frankland, P. W., & Josselyn, S. A. (2009). Selective erasure of a fear memory. *Science*, 323(5920), 1492–1496. [ <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1164139> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Josselyn, S. A., Köhler, S., & Frankland, P. W. (2015). Finding the engram. *Nature Reviews Neuroscience*, 16(9), 521–534. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/nrn4000> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Josselyn, S. A., Köhler, S., & Frankland, P. W. (2017). Heroes of the engram. *Journal of Neuroscience*, 37(18), 4647–4657. [ <https://doi.org/10.1523/JNEUROSCI.0056-17.2017> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Josselyn, S. A., & Tonegawa, S. (2020). Memory engrams: Recalling the past and imagining the future. *Science*, 367(6473), eaaw4325. [ <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aaw4325> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Lashley, K.S. (1950). In search of the engram. *Society of Experimental Biology, Symposium No. 4: Physiological mechanisms in animal behaviour* (pp. 454–482). Cambridge University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Lopez, M. R., Wasberg, S. M. H., Gagliardi, C. M., Normandin, M. E., & Muzzio, I. A. (2024). Mystery of the memory engram: History, current knowledge, and unanswered questions. *Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews*, 105574. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neubiorev.2024.105574> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Miry, O., Li, J., & Chen, L. (2021). The quest for the hippocampal memory engram: From theories to experimental evidence. *Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience*, 14. Scopus. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fnbeh.2020.632019> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Najenson, J. (2021). What have we learned about the engram? *Synthese*, 199(3), 9581–9601. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11229-021-03216-2> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Poo, M., Pignatelli, M., Ryan, T. J., Tonegawa, S., Bonhoeffer, T., Martin, K. C., Rudenko, A., Tsai, L.-H., Tsien, R. W., Fishell, G., Mullins, C., Gonçalves, J. T., Shtrahman, M., Johnston, S. T., Gage, F. H., Dan, Y., Long, J., Buzsáki, G., & Stevens, C. (2016). What is memory? The present state of the engram. *BMC Biology*, 14(1), 40. [ <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12915-016-0261-6> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Robins, S. K. (2017). Memory traces. In S. Bernecker & K. Michaelian (Eds.), *The Routledge handbook of philosophy of memory* (pp. 76–87). Routledge. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Robins, S. K. (2020). Stable engrams and neural dynamics. *Philosophy of Science*, 87(5), 1130–1139. [ <https://doi.org/10.1086/710624> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Schacter, D. L., Eich, J. E., & Tulving, E. (1978). Richard Semon's theory of memory. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 17(6), 721–743. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(78\)90443-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(78)90443-7) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Semon, R. (1904/1921). *The Mneme*. London: George Allen & Unwin. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Semon, R. (1909/1923). *Mnemic Psychology*. London: George Allen & Unwin. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: [engramme](#)URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-G4CV58RJ-C>EQ: <https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/engram>[\[SAGE\]](#)[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Engram\\_\(neuropsychology\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Engram_(neuropsychology))[\[Wikipedia EN\]](#)<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Engramme> [\[Wikipédia FR\]](#)[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0b943](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0b943)[\[Cognitive Atlas\]](#)<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q175168> [\[Wikidata\]](#)

**engram cell**

Syn: · *cellular engram*  
 · *engram neuron*  
 · *memory engram cell*

BT: *neuron*

RT: · *amygdala*  
 · *dentate gyrus*  
 · *engram*  
 · *extinction*  
 · *hippocampus*  
 · *long-term potentiation*  
 · *optogenetics*  
 · *prefrontal cortex*  
 · *reconsolidation*  
 · *silent engram*  
 · *storage*  
 · *synaptic consolidation*  
 · *systems consolidation*

Engram cells are "[...] neurons that are activated during an experience, that have undergone enduring physical or chemical changes and that can subsequently be selectively reactivated to produce the retrieval of that experience or inhibited to prevent its retrieval." (Tonegawa et al., 2018, p. 485).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Dixsaut, L., & Gräff, J. (2021). The medial prefrontal cortex and fear memory: Dynamics, connectivity, and engrams. *International Journal of Molecular Sciences*, 22(22), 12113. [ <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijms22212113> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Guskjolen, A., & Cembrowski, M. S. (2023). Engram neurons: Encoding, consolidation, retrieval, and forgetting of memory. *Molecular Psychiatry*, 28(8), Article 8. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41380-023-02137-5> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Josselyn, S. A., & Tonegawa, S. (2020). Memory engrams: Recalling the past and imagining the future. *Science*, 367(6473), eaaw4325. [ <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aaw4325> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Rao-Ruiz, P., Visser, E., Mitrić, M., Smit, A. B., & van den Oever, M. C. (2021). A synaptic framework for the persistence of memory engrams. *Frontiers in Synaptic Neuroscience*, 13. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fnsyn.2021.661476> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Ryan, T. J., de San Luis, C. O., Pezzoli, M., & Sen, S. (2021). Engram cell connectivity: An evolving substrate for information storage. *Current Opinion in Neurobiology*, 67, 215–227. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.conb.2021.01.006> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Tonegawa, S., Liu, X., Ramirez, S., & Redondo, R. (2015). Memory engram cells have come of age. *Neuron*, 87(5), 918–931. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuron.2015.08.002> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Tonegawa, S., Morrissey, M. D., & Kitamura, T. (2018). The role of engram cells in the systems consolidation of memory. *Nature Reviews Neuroscience*, 19(8), 485–498. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41583-018-0031-2> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Willems, T., & Henke, K. (2021). Imaging human engrams using 7 Tesla magnetic resonance imaging. *Hippocampus*, 31(12), 1257–1270. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/hipo.23391> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *cellule d'engramme*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-G4T4V894-V>

*engram neuron*

→ **engram cell**

*Enhanced Cognitive Interview*

→ **cognitive interview**

*enhanced emotional memory effect*

→ **emotion-enhanced memory effect**

*entorhinal area*

→ **entorhinal cortex**

**entorhinal cortex**

Syn: · *area 28 of Brodmann*  
 · *entorhinal area*  
 · *secondary olfactory cortex*  
 · *secondary olfactory cortical area*

BT: *medial temporal lobe*

RT: · *associative memory*  
 · *consolidation*  
 · *encoding*  
 · *episodic memory*  
 · *grid cell*  
 · *spatial memory*  
 · *temporal memory*

Region of the medial temporal lobe at the interface between the neocortex and the hippocampus, playing an important role in different aspects of memory functioning (spatial memory, temporal memory, episodic memory, consolidation, etc.).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Schultz, H., Sommer, T., & Peters, J. (2015). The role of the human entorhinal cortex in a representational account of memory. *Frontiers in Human Neuroscience*, 9. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fnhum.2015.00628> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *cortex entorhinal*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-X19H3ZBK-2>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-V4CNQ9JL-W> [MeSH]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0028058>  
[http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON\\_0002728](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002728) [UBERON]  
<http://purl.org/sig/ont/fma/fma72356> [FMA]  
[http://scholarpedia.org/article/Entorhinal\\_cortex](http://scholarpedia.org/article/Entorhinal_cortex) [Scholarpedia]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Entorhinal\\_cortex](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Entorhinal_cortex) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cortex\\_entorhinal](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cortex_entorhinal) [Wikipédia FR]

**envelope task**

BT: *neuropsychological test*

**Diagnostic tool of:**

*memory disorder*

**Is study method of:**

- *event-based prospective memory*
- *prospective memory*

Event-based prospective memory task. During a cognitive examination, when the examiner shows a subject an envelope again, he/she has to write a person's name and address on this envelope and remember to seal it and initial it on the back.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Huppert, F. A., Johnson, T., Nickson, J., & on behalf of MRC CFAS. (2000). High prevalence of prospective memory impairment in the elderly and in early-stage dementia: Findings from a population-based study. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 14(7), S63–S81. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.771> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *tâche de l'enveloppe*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NLTP77R8-7>

*environmental context-dependent memory*

→ **context-dependent memory effect**



**environmental reduplicative paramnesia**

Syn: · *reduplicative paramnesia*  
· *reduplicative paramnesia for places*  
BT: memory disorder

**Is disorder of:**

- episodic memory
- spatial memory

A disorder characterized by the involuntary attribution of a false identity to a place.

note: For example, Pignat et al. (2013) described the case of a 53-year-old man with frontal and temporal traumatic brain damage in the right hemisphere who thought he was in Portugal (his native country) when he was actually in Switzerland (his adopted country), essentially when the landscapes surrounding him were ambiguous. The disorder, which was transitory, finally disappeared.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Borghesani, V., Monti, A., Fortis, P., & Miceli, G. (2019). Reduplicative paramnesia for places: A comprehensive review of the literature and a new case report. *Clinical Neurology and Neurosurgery*, 181, 7–20. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.clineuro.2019.03.022> ] [Study type: empirical study, literature review] [Access: closed]
- Diamantaras, A. A., Blondiaux, E., Schumacher, R., Müri, R. M., Blanke, O., & Heydrich, L. (2023). The neuropsychology and neuroanatomy of reduplicative paramnesia. *Cortex*, 167, 12–24. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cortex.2023.06.006> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Green, H., Seiler, L., & Anwar, F. (2024). Everything in its right place: A case report of reduplicative paramnesia with therapeutic and theoretical considerations. *Cognitive Neuropsychiatry*, 29(1), 41–54. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/13546805.2024.2313463> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Pignat, J.M., Ptak, R., Leemann, B., Guggisberg, A. G., Zahler, B., & Schnider, A. (2013). Modulation of environmental reduplicative paramnesia by perceptual experience. *Neurocase*, 19(5), 445–450. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/13554794.2012.690428> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *paramnésie reduplicative environnementale*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-P38874PT-9>

**environmental support hypothesis**

BT: testable hypothesis  
RT: memory disorder

The hypothesis that older adults fail at various memory tasks because they are thought to have more difficulty than younger adults in initiating information processing on their own. Information from the environment is used to compensate for these difficulties.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Badham, S. P., Justice, L. V., Jones, L. N., & Myers, J. A. C. (2023). An older adult advantage in autobiographical recall. *Aging, Neuropsychology, and Cognition*, 30(4), 555–581. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/13825585.2022.2063789> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Craik, F. I. M. (1986). A functional account of age differences in memory. In F. Klix & H. Hagendorf (Eds.), *Human memory and cognitive capabilities* (pp. 409–422). Elsevier. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Craik, F. (2022). Reducing age-related memory deficits: The roles of environmental support and self-initiated processing activities. *Experimental Aging Research*, 48, 1–27. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/0361073X.2022.2084660> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *hypothèse du soutien environnemental*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XBN2CJLV-1>

**enzyme**

BT: biological material entity  
NT: · phosphatase  
· protein kinase

"Proteins that are present in the cells of all living beings involved in the biochemical reactions underlying the metabolism of living organisms." (Kolb & Whishaw, 2008, p. 940).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Kolb, B., & Whishaw, I. Q. (2008). *Cerveau et comportement* (2<sup>e</sup> éd.). De Boeck. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *enzyme*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Z74L57KC-C>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-Q1MK6QZP-Q> [MeSH]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0007528>  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enzyme> [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enzyme> [Wikipédia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q8047> [Wikidata]

*episodic autobiographical memory*

→ **episodic memory**

**episodic buffer**

BT: working memory  
RT: · central executive  
· memory binding

**Component of:**

Baddeley's model

In Baddeley's model of working memory, the episodic buffer is a temporary system with a limited storage capacity for multimodal information. It is involved in integrating information from other subsystems of working memory and from long-term memory to create a unified episodic representation (Baddeley, 2000).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Baddeley, A. (2000). The episodic buffer: a new component of working memory? *Trends in cognitive sciences*, 4(11), 417–423. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1364-6613\(00\)01538-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1364-6613(00)01538-2) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Baddeley, A., Allen, R. J., & Hitch, G. J. (2010). Investigating the episodic buffer. *Psychologica Belgica*, 50(3–4), 223. [ <https://doi.org/10.5334/pb-50-3-4-223> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Quinette, P., Guillery-Girard, B., Hainselin, M., Laisney, M., Desgranges, B., & Eustache, F. (2013). Évaluation du buffer épisodique : deux épreuves testant les capacités d'association et de stockage d'informations verbales et spatiales. *Revue de neuropsychologie*, 5(1), 56–62. [ <https://doi.org/10.1684/nrp.2013.0254> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Twick, M., & Levy, D. A. (2021). Fractionating the episodic buffer. *Brain and Cognition*, 154, 105800. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bandc.2021.105800> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *tampon épisodique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FM726CXZ-4>

EQ: [https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0b8f0](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0b8f0) [Cognitive Atlas]

*episodic context reinstatement*

→ **mental context reinstatement**

*episodic counterfactual thinking*

→ **episodic counterfactual thought**

**episodic counterfactual thought**

Syn: *episodic counterfactual thinking*

BT: *mental imagery*

RT: · *episodic future thought*  
· *episodic memory*

Imagining or simulating alternatives to past personal events.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- De Brigard, F., Addis, D. R., Ford, J. H., Schacter, D. L., & Giovanello, K. S. (2013). Remembering what could have happened: Neural correlates of episodic counterfactual thinking. *Neuropsychologia*, 51(12), 2401-2414. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2013.01.015> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- De Brigard, F., & Parikh, N. (2019). Episodic counterfactual thinking. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 28(1), 59-66. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/0963721418806512> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: free]
- Schacter, D. L., Benoit, R. G., De Brigard, F., & Szpunar, K. K. (2015). Episodic future thinking and episodic counterfactual thinking: Intersections between memory and decisions. *Neurobiology of Learning and Memory*, 117, 14-21. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nlm.2013.12.008> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *pensée contrefactuelle épisodique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZMBR951K-K>

*episodic flanker paradigm*

→ **episodic flanker task**

**episodic flanker task**

Syn: *episodic flanker paradigm*

BT: *objective study method of memory*

RT: *recognition task*

**Is study method of :**

- *retrieval*
- *selective attention*
- *short-term memory*

“The episodic flanker task is intended to capture people’s ability to focus attention on an item in memory that is embedded in a larger structure, like a word in a sentence or a digit in a memory list.” (Logan et al., 2021, p. 401).

note: The task is an adaptation of the Eriksen flanker task (Eriksen & Eriksen, 1974).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Eriksen, B. A., & Eriksen, C. W. (1974). Effects of noise letters upon the identification of a target letter in a nonsearch task. *Perception & Psychophysics*, 16(1), 143-149. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03203267> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Logan, G. D., Cox, G. E., Annis, J., & Lindsey, D. R. B. (2021). The episodic flanker effect: Memory retrieval as attention turned inward. *Psychological Review*, 128(3), 397-445. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/rev0000272> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Logan, G. D., Cox, G. E., Annis, J., & Lindsey, D. R. B. (2021, September 11). episodic flanker effect. [ <https://osf.io/fzhq6/> ].

FR: *tâche du distracteur épisodique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TX0CF8LB-S>

*episodic foresight*

→ **episodic future thought**

*episodic future thinking*

→ **episodic future thought**

**episodic future thinking-induced forgetting**

Syn: *EFT-induced forgetting*

BT: *incidental forgetting*

RT: · *episodic future thought*  
· *K.C. case*  
· *self-defining future projection*

The phenomenon observed when imagining future episodic events results in related past events being forgotten.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Ditta, A. S., & Storm, B. C. (2016). Thinking about the future can cause forgetting of the past. *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 69(2), 339-350. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/17470218.2015.1026362> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Wojcik, D. Z., Díez, E., Canal-Bedia, R., Díez-Álamo, A. M., Yon-Hernández, J. A., & Fernandez, A. (2020). Episodic future thinking-induced forgetting: Exploring memory inhibitory mechanism in adults with autism. *Research in Autism Spectrum Disorders*, 79, 101667. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rasd.2020.101667> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Wojcik, D. Z., Díez, E., Canal-Bedia, R., Díez-Álamo, A. M., Yon-Hernández, J. A., & Fernandez, A. (2020). Episodic future thinking-induced forgetting: Exploring memory inhibitory mechanism in adults with autism. *Research in Autism Spectrum Disorders*, 79, 101667. [ [doi:10.1016/j.rasd.2020.101667](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rasd.2020.101667) ].

FR: *oubli induit par la pensée future épisodique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-L2L3RC4K-F>

**episodic future thought**

Syn: · *episodic foresight*  
· *episodic future thinking*  
· *episodic future-oriented thought*  
· *episodic prospection*  
· *episodic simulation*

BT: · *mental imagery*

· *mental time travel*

RT: · *Confabulation Battery*  
· *constructive episodic simulation hypothesis*  
· *continuism*  
· *default mode network*  
· *episodic counterfactual thought*  
· *episodic future thinking-induced forgetting*  
· *episodic memory*  
· *predictive brain*

**Has study method(s):**

- *Adapted Autobiographical Interview*
- *episodic specificity induction*
- *personal future task*
- *Sentence Completion for Events in the Future Test*
- *Survey of Autobiographical Memory*

Imaging or simulating future personal events, based on episodic memory.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Addis, D. R., Wong, A. T., & Schacter, D. L. (2007). Remembering the past and imagining the future: Common and distinct neural substrates during event construction and elaboration. *Neuropsychologia*, 45(7), 1363-1377. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2006.10.016> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Atance, C. M., & O’Neill, D. K. (2001). Episodic future thinking. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 5(12), 533-539. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1364-6613\(00\)01804-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1364-6613(00)01804-0) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Bulley, A., & Schacter, D. L. (2023). Episodic future thinking, memory, and decision-making. In R. H. Logie, Z. Wen, S. E. Gathercole, N. Cowan, & R. W. Engle (Eds.), *Memory in science for society: There is nothing as practical as a good theory* (pp. 123-148). Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Charretier, L., Eustache, F., & Quinette, P. (2022). La projection vers le futur: neuropsychologie, neuro-imagerie et psychopathologie. *Annales Médico-*

- psychologiques, revue psychiatrique, 180(1), 60-65. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jamp.2021.11.017> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Hallford, D. J., Austin, D. W., Takano, K., & Raes, F. (2018). Psychopathology and episodic future thinking: A systematic review and meta-analysis of specificity and episodic detail. *Behaviour Research and Therapy*, 102, 42–51. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.brat.2018.01.003> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
  - Miloyan, B., & McFarlane, K. A. (2019). The measurement of episodic foresight: A systematic review of assessment instruments. *Cortex*, 117, 351–370. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cortex.2018.08.018> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
  - Morton, C., & MacLeod, A. K. (2023). Vividness of imagery and affective response to episodic memories and episodic future thoughts: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Memory*, 31(8), 1098–1110. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2023.2224609> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: open]
  - Nyhout, A., & Mahy, C. E. V. (2023). Episodic thought in development: On the relation between memory and future thinking. *Developmental Review*, 70, 101103. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dr.2023.101103> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
  - Robins, S. K. (2022). Episodic memory is not for the future. In A. Sant'Anna, C. J. McCarroll, & K. Michaelian (Eds.), *Current controversies in philosophy of memory* (pp. 166–184). Routledge. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
  - Schacter, D. L., Benoit, R. G., & Szpunar, K. K. (2017). Episodic future thinking: mechanisms and functions. *Current Opinion in Behavioral Sciences*, 17, 41–50. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cobeha.2017.06.002> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
  - Schubert, T., Eloo, R., Scharfen, J., & Morina, N. (2020). How imagining personal future scenarios influences affect: Systematic review and meta-analysis. *Clinical Psychology Review*, 75, 101811. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cpr.2019.101811> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
  - Szpunar, K. K. (2010). Episodic future thought: An emerging concept. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, 5(2), 142–162. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/1745691610362350> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
  - d'Argembeau, A. (2016). La pensée future épisodique : Entre simulation et contexte autobiographique. *Revue de neuropsychologie*, Volume 8(1), 55–59. [ <https://doi.org/inshs.bib.cnrs.fr/10.3917/rnc.081.0055> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

#### Dataset citation(s):

- Branch, J. (2021, September 28). Experimental Design as a Retrieval Method for Assessing the Phenomenological Characteristics of Episodic Memories, Episodic Future Thoughts, and Episodic Counterfactual Thoughts. [ <https://osf.io/6z5ks/> ].
- Bø, S., & Wolff, K. (2019, October 4). Episodic future thinking and risk perception. [ <https://osf.io/ygptx/> ].
- Bø, S., & Wolff, K. (2020, February 24). Episodic future thinking and climate risk. [ <https://osf.io/h3vqb/> ].
- D'Argembeau, A. (2020, June 19). The temporal compression of events during episodic future thinking. [ <https://osf.io/uny8r/> ].
- Hollis-Hansen, K. (2019, March 15). Improvements in episodic future thinking methodology: Establishing a standardized episodic thinking control. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/6NSQB](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/6NSQB) ].

FR: *pensée future épisodique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-N9PQGMCT-N>

*episodic future-oriented thought*

→ **episodic future thought**

### episodic memory

Syn: · *WWW memory*  
 · *contextualized memory*  
 · *episodic autobiographical memory*  
 · *episodic-like memory*  
 · *event memory*  
 · *experiential memory*  
 · *recollective memory*

BT: *declarative memory*

RT: · *adaptive memory*  
 · *age of acquisition*  
 · *alcohol myopia hypothesis*  
 · *alpha rhythm*  
 · *amnesic shadow*  
 · *animacy effect*  
 · *anterior cingulate cortex*

· *aphantasia*  
 · *apparent learning*  
 · *associative deficit hypothesis*  
 · *associative memory*  
 · *asymmetry effect*  
 · *attention-to-memory hypothesis*  
 · *attentional boost effect*  
 · *autobiographical fluency task*  
 · *autobiographical memory*  
 · *autobiographically significant concept*  
 · *autonoetic consciousness*  
 · *Baker/baker paradox*  
 · *beta rhythm*  
 · *bizarreness effect*  
 · *cerebellum*  
 · *cognitive-context dependent memory*  
 · *collaborative inhibition*  
 · *complementary learning systems*  
 · *concept cell*  
 · *concreteness effect*  
 · *Confabulation Battery*  
 · *Confabulation Screen*  
 · *conjunction illusion*  
 · *conjunctive coding*  
 · *constructive episodic simulation hypothesis*  
 · *context-dependent recognition*  
 · *contiguity effect*  
 · *default mode network*  
 · *déjà vu*  
 · *demonstration for more detail technique*  
 · *denial-induced forgetting*  
 · *distinctiveness effect*  
 · *distributed practice effect*  
 · *dorsal parietal cortex*  
 · *dorsolateral prefrontal cortex*  
 · *drawing effect*  
 · *Easterbrook's cue-utilization hypothesis*  
 · *ecphoric information*  
 · *ecphory*  
 · *emotion-enhanced memory effect*  
 · *enactment effect*  
 · *encoding specificity principle*  
 · *encoding variability principle*  
 · *entorhinal cortex*  
 · *episodic counterfactual thought*  
 · *episodic future thought*  
 · *episodicity*  
 · *event boundary advantage*  
 · *event segmentation*  
 · *event segmentation theory*  
 · *everyday amnesia*  
 · *eyewitness testimony*  
 · *fading affect bias*  
 · *familiarity*  
 · *FN400 wave*  
 · *fuzzy trace theory*  
 · *gamma rhythm*  
 · *generation effect*  
 · *group-reference effect*  
 · *humour effect*  
 · *imagination facilitation effect*  
 · *imagination inflation effect*  
 · *inference-based false memory*  
 · *jamais vu*

## EPISODIC MEMORY

- joint memory effect
- judgment of recency
- K.C. case
- KIBRA gene
- language-dependent memory
- letter-frequency effect
- levels of processing theory
- list-length effect
- list-strength effect
- location updating effect
- LPC wave
- lrd
- mammillary bodies
- McCabe effect
- memory binding
- memory blindness effect
- memory penumbra
- memory vividness
- mental context reinstatement
- mental time travel
- method of loci
- mirror effect
- misinformation paradigm
- mnemonic discrimination
- mnemonic time-travel effect
- mood-dependent memory
- motor consolidation effect
- multiple memory systems theory
- multiple trace theory
- negation-induced forgetting
- negative repetition effect
- negativity bias
- Nijmegen-Venray Confabulation List
- numerical judgment of recency
- orthographic distinctiveness effect
- output interference
- Papez circuit
- parahippocampal cortex
- part-list cuing effect
- pattern completion
- pattern separation
- personal semantics
- phantom recollection
- photo-taking impairment effect
- picture complexity effect
- picture superiority effect
- positivity bias
- post-encoding stress effect
- posterior parietal cortex
- primary distinctiveness effect
- production effect
- prototype effect
- provoked confabulation
- Provoked Confabulation Test
- pupil old/new effect
- ratio rule
- recognition failure
- recollection
- recollection without remembering
- reconstructive memory
- relative judgment of recency
- repetition decrement effect
- replay
- retrieval effort
- retrieval mode
- retrieval orientation
- retrieval success
- retrieval-enhanced suggestibility
- retroactive enhancement effect
- retroactive memory enhancement
- retrograde facilitation
- reverse interference effect
- saving-enhanced memory effect
- schema-based false memory
- secondary distinctiveness effect
- self-choice effect
- self-directed learning
- self-enhancement bias
- self-reference effect
- self-reference recollection effect
- semantic feature effect
- semantic proximity effect
- semantization
- serial order intrusion
- sharp wave ripple
- silent engram
- simultaneous learning effect
- source monitoring
- source overdistribution
- spatial memory
- spontaneous confabulation
- standard theory of consolidation
- superager
- survival processing
- survival processing effect
- taboo word effect
- temporal compression
- test-potentiated new learning
- testimony
- testing effect
- thalamus
- theory of mind
- theta rhythm
- time cell
- time in-working-memory hypothesis
- timeline technique
- trace transformation theory
- TraceLink model
- Trier Social Stress Test
- tunnel memory
- uncinate fasciculus
- ventral parietal cortex
- ventrolateral prefrontal cortex
- voluntary memory
- weapon focus effect
- word-frequency effect
- Zeigarnik effect
- action memory
- contextual memory
- destination memory
- eidetic memory
- emotional memory
- episodic trace
- item memory
- prospective memory
- retrospective memory
- source memory
- temporal memory

NT:

- vicarious memory

**Is impaired in:**

- accelerated long-term forgetting
- age-associated memory impairment
- Alzheimer's disease
- amnesia
- amnesic mild cognitive impairment
- amnesic syndrome
- anterograde amnesia
- autoreferential contamination
- bi-hippocampal amnesic syndrome
- confabulation
- developmental amnesia
- developmental dysmnesia
- environmental reduplicative paramnesia
- habit confabulation
- Korsakoff syndrome
- memory confusion
- memory fabrication
- mild cognitive impairment
- misplacement confabulation
- prosopamnesia
- recollective confabulation
- retrograde amnesia
- semantically anomalous confabulation
- severely deficient autobiographical memory
- source amnesia
- topographical memory loss
- transient epileptic amnesia
- transient global amnesia

**Is measured by:**

retrieval dependency

**Has study method(s):**

- A-B, A-Br learning task
- A-B, A-C learning task
- A-B, C-B learning task
- Addenbrooke's Cognitive Examination - III
- associative recognition task
- Autobiographical Interview
- Benton Facial Recognition Test
- California Verbal Learning Test
- Cambridge Face Memory Test
- cognitive interview
- continuous paired-associate learning task
- continuous recognition task
- delayed non-matching to sample task
- DemTect
- directed free recall task
- Doors and People Test
- double-function pairs
- emotional false memory paradigm
- Encoding, Storage, Retrieval test
- episodic specificity induction
- Face-Name Associative Memory Exam
- forced choice recognition task
- forced recall task
- free recall task
- GERIA-12
- graphemic cued recall task
- Grober and Buschke test
- IMA-12
- item-method directed forgetting paradigm
- list-method directed forgetting paradigm

- magnetoencephalography
- Mattis Dementia Rating Scale
- MEMO test
- Memory Alteration Test
- Memory Binding Test
- Memory Experiences Questionnaire
- memory Stroop paradigm
- Mini Mental State Examination
- missing item task
- mnemonic discrimination of object-in-context task
- mnemonic similarity task
- mobile conjugate reinforcement technique
- NICHD protocol
- one-list-back paradigm
- paired-associates learning task
- part-set cuing task
- process dissociation procedure
- Prospective and Retrospective Memory Questionnaire
- Quick Mild Cognitive Impairment Screen
- recall task
- recognition task
- Remember/Know paradigm
- repeated reproduction
- response signal procedure
- Rey-Osterrieth complex figure test
- Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test
- Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test for Children
- saving method
- selective directed forgetting paradigm
- Self-Initiated Memory Test
- Semantic and Episodic Memory Test
- serial recall task
- serial reproduction task
- sound-scene paired-associates paradigm
- spin list
- Survey of Autobiographical Memory
- Test for Odor Memory
- Test of Episodic Memory for the Autobiographical Past
- think/no-think paradigm
- train task
- two-alternatives forced choice procedure
- violation of expectation paradigm
- Virtual Reality Everyday Assessment Lab
- visual association test
- visual paired-comparison paradigm
- yes/no recognition task

**Has model(s) :**

- BIC model
- bind cue decide model of episodic memory
- Composite Holographic Associative Recall Model
- General Abstract Processing System Model
- HERA model
- HERNET model
- HIPER model
- Matrix model
- MINERVA 2
- Predictive Interactive Multiple Memory Systems model



## EPISODIC PRIMING EFFECT

- Recognition through Semantic Synchronization model
- retrieving effectively from memory model
- SAM model
- SIMPLE model
- Source of Activation Confusion model
- SPI model
- TODAM

### Has theory(ies):

- alethism
- causal theory of memory
- direct realism
- discontinuism
- hippocampal memory indexing theory
- indirect realism
- simulation theory

### Component of:

- MNESIS model
- self-memory system

Memory of personal experiences (episodes) located in time and space. According to recent developments of the concept, episodic memory allows us to mentally travel to the past and to imagine the future through auto-noetic consciousness.

note: The phrase "episodic-like memory" is mainly used in non-human animal studies.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

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**FR:** *mémoire épisodique*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DP4NMT2L-9>

**EQ:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-S91N0TTB-N> [MeSH]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0535198>

[http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO\\_0000187](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO_0000187) [NBO]

[http://scholarpedia.org/article/Episodic\\_memory](http://scholarpedia.org/article/Episodic_memory) [Scholarpedia]

[https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/episodic\\_memory](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/episodic_memory) [SAGE]

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Episodic\\_memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Episodic_memory) [Wikipedia EN]

[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mémoire\\_épisodique](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mémoire_épisodique) [Wikipédia FR]

[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0a1f4](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0a1f4)

[Cognitive Atlas]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q18646> [Wikidata]

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*episodic priming*

→ **episodic priming effect**

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## episodic priming effect

**Syn:** *episodic priming*

**BT:** *priming effect*

**RT:** *implicit memory*

Type of priming, which corresponds to the facilitation of the response to a target item after the item has been repeatedly coupled to the same stimuli as compared with the response to an item that has been presented repeatedly, but associated each time with a different stimulus.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Faust, M. E., Balota, D. A., & Spieler, D. H. (2001). Building episodic connections: Changes in episodic priming with age and dementia. *Neuropsychology*, 15(4), 626–637. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0894-4105.15.4.626> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- McKoon, G., & Ratcliff, R. (1979). Priming in episodic and semantic memory. *Journal of Verbal Learning & Verbal Behavior*, 18(4), 463–480. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(79\)90255-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(79)90255-X) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *effet d'amorçage épisodique*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZFB3GQ1D-D>

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*episodic prospection*

→ **episodic future thought**

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*episodic simulation*

→ **episodic future thought**

**episodic specificity induction**

- BT: objective study method of memory  
 RT: · cognitive interview  
 · constructive episodic simulation hypothesis

**Is study method of :**

- episodic future thought  
 · episodic memory  
 · explicit memory

Experimental method based on a brief training to remember the details of a recent experience (Madore et al., 2014). This technique is thought to distinguish episodic from non-episodic influences on the performance in a memory task. The method is derived from the Cognitive Interview.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Purkart, R., Vallet, G. T., & Versace, R. (2019). Améliorer la remémoration d'évènements autobiographiques et l'imagination d'évènements futurs grâce à l'Induction de spécificité épisodique : Adaptation et validation en Français. *L'Année Psychologique*, 119(1), 25–53. [ <https://doi.org/10.3917/anpsy1.191.0025> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Madore, K. P., Gaesser, B., & Schacter, D. L. (2014). Constructive episodic simulation: Dissociable effects of a specificity induction on remembering, imagining, and describing in young and older adults. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 40(3), 609–622. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0034885> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Schacter, D. L., & Madore, K. P. (2016). Remembering the past and imagining the future: Identifying and enhancing the contribution of episodic memory. *Memory Studies*, 9(3), 245–255. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/1750698016645230> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *induction de spécificité épisodique*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-X8JWBGH7-H>

**episodic trace**

- BT: episodic memory  
 RT: · automatic processing  
 · learning

In Logan's model (1988), a trace left in long-term memory by each exposure to a task. The accumulation of these traces will constitute a knowledge base that will be gradually used for the automatization of the task.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Logan, G. D. (1988). Toward an instance theory of automatization. *Psychological Review*, 95(4), 492–527. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.95.4.492> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *trace épisodique*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WG1XTXWN-2>

*episodic-like memory*

→ **episodic memory**

**episodicity**

- BT: cognitive quality  
 RT: episodic memory

Criteria specific to episodic memories that distinguish them from semantic memories.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Perrin, D., & Rousset, S. (2014). The episodicity of memory. *Review of Philosophy and Psychology*, 5(3), 291–312. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13164-014-0196-1> ] [Study type: conceptual analysis] [Access: open]
- Sant'Anna, A., Michaelian, K., & Andonovski, N. (2024). Autoeosis and episodicity: Perspectives from philosophy of memory. *WIREs Cognitive Science*, 15(1), e1665. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/wcs.1665> ] [Study type: conceptual analysis] [Access: open]

FR: *épisodicité*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XNM1M2TZ-F>

*equal-variance signal detection model*

→ **equal-variance signal detection theory**

**equal-variance signal detection theory**

- Syn: · EVSD  
 · EVSDT  
 · *equal-variance signal detection model*

- BT: signal detection theory  
 RT: distractor

**Is model of:**

- familiarity  
 · recognition memory

Signal detection model of recognition when the variability of the target items distribution is identical to that of the distractor distribution.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Besson, G., Ceccaldi, M., & Barbeau, E. J. (2013). L'évaluation des processus de la mémoire de reconnaissance. *Revue de Neuropsychologie*, 4(4), 242–254. [ <https://doi.org/10.1684/nrp.2012.0238> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Rotello, C. M. (2017). Signal detection theories of recognition memory. In J. T. Wixted (Ed.), *Learning and Memory: A Comprehensive Reference* (pp. 201–225). Elsevier. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-809324-5.21044-4> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *théorie de la détection du signal avec variance égale*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RFGPW997-3>

ERP

→ **event-related potentials**

*error of commission*

→ **commission error**

*error of omission*

→ **omission error**

**error-pruning effect**

- BT: memory phenomenon  
 RT: · collaborative inhibition  
 · DRM memory illusion  
 · induced false memory  
 · spontaneous false memory  
 · suggestibility

Phenomenon whereby the collaborative recall by people remembering together contains fewer errors than the combined (and non-redundant) recall by people remembering separately (nominal recall).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Ross, M., Spencer, S. J., Blatz, C. W., & Restorick, E. (2008). Collaboration reduces the frequency of false memories in older and younger adults. *Psychology and Aging*, 23(1), 85–92. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0882-7974.23.1.85> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Rossi-Arnaud, C., Spataro, P., Santirocchi, A., Pesola, M. C., Costantini, L., & Cestari, V. (2024). Positive and negative effects of collaboration on suggestibility and false memory in online groups. *Current Psychology*, 43(6), 5703–5715. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12144-023-04775-y> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Rossi-Arnaud, C., Spataro, P., Bhatia, D., & Cestari, V. (2019). Collaborative remembering reduces suggestibility: A study with the Gudjonsson Suggestibility Scale. *Memory*, 27(5), 603–611. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2018.1542004> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Vredeveldt, A., Hildebrandt, A., & van Koppen, P. J. (2016). Acknowledge, repeat, rephrase, elaborate: Witnesses can help each other remember more. *Memory*, 24(5), 669–682. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2015.1042884> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

PO: Human  
 DO: Psychology  
 FR: *effet d'élagage des erreurs*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZS26GL19-T>

*escape*

→ **escape conditioning**

*escape behavior*

→ **escape conditioning**

**escape conditioning**

- Syn: · *escape*  
 · *escape behavior*  
 · *escape learning*  
 · *escape training*

- BT: learning phenomenon  
 RT: · avoidance conditioning  
 · operant conditioning

In operant conditioning, learning a response to terminate the delivery of an aversive stimulus.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Doré, F.-Y., & Mercier, P. (1992). Les fondements de l'apprentissage et de la cognition. Presses Universitaires de Lille. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *conditionnement de l'échappement*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DP4RW8MW-0>  
 EQ: [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO\\_0000219](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO_0000219) [NBO]

*escape learning*

→ **escape conditioning**

*escape training*

→ **escape conditioning**

*ESR paradigm*

→ **Encoding, Storage, Retrieval test**

*ESR task*

→ **Encoding, Storage, Retrieval test**

*EST*

→ **event segmentation theory**

**estimator variable**

- BT: data  
 RT: · alcohol myopia hypothesis  
 · autobiographical memory  
 · Clark Kent effect  
 · emotion  
 · eyewitness testimony  
 · forgetting  
 · own-age bias  
 · own-race bias  
 · own-sex bias  
 · police lineup  
 · reflector variable  
 · retention interval  
 · sleep  
 · stress  
 · system variable  
 · weapon focus effect

In the case of eyewitness testimony, a variable that is not under the control of the legal system and must be estimated.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Lampinen, J. M., Neuschatz, J. S., & Cling, A. D. (2012). The psychology of eyewitness identification. Psychology Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Wells, G. L. (1978). Applied eyewitness-testimony research: System variables and estimator variables. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 36(12), 1546–1557. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.36.12.1546> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *variable d'estimation*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-R749GZLJ-F>

**event boundary advantage**

- BT: memory phenomenon  
 RT: · episodic memory  
 · event segmentation

Better memory for elements appearing at the beginning and end of an event than for what happens between these points in time.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Pradhan, R., & Kumar, D. (2021). Event segmentation and event boundary advantage: Role of attention and postencoding processing. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/xge0001155> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Pradhan, R. (2021, July 27). Event Segmentation and Event Boundary Advantage: Role of Attention and Post-encoding processes. Retrieved from [ <https://osf.io/rcgzq> ].

FR: *avantage des limites de l'évènement*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QFV3W07H-Q>

**event cluster**

BT: memory organization  
 RT: autobiographical memory

**Has study method(s):**  
 event-cueing paradigm

"Event clusters are narrative-like memory structures that draw together information about events that are causally or thematically related" (Brown, 2005, p. 35).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Brown, N. R., & Schopflocher, D. (1998). Event clusters: An organization of personal events in autobiographical memory. *Psychological Science*, 9(6), 470–475. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-9280.00087> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Brown, N. R., & Schopflocher, D. (1998). Event cueing, event clusters, and the temporal distribution of autobiographical memories. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 12(4), 305–319. [ [https://doi.org/10.1002/\(SICI\)1099-0720\(199808\)12:4<305::AID-ACPS569>3.0.CO;2-5](https://doi.org/10.1002/(SICI)1099-0720(199808)12:4<305::AID-ACPS569>3.0.CO;2-5) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Brown, N. R. (2005). On the prevalence of event clusters in autobiographical memory. *Social Cognition*, 23(1), 35–69. [ <https://doi.org/10.1521/soco.23.1.35.59194> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *groupement d'événements*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-D9P5D68C-R>

*event memory*

→ **episodic memory**

**event segmentation**

BT: · memory process  
 · perceptual process  
 RT: · chunking  
 · episodic memory  
 · event boundary advantage  
 · memory organization  
 · sharp wave ripple  
 · working memory

**Has theory(ies):**  
 event segmentation theory

The cognitive process by which the continuous flow of information is divided into discrete events, delimited by boundaries.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Kurby, C. A., & Zacks, J. M. (2008). Segmentation in the perception and memory of events. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 12(2), 72–79. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2007.11.004> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Ross, T. W., & Easton, A. (2022). The hippocampal horizon: Constructing and segmenting experience for episodic memory. *Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews*, 132, 181–196. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neubiorev.2021.11.038> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Zacks, J. M., Speer, N. K., Swallow, K. M., Braver, T. S., & Reynolds, J. R. (2007). Event perception: A mind-brain perspective. *Psychological Bulletin*, 133(2), 273–293. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.133.2.273> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Zacks, J. M. (2020). Event perception and memory. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 71, 165–191. [ <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-psych-010419-051101> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *segmentation en événements*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RVLP6984-T>

**event segmentation theory**

Syn: EST  
 BT: theory  
 RT: episodic memory

**Is theory of:**  
 event segmentation

"Event Segmentation Theory (EST) proposes that perceptual systems spontaneously segment activity into events as a side effect of trying to anticipate upcoming information. When perceptual or conceptual features of the activity change, prediction becomes more difficult and errors in prediction increase transiently. At such points, people update memory representations of 'what is happening now'. The processing cascade of detecting a transient increase in error and updating memory is perceived as the subjective experience that a new event has begun." (Kurby et Zacks, 2008, p. 72).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Kurby, C. A., & Zacks, J. M. (2008). Segmentation in the perception and memory of events. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 12(2), 72–79. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2007.11.004> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Zacks, J. M., Speer, N. K., Swallow, K. M., Braver, T. S., & Reynolds, J. R. (2007). Event perception: A mind-brain perspective. *Psychological Bulletin*, 133(2), 273–293. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.133.2.273> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Zacks, J. M. (2020). Event perception and memory. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 71, 165–191. [ <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-psych-010419-051101> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *théorie de la segmentation en événements*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-G7R7SM8M-W>

**event-based prospective memory**Syn: *EB-PM*

BT: prospective memory

RT: · cue

· time-based prospective memory

NT: prospective person memory

**Has study method(s):**

- Actual Week task
- Brief Assessment of Prospective Memory
- Cambridge Prospective Memory Test
- Comprehensive Assessment of Prospective Memory
- Ecological Test of Prospective Memory
- Einstein and McDaniel's paradigm
- envelope task
- focal prospective memory task
- Geneva Space Cruiser
- Mem-Pro-Clinic test
- Memory for Intentions Screening Test
- nonfocal prospective memory task
- prompt card task
- Prospective and Retrospective Memory Questionnaire
- Prospective Memory Concerns Questionnaire
- Prospective Memory Questionnaire
- Prospective Remembering Video Procedure
- Royal Prince Alfred Prospective Memory Test
- Virtual Reality Everyday Assessment Lab
- Virtual Week task

**Has model(s):**

- Attention to Delayed Intention model
- multinomial model of prospective memory
- Prospective Memory Decision Control model

**Has theory(ies):**

- multi-process theory of prospective memory
- preparatory attentional and memory processes theory
- reflexive-associative theory of prospective memory

In prospective memory, the term refers to the retrieval of an intention triggered by an external event.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Einstein, G. O., & McDaniel, M. A. (1990). Normal aging and prospective memory. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 16(4), 717–726. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.16.4.717> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Román-Caballero, R., & Mioni, G. (in press). Time-based and event-based prospective memory in mild cognitive impairment and Alzheimer's disease patients: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Neuropsychology Review*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11065-023-09626-y> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: open]

FR: *mémoire prospective événementielle*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZXQ7WLTT-K>EQ: [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO\\_0000193](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO_0000193) [NBO]*event-cueing method*→ **event-cueing paradigm****event-cueing paradigm**Syn: · *event-cueing method*· *event-cueing procedure*· *event-cueing task*· *event-cueing technique*

BT: objective study method of memory

**Is study method of:**

- autobiographical memory
- event cluster

**Has component(s):**

cue-word method

A method for studying the organization of autobiographical memory, particularly the embedding of a memory in an event cluster. The task involves asking participants to generate autobiographical memories from cue words (e.g., food, music, restaurant). These memories are then used as cues to recall other related memories. Participants are then asked to indicate the type of relationship between the cueing memory and the cued memory it elicited (e.g., do they involve the same person or persons? Is one event the cause of the other?) Finally, they are asked to put a date on each autobiographical memory and indicate its personal significance.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Brown, N. R., & Schopflocher, D. (1998). Event clusters: An organization of personal events in autobiographical memory. *Psychological Science*, 9(6), 470–475. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-9280.00087> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Brown, N. R., & Schopflocher, D. (1998). Event cueing, event clusters, and the temporal distribution of autobiographical memories. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 12(4), 305–319. [ [https://doi.org/10.1002/\(SICI\)1099-0720\(199808\)12:4<305::AID-ACP569>3.0.CO;2-5](https://doi.org/10.1002/(SICI)1099-0720(199808)12:4<305::AID-ACP569>3.0.CO;2-5) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Brown, N. R. (2005). On the prevalence of event clusters in autobiographical memory. *Social Cognition*, 23(1), 35–69. [ <https://doi.org/10.1521/soco.23.1.35.59194> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: *paradigme d'indigage événementiel*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RG5H7LCR-N>*event-cueing procedure*→ **event-cueing paradigm***event-cueing task*→ **event-cueing paradigm***event-cueing technique*→ **event-cueing paradigm**



**event-related potentials**Syn: *ERP*

BT: neurophysiological process

RT: · brain

- electroencephalography
- old/new effect

NT: · contralateral delay activity

- FN400 wave
- late frontal effect
- LPC wave
- N2 posterior contralateral component

Electrical responses of the brain to a stimulus or mental event. Event-related potentials are characterized by their positive or negative waveform, their latency and amplitude.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Friedman, D., & Johnson Jr., R. (2000). Event-related potential (ERP) studies of memory encoding and retrieval: A selective review. *Microscopy Research and Technique*, 51(1), 6–28. [ [https://doi.org/10.1002/1097-0029\(20001001\)51:1<6::AID-JEMT2>3.0.CO;2-R](https://doi.org/10.1002/1097-0029(20001001)51:1<6::AID-JEMT2>3.0.CO;2-R) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Hot, P., & Delplanque, S. (Éds.). (2013). *Electrophysiologie de la cognition*. Paris : Dunod. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Kwon, S., Rugg, M. D., Wiegand, R., Curran, T., & Morcom, A. M. (2023). A meta-analysis of event-related potential correlates of recognition memory. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 30(6), 2083–2105. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-023-02309-y> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: open]

FR: *potentiels évoqués cognitifs*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CLCLWD1Z-X>EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-FP4TZWFB-3> [SantéPsy]<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-H4D9GC4T-9> [MeSH]<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0007988>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Event-related\\_potential](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Event-related_potential) [Wikipedia EN]<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q14026181> [Wikidata]**everyday amnesia**

BT: incidental forgetting

- RT: · anterograde amnesia
- autobiographical memory
- confidence judgment
- episodic memory
- recognition task

A phenomenon of incidental forgetting observed when subjects indicate with a high confidence level that they do not recognise items recently studied (Roediger & Tekin, 2020).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Berry, C. J., & Shanks, D. R. (in press). Everyday amnesia: Residual memory for high confidence misses and implications for decision models of recognition. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/xge0001599> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Roediger, H. L., & Tekin, E. (2020). Recognition memory : Tulving's contributions and some new findings. *Neuropsychologia*, 139, 107350. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2020.107350> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *amnésie quotidienne*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SPTRJQNH-H>**Everyday Memory Questionnaire**Syn: *EMQ*

BT: self-report questionnaire

**Diagnostic tool of:**

memory disorder

**Is study method of :**

- declarative metamemory
- forgetting
- memory complaint

Questionnaire asking people to rate the frequency with which they experience memory difficulties in their daily lives.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Royle, J., & Lincoln, N. (2008). The Everyday Memory Questionnaire - Revised: Development of a 13-item scale. *Disability and Rehabilitation*, 30, 114–121. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09638280701223876> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Sunderland, A., Harris, J. E., & Baddeley, A. D. (1983). Do laboratory tests predict everyday memory? A neuropsychological study. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 22(3), 341–357. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(83\)90229-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(83)90229-3) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Sunderland, A., Harris, J. E., & Gleave, J. (1984). Memory failures in everyday life following severe head injury. *Journal of Clinical Neuropsychology*, 6(2), 127–142. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/01688638408401204> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *Questionnaire de mémoire quotidienne*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SHSSTS9P-2>

everyday memory task

→ ecological assessment

**evolutionary accretion model**

BT: non-computational model

RT: multiple memory systems theory

A model of memory (Murray et al., 2017) “which has four main tenets: (1) memory comes in many forms, each of which depends on cortical specializations that evolved in a particular ancestral species; (2) every cortical area contributes to memory, each according to its specializations; (3) when they first evolved, each specialization provided a selective advantage over pre-existing ones; and (4) each species has its own combination of specializations.” (Murray et al., 2020, p. 12). The model postulates the existence of seven memory systems, from oldest to newest: reinforcement memory, navigation memory, biased-competition memory, manual foraging memory, feature memory, goal memory and social-subjective memory.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Murray, E. A., Wise, S. P., & Graham, K. S. (2017). *The evolution of memory systems: Ancestors, anatomy, and adaptations*. Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Murray, E. A., Wise, S. P., Baldwin, M. K. L., & Graham, K. S. (2020). *The evolutionary road to human memory*. Oxford University Press. [ <https://doi.org/10.1093/oso/9780198828051.001.0001> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *modèle d'accrétion évolutionniste*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KDNS4R5W-6>

EVSD

→ equal-variance signal detection theory

EVSDT

→ equal-variance signal detection theory

**exclusivity effect**

BT: memory phenomenon  
 RT: spatial memory

When two or more memories are available about the location of an object, the analysis of recall accuracy indicates that only one memory is accessible at a given time.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Baguley, T., Lansdale, M. W., Lines, L. K., & Parkin, J. K. (2006). Two spatial memories are not better than one: evidence of exclusivity in memory for object location. *Cognitive psychology*, 52(3), 243–289. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cogpsych.2005.08.001> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet d'exclusivité*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LXLVT8ZD-G>

*executive attention*

→ **central executive**

**executive functions**

BT: cognitive process  
 RT: · attention  
 · attentional refreshing  
 · prefrontal cortex  
 · task switching  
 · theory of mind  
 · working memory  
 · working memory updating  
 NT: inhibition

**Has study method(s):**

- Mattis Dementia Rating Scale
- Montreal Cognitive Assessment
- Tower of Hanoi task
- Trail Making Test
- verbal fluency test
- Virtual Reality Everyday Assessment Lab
- Wisconsin Card Sorting Test

"a collection of top-down control processes used when going on automatic or relying on instinct or intuition would be ill-advised, insufficient, or impossible" (Diamond, 2013, p. 136).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Collette, F., & Angel, L. (2015). Mémoire et fonctions exécutives: nouvelles pistes de recherche. *Biologie Aujourd'hui*, 209(3), 287–294. [ <https://doi.org/10.1051/jbio/2015027> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: free]
- Diamond, A. (2013). Executive functions. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 64, 135–168. [ <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-psych-113011-143750> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Dias, N. M., Helsdingen, I. E., Lins, E. K. R. M. D., Etcheverria, C. E., Dechen, V. D. A., Steffen, L., Cardoso, C. D. O., & Lopes, F. M. (2024). Executive functions beyond the "Holy Trinity": A scoping review. *Neuropsychology*, 38(2), 107–125. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/neu0000922> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *fonctions exécutives*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZTRSJ6KF-F>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-M3VSMNFQ-C> [*SantéPsy*]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-JR2JC6N6-P> [*MeSH*]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0526990>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Executive\\_functions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Executive_functions) [*Wikipedia EN*]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fonctions\\_exécutives](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fonctions_exécutives) [*Wikipedia FR*]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q783092> [*Wikidata*]

**executive loop**

BT: working memory

**Component of:**

time-based resource sharing model

In the TBRS model of working memory, a central system providing in a sequential manner the maintenance (by attentional focusing) and the processing of transitory representations built on information retrieved from peripheral systems and long-term declarative memory.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Barrouillet, P., & Camos, V. (2014). Working memory: Loss and reconstruction. Psychology Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *boucle exécutive*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BJCZPBGL-X>

**exemplar theories**

BT: theory  
 RT: multiple trace model

**Is theory of:**

- categorization
- concept
- semantic memory

Theories of categorization which stipulate that exemplars of objects are stored in memory. Categorizing a new object is based on the assessment of its similarity with stored exemplars.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Medin, D. L., & Schaffer, M. M. (1978). Context theory of classification learning. *Psychological review*, 85(3), 207–238. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.85.3.207> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Murphy, G. L. (2016). Is there an exemplar theory of concepts? *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 23(4), 1035–1042. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-015-0834-3> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Nosofsky, R. M. (1986). Attention, similarity, and the identification-categorization relationship. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 115(1), 39–57. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037//0096-3445.115.1.39> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Nosofsky, R. M. (1992). Similarity scaling and cognitive process models. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 43, 25–53. [ <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.ps.43.020192.000325> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *théories de l'exemplaire*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PKTVX4JZ-Q>

EQ: <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1383665> [*Wikidata*]

*experiential memory*

→ **episodic memory**

**explanation inflation**

BT: memory phenomenon  
 RT: · autobiographical memory  
 · eyewitness testimony  
 · induced false memory  
 · inference-based false memory

Explaining hypothetical childhood events makes people more confident that these events really happened (Sharman et al., 2003).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Sharman, S. J., Manning, C. G., & Garry, M. (2005). Explain this: Explaining childhood events inflates confidence for those events. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 19(1), 67–74. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.1041> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *inflation par explication*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FR9SFWQ1-1>

**explanatory role hypothesis**

BT: testable hypothesis  
 RT: suggestibility

The hypothesis that suggestions increase the likelihood of developing false memories if they provide an explanation for the event.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Chrobak, Q. M., & Zaragoza, M. S. (2013). When forced fabrications become truth: Causal explanations and false memory development. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 142(3), 827-844. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0030093> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Rindal, E. J., Chrobak, Q. M., Zaragoza, M. S., & Weihing, C. A. (2017). Mechanisms of eyewitness suggestibility: Tests of the explanatory role hypothesis. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 24(5), 1413–1425. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-016-1201-8> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *hypothèse du rôle explicatif*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-J9M18D03-P>

*explicit learning*

→ **intentional learning**

**explicit memory**

BT: retrieval  
 RT: · declarative memory  
 · implicit memory  
 · TraceLink model

**Has study method(s):**

- associative recognition task
- conjoint recall paradigm
- conjoint recognition paradigm
- continuous recognition task
- continuous-distractor paradigm
- cue-word method
- cued recall task
- delayed non-matching to sample task
- direct test of memory
- directed free recall task
- episodic specificity induction
- forced choice recognition task
- forced recall task
- free recall task
- graphemic cued recall task
- MMFR procedure
- mnemonic discrimination of object-in-context task
- mnemonic similarity task
- modified free recall procedure
- multitrial free recall task
- one-list-back paradigm
- overt-repetition technique
- part-set cuing task
- recall task
- recognition task
- response signal procedure
- serial recall task
- serial reproduction task
- two-alternatives forced choice procedure
- yes/no recognition task

**Has model(s):**

retrieving effectively from memory model

Voluntary or involuntary conscious retrieval of a previous episode located in time and space.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Dew, I. T. Z., & Cabeza, R. (2011). The porous boundaries between explicit and implicit memory : Behavioral and neural evidence. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 1224(1), 174-190. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1749-6632.2010.05946.x> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Hannula, D. E., Minor, G. N., & Slabbekoorn, D. (2023). Conscious awareness and memory systems in the brain. *WIREs Cognitive Science*, 14(5), e1648. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/wcs.1648> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Warrington, E. K., & Weiskrantz, L. (1970). Amnesic syndrome: Consolidation or retrieval? *Nature*, 228(5272), 628–630. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/228628a0> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *mémoire explicite*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BXR6CPT8-9>  
 EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Explicit\\_memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Explicit_memory) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0a281](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0a281) [Cognitive Atlas]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q18608> [Wikidata]

**extended cognition hypothesis**

Syn: · *extended cognition theory*  
 · *extended mind thesis*  
 · *hypothesis of extended cognition*  
 · *hypothesis of extended mind*

BT: testable hypothesis  
 RT: cognitive offloading

The hypothesis whereby cognition does not take place exclusively in the brain and in fact extends into the environment to which the subject is coupled.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Clark, A., & Chalmers, D. (1998). The extended mind. *Analysis*, 58(1), 7–19. [ <https://doi.org/10.1093/analys/58.1.7> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Michaelian, K. (2012). Is external memory memory? *Biological memory and extended mind. Consciousness and Cognition*, 21(3), 1154–1165. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.concog.2012.04.008> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Ongaro, G., Hardman, D., & Deschenaux, I. (2022). Why the extended mind is nothing special but is central. *Phenomenology and the Cognitive Sciences*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11097-022-09827-5> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *hypothèse de la cognition étendue*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LZLN7DMH-0>  
 EQ: [https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/distributed\\_cognition\\_and\\_extended\\_mind\\_theory](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/distributed_cognition_and_extended_mind_theory) [SAGE]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Extended\\_mind\\_thesis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Extended_mind_thesis) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q25051581> [Wikidata]

*extended cognition theory*

→ **extended cognition hypothesis**

*extended mind thesis*

→ **extended cognition hypothesis**

*external aid*

→ **external strategy**

**external strategy**

Syn: *external aid*  
 BT: *strategy*  
 RT: *internal strategy*  
 NT: *cognitive offloading*

A kind of strategy that « involve the use of tangible, physical aids external to the person, such as making lists, writing on a calendar, and putting an item in a special place » (Intons-Peterson et Fournier, 1986, p. 267).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Intons-Peterson, M. J., & Fournier, J. (1986). External and internal memory aids: When and how often do we use them? *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 115(3), 267–280. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0096-3445.115.3.267> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *stratégie externe*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NZHW7BGR-8>

**extinction**

BT: *learning phenomenon*  
 RT: *classical conditioning*  
*engram cell*  
*operant conditioning*  
*retrieval stopping*  
*spontaneous recovery (conditioning)*

Disappearance of a conditioned response when it ceased to be reinforced.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- VanElzakker, M. B., Kathryn Dahlgren, M., Caroline Davis, F., Dubois, S., & Shin, L. M. (2014). From Pavlov to PTSD: The extinction of conditioned fear in rodents, humans, and anxiety disorders. *Neurobiology of Learning and Memory*, 113, 3–18. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nlm.2013.11.014> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *extinction*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XXZ15G8M-D>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-Q2T6NHSK-M> [MeSH]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0008057>  
[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4fe8edc62f613](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4fe8edc62f613) [Cognitive Atlas]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1385098> [Wikidata]

**extra-list cue**

BT: *cue*  
 RT: *cued recall task*

Retrieval cue not presented during the study phase.

FR: *indice hors-liste*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SD1RZXDP-L>

*extralist distinctiveness effect*

→ **secondary distinctiveness effect**

**eye movement**

BT: *neurophysiological process*  
 RT: *memory*  
*memory process*  
*pupillometry*

Movements of the eyeballs which are thought to be indicative of memory content and processes.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Hannula, D., Althoff, R., Warren, D., Riggs, L., Cohen, N., & Ryan, J. (2010). Worth a glance: Using eye movements to investigate the cognitive neuroscience

of memory. *Frontiers in Human Neuroscience*, 4, 166. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fnhum.2010.00166> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

- Johansson, R., Nyström, M., Dewhurst, R., & Johansson, M. (2022). Eye-movement replay supports episodic remembering. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, 289(1976), 20220964. [ <https://doi.org/10.1098/rspb.2022.0964> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Ryan, J. D., & Shen, K. (2020). The eyes are a window into memory. *Current Opinion in Behavioral Sciences*, 32, 1–6. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cobeha.2019.12.014> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Sahan, M. I., van Dijk, J.-P., & Fias, W. (2021). Eye-movements reveal the serial position of the attended item in verbal working memory. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 1–11. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-021-02005-9> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Coco, M. I., Merendino, G., Zappala', G., & Della Sala, S. (2021, February 5). Semantic interference mechanisms on long-term visual memory and their eye-movement signatures in Mild Cognitive Impairment. [ <https://osf.io/x6jbs/> ].
- Coco, M. I., Mikhailova, A., Raposo, A., & Della Sala, S. (2021, April 1). Eye-movements reveal semantic interference effects during the encoding of naturalistic scenes in long-term memory. [ <https://osf.io/7kj3y/> ].
- Johansson, R. (2022, June 8). Recollections seen from the viewpoint of different minds. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/D9ZNG](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/D9ZNG) ].
- Mertens, G., Landkroon, E., Krypotos, A.-M., van Veen, S., Sevenster, D., & Engelhard, I. (2018, July 23). Comparing three different eye-movement tasks on cognitive load and autobiographical memory interference. [ <https://osf.io/yanqz/> ].
- Morey, C. C., Mareva, S., Lelonekiewicz, J. R., & Chevalier, N. (2017, February 17). A developmental investigation of eye movements during a serial spatial memory task. [ <https://osf.io/c6nkh/> ].
- Sahan, M. I., van Dijk, J.-P., & Fias, W. (2020, December 23). Grounding of verbal working memory in the oculomotor system: eye-movements reveal access to positions in sequences of memorized words. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/2GB7W](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/2GB7W) ].
- Whitlock, J. (2020, June 22). Eye Movement Analyses of Strong and Weak Memories and Goal-Driven Forgetting - Data. [ <https://osf.io/jxcvu/> ].

FR: *mouvement oculaire*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CSKH7SGR-1>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-DCSWDF14-1> [MeSH]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0008093>  
[http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO\\_0000444](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO_0000444) [NBO]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eye\\_movement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eye_movement) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mouvement\\_oculaire](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mouvement_oculaire) [Wikipédia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q760256> [Wikidata]

*eyewitness*

→ **eyewitness testimony**

*eyewitness evidence*

→ **eyewitness testimony**

*eyewitness identification*

→ **eyewitness testimony**

*eyewitness memory*

→ **eyewitness testimony**

## Eyewitness Metamemory Scale

BT: self-report questionnaire

### Is study method of :

- declarative metamemory
- eyewitness testimony
- face memory
- memory complaint
- metamemory
- strategy

A scale in which respondents rate their ability to remember faces in general and in an eyewitness context, as well as the strategies they use to remember faces.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Saraiva, R., Boeijen, I., Hope, L., Horselenberg, R., Sauerland, M., & Koppen, P. (2019). Development and validation of the Eyewitness Metamemory Scale. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 33(5), 964-973. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.3588> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

### Dataset citation(s):

- Saraiva, R. B. (2022, February 2). Development and validation of the Eyewitness Metamemory Scale. [ <https://osf.io/g6vt9> ].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *Échelle de métamémoire des témoins oculaires*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GXVKG51-R>

*eyewitness report*

→ [eyewitness testimony](#)

## eyewitness testimony

- Syn: · *eyewitness*  
 · *eyewitness evidence*  
 · *eyewitness identification*  
 · *eyewitness memory*  
 · *eyewitness report*

BT: testimony

- RT: · acquired equivalence paradigm  
 · alcohol myopia hypothesis  
 · attribute amnesia  
 · autobiographical memory  
 · C calibration index  
 · calibration curve  
 · categorization-individuation model  
 · change blindness  
 · Clark Kent effect  
 · collective false memory  
 · confidence judgment  
 · confidence-accuracy relationship  
 · crime-related amnesia  
 · developmental reversal  
 · discrepancy detection principle  
 · dud-alternative effect  
 · Easterbrook's cue-utilization hypothesis  
 · emotion  
 · emotion-enhanced memory effect  
 · emotional false memory paradigm  
 · episodic memory  
 · estimator variable  
 · explanation inflation  
 · fabrication inflation  
 · face memory  
 · false autobiographical belief

- false memory
- false memory implantation paradigm
- false-persistence effect
- flashbulb memory
- forced confabulation effect
- functional amnesia
- fuzzy trace theory
- Geiselman effect
- imagination inflation effect
- implanted false memory
- in-group/outgroup model
- inattentive blindness
- induced false memory
- infantile amnesia
- inference-based false memory
- inhibition-induced forgetting
- inoculation effect
- kinematic false memory
- memory blindness effect
- memory conformity
- memory distrust syndrome
- memory narrowing effect
- mental context reinstatement
- metamemory
- misinformation effect
- misinformation paradigm
- misleading information
- negation-induced forgetting
- nonbelieved memory
- observation inflation effect
- over/underconfidence index
- own-age bias
- own-group bias
- own-race bias
- own-sex bias
- own-species bias
- police lineup
- post-identification feedback effect
- reality monitoring
- recognition-induced forgetting
- reconstructive memory
- recovered memory
- reflector variable
- reinforced self-affirmation procedure
- reminiscence (retesting)
- retrieval-enhanced suggestibility
- retrieval-induced forgetting
- ROC curve
- schema-based false memory
- semantic memory
- signal detection theory
- simulated amnesia
- socially shared retrieval-induced forgetting
- source attribution error
- source memory
- source monitoring
- spontaneous false memory
- stress
- suggestibility
- system variable
- think/no-think paradigm
- unconscious transference effect
- verbal memory
- verbal overshadowing effect



## EYEWITNESS TESTIMONY

- visual memory
- weapon focus effect

NT: facial composite

### Is measured by:

- diagnosticity ratio
- positive predictive value

### Has study method(s):

- Achieving Best Evidence interview
- blank police lineup procedure
- cognitive interview
- Cognitive Interview for Person Description
- confidence-accuracy characteristic curve
- crashing memories paradigm
- demonstration for more detail technique
- elimination lineup
- Eyewitness Metamemory Scale
- facial composite
- forced confabulation paradigm
- fullROC
- Holistic Cognitive Interview
- investigative interview
- legalPsych
- MORI technique
- NICHD protocol
- Person Description Interview
- police lineup
- pyWitness
- rule-out procedure
- sdtlu
- Self-Administered Interview©
- sequential police lineup
- simultaneous police lineup
- timeline technique

### Has model(s) :

- Composite Holographic Associative Recall Model
- WITNESS model

A form of testimony in which a person states what he or she has seen about facts or events.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Jores, T., Colloff, M. F., Kloft, L., Smailes, H., & Flowe, H. D. (2019). A meta-analysis of the effects of acute alcohol intoxication on witness recall. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 33(3), 334–343. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.3533> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Kloft, L., Monds, L. A., Blokland, A., Ramaekers, J. G., & Otgaar, H. (2021). Hazy memories in the courtroom: A review of alcohol and other drug effects on false memory and suggestibility. *Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews*, 124, 291–307. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neubiorev.2021.02.012> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Smith, A. M., Toglia, M. P., & Lampinen, J. M. (Eds.). (2021). *Methods, measures, and theories in eyewitness identification tasks*. Routledge. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Toglia, M. P., Read, J. D., Ross, D. F., & Lindsay, R. C. L. (Eds.). (2007). *The handbook of eyewitness psychology: Vol. 1. Memory for people*. Routledge. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Toglia, M. P., Read, J. D., Ross, D. F., & Lindsay, R. C. L. (Eds.). (2007). *The handbook of eyewitness psychology: Vol. 2. Memory for events*. Routledge. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Wixted, J. T. (2023). Eyewitness memory. In *Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Psychology*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1093/acrefore/9780190236557.013.911> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: free]
- Wixted, J. T., Vul, E., Mickes, L., & Wilson, B. M. (2018). Models of lineup memory. *Cognitive Psychology*, 105, 81–114. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cogpsych.2018.06.001> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *témoignage oculaire*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-D304PDBZ-3>

# F

*FAB effect*

→ [fading affect bias](#)

## fabrication inflation

BT: memory phenomenon

RT: 

- autobiographical memory
- eyewitness testimony
- false autobiographical belief
- induced false memory

### Has theory(ies):

source monitoring framework

Memory error occurring when the subject believes in events that he/she has previously reported in lies.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Otgaar, H., & Baker, A. (2018). When lying changes memory for the truth. *Memory*, 26(1), 2–14. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2017.1340286> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Polage, D. C. (2012). Fabrication inflation increases as source monitoring ability decreases. *Acta Psychologica*, 139(2), 335–342. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.actpsy.2011.12.007> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Riesthuis, P., Otgaar, H., Mangiulli, I., & de Tausia, R. (2020). Adopting a fictitious autobiography: Fabrication inflation or deflation? *Memory*, 28(6), 741–752. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2020.1771371> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *inflation par fabrication*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-F183L26V-F>

*face blindness*

→ [prosopagnosia](#)

*face composite*

→ [facial composite](#)

*face inversion effect*

→ [inversion effect](#)

## face memory

Syn: 

- facial memory
- memory for faces

BT: visual memory

RT: 

- attribute amnesia
- Baker/baker paradox
- blank police lineup procedure
- butcher-in-the-bus phenomenon
- Clark Kent effect
- Cognitive Interview for Person Description
- composite face effect
- configural processing
- contact theory
- eyewitness testimony
- feature-selection model
- first-order relational processing
- Holistic Cognitive Interview
- holistic processing

- inversion effect
- own-age bias
- own-group bias
- own-race bias
- own-sex bias
- own-species bias
- perceptual-social linkage hypothesis
- post-identification feedback effect
- prospective person memory
- recognition memory
- second-order relational processing
- super-recognizer
- unconscious transference effect
- verbal overshadowing effect
- weapon focus effect
- whole-part effect
- WITNESS model

### Is impaired in:

- acquired prosopagnosia
- developmental prosopagnosia
- prosopagnosia

### Is measured by:

- CELEB battery
- diagnosticity ratio
- positive predictive value

### Has study method(s):

- 20-item prosopagnosia index
- Benton Facial Recognition Test
- Cambridge Face Memory Test
- confidence-accuracy characteristic curve
- elimination lineup
- Eyewitness Metamemory Scale
- Face-Name Associative Memory Exam
- Person Description Interview
- police lineup
- recognition task
- Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test
- Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test for Children
- rule-out procedure
- Stirling Face Recognition Scale

### Has model(s):

- categorization-individuation model
- in-group/outgroup model
- multidimensional face space model

Generic term for the encoding, storage, and retrieval of faces.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Baudouin, J.-Y. (2017). Expert en visages : sommes-nous programmés pour reconnaître les visages ? Presses Universitaires de Grenoble. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Bruce, V., & Burton, A. M. (2023). The problem of face identification. In R. H. Logie, Z. Wen, S. E. Gathercole, N. Cowan, & R. W. Engle (Eds.), *Memory in science for society: There is nothing as practical as a good theory* (pp. 33–62). Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Calder, A., Rhodes, G., Johnson, M., & Haxby, J. (Eds.). (2011). *The Oxford handbook of face perception*. Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Hole, G. J., & Boume, V. (2010). *Face Processing: Psychological, neuropsychological, and applied perspectives*. Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Martschuk, N., & Sporer, S. L. (2018). Memory for faces in old age: A meta-analysis. *Psychology and Aging*, 33(6), 904–923. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/pag0000282> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Rossion, B., & Volfart, A. (2023). L'évaluation de la reconnaissance de l'identité par le visage. In H. Amieva, P. Azouvi, E. Barbeau, & F. Colette (Éds.), *Traité de*

## FACE-NAME ASSOCIATIVE MEMORY EXAM

neuropsychologie clinique de l'adulte: Vol. 1. Évaluation (p. 423-444). De Boeck Supérieur. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

- Volfart, A., & Rossion, B. (2024). The neuropsychological evaluation of face identity recognition. *Neuropsychologia*, 198, 108865. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2024.108865> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Young, A., & Bruce, V. (2023). *Face perception* (2nd ed.). Routledge. [ <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003279426> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Young, A. W., & Burton, A. M. (2017). Recognizing faces. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 26(3), 212–217. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/0963721416688114> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Young, A. W., & Burton, A. M. (2018). Are we face experts? *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 22(2), 100–110. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2017.11.007> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *mémoire des visages*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JGRTPFJQ-S>

*face space model*

→ **multidimensional face space model**

### Face-Name Associative Memory Exam

**Syn:** · *FNAME*

· *Face-Name Associative Memory Test*

**BT:** neuropsychological test

**Diagnostic tool of:**

- Alzheimer's disease
- memory disorder

**Is study method of:**

- associative memory
- episodic memory
- face memory
- long-term memory
- memory binding
- short-term memory
- verbal memory

Neuropsychological test during which the subject is asked to learn and then remember the name and occupation associated with unfamiliar faces.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Amariglio, R., Frishe, K., Olson, L., Wadsworth, L., Lorus, N., Sperling, R., & Rentz, D. (2012). Validation of the Face Name Associative Memory Exam in cognitively normal older individuals. *Journal of Clinical and Experimental Neuropsychology*, 34, 580–587. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/13803395.2012.666230> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Rentz, D. M., Amariglio, R. E., Becker, J. A., Frey, M., Olson, L. E., Frishe, K., Carmasin, J., Maye, J. E., Johnson, K. A., & Sperling, R. A. (2011). Face-name associative memory performance is related to amyloid burden in normal elderly. *Neuropsychologia*, 49(9), 2776–2783. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2011.06.006> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Rubiño, J., & Andrés, P. (2018). The Face-Name Associative Memory Test as a tool for early diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 9. [ <https://www.frontiersin.org/article/10.3389/fpsyg.2018.01464> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

**FR:** *Examen de la mémoire associative noms-visages*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-H6B44K9Z-B>

*Face-Name Associative Memory Test*

→ **Face-Name Associative Memory Exam**

### facial composite

**Syn:** · *composite face*

· *composite image of a face*

· *face composite*

**BT:** eyewitness testimony

**RT:** Holistic Cognitive Interview

**Is study method of:**

**eyewitness testimony**

In a criminal investigation, a facial composite is a visual representation of a person's face, created using an artist's sketch, or mechanized/computerized systems based on the memory of an the eyewitness or victim.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Frowd, C. D., Erickson, W. B., Lampinen, J. M., Skelton, F. C., McIntyre, A. H., & Hancock, P. J. B. (2015). A decade of evolving composites: Regression- and meta-analysis. *Journal of Forensic Practice*, 17(4), 319–334. [ <https://doi.org/10.1108/JFP-08-2014-0025> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Frowd, C. D. (2021). Forensic facial composites. In A. M. Smith, M. P. Togli, & J. M. Lampinen (Eds.), *Methods, measures, and theories in eyewitness identification tasks* (pp. 34–64). Routledge. [ <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003138105-5> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Sporer, S. L., Tredoux, C. G., Vredeveldt, A., Kempen, K., & Nortje, A. (2020). Does exposure to facial composites damage eyewitness memory? A comprehensive review. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 34(5), 1166–1179. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.3705> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Tredoux, C. G., Sporer, S. L., Vredeveldt, A., Kempen, K., & Nortje, A. (2021). Does constructing a facial composite affect eyewitness memory? A research synthesis and meta-analysis. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, 17(4), 713–741. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11292-020-09432-z> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Zahradníková, B., Duchovičová, S., & Schreiber, P. (2018). Facial composite systems: Review. *Artificial Intelligence Review*, 49(1), 1–22. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10462-016-9519-1> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**PO:** *Human*

**DO:** *Psychology*

**FR:** *portrait-robot*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-V1MFZX68-J>

**EQ:** [https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/facial\\_composites](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/facial_composites) [SAGE]

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Facial\\_composite](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Facial_composite) [Wikipedia EN]

<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portrait-robot> [Wikipédia FR]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q615777> [Wikidata]

*facial memory*

→ **face memory**

*facial recognition agnosia*

→ **prosopagnosia**

*FActs Number*

→ **fan effect**

**fading affect bias**

Syn: · *FAB effect*  
· *affect fading effect*

BT: memory phenomenon

RT: · emotion  
· episodic memory  
· positivity bias

**Has study method(s):**  
diary method

A memory bias that occurs when people rate the emotional intensity of an event to be weaker when they remember it than when they experienced it. This bias is greater for negative than for positive events.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Rollins, L., Gibbons, J. A., & Cloude, E. B. (2018). Affective change greater for unpleasant than pleasant events in autobiographical memory of children and adults: A retrospective study. *Cognitive Development*, 47, 46–52. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cogdev.2018.03.002> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Walker, W. R., Vogl, R. J., & Thompson, C. P. (1997). Autobiographical memory: Unpleasantness fades faster than pleasantness over time. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 11(5), 399–413. [ [https://doi.org/10.1002/\(SICI\)1099-0720\(199710\)11:5<399::AID-ACP462>3.0.CO;2-E](https://doi.org/10.1002/(SICI)1099-0720(199710)11:5<399::AID-ACP462>3.0.CO;2-E) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Walker, W. R., & Skowronski, J. J. (2009). The fading affect bias: But what the hell is it for? *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 23(8), 1122–1136. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.1614> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Crawford, M. T., Hammond, M., & Marsh, C. (2020, April 7). Depression and Fading Affect Bias. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/ZEQS2](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/ZEQS2) ].
- Crawford, M. T., Hammond, M., & Marsh, C. (2021, November 17). Attachment Styles and Fading Affect Bias. [ <https://osf.io/723qx> ].
- Zengel, B. (2018, May 18). Romantic Relationships and Fading of Affect for the Shared Past. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/CFKST](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/CFKST) ].

FR: *biais d'émoussement affectif*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KX30Z9XX-C>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fading\\_affect\\_bias](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fading_affect_bias) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q17013064> [Wikidata]

*faking amnesia*

→ **simulated amnesia**

**false alarm**

BT: data

RT: · corrected hit probability  
· false recognition  
· hit  
· recognition task  
· ROC curve  
· signal detection theory

In signal detection theory applied to recognition, a false alarm consists of mistakenly recognizing information that was not presented during the study. With hits, false alarms are the basis for the calculation of the  $d'$  and  $\beta$  indices and the construction of ROC curves.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Rotello, C. M. (2017). Signal detection theories of recognition memory. In J. T. Wixted (Ed.), *Learning and Memory: A Comprehensive Reference* (pp. 201–225). Elsevier. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-809324-5.21044-4> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *fausse alarme*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XRFJW2WC-1>

**false autobiographical belief**

Syn: *induced false belief*

BT: cognition

RT: · eyewitness testimony  
· fabrication inflation  
· false memory  
· imagination inflation effect

An erroneous belief that one has experienced an event in the past, unaccompanied by a detailed memory.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Muschalla, B., & Schönborn, F. (2021). Induction of false beliefs and false memories in laboratory studies – A systematic review. *Clinical Psychology & Psychotherapy*, 28(5), 1194–1209. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/cpp.2567> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *fausse croyance autobiographique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DRPS0TBC-H>

**false confession**

BT: data

RT: · Gudjonsson Suggestibility Scale  
· interrogative suggestibility  
· memory distrust syndrome  
· suggestibility

Admission by an innocent person of having committed a crime.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Gudjonsson, G. H. (2018). The psychology of false confessions: Forty years of science and practice. Wiley. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Gudjonsson, G. H. (2021). The science-based pathways to understanding false confessions and wrongful convictions. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 12. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2021.633936> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Kassir, S. M., & Gudjonsson, G. H. (2004). The psychology of confessions: A review of the literature and issues. *Psychological Science in the Public Interest*, 5(2), 33–67. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1529-1006.2004.00016.x> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: free]
- Kassir, S. M., Drizin, S. A., Grisso, T., Gudjonsson, G. H., Leo, R. A., & Redlich, A. D. (2010). Police-induced confessions: Risk factors and recommendations. *Law and Human Behavior*, 34(1), 3–38. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10979-009-9188-6> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Lassiter, G. D., & Meissner, C. A. (Eds.). (2010). Police interrogations and false confessions: Current research, practice, and policy recommendations. American Psychological Association. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Meissner, C. A., Redlich, A. D., Michael, S. W., Evans, J. R., Camilletti, C. R., Bhatt, S., & Brandon, S. (2014). Accusatorial and information-gathering interrogation methods and their effects on true and false confessions: A meta-analytic review. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, 10(4), 459–486. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11292-014-9207-6> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Otgaar, H., Schell-Leugers, J. M., Howe, M. L., Vilar, A. D. L. F., Houben, S. T. L., & Merckelbach, H. (2021). The link between suggestibility, compliance, and false confessions: A review using experimental and field studies. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 35(2), 445–455. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.3788> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Stewart, J. M., Woody, W. D., & Pulos, S. (2018). The prevalence of false confessions in experimental laboratory simulations: A meta-analysis. *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 36(1), 12–31. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/bsl.2327> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *faux aveu*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-D7R4DG0W-P>

EQ: [https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/false\\_confessions](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/false_confessions) [SAGE]

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/False\\_confession](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/False_confession) [Wikipedia EN]

[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Faux\\_aveu](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Faux_aveu) [Wikipédia FR]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1911413> [Wikidata]

**false fame effect**

- BT: memory phenomenon  
 RT: · divided attention  
 · spontaneous false memory

**Has theory(ies):**  
 source monitoring framework

Names of unknown people, studied under divided attention, are more likely to be judged to be famous in a memory test compared to new unknown names (Jacoby, Woloshyn, & Kelley, 1989).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**  
 • Jacoby, L. L., Woloshyn, V., & Kelley, C. (1989). Becoming famous without being recognized: Unconscious influences of memory produced by dividing attention. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 118(2), 115-125. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0096-3445.118.2.115> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet de fausse célébrité*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BHV1KRRR-0>

*false feedback method*

→ **false feedback paradigm**

**false feedback paradigm**

- Syn: *false feedback method*  
 BT: misinformation paradigm  
 RT: autobiographical memory

**Is study method of :**  
 · false memory  
 · induced false memory  
 · misinformation effect  
 · suggestibility

Method to study the influence of false memories on judgments and behavior. For example, participants are first led to falsely believe that as children they became ill after eating a certain type of food. This suggested belief may then lead them to judge their preference for the food in question more negatively, reduce their willingness to eat and actually consume it.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**  
 • Bernstein, D. M., & Loftus, E. F. (2009). The consequences of false memories for food preferences and choices. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, 4(2), 135-139. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1745-6924.2009.01113.x> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *paradigme de la rétroaction erronée*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-VMH6CDVC-N>

**false memory**

- Syn: · *false remembering*  
 · *memory distortion*  
 · *memory error*  
 · *memory illusion*  
 · *misremembering*  
 BT: memory  
 RT: · commission error  
 · confabulation  
 · distinctiveness heuristic  
 · dorsolateral prefrontal cortex  
 · eyewitness testimony  
 · false autobiographical belief  
 · false recall  
 · false recognition  
 · false-persistence effect  
 · forced confabulation effect

- imagination inflation effect
  - impoverished relational-encoding
  - late frontal effect
  - Memory Distrust Scale
  - memory-editing process
  - phantom recollection
  - recall-to-reject process
  - reconstructive memory
  - recovered memory
  - retractor
  - sensory reactivation hypothesis
  - source attribution error
  - theory of mind
- NT: · collective false memory  
 · induced false memory  
 · spontaneous false memory

**Has study method(s):**  
 · acquired equivalence paradigm  
 · blind implantation method  
 · category repetition paradigm  
 · conjoint recall paradigm  
 · conjoint recognition paradigm  
 · crashing memories paradigm  
 · DRM paradigm  
 · emotional false memory paradigm  
 · false feedback paradigm  
 · false memory implantation paradigm  
 · forced confabulation paradigm  
 · misinformation paradigm  
 · rumor mongering paradigm

**Has model(s):**  
 MINERVA 2

**Has theory(ies):**  
 · associative-activation theory  
 · fuzzy trace theory

A broader term for an erroneous memory that a person holds to be true. A false memory can occur in two ways: either a false memory of an entire event that never happened, or a false memory that is a modification of a past event.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**  
 • Bernstein, D., Scoboria, A., Desjarlais, L., & Soucie, K. (2018). "False memory" is a linguistic convenience. *Psychology of Consciousness: Theory, Research, and Practice*, 5(2), 161-179. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/cns0000148> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]  
 • Brainerd, C. J., & Reyna, V.F. (2005). *The science of false memory*. Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]  
 • Brainerd, C. J., Bialer, D. M., & Chang, M. (2022). Fuzzy-trace theory and false memory : Meta-analysis of conjoint recognition. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 48, 1680-1697. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/xlm0001040> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]  
 • Corson, Y., & Verrier, N. (2013). *Les faux souvenirs*. De Boeck. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]  
 • El Haj, M., Colombeau, F., Kapogiannis, D., & Gallouj, K. (2020). False memory in Alzheimer's disease. *Behavioural Neurology*, 2020, e5284504. [ <https://doi.org/10.1155/2020/5284504> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]  
 • Flowe, H. D., & Schreiber Compo, N. (2021). The lack of robust evidence for the effects of alcohol on false memory. *Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews*, 127, 332-333. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neubiorev.2021.04.029> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]  
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FR: *faux souvenir*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JQ343CBV-S>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-BXHWR1W8-K> [SantéPsy]  
[http://scholarpedia.org/article/False\\_memory](http://scholarpedia.org/article/False_memory) [Scholarpedia]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/False\\_memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/False_memory) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Faux\\_souvenirs](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Faux_souvenirs) [Wikipédia FR]  
[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0a323](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0a323)  
 [Cognitive Atlas]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q2051704> [Wikidata]

## False Memory Generator

Syn: FGM

BT: software

RT: · distributional hypothesis  
 · DRM memory illusion  
 · DRM paradigm  
 · GloVe  
 · word2vec

A software that automatically generates lists for DRM tasks to study the production of false memories, based on the representation of items as numeric vectors in a high-dimensional vector space (Petilli et al., in press).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Petilli, M. A., Marelli, M., Mazzoni, G., Marchetti, M., Rinaldi, L., & Gatti, D. (in press). From vector spaces to DRM lists: False Memory Generator, a software for automated generation of lists of stimuli inducing false memories. *Behavior Research Methods*. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13428-024-02425-0> ] [Study type: software description] [Access: open]

### Dataset citation(s):

- Petilli, M. A., Gatti, D., Marelli, M., & Rinaldi, L. (2024, February 15). False Memory Generator. [ <https://osf.io/gsrfu> ].

FR: *Générateur de faux souvenirs*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LWV79078-6>

*false memory implantation method*

→ **false memory implantation paradigm**

## false memory implantation paradigm

Syn: · false memory implantation method  
 · false memory implantation technique  
 · familial-informant false narrative paradigm  
 · familial-informant false narrative procedure  
 · lost in the mall paradigm  
 · lost in the mall technique

BT: misinformation paradigm

RT: eyewitness testimony

NT: blind implantation method

### Is study method of :

- false memory
- implanted false memory
- induced false memory
- suggestibility

An experimental paradigm for implanting a false memory of a complete autobiographical event.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Loftus, E. F., & Pickrell, K. L. (1995). The formation of false memories. *Psychiatric Annals*, 25(12), 720–725. [ <https://doi.org/10.3928/0048-5713-19951201-07> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Murphy, G., Dawson, C. A., Huston, C., Ballantyne, L., Barrett, E., Cowman, C. S., Fitzsimons, C., Maher, J., Ryan, K. M., & Greene, C. M. (2023). Lost in the mall again: A preregistered replication and extension of Loftus & Pickrell (1995). *Memory*, 31(6), 818–830. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2023.2198327> ] [Study type: empirical study, replication] [Access: closed]

### Dataset citation(s):

- Greene, C., Murphy, G., Ballantyne, L., Barrett, L., Cowman, C., Dawson, C., ... Ryan, K. (2022, June 28). Lost in the Mall: Replication and extension. [ <https://osf.io/krfpu> ].

FR: *paradigme d'implantation d'un faux souvenir*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-T5S0J7M3-V>

EQ: <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q6684485> [Wikidata]

## FALSE RECALL

*false memory implantation technique*

→ **false memory implantation paradigm**

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### false recall

BT: data

RT: · DRM paradigm  
· false memory  
· recall task

Erroneous recall of items that were not studied.

FR: *faux rappel*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LFWNCPPH-C>

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### false recognition

BT: data

RT: · DRM paradigm  
· false alarm  
· false memory  
· recognition memory  
· recognition task

#### Has study method(s):

emotional false memory paradigm

#### Has model(s) :

Recognition through Semantic Synchronization model

#### Has theory(ies):

implicit associative response

Erroneous recognition of items that were not studied.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Langevin, S., Sauzón, H., Taconnat, L., & N'Kaoua, B. (2009). Les fausses reconnaissances induites par les paradigmes DRM, MI et tâches dérivées. *L'Année Psychologique*, 109(4), 699-729. [ <https://doi.org/10.4074/S0003503309004059> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *fausse reconnaissance*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-F3D2PRX3-J>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-9GFLN08H-Q> [SantéPsy]

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*false remembering*

→ **false memory**

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*false schematic memory*

→ **schema-based false memory**

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### false-persistence effect

BT: memory phenomenon

RT: · eyewitness testimony  
· false memory  
· fuzzy trace theory

False memories are stable over time and, in some circumstances, more so than true memories. Furthermore, with time, the number of false memories increases and the number of true memories decreases (Brainerd & Reyna, 2005).

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Brainerd, C. J., & Reyna, V. F. (2005). *The science of false memory*. Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet de fausse persistance*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Q2GCN73B-T>

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*false-true effect*

→ **true-false effect**

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*familial-informant false narrative paradigm*

→ **false memory implantation paradigm**

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*familial-informant false narrative procedure*

→ **false memory implantation paradigm**

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**familiarity**

- BT: · metamemory judgment  
· phenomenological characteristic of memory
- RT: · BIC model  
· butcher-in-the-bus phenomenon  
· déjà entendu  
· déjà vu  
· discrepancy-attribution hypothesis  
· episodic memory  
· FN400 wave  
· fuzzy trace theory  
· illusory truth effect  
· memory strength  
· old/new effect  
· parietal memory network  
· perirhinal cortex  
· recognition memory  
· recognition task  
· signal detection theory

**Has study method(s):**

- conjoint recognition paradigm
- Remember/Know paradigm

**Has model(s):**

- dual process signal detection model
- dual-process models of recognition memory
- equal-variance signal detection theory
- Predictive Interactive Multiple Memory Systems model
- single-process models of recognition memory
- Source of Activation Confusion model
- unequal-variance signal detection theory

**Has theory(ies):**

Selective Construction and Preservation of Experience theory

In a recognition task, judgment that an item is old (studied) without recollection of the acquisition context, but with the feeling that the item is familiar.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Yonelinas, A. P. (2002). The nature of recollection and familiarity: A review of 30 years of research. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 46(3), 441-517. [ <https://doi.org/10.1006/jmla.2002.2864> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *familiarité*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TLSBWWJV-B>

**EQ:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-MML7W6KG-1> [MeSH]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0013348>

<https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/familiarity> [SAGE]

[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0b8fc](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0b8fc) [Cognitive Atlas]

**fan effect**

**Syn:** *FActs Number*

**BT:** *memory phenomenon*

**RT:** *semantic memory*

The more subjects learn facts about a concept, the more they take time to remember a fact about this concept.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Anderson, J. R. (1974). Retrieval of propositional information from long-term memory. *Cognitive Psychology*, 6(4), 451-474. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0285\(74\)90021-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0285(74)90021-8) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Anderson, J. R., & Reder, L. M. (1999). The fan effect: New results and new theories. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 128(2), 186-197. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0096-3445.128.2.186> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Si-Hamdi, S., & Le Rouzo, M.-L. (2009). Vieillesse, rappel et reconnaissance de noms de personnes et de noms communs dans un paradigme d'effet d'éventail. *Bulletin de psychologie*, Numéro 503(5), 419-428. [ <https://doi.org/10.3917/bupsy.503.0419> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

**FR:** *effet d'éventail*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BSCLNFBP-9>

**EQ:** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fan\\_effect](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fan_effect) [Wikipedia EN]

[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Effet\\_d'eventail](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Effet_d%27%C3%A9ventail) [Wikipédia FR]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q16879266> [Wikidata]

**far transfer**

**BT:** *transfer*

**RT:** · *near transfer*

· *working memory training*

The transfer of knowledge or skills acquired during a task to a new task that shares a few common features with the first task.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Barnett, S. M., & Ceci, S. J. (2002). When and where do we apply what we learn? A taxonomy for far transfer. *Psychological Bulletin*, 128(4), 612-637. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.128.4.612> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Kaminske, A. N., Kuepper-Tetzl, C. E., Nebel, C. L., Sumeracki, M. A., & Ryan, S. P. (2020). Transfer: A review for biology and the life sciences. *CBE—Life Sciences Education*, 19(3), es9. [ <https://doi.org/10.1187/cbe.19-11-0227> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: free]
- Sala, G., & Gobet, F. (2017). Does far transfer exist? Negative evidence from chess, music, and working memory training. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 26(6), 515-520. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/0963721417712760> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Sala, G., Aksayli, N. D., Tatlidil, K. S., Tatsumi, T., Gondo, Y., & Gobet, F. (2019). Near and far transfer in cognitive training: A second-order meta-analysis. *Collabra: Psychology*, 5(1). [ <https://doi.org/10.1525/collabra.203> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: open]

**FR:** *transfert éloigné*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KPLMJL6H-Z>

**fast mapping process**

BT: learning process  
 RT: · incidental learning  
 · one-shot learning  
 · semantic memory

Process for the rapid acquisition of new information in the neocortex, without the involvement of the hippocampus.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Cooper, E., Greve, A., & Henson, R. N. (2019). Little evidence for Fast Mapping (FM) in adults: A review and discussion. *Cognitive Neuroscience*, 10(4), 196–209. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/17588928.2018.1542376> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Coutanche, M. N., & Thompson-Schill, S. L. (2014). Fast mapping rapidly integrates information into existing memory networks. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 143(6), 2296–2303. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/xge0000020> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Gurunandan, K., Cooper, E., Tibon, R., Henson, R. N., & Greve, A. (2023). No evidence of fast mapping in healthy adults using an implicit memory measure: Failures to replicate the lexical competition results of Coutanche and Thompson-Schill (2014). *Memory*, 31(10), 1320–1339. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2023.2262188> ] [Study type: empirical study, replication] [Access: open]
- Sharon, T., Moscovitch, M., & Gilboa, A. (2011). Rapid neocortical acquisition of long-term arbitrary associations independent of the hippocampus. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 108(3), 1146–1151. [ <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1005238108> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *processus d'alignement rapide*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-D4SW9Z1B-V>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fast\\_mapping](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fast_mapping) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q5437039> [Wikidata]

**feature comparison model**

BT: computational model  
 RT: · concept  
 · property generation task  
 · semantic feature

**Is model of:**

semantic memory

Model of semantic memory (Smith et al., 1974) according to which a concept is represented by a list of semantic features: sufficient and necessary features, called defining features, and characteristic features, which are typical of a concept or are non-essential. The processing of relationships between concepts is performed by comparison of their features.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Smith, E. E., Shoben, E. J., & Rips, L. J. (1974). Structure and process in semantic memory: A featural model for semantic decisions. *Psychological review*, 81(3), 214–241. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0036351> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *modèle de comparaison de traits*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-S59TWNV6-J>

EQ: <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q7449062> [Wikidata]

*feature listing task*

→ **property generation task**

*feature production task*

→ **property generation task**

*feature verification task*

→ **property verification task**

**feature-selection model**

BT: non-computational model  
 RT: face memory

**Is model of:**

own-race bias

A model of the own-race bias, according to which people do not select the same features for same-race faces and other race faces (Levin, 1996; 2000). Same-race faces are better recognized, as they tend to be individuated. Other-race faces are less well recognized, as they tend to be perceived categorically (race).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Levin, D. T. (1996). Classifying faces by race: The structure of face categories. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 22(6), 1364–1382. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.22.6.1364> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Levin, D. T. (2000). Race as a visual feature: Using visual search and perceptual discrimination tasks to understand face categories and the cross-race recognition deficit. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 129(4), 559–574. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0096-3445.129.4.559> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *modèle de sélection de traits*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QG59RN25-0>

**Feature2Vec**

BT: algorithm  
 RT: · concept  
 · distributional hypothesis  
 · distributional model  
 · semantic memory  
 · word embedding  
 · word2vec

"a computational framework that combines information from human-elicited property knowledge and information from distributional word embeddings, allowing us to exploit the strengths and advantages of both approaches. Feature2Vec maps human property norms onto a pretrained vector space model of word meaning. The embedding of feature-based information in the pretrained embedding space makes it possible to rank the relevance of features using cosine similarity" (Derby et al., 2019).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Derby, S., Miller, P., & Devereux, B. (2019). Feature2Vec: Distributional semantic modelling of human property knowledge (arXiv:1908.11439). arXiv. [ <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.1908.11439> ] [Study type: software description] [Access: open]

PO: *Human*

DO: · Informatics  
 · Psychology

FR: *Feature2Vec*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MXRNPMB-3>

**feedforward neural network**

BT: connectionist model  
 RT: · backpropagation  
 · word2vec

Type of neural network in which the activation is propagated in one direction from the input layer to the hidden layer, and then from the hidden layer to the output layer.

FR: *réseau de neurones unidirectionnel*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-P03SX7J0-0>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Feedforward\\_neural\\_network](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Feedforward_neural_network) [Wikipedia EN]

[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Réseau\\_de\\_neurones\\_à\\_propagation\\_avant](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Réseau_de_neurones_à_propagation_avant) [Wikipédia FR]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q5441227> [Wikidata]

**feeling of knowing judgment**

Syn: *FOK*

BT: prospective confidence

- RT: · phi correlation coefficient
- procedural metamemory
- tip-of-the-tongue

**Has model(s) :**

Source of Activation Confusion model

A metamemory judgment by which a subject predicts the possibility of recognizing an item that he or she was unable to recall.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Devaluez, M., Mazancieux, A., & Souchay, C. (2023). Episodic and semantic feeling-of-knowing in aging: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Scientific Reports*, 13(1), Article 1. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-023-36251-9> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: open]
- Hart, J. T. (1965). Memory and the feeling-of-knowing experience. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 56(4), 208-216. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0022263> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Souchay, C. (2013). Métamémoire et troubles de la mémoire : L'exemple du feeling-of-knowing. *Revue de neuropsychologie*, 5(4), 265-272. [ <https://doi.org/10.1684/nrp.2013.0282> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *sentiment de savoir*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Q7DKTCC5-X>

*feigned amnesia*

→ **simulated amnesia**

*FGM*

→ **False Memory Generator**

*FIA effect*

→ **forgot-it-all-along effect**

*field memory*

→ **field point of view**

*field of effective vision*

→ **perceptual span**

*field perspective*

→ **field point of view**

**field point of view**

Syn: · *field memory*

· *field perspective*

· *first-person perspective*

· *own-eyes perspective*

BT: phenomenological characteristic of memory

RT: · autobiographical memory

· observer point of view

· visual imagery

**Has study method(s):**

Autographical

Memory

Characteristics

Questionnaire

An expression that is used when the visual image of an autobiographical memory reproduces the same perspective that was experienced during the event.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Nigro, G., & Neisser, U. (1983). Point of view in personal memories. *Cognitive Psychology*, 15(4), 467-482. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0285\(83\)90016-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0285(83)90016-6) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- St. Jacques, P. L. (2019). A new perspective on visual perspective in memory. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 28(5), 450-455. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/0963721419850158> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- St. Jacques, P. L. (2024). Perspective matters: When visual perspective reshapes autobiographical memories. *Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition*, 13(1), 1-15. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/mac0000156> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: free]

FR: *point de vue du champ*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CJ5CLF3F-5>

*figure*

→ **graph**

**fill-in effect**

Syn: *fill-in error*

BT: memory phenomenon

**Has study method(s):**

serial recall task

In a serial recall task, when an item is erroneously recalled too early, it is followed by an item that preceded it more often than by an item that succeeded it.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Henson, R. N. A. (1998). Short-term memory for serial order: The Start-End Model. *Cognitive Psychology*, 36(2), 73-137. [ <https://doi.org/10.1006/cogp.1998.0685> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: closed]
- Surprenant, A., Kelley, M., Farley, L., & Neath, I. (2005). Fill-in and infill errors in order memory. *Memory*, 13(2-3), 267-273. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658210344000396> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet de remplissage*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HQ0W00R3-Q>

*fill-in error*

→ **fill-in effect**



**first-order relational processing**

Syn: *sensitivity to first-order relations*

BT: *configural processing*

RT: · *composite face effect*  
· *face memory*

Mode of information processing involved in face perception and recognition, based on the fact that a face is composed of two eyes placed above a nose and a nose above a mouth.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Maurer, D., Grand, R. L., & Mondloch, C. J. (2002). The many faces of configural processing. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 6(6), 255-260. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1364-6613\(02\)01903-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1364-6613(02)01903-4) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *traitement des relations de premier ordre*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-R2XKSZNZ-5>

*first-person perspective*

→ **field point of view**

*fixed interval reinforcement schedule*

→ **fixed interval schedule of reinforcement**

*fixed interval schedule*

→ **fixed interval schedule of reinforcement**

**fixed interval schedule of reinforcement**

Syn: · *fixed interval reinforcement schedule*

· *fixed interval schedule*

BT: *interval schedule of reinforcement*

**Is study method of :**

- *operant conditioning*
- *reinforcement*

An interval schedule of reinforcement in which reinforcement is delivered to a behavior after a fixed time interval.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Ferster, C. B., & Skinner, B. F. (1957). Schedules of reinforcement. Appleton-Century-Crofts. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *programme de renforcement à intervalle fixe*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WVTCBSGT-0>

**fixed ratio schedule of reinforcement**

Syn: *fixed-ratio schedule*

BT: *ratio schedule of reinforcement*

**Is study method of :**

- *operant conditioning*
- *reinforcement*

Ratio schedule of reinforcement in which the reinforcement is delivered after a fixed number of responses.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Ferster, C. B., & Skinner, B. F. (1957). Schedules of reinforcement. Appleton-Century-Crofts. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *programme de renforcement à rapport fixe*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-X9PTDJPX-J>

*fixed-ratio schedule*

→ **fixed ratio schedule of reinforcement**

**flashbulb memory**

BT: *autobiographical memory*

RT: · *eyewitness testimony*

· **Now Print! mechanism**

"Flashbulb memories are long-lasting, vivid, confidently held memories of the reception context for learning about surprising, important, public events that were not directly experienced." (Talarico, in press).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Brown, R., & Kulik, J. (1977). Flashbulb memories. *Cognition*, 5(1), 73–99. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0277\(77\)90018-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0277(77)90018-X) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Curci, A., Lanciano, T., Curtotti, D., & Sartori, G. (2020). Lessons for the courtroom from the study of Flashbulb memory: An integrative review. *Memory*, 28(3), 441–449. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2020.1727522> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Kopp, S. J., Sockol, L. E., & Multhaup, K. S. (2020). Age-related differences in flashbulb memories: A meta-analysis. *Psychology and Aging*, 35(4), 459–472. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/pag0000467> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Lecouvey, G., Desgranges, B., Peschanski, D., & Eustache, F. (2020). Le souvenir flash : Un souvenir spécial au croisement de la mémoire individuelle et de la mémoire collective. *Revue de neuropsychologie*, 12(1), 35–45. [ <https://doi.org/10.1684/nrp.2020.0534> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Luminet, O., & Curci, A. (Eds.). (2009). *Flashbulb Memories: New Issues and New Perspectives*. Psychology Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Talarico, J. M. (in press). Flashbulb memory. In L. M. Bietti & M. Pogacar (Eds.), *The Palgrave Encyclopedia of Memory Studies*. Springer. [ [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-93789-8\\_27-1](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-93789-8_27-1) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Thomas-Antérion, C., Borg, C., Vioux, H., & Laurent, B. (2010). En quoi la recherche de souvenirs flash peut-elle nous renseigner sur la mémoire épisodique et la mémoire sémantique ? *Revue de neuropsychologie*, 2(1), 55–60. [ <https://doi.org/10.1684/nrp.2010.0055> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Talarico, J. M., Bohn, A., & Wessel, I. (2019, May 8). Role of Event Relevance and Congruence on Flashbulb Memory Formation. [ <https://osf.io/hpkwj/> ].

FR: *souvenir flash*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GX38VZ6K-R>

EQ: [https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/flashbulb\\_memory](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/flashbulb_memory) [SAGE]

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flashbulb\\_memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flashbulb_memory) [Wikipedia EN]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q288223> [Wikidata]

**fluency heuristic**

BT: *metamemory judgment*

RT: *retrieval fluency*

In a recognition task, heuristics used by subjects based on the ease and speed with which information comes to mind and is processed to assess their familiarity. Items whose processing is judged to be more fluent are more likely to be declared as "old" (familiar).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Schooler, L. J., & Hertwig, R. (2005). How forgetting aids heuristic inference. *Psychological Review*, 112(3), 610-628. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.112.3.610> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: closed]

FR: *heuristique de fluence*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MGLQCTRN-T>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fluency\\_heuristic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fluency_heuristic) [Wikipedia EN]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q5462648> [Wikidata]

**fluid intelligence**

Syn: · *Gf*  
· *fluid reasoning*

BT: *intelligence*  
RT: · *crystallized intelligence*  
· *working memory*

The ability to apply logical reasoning to the solution of new problems, independent of prior knowledge and culture.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Cattell, R. B. (1971). Abilities: Their structure, growth, and action. Houghton Mifflin. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *intelligence fluide*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XZ7WQQV5-M>

EQ: [https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/fluid\\_intelligence](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/fluid_intelligence) [SAGE]

*fluid reasoning*

→ **fluid intelligence**

*FMBT*

→ **Memory Binding Test**

*fMRI*

→ **functional magnetic resonance imaging**

**FN400 wave**

Syn: *frontal N400*

BT: *event-related potentials*  
RT: · *brain*  
· *episodic memory*  
· *familiarity*  
· *frontal lobe*  
· *memory*  
· *old/new effect*  
· *recognition task*  
· *semantic memory*

Negative wave in the frontal lobe appearing between 300 and 500 ms after a stimulus has been recognized by the subject. This component of event-related potentials is an indicator of the stimulus familiarity.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Friedman, D., & Johnson Jr., R. (2000). Event-related potential (ERP) studies of memory encoding and retrieval: A selective review. *Microscopy Research and Technique*, 51(1), 6-28. [ [https://doi.org/10.1002/1097-0029\(20001001\)51:1<6::AID-JEMT2>3.0.CO;2-R](https://doi.org/10.1002/1097-0029(20001001)51:1<6::AID-JEMT2>3.0.CO;2-R) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Gonthier, C., & Hot, P. (2013). Apports de l'électroencéphalographie à la compréhension de la mémoire. *Revue de Neuropsychologie*, 5(4), 243-254. [ <https://doi.org/10.1684/nrp.2013.0280> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Lee, J. (2023, January 11). Three-level meta-analysis of the other-race bias in facial identification. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/SJ2TG](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/SJ2TG) ].

FR: *onde FN400*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XJ333KQF-6>

*FNAME*

→ **Face-Name Associative Memory Exam**

*fNIRS*

→ **functional near-infrared spectroscopy**

**focal prospective memory task**

BT: *objective study method of memory*  
RT: · *nonfocal prospective memory task*  
· *Virtual Reality Everyday Assessment Lab*

**Is study method of :**

- *event-based prospective memory*
- *prospective memory*

Prospective memory task in which attention is directed to the event that needs to be remembered.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Einstein, G. O., & McDaniel, M. A. (2005). Prospective memory: Multiple retrieval processes. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 14(6), 286-290. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.0963-7214.2005.00382.x> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Lyon, B. A., & Hicks, J. L. (2023). A thorough examination of cue specificity and task-appropriateness in defining focal and nonfocal prospective memory tasks. *Memory*, 0(0), 1-13. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2023.2187335> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *tâche de mémoire prospective focale*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RPCXJPR3-1>

**focus of attention**

Syn: · *attentional focus*  
· *attentional focusing*

BT: *attentional process*  
RT: · *attention*  
· *working memory*

**Component of:**

- *concentric model*
- *embedded-processes model*

In some models of working memory, process whereby attention is directed to a subset of activated information in working memory, making them more readily accessible. Depending on the authors, the focus of attention is limited to one or four chunks of information.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Beaudry, O., Neath, I., Surprenant, A. M., & Tehan, G. (2014). The focus of attention is similar to other memory systems rather than uniquely different. *Frontiers in Human Neuroscience*, 8. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fnhum.2014.00056> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Cowan, N. (1999). An embedded-processes model of working memory. In A. Myake & P. Shah (Eds.), *Models of Working Memory: Mechanisms of Active Maintenance and Executive Control*, (pp. 32-101). Cambridge University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Oberauer, K. (2013). The focus of attention in working memory--from metaphors to mechanisms. *Frontiers in Human Neuroscience*, 7. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fnhum.2013.00673> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *focus attentionnel*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WKQQ2KZ6-8>

*FOF-10*

→ **Frequency of Forgetting-10 Scale**

*foil*

→ **distractor**

## FONT SIZE ILLUSION

FOK

→ [feeling of knowing judgment](#)

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Folstein test

→ [Mini Mental State Examination](#)

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font size effect

→ [font size illusion](#)

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### font size illusion

Syn: *font size effect*

BT: [metamemory phenomenon](#)

RT: [judgment of learning](#)

Memory for words does not vary with font size. However, people tend to believe that words written in larger fonts are easier to remember than words written in smaller fonts.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Kornell, N., Rhodes, M. G., Castel, A. D., & Tauber, S. K. (2011). The ease-of-processing heuristic and the stability bias: Dissociating memory, memory beliefs, and memory judgments. *Psychological Science*, 22(6), 787–794. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/0956797611407929> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Mueller, M. L., Dunlosky, J., Tauber, S. K., & Rhodes, M. G. (2014). The font-size effect on judgments of learning: Does it exemplify fluency effects or reflect people's beliefs about memory? *Journal of Memory and Language*, 70, 1–12. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2013.09.007> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Price, J., & Harrison, A. (2017). Examining what prestudy and immediate judgments of learning reveal about the bases of metamemory judgments. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 94, 177–194. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2016.12.003> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Rhodes, M. G., & Castel, A. D. (2008). Memory predictions are influenced by perceptual information: Evidence for metacognitive illusions. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 137(4), 615–625. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0013684> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Su, N., Li, T., Zheng, J., Hu, X., Fan, T., & Luo, L. (2018). How font size affects judgments of learning: Simultaneous mediating effect of item-specific beliefs about fluency and moderating effect of beliefs about font size and memory. *PLOS ONE*, 13(7), e0200888. [ <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0200888> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Undorf, M., Söllner, A., & Bröder, A. (2018). Simultaneous utilization of multiple cues in judgments of learning. *Memory & Cognition*, 46(4), 507–519. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13421-017-0780-6> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Undorf, M., & Zimdahl, M. F. (2019). Metamemory and memory for a wide range of font sizes: What is the contribution of perceptual fluency? *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 45(1), 97–109. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/xlm0000571> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

#### Dataset citation(s):

- Chang, M. (2023, March 22). The Font Size Effect Depends on List Relatedness. [ <https://osf.io/7j2pv> ].
- Fan, T. (2021, September 10). The Contribution of Metamemory Beliefs to the Font Size Effect on Judgments of Learning: Is Word Frequency a Moderating Factor? [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/D894V](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/D894V) ].
- Maxwell, N. P., & Huff, M. J. (2021, October 18). Perceptually Distinctive Features of Study Words Do Not Inflate Judgements of Learning: Evidence from Font Size, Highlights, and Sans Forgetica Font Type. [ <https://osf.io/3xwdr/> ].
- Su, N., Li, T., Zheng, J., Hu, X., Fan, T., & Luo, L. (2018). How font size affects judgments of learning: Simultaneous mediating effect of item-specific beliefs about fluency and moderating effect of beliefs about font size and memory. [ [https://figshare.com/articles/dataset/How\\_font\\_size\\_affects\\_judgments\\_of\\_learning\\_Simultaneous\\_mediating\\_effect\\_of\\_item-specific\\_beliefs\\_about\\_fluency\\_and\\_moderating\\_effect\\_of\\_beliefs\\_about\\_font\\_size\\_and\\_memory/6846332](https://figshare.com/articles/dataset/How_font_size_affects_judgments_of_learning_Simultaneous_mediating_effect_of_item-specific_beliefs_about_fluency_and_moderating_effect_of_beliefs_about_font_size_and_memory/6846332) ].
- Yang, C. (2021, November 2). The font size effect on judgements of learning. [ <https://osf.io/2zfy/> ].

FR: *illusion de la taille de la police de caractère*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-L7M13SP4-C>

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*force associative vers l'avant*

→ [forward associative strength](#)

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*forced choice*

→ [forced choice recognition task](#)

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*forced choice method*

→ [forced choice recognition task](#)

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*forced choice recognition paradigm*

→ [forced choice recognition task](#)

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### forced choice recognition task

Syn: *DMS*

- *delayed match-to-sample paradigm*
- *delayed match-to-sample procedure*
- *delayed match-to-sample task*
- *delayed-to-matching paradigm*
- *delayed-to-matching procedure*
- *delayed-to-matching task*
- *forced choice*
- *forced choice method*
- *forced choice recognition paradigm*
- *match-to-sample task*

BT: [recognition task](#)

NT: [two-alternatives forced choice procedure](#)

#### Is study method of :

- [crime-related amnesia](#)
- [episodic memory](#)
- [explicit memory](#)
- [recognition memory](#)
- [working memory](#)

Recognition task in which at least two stimuli are presented and the subject is asked to indicate which one has been studied, with the requirement to make a choice even if he/she does not know the answer.

FR: *tâche de reconnaissance en choix forcé*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-X5FVZT3X-1>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Match-to-sample\\_task](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Match-to-sample_task) [Wikipedia EN]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q6786195> [Wikidata]

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### forced confabulation effect

Syn: *forced fabrication effect*

BT: [memory phenomenon](#)

- RT:
- [discrepancy detection principle](#)
  - [eyewitness testimony](#)
  - [false memory](#)
  - [misinformation effect](#)
  - [source memory](#)
  - [source monitoring](#)

#### Has study method(s):

[forced confabulation paradigm](#)

#### Has theory(ies):

[source monitoring framework](#)

The formation of false memories for forcedly confabulated details or events (Paul Riethuis).

- MV: · Experimental design: larger forced confabulation effect in within-subject designs than between-subject designs (Riesthuis et al., 2023).  
 · Feedback: larger forced confabulation effect when forced confabulations are followed by confirmatory feedback (e.g. "You are right") compared with neutral feedback (Riesthuis et al., 2023).  
 · Retention interval: the meta-analysis by Riesthuis et al. (2023) showed that the delay between forced confabulations and the time of the memory test did not alter the forced confabulation effect when forced confabulations for details and entire events were not distinguished. However, a qualitative analysis of two studies showed that the forced confabulation effect for entire events is larger after a longer delay (6 or 8 weeks) compared with a shorter delay (1 week).  
 · Type of confabulation: larger forced confabulation effect for voluntary confabulations than for forced confabulations (Riesthuis et al., 2023).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Ackil, J. K., & Zaragoza, M. S. (1998). Memorial consequences of forced confabulation: Age differences in susceptibility to false memories. *Developmental Psychology*, 34(6), 1358-1372. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0012-1649.34.6.1358> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Riesthuis, P., Otgaar, H., Bogaard, G., & Mangiulli, I. (2023). Factors affecting the forced confabulation effect: A meta-analysis of laboratory studies. *Memory*, 31(5), 635-651. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2023.2185931> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: open]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Riesthuis, P., Otgaar, H., Bogaard, G. & Mangiulli, I. (2022, July 1). The Impact of Forced Confabulation on Spontaneous False Memory Formation. [ <https://osf.io/y587d> ].
- Riesthuis, P., Otgaar, H., Mangiulli, I. & Bogaard, G. (2022, November 25). Stage 2 Registered Report Factors Affecting the Forced Confabulation Effect: A Meta-Analysis of Laboratory Studies. [ <https://osf.io/4mqpx> ].

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: *effet de confabulation forcée*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SHFZB6K6-D>

Creators: · Frank Arnould  
 · Paul Riesthuis

**forced confabulation paradigm**BT: *misinformation paradigm*

RT: · *autobiographical memory*  
 · *forced recall task*

**Is study method of :**

- *eyewitness testimony*
- *false memory*
- *forced confabulation effect*
- *induced false memory*

A false memory induction method. When participants do not have the necessary elements to answer questions about certain details of an event or about an entire event, they are forced to guess what happened. The tendency of these forced confabulations to integrate the subjects' memory of the event is the focus of analysis.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Ackil, J. K., & Zaragoza, M. S. (1998). Memorial consequences of forced confabulation: Age differences in susceptibility to false memories. *Developmental Psychology*, 34(6), 1358-1372. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0012-1649.34.6.1358> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *paradigme de confabulation forcée*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SZ0KSRMJ-9>*forced fabrication effect*→ **forced confabulation effect****forced recall task**BT: *recall task*RT: *forced confabulation paradigm***Is study method of :**

- *episodic memory*
- *explicit memory*

Recall task in which participants are forced to recall a series of studied items, even if they have to guess the answers.

FR: *tâche de rappel forcée*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SZQN1QH4-Q>*forensic interview*→ **investigative interview***forensic interviewing*→ **investigative interview****foresight bias**BT: *metamemory phenomenon*RT: *judgment of learning*

Illusion of competence leading the subject to overestimate the future performance of his/her own memory when there is an inherent discrepancy between the learning situation and the test conditions (Koriat & Bjork, 2005).

note: For example, Koriat & Bjork (2005, Experiment 2) asked people to learn word pairs. After each pair, participants were asked to indicate how likely they thought they would be able to recall the second word in the pair using the first as a cue (judgment of learning). The word pairs were constructed using either forward or backward associations. For example, in English, the "umbrella-rain" pair is based on a forward association because, according to verbal association data, the probability of the word "umbrella" eliciting the word "rain" is high. In contrast, the reverse pair "rain-umbrella" relies on a backward association because the probability of the word "rain" to elicit the word umbrella is low. At the time of testing, the first word of each pair was presented to the subjects who had to remember the word associated with it. The results showed that participants judged that they would remember the words of the forward pairs just as well as the backward pairs. Yet, in reality, they remembered the forward pairs better and thus subjectively exaggerated their ability to remember the backward pairs.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Koriat, A., & Bjork, R. A. (2005). Illusions of competence in monitoring one's knowledge during study. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 31(2), 187-194. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.31.2.187> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *biais de prévision*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FW2KQBZ-4>*forget-it-all-along bias*→ **forgot-it-all-along effect***forget-it-all-along effect*→ **forgot-it-all-along effect***forgetfulness*→ **forgetting****forgetting**

Syn: · *forgetfulness*  
 · *oblivescence*  
 · *oblivion*  
 · *obliviscence*

BT: *memory phenomenon*



- RT:
- accelerated long-term forgetting
  - amnesia
  - anterograde amnesia
  - category-specific semantic deficit
  - confabulation
  - contextual fluctuation
  - crime-related amnesia
  - cue-overload principle
  - developmental dysmnnesia
  - estimator variable
  - forgetting curve
  - functional amnesia
  - inhibition
  - interference
  - Jost's laws
  - location updating effect
  - medial prefrontal cortex
  - mnemonic neglect
  - omission error
  - output interference
  - proactive interference
  - pure progressive amnesia
  - reproductive inhibition
  - response competition
  - responsible remembering
  - retroactive interference
  - retrograde amnesia
  - self-limiting process
  - severely deficient autobiographical memory
  - simulated amnesia
  - simultaneous learning effect
  - source amnesia
  - temporal distinctiveness hypothesis
  - topographical memory loss
  - trace decay hypothesis
  - transient epileptic amnesia
- NT:
- incidental forgetting
  - motivated forgetting

**Has study method(s):**

- autobiographical think/no-think task
- Brown-Peterson task
- Cognitive failures questionnaire
- Don't remember/Don't know paradigm
- Everyday Memory Questionnaire
- item-method directed forgetting paradigm
- list-method directed forgetting paradigm
- Multifactorial Memory Questionnaire
- Prospective and Retrospective Memory Questionnaire
- saving method
- selective directed forgetting paradigm
- think/no-think paradigm
- thought substitution method

**Has model(s):**

retrieval accuracy from fragmented traces model

**Has theory(ies):**

acid bath theory

"Forgetting is defined as the lack of availability, partial or total, temporary or permanent, of memories of lived events or of information previously encountered, processed or learned." (Della Sala & Cubelli, 2021, p. 157).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Davis, R. L., & Zhong, Y. (2017). The biology of forgetting—A perspective. *Neuron*, 95(3), 490–503. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuron.2017.05.039> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Sala, S. D. (Ed.). (2010). *Forgetting*. Psychology Press. [ <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203851647> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Della Sala, S., & Cubelli, R. (2021). Definition: Forgetting. *Cortex*, 136, 157. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cortex.2020.12.013> ] [Study type: conceptual analysis] [Access: open]
- Della Sala, S., Baddeley, A., Peng, N., & Logie, R. (2024). Assessing long-term forgetting: A pragmatic approach. *Cortex*, 170, 80-89. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cortex.2023.11.009> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Eysenck, M. W., & Groome, D. (Eds.). (2020). *Forgetting: Explaining memory failure*. SAGE Publications Ltd. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Moreno, A. (2021). Molecular mechanisms of forgetting. *European Journal of Neuroscience*, 54(8), 6912–6932. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/ejn.14839> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Radvansky, G. A., Doolen, A. C., Pettijohn, K. A., & Ritchey, M. (2022). A new look at memory retention and forgetting. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 48(11), 1698–1723. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/xlm0001110> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
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- Wixted, J. T. (2022). Absolute versus relative forgetting. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 48(12), 1775-1786. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/xlm0001196> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: [oubli](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JRBPV6BN-2>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-R2H6D6Z2-R> [[SantéPsy](#)]  
[http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO\\_0000606](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO_0000606) [[NBO](#)]  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forgetting> [[Wikipedia EN](#)]  
<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oubli> [[Wikipédia FR](#)]  
[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0b908](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0b908) [[Cognitive Atlas](#)]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1377840> [[Wikidata](#)]

**forgetting curve**

- Syn:
- retention curve
  - retention function

BT: graph

- RT:
- forgetting
  - permastore effect
  - power function
  - reminiscence bump
  - saving method
  - serial position curve

Curve representing the evolution of forgetting over time.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Ebbinghaus, H. (1885/1913). *Memory: A contribution to experimental psychology*. Columbia University. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
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- Murre, J. M. J., & Dros, J. (2015). Replication and analysis of Ebbinghaus' forgetting curve. *PLOS ONE*, 10(7), e0120644. [ <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0120644> ] [Study type: empirical study, replication] [Access: open]
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- Radvansky, G. A., Doolen, A. C., Pettijohn, K. A., & Ritchey, M. (2022). A new look at memory retention and forgetting. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 48(11), 1698–1723. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/xlm0001110> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]



**Dataset citation(s):**

- Murre, J. M. J. (2021, December 3). Ebbinghaus (1880) Replication. [ <https://osf.io/6kfrp> ].

**FR:** *courbe d'oubli*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DSPSN23H-Q>

**EQ:** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forgetting\\_curve](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forgetting_curve) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Courbe\\_de\\_l'oubli](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Courbe_de_l'oubli) [Wikipédia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q949167> [Wikidata]

*Forgetting-10 Scale*

→ **Frequency of Forgetting-10 Scale**

*forgot-it-all-along bias*

→ **forgot-it-all-along effect**

**forgot-it-all-along effect**

**Syn:** · *FIA effect*  
· *forgot-it-all-along bias*  
· *forgot-it-all-along effect*  
· *forgot-it-all-along bias*

**BT:** incidental forgetting

**RT:** · autobiographical memory  
· procedural metamemory  
· recovered memory  
· testimony

Forgetting that an event has been previously remembered.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Anthony, K., & Janssen, S. M. J. (in press). A brief overview of research into the forgot-it-all-along effect. *Topics in Cognitive Science*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/tops.12670> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
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- Janssen, S. M. J., Anthony, K., Chang, C. Y. M., Choong, E.-L., Neoh, J. Y., & Lim, A. (2022). Replicating remembering “remembering”. *Memory*, 30(6), 686-694. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2020.1868525> ] [Study type: empirical study, replication] [Access: closed]
- Schooler, J. W., Bendikson, M., & Ambadar, Z. (1997). Taking the middle line: Can we accommodate both fabricated and recovered memories of sexual abuse? In M. Conway (Ed.), *Recovered memories and false memories* (p. 251-292). Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Janssen, S. M. J. (2020, December 20). Replicating Remembering “Remembering.” [ <https://osf.io/vum42/> ].

**FR:** *effet d'oubli d'une récupération antérieure*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QQZK44MQ-4>

*formal neural network model*

→ **connectionist model**

**format**

**BT:** information entity

**NT:** · node  
· production rule  
· proposition

A specified representation for structuring information.

**FR:** *format*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-H4FT93Q9-1>

**forward associative strength**

**Syn:** *force associative vers l'avant*

**BT:** associative strength

**RT:** · backward associative strength  
· DRM memory illusion

The level of association between a memory and another memory that followed it. In a verbal association task, the frequency of association between a word and the words it evokes.

**FR:** *force associative descendante*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XS14899P-0>

**forward conditioning**

**BT:** objective study method of memory

**NT:** · delay conditioning  
· trace conditioning

**Is study method of :**

classical conditioning

In classical conditioning, the procedure consisting of presenting the conditioned stimulus before the unconditioned stimulus.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Doré, F.-Y., & Mercier, P. (1992). Les fondements de l'apprentissage et de la cognition. Presses Universitaires de Lille. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *conditionnement antérograde*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DJD1KL0C-5>

*forward effect of testing*

→ **test-potentiated new learning**

**forward serial position curve**

**BT:** serial position curve

**RT:** serial position effect

A curve representing the performance of the serial recall as a function of the position of the items in the study list when the serial recall is performed from the beginning to the end of the list.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Kahana, M. J. (2012). *Foundations of human memory*. Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *courbe de position sérielle antérograde*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TL6309SB-3>

*forward telescoping*

→ **telescoping effect**

*forward testing effect*

→ **test-potentiated new learning**

*fourfold point correlation coefficient*

→ **phi correlation coefficient**

**fragile visual short-term memory**

BT: · short-term memory  
· visual memory

Intermediate form of short-term visual memory. The information storage duration is greater than that of iconic memory and storage capacity is higher than that of visual working memory.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Sligte, I. G., Scholte, H. S., & Lamme, V. A. F. (2008). Are there multiple visual short-term memory stores? PLoS ONE, 3(2), e1699. [ <http://dx.plos.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0001699> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *mémoire visuelle à court terme fragile*  
URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BQ3SD31F-L>

*free association task*

→ **verbal association task**

*free recall paradigm*

→ **free recall task**

**free recall task**

Syn: · *free recall paradigm*  
· *free recall test*

BT: recall task

RT: · ARC index  
· clustering  
· cognitive interview  
· demonstration for more detail technique  
· Doors and People Test  
· dynamic superiority effect  
· Encoding, Storage, Retrieval test  
· functional serial position curve  
· GERIA-12  
· Grober and Buschke test  
· IMA-12  
· interresponse time  
· inverse modality effect  
· Ird  
· Memory Alteration Test  
· NICHD protocol  
· orthographic neighborhood effect  
· output interference  
· percent correct recall  
· ratio rule

NT: · conjoint recall paradigm  
· continuous-distractor paradigm  
· directed free recall task  
· modified free recall procedure  
· multitrial free recall task  
· one-list-back paradigm

**Is study method of :**

- asymmetry effect
- contiguity effect
- episodic memory
- explicit memory
- primacy effect
- recency effect
- reverse interference effect
- semantic proximity effect
- simultaneous learning effect
- subjective organization

**Has study method(s):**

overt-repetition technique

**Component of:**

Semantic and Episodic Memory Test

A recall task in which the subject is required to retrieve items from memory without being constrained to reproduce the order in which they were presented, and thus deciding the output order by himself/herself.

FR: *tâche de rappel libre*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Z4TLQPTN-5>

*free recall test*

→ **free recall task**

**Frequency of Forgetting-10 Scale**

Syn: · *FOF-10*  
· *Forgetting-10 Scale*

BT: self-report questionnaire

RT: declarative metamemory

**Is study method of :**

- memory complaint
- memory self-efficacy

A 10-item questionnaire for adults assessing memory self-efficacy/complaints in everyday memory tasks.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Gopi, Y., & Madan, C. R. (2023). Subjective memory measures: Metamemory questionnaires currently in use. Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology, 77(5), 924-942. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/17470218231183855> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Zelinski, E. M., & Gilewski, M. J. (2004). A 10-item Rasch modeled memory self-efficacy scale. Aging & Mental Health, 8(4), 293-306. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/13607860410001709665> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *Échelle de fréquence de l'oubli-10*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-R7TMHL5B-6>

*frontal cortex*

→ **frontal lobe**

**frontal lobe**

Syn: · *frontal cortex*  
· *frontal region*

BT: brain lobe

RT: · FN400 wave  
· late frontal effect  
· memory-guided attention

NT: prefrontal cortex

Lobe located at the front of the cerebrum.

FR: *lobe frontal*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KHRWNS4W-Q>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-G82P3PDQ-K> [*SantéPsy*]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-SLFCVTRT-4> [*MeSH*]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0008848>

[http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON\\_0005838](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0005838) [*UBERON*]

[http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON\\_0016525](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0016525) [*UBERON*]

<http://purl.org/sig/ont/fma/fma61824> [*FMA*]

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frontal\\_lobe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frontal_lobe) [*Wikipedia EN*]

[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lobe\\_frontal](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lobe_frontal) [*Wikipedia FR*]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q749520> [*Wikidata*]

frontal N400

→ [FN400 wave](#)

frontal region

→ [frontal lobe](#)

## Fröhlich effect

BT: [memory phenomenon](#)

RT: [spatial memory](#)

Error in the memory of the initial position of a moving stimulus, which is judged further forward in the direction of this stimulus.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Hubbard, T. L., & Motes, M. A. (2005). An effect of context on whether memory for initial position exhibits a Fröhlich effect or an onset repulsion effect. *The Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology Section A*, 58(6), 961-979. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/02724980443000368> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: [effet Fröhlich](#)

URL: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CC8530Z8-Z>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fröhlich\\_effect](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fröhlich_effect) [Wikipedia EN]

FTT

→ [fuzzy trace theory](#)

## fullROC

BT: [software](#)

RT: [confidence-accuracy relationship](#)  
[police lineup](#)  
[ROC curve](#)  
[signal detection theory](#)

### Is study method of :

[eyewitness testimony](#)

R package for analysing ROC curves from police lineups.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Yang, Y., & Smith, A. (2023). fullROC: An R package for generating and analyzing eyewitness-lineup ROC curves. *Behavior Research Methods*, 55(1), 1259-1274. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13428-022-01807-6> ] [Study type: software description] [Access: open]

PO: [Human](#)

DO: [Informatics](#)  
[Psychology](#)

FR: [fullROC](#)

URL: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NRB6T6SW-5>

function

→ [disposition](#)

## functional amnesia

Syn: [dissociative amnesia](#)  
[psychogenic amnesia](#)  
[psychogenic fugue](#)

BT: [retrograde amnesia](#)

RT: [eyewitness testimony](#)  
[forgetting](#)  
[recovered memory](#)

Retrograde amnesia, following a major stress, a traumatic event, which can even go as far as loss of personal identity. New learning is possible (no anterograde amnesia).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Brand, M., & Markowitsch, H. J. (2010). Aspects of forgetting in psychogenic amnesia. In S. Della Sala (Ed.), *Forgetting* (pp. 239–251). Psychology Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Dodier, O. (2021). L'amnésie dissociative : Limites méthodologiques, limites conceptuelles, et explications alternatives. *L'Année Psychologique*, 121(3), 275-309. [ <https://doi.org/10.3917/anpsy1.213.0275> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Harrison, N. A., Johnston, K., Corno, F., Casey, S. J., Friedner, K., Humphreys, K., Jaldow, E. J., Pitkanen, M., & Kopelman, M. D. (2017). Psychogenic amnesia: Syndromes, outcome, and patterns of retrograde amnesia. *Brain*, 140(9), 2498–2510. [ <https://doi.org/10.1093/brain/awx186> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: free]
- Mangiulli, I., Jelacic, M., Patihis, L., & Otgaar, H. (2021). Believing in dissociative amnesia relates to claiming it: A survey of people's experiences and beliefs about dissociative amnesia. *Memory*, 29(10), 1362-1374 . [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2021.1987475> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Mangiulli, I., Otgaar, H., Jelacic, M., & Merckelbach, H. (2022). A critical review of case studies on dissociative amnesia. *Clinical Psychological Science*, 10(2), 191–211. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/21677026211018194> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Markowitsch, H. J. (1999). Functional neuroimaging correlates of functional amnesia. *Memory*, 7(5-6), 561–583. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/096582199387751> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Markowitsch, H. J. (2003). Psychogenic amnesia. *NeuroImage*, 20, S132–S138. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuroimage.2003.09.010> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- McNally, R. J. (2003). *Remembering trauma*. Harvard University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Thomas-Anterion, C. (2017). L'amnésie dissociative. *Revue de neuropsychologie*, 9(4), 213–217. [ <https://doi.org/10.1684/nrp.2017.0431> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: [amnésie fonctionnelle](#)

URL: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-X5HPJVMQ-Q>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-5V2GBLD5-M> [SantéPsy]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-LZWVXW5Z-D> [SantéPsy]  
[http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO\\_0000253](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO_0000253) [NBO]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Psychogenic\\_amnesia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Psychogenic_amnesia) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amnésie\\_dissociative](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amnésie_dissociative) [Wikipedia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q34568572> [Wikidata]

functional dissociation

→ [functional independence](#)

## functional independence

Syn: [functional dissociation](#)

BT: [objective study method of memory](#)

Functional independence is when it can be shown that one variable affects one memory task but not another. Functional independence is used as an argument for the existence of separate memory systems.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Tulving, E. (1985). How many memory systems are there? *American psychologist*, 40(4), 385-398. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0003-066X.40.4.385> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: [indépendance fonctionnelle](#)

URL: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NJ67ZW7N-G>

**functional magnetic resonance imaging**

Syn: · *fMRI*  
· *functional MRI*

BT: [neurophysiological method](#)

“method with excellent spatial resolution and poor temporal resolution that measures increases in blood flow that occur in active brain regions.” (Slotnik, 2017, p. 241).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Belliveau, J. W., Kennedy, D. N., McKinstry, R. C., Buchbinder, B. R., Weisskoff, R. M., Cohen, M. S., Vevea, J. M., Brady, T. J., & Rosen, B. R. (1991). Functional mapping of the human visual cortex by magnetic resonance imaging. *Science*, 254(5032), 716–719. [ <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1948051> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Houdé, O., Mazoyer, B., & Tzourio-Mazoyer, N. (2010). *Cerveau et psychologie*. Presses Universitaires de France. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Slotnick, S.D. (2017). *Cognitive neuroscience of memory*. Cambridge University Press. [ <https://doi.org/10.1017/9781316026687> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: [imagerie par résonance magnétique fonctionnelle](#)  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DVR59LF6-T>  
 EQ: [http://scholarpedia.org/article/Functional\\_magnetic\\_resonance\\_imaging](http://scholarpedia.org/article/Functional_magnetic_resonance_imaging) [Scholarpedia]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Functional\\_magnetic\\_resonance\\_imaging](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Functional_magnetic_resonance_imaging) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imagerie\\_par\\_r%C3%A9sonance\\_magn%C3%A9tique\\_fonctionnelle](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imagerie_par_r%C3%A9sonance_magn%C3%A9tique_fonctionnelle) [Wikipédia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q903809> [Wikidata]

*functional MRI*

→ [functional magnetic resonance imaging](#)

*functional near-infrared imaging*

→ [functional near-infrared spectroscopy](#)

**functional near-infrared spectroscopy**

Syn: · *fNIRS*  
· *functional near-infrared imaging*

BT: [neurophysiological method](#)

“a non-invasive functional brain imaging technique that detects hemodynamic changes in the human cortex [...] Based on the optical absorption properties of blood hemoglobin, fNIRS enables calculation of concentration changes in oxygenated hemoglobin (HbO) and deoxygenated hemoglobin (HHb), which are indicators of cortical activation.” (Talamonti et al., 2020).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Ferrari, M., & Quaresima, V. (2012). A brief review on the history of human functional near-infrared spectroscopy (fNIRS) development and fields of application. *NeuroImage*, 63(2), 921–935. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuroimage.2012.03.049> ] [Study type: historical study, literature review] [Access: closed]
- Talamonti, D., Montgomery, C. A., Clark, D. P. A., & Bruno, D. (2020). Age-related prefrontal cortex activation in associative memory: An fNIRS pilot study. *NeuroImage*, 222, 117223. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuroimage.2020.117223> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: [imagerie spectroscopique proche infrarouge](#)  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-S2W7117K-3>  
 EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Functional\\_near-infrared\\_spectroscopy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Functional_near-infrared_spectroscopy) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imagerie\\_spectroscopique\\_proche\\_infrarouge](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imagerie_spectroscopique_proche_infrarouge) [Wikipédia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q36561024> [Wikidata]

**functional serial position curve**

BT: [serial position curve](#)  
 RT: · [free recall task](#)  
· [serial position effect](#)

A curve that represents the probability of recall of an item based on the position of the last rehearsal of that item by the subject.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Brodie, D. A., & Murdock Jr., B. B. (1977). Effect of presentation time on nominal and functional serial-position curves of free recall. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 16(2), 185-200. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(77\)80046-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(77)80046-7) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: [courbe de position sérielle fonctionnelle](#)  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JKFSD77J-G>

**functionalist theories of memory**

Syn: *procedural theories of memory*  
 BT: [theory](#)  
 RT: [transfer-appropriate processing principle](#)  
 NT: [levels of processing theory](#)

**Is theory of:**

- [memory](#)
- [memory process](#)

A type of theory postulating that memory can be understood from the memory processes carried out by the subject rather than by postulating the existence of different structures or memory systems in which information is stored.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Kolers, P. A. (1973). Remembering operations. *Memory & Cognition*, 1(3), 347-355. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03198119> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Kolers, P. A., & Roediger, H. L. (1984). Procedures of mind. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 23(4), 425-449. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(84\)90282-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(84)90282-2) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Nicolas, S. (2000). La mémoire humaine, une perspective fonctionnaliste. *L'Harmattan*. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Roediger, H., Weldon, M., & Challis, B. (1989). Explaining dissociations between implicit and explicit measures of retention: A processing account. In H. L. Roediger & F. I. M. Craik (Eds.), *Varieties of memory and consciousness: Essays in honor of Endel Tulving* (pp. 3–41). Lawrence Erlbaum Associates. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Roediger, H., Weldon, M., & Challis, B. (1989). Expliquer les dissociations entre mesures explicites et implicites de la rétention: une affaire de traitement. In H. L. Roediger & F. I. M. Craik (Eds.), *Varieties of memory and consciousness: Essays in honor of Endel Tulving* (pp. 3–41). Lawrence Erlbaum Associates Traduit dans S. Nicolas & P. Piolino (2010). *Anthologie de psychologie cognitive de la mémoire humaine* (pp. 249-291). De Boeck. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: [théories fonctionnalistes de la mémoire](#)  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KHJSDWCQ-6>

**fusion method**BT: [objective study method of memory](#)Is study method of :  
[visual memory](#)

A method of studying visual memory. Two visual stimuli are presented successively. Individually, each stimulus has no meaning. However, if combined, they represent a recognizable object. The experimenter asks the subject to superimpose the first stimulus on the second during its presentation. The memory of the first stimulus is confirmed if the subject recognizes the object after the fusion of the two stimuli.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Stromeyer, C. F., & Psotka, J. (1970). The detailed texture of eidetic images. *Nature*, 225(5230), 346-349. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/225346a0> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: [méthode de fusion](#)URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-H8BVMRZN-C>**fuzzy trace theory**Syn: [FTT](#)BT: [theory](#)

- RT: [complementarity effect](#)
- [conjoint recall paradigm](#)
- [conjunction illusion](#)
- [episodic memory](#)
- [eyewitness testimony](#)
- [false-persistence effect](#)
- [familiarity](#)
- [Recognition](#) through [Semantic Synchronization model](#)
- [recollection](#)
- [semantic memory](#)
- [source overdistribution](#)

**Is theory of:**

- [developmental reversal](#)
- [DRM memory illusion](#)
- [encoding](#)
- [false memory](#)
- [induced false memory](#)
- [memory](#)
- [phantom recollection](#)
- [spontaneous false memory](#)

Theory postulating that information is stored in parallel under two types of traces: verbatim traces representing the surface details of the stimuli and gist traces representing the general and thematic meaning of the stimuli.

note: Fuzzy Trace Theory is based on several principles, which are as follows in the case of false memories (Brainerd & Reyna, 2019, p. 80): "Verbatim and gist: Subjects process the surface form and meaning of events, storing separate traces of each. Dissociated retrieval: Recountings are based on the retrieval of both verbatim and gist traces. Some cues favor verbatim retrieval; others favor gist retrieval. Opponent processes: Verbatim and gist retrieval both support true memory. Gist retrieval supports 'false' memories of meaning-consistent events, whereas verbatim retrieval suppresses false memories. Development: Memory for the verbatim form and semantic content of experience both improve during development. Gist improvements are more protracted with age than verbatim improvements. Individual differences: Some individuals are more susceptible to false memory, such as individuals with poor verbatim memories or who preferentially retrieve gist. Phantom recollection: Verbatim and gist retrieval can both produce vivid, realistic recollections that are difficult to distinguish."

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Brainerd, C. J., & Reyna, V. F. (1995). Fuzzy-trace theory: An interim synthesis. *Learning and Individual Differences*, 7(1), 1-75. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/1041-6080\(95\)90031-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/1041-6080(95)90031-4) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Brainerd, C. J., & Reyna, V. F. (2001). Fuzzy-trace theory: Dual account in memory, reasoning, and cognitive neuroscience. *Advances in Child Development and Behavior*, 28, 41-100. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0065-2407\(02\)80062-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0065-2407(02)80062-3) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Brainerd, C., & Reyna, V. (2004). Fuzzy-trace theory and memory development. *Developmental Review*, 24(4), 396-439. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dr.2004.08.005> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Brainerd, C. J., & Reyna, V. F. (2019). Fuzzy-trace theory, false memory, and the law. *Policy Insights from the Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, 6(1), 79-86. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/2372732218797143> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Helm, R. K., & Reyna, V. F. (2023). Fuzzy trace theory: Memory and decision-making in law, medicine, and public health. In R. H. Logie, Z. Wen, S. E. Gathercole, N. Cowan, & R. W. Engle (Eds.), *Memory in science for society: There is nothing as practical as a good theory* (pp. 93-122). Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Van Eersel, G., Verkoeijen, P., & Bouwmeester, S. (2017, March 14). Does retrieval practice depend on semantic cues? Assessing the fuzzy trace account of the testing effect. [ <https://osf.io/nx3zm/> ].

FR: [théorie de la trace floue](#)URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-M5LZJTD5-F>EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fuzzy\\_trace\\_theory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fuzzy_trace_theory) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1475711> [Wikidata]

✓ Patrice Terrier



## G

*G coefficient*

→ [Goodman-Kruskal gamma correlation coefficient](#)

*Galton-Crovitz method*

→ [cue-word method](#)

*Galton-Crovitz word-cuing technique*

→ [cue-word method](#)

*gamma activity*

→ [gamma rhythm](#)

*gamma correlation*

→ [Goodman-Kruskal gamma correlation coefficient](#)

*gamma frequency*

→ [gamma rhythm](#)

*gamma oscillation*

→ [gamma rhythm](#)

### gamma rhythm

Syn: · *gamma activity*  
· *gamma frequency*  
· *gamma oscillation*  
· *gamma wave*

BT: [neurophysiological process](#)

RT: · [episodic memory](#)  
· [hippocampus](#)

"fast, rhythmic change in the activity of a collection of neurons, often defined to be in the range of 30–80 Hz" (Griffiths & Jensen, in press).

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Griffiths, B. J., & Jensen, O. (in press). Gamma oscillations and episodic memory. *Trends in Neurosciences*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tins.2023.07.003> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

PO: · *Animal*  
· *Human*

DO: [Neurophysiology](#)

FR: [rythme gamma](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KNLR6W4S-H>

*gamma wave*

→ [gamma rhythm](#)

GAPS

→ [General Abstract Processing System Model](#)

*GAPS model*

→ [General Abstract Processing System Model](#)

*gating*

→ [gating process](#)

*gating mechanism*

→ [gating process](#)

### gating process

Syn: · *gating*  
· *gating mechanism*  
· *working memory gating*

BT: [working memory updating](#)

RT: [working memory](#)

#### Has study method(s):

[reference-back paradigm](#)

Dynamic control of information input (gate opening and closing) in working memory.

note: "When closed, the gate prevents new information from entering WM [Working Memory], which allows its contents to be maintained in a stable state in the face of distracting or irrelevant information. When open, the gate allows new information into WM (and old information out), which allows WM to remain up to date with information relevant to current goals and task demands." (Boag et al., 2021).

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Boag, R. J., Stevenson, N., van Dooren, R., Trutti, A. C., Sjoerds, Z., & Forstmann, B. U. (2021). Cognitive control of working memory: A model-based approach. *Brain Sciences*, 11(6), 721. [ <https://doi.org/10.3390/brainsci11060721> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Chatham, C. H., & Badre, D. (2015). Multiple gates on working memory. *Current Opinion in Behavioral Sciences*, 1, 23-31. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cobeha.2014.08.001> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Kessler, Y. (2017). The role of working memory gating in task switching: A procedural version of the reference-back paradigm. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 8. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2017.02260> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Nir-Cohen, G., Kessler, Y., & Egner, T. (2020). Neural substrates of working memory updating. *Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience*, 32(12), 2285–2302. [ [https://doi.org/10.1162/jocn\\_a\\_01625](https://doi.org/10.1162/jocn_a_01625) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

#### Dataset citation(s):

- Kessler, Y. (2017, November 26). The role of working memory gating in task switching: A procedural version of the reference-back paradigm. [ <https://osf.io/x69j8/> ].

FR: [processus de portillonnage](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-VHJ1RZ45-H>

*Gc*

→ [crystallized intelligence](#)

### Geiselman effect

BT: [memory phenomenon](#)

RT: · [cognitive interview](#)  
· [eyewitness testimony](#)

Eyewitnesses are more resistant to misleading suggestions when they are first interviewed with a Cognitive Interview. This effect is not always observed.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Geiselman, R. E., Fisher, R. P., MacKinnon, D. P., & Holland, H. L. (1986). Enhancement of eyewitness memory with the cognitive interview. *The American Journal of Psychology*, 99(3), 385-401. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: [effet Geiselman](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-J29VW7XV-D>

**gene**

BT: biological material entity  
 NT: · immediate early gene  
 · KIBRA gene

"A segment of DNA that codes for the synthesis of a protein" (Kolb & Whishaw, 2008, p. 942).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Kolb, B., & Whishaw, I. Q. (2008). Cerveau et comportement (2<sup>e</sup> éd.). De Boeck. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *gène*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XBNR5KZL-G>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-P0VK4S1M-B> [MeSH]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0009078>  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gene> [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gène> [Wikipédia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q7187> [Wikidata]

**General Abstract Processing System Model**

Syn: · GAPS  
 · GAPS model

BT: non-computational model  
 RT: · cue  
 · ecphoric information  
 · ecphory  
 · encoding  
 · engram  
 · recoding  
 · recollection  
 · retrieval

**Is model of:**

episodic memory

Conceptual model of remembering from episodic memory : "It is general in that it is meant to apply to remembering of events of all sorts; it is abstract in that the specific nature of its components is not specified; it is a processing system since its major components have to do with the activity and the functioning of the system rather than its structure; and it is a system in the sense of an ordered and reasonably comprehensive collection of interacting components whose assemblage constitutes an integrated whole." (Tulving, 1984, p. 229).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Tulving, E. (1984). Précis of Elements of episodic memory. Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 7(2), 223–238. [ <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0140525X0004440X> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *modèle du système de traitement abstrait et général*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-T8V TZ1MD-Z>

*general empirical observation*

→ **phenomenon**

*general knowledge*

→ **semantic memory**

*general recollection network*

→ **core recollection network**

**generate-recognize theory**

Syn: *dual-process theory*  
 BT: theory

**Is theory of:**

retrieval

Theory postulating that two mechanisms are involved in memory retrieval: a search process for stored information and a decision process (deciding whether the retrieved information is the one that was searched for, based on a familiarity judgment).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Anderson, J. R., & Bower, G. H. (1972). Recognition and retrieval processes in free recall. Psychological Review, 79(2), 97-123. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0033773> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Bahrick, H. P. (1970). Two-phase model for prompted recall. Psychological Review, 77(3), 215–222. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0029099> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Kintsch, W. (1968). Recognition and free recall of organized lists. Journal of Experimental Psychology, 78(3, Pt.1), 481-487. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0026462> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Kintsch, W. (1970). Models for free recall and recognition. In D. Norman (Ed.), Models of Human Memory (p. 331-373). Academic Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *théorie génération-reconnaissance*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QJ9XCWFT-C>

**generation effect**

BT: memory phenomenon  
 RT: · distinctiveness effect  
 · episodic memory  
 · list composition effect  
 · principle of desirable difficulties  
 · semantic memory

Better memory for self-generated items than for read items or items provided by the experimenter. In some circumstances, generation does not affect memory or may have a detrimental effect (negative generation effect).

- MV: · Age: larger effect in older adults compared to younger adults (Betsch et al., 2007).  
 · Experimental design: Larger effect in an intra-subject design than in an inter-subject design (Betsch et al., 2007 ; McCurdy et al., 2020).  
 · Generated information: larger effect when the subject has to generate the complete target compared to the generation of part of the target (Betsch et al., 2007).  
 · Generation constraint (amount of information given to the participant to generate a certain response): low constraints produce a higher generation effect than medium or high constraints, but only in free recall and cued recall tasks. No influence of the constraint level in a recognition task (McCurdy et al., 2020).  
 · Generation rule: Calculation generation produces the largest effect (Betsch et al., 2007 ; McCurdy et al., 2020).  
 · Learning type: larger effect in incidental learning than in intentional learning (Betsch et al., 2007 ; McCurdy et al., 2020).  
 · List composition: effect eliminated or reduced when lists are composed entirely of items to be read or generated, compared to mixed lists (Serra & Nairne, 1993 ; Betsch et al., 2007 ; McCurdy et al., 2020).  
 · Mode of generation: larger effect when the responses generated are verbal/oral, compared to written or covert responses (McCurdy et al., 2020).  
 · Number of stimuli: larger effect when the number of information to be generated is smaller (Betsch et al., 2007 ; McCurdy et al., 2020).  
 · Retention interval: Increasingly larger effect as retention interval increases (Betsch et al., 2007 ; McCurdy et al., 2020).  
 · Stimulus relation: larger effect with the generation of a semantic associate (McCurdy et al., 2020).  
 · Stimulus type: larger effect for numbers and words compared to nonwords (Betsch et al., 2007 ; McCurdy et al., 2020).

## GENERATIVE RETRIEVAL

- Test type: larger effect in a cued recall or recognition task compared to a free recall task. (Bertsch et al., 2007 ; McCurdy, 2020).
- Test type: the effect is reversed in tests of implicit memory (Braxton, 1989; Jacoby, 1983; Srinivas & Roediger, 1990).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Bertsch, S., Pesta, B. J., Wiscott, R., & McDaniel, M. A. (2007). The generation effect: A meta-analytic review. *Memory & Cognition*, 35(2), 201–210. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03193441> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: open]
- Blaxton, T. A. (1989). Investigating dissociations among memory measures: Support for a transfer-appropriate processing framework. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 15(4), 657–668. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.15.4.657> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Jacoby, L. L. (1983). Remembering the data: Analyzing interactive processes in reading. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 22(5), 485–508. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(83\)90301-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(83)90301-8) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- McCurdy, M. P., Viechtbauer, W., Sklenar, A. M., Frankenstein, A. N., & Leshikar, E. D. (2020). Theories of the generation effect and the impact of generation constraint: A meta-analytic review. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 27(6), 1139–1165. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-020-01762-3> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: open]
- McCurdy, M. P., & Leshikar, E. D. (2022). Contextual framework of the generation effect. *The American Journal of Psychology*, 135(3), 251–270. [ <https://doi.org/10.5406/19398298.135.3.01> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Schindler, J., Richter, T., & Mar, R. (2021). Does generation benefit learning for narrative and expository texts? A direct replication attempt. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 35(2), 559–564. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.3781> ] [Study type: empirical study, replication] [Access: open]
- Schmidt, S. R., & Cherry, K. (1989). The negative generation effect: Delineation of a phenomenon. *Memory & Cognition*, 17(3), 359–369. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.4.6.592> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Serra, M., & Nairne, J. S. (1993). Design controversies and the generation effect: Support for an item-order hypothesis. *Memory & Cognition*, 21(1), 34–40. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03211162> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Slamecka, N. J., & Graf, P. (1978). The generation effect: Delineation of a phenomenon. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Learning and Memory*, 4(6), 592–604. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.4.6.592> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Srinivas, K., & Roediger, H. L. (1990). Classifying implicit memory tests: Category association and anagram solution. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 29(4), 389–412. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0749-596X\(90\)90063-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/0749-596X(90)90063-6) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

### Dataset citation(s):

- McCurdy, M. P., Viechtbauer, W., Sklenar, A., Frankenstein, A. N., & Leshikar, E. D. (2020, March 15). Theories of the Generation Effect and the Impact of Generation Constraint: A Meta-Analytic Review. [ <https://osf.io/9pv7a/> ].
- Zormpa, E., & Brehm, L. (2020, March 21). The production and the generation effect improve memory in picture naming. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/7KQ5S](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/7KQ5S) ].

**FR:** *effet de génération*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QN9H3MD5-D>

**EQ:** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Generation\\_effect](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Generation_effect) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q5532593> [Wikidata]

## generative retrieval

**BT:** retrieval

- RT:**
- autobiographical memory
  - direct retrieval
  - strategy
  - top-down processing
  - voluntary memory

"a long, protracted retrieval process where one exerts considerable effort to retrieve a past experience [...] involving the use of elaborate, conscious search strategies" (Mace et al., 2021, p. 2).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Conway, M. A., & Pleydell-Pearce, C. W. (2000). The construction of autobiographical memories in the self-memory system. *Psychological Review*, 107(2), 261–288. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.107.2.261> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Mace, J. H., Petersen, E. P., & Kruchten, E. A. (2021). Elucidating the mental processes underlying the direct retrieval of autobiographical memories. *Consciousness and Cognition*, 94, 103190. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.concog.2021.103190> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**PO:** Human

**DO:** Psychology

**FR:** *récupération générative*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CB1B8THR-F>

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*generic memory*

→ **semantic memory**

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## Geneva Space Cruiser

**BT:** CyberCruiser

- RT:**
- aged adult
  - middle-aged adult
  - young adult

### Is study method of:

- event-based prospective memory
- prospective memory

Online version of the CyberCruiser for the assessment of prospective memory in adults.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Zuber, S., Haas, M., Framorando, D., Ballhausen, N., Gillioz, E., Künzi, M., & Kliegel, M. (2022). The Geneva Space Cruiser: A fully self-administered online tool to assess prospective memory across the adult lifespan. *Memory*, 30(2), 117–132. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2021.1995435> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *Geneva Space Cruiser*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NPVK2SSG-D>

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**GERIA-12**

- BT: neuropsychological test  
 RT: · cued recall task  
 · free recall task  
 · Grober and Buschke test

**Diagnostic tool of:**  
 memory disorder

- Is study method of :**
- consolidation
  - encoding
  - episodic memory
  - retrieval
  - verbal memory

A neuropsychological test of verbal episodic memory for the elderly that is a shortened version of the RL/RI-16 with the addition of delayed recall at 24 hours.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Vandenberghe, M., Michiels, J., Vanderaspolden, V., Claes, T., & Fery, P. (2015). Élaboration et normalisation d'une épreuve d'évaluation de la mémoire épisodique verbale chez la personne âgée: « GERIA-12 ». *Revue Neurologique*, 171(12), 853–865. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuro.2015.08.001> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

PO: Human  
 DO: Neuropsychology  
 FR: **GERIA-12**  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-P1F480L6-Q>

**gestural loop**

BT: working memory

The subcomponent of working memory specialized in body movements, which is distinct from the phonological loop, and which some authors propose to add to the Baddeley's model of working memory, at least for meaningless gestures and movements without iconicity.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Gimenes, G., Pennequin, V., & Sorel, O. (2013). Division of the articulatory loop according to sensory modality using double dissociation. *Journal of Cognitive Psychology*, 25(7), 808–815. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/20445911.2013.823974> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: **boucle gestuelle**  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WVMSPSB6-Z>

Gf

→ fluid intelligence

**global matching model**

- BT: computational model  
 NT: · ATHENA model  
 · Matrix model  
 · MINERVA 2  
 · SAM model  
 · TODAM  
 · WITNESS model

**Is model of:**  
 memory

Computational models of memory "in which the probe item is matched against each item in memory and the similarity is computed. Subsequently, each of the similarities is aggregated via summation or averaging, producing a measure of global similarity that indexes the similarity between the probe cue and the stored memories." (Osth et al., in press).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Clark, S. E., & Gronlund, S. D. (1996). Global matching models of recognition memory: How the models match the data. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 3(1), 37–60. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03210740> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Gillund, G., & Shiffrin, R. M. (1984). A retrieval model for both recognition and recall. *Psychological Review*, 91(1), 1–67. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037//0033-295X.91.1.1> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: closed]
- Hintzman, D. L. (1984). MINERVA 2: A simulation model of human memory. *Behavior Research Methods, Instruments, & Computers*, 16(2), 96–101. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03202365> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: open]
- Humphreys, M. S., Bain, J. D., & Pike, R. (1989). Different ways to cue a coherent memory system: A theory for episodic, semantic, and procedural tasks. *Psychological Review*, 96(2), 208–233. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.96.2.208> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: closed]
- Murdock, B. B. (1982). A theory for the storage and retrieval of item and associative information. *Psychological Review*, 89(6), 609–626. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.89.6.609> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: closed]
- Osth, A. F., & Dennis, S. (in press). Global matching models of recognition memory. In M. J. Kahana & A. D. Wagner (Eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of Human Memory*. Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Osth, A. F., Zhou, A., Lilburn, S. D., & Little, D. R. (2023). Novelty rejection in episodic memory. *Psychological Review*, 130(3), 720–769. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/rev0000407> ] [Study type: empirical study, simulation study] [Access: open]
- Pike, R. (1984). Comparison of convolution and matrix distributed memory systems for associative recall and recognition. *Psychological Review*, 91(3), 281–294. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.91.3.281> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: **modèle à appariement global**  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FF4JCFQJ-N>

**global recognition task**

- BT: recognition task  
 RT: · local recognition task  
 · Sternberg task

**Is study method of :**

- recognition memory
- short-term memory

The task of recognizing an item as having been presented in a particular list.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Oberauer, K. (2003). Understanding serial position curves in short-term recognition and recall. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 49(4), 469–483. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0749-596X\(03\)00080-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0749-596X(03)00080-9) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: **tâche de reconnaissance globale**  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-L6SL8BX6-8>

Global Vector for Word Representation

→ **GloVe**

## GloVe

Syn: *Global Vector for Word Representation*

BT: algorithm

RT: · distributional hypothesis  
· distributional model  
· False Memory Generator  
· language  
· learning  
· semantic memory  
· word embedding

Unsupervised learning algorithm for word embeddings that relies on the factorization of a word-context matrix.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Kumar, A. A. (2021). Semantic memory : A review of methods, models, and current challenges. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 28(1), 40-80. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-020-01792-x> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Pennington, J., Socher, R., & Manning, C. (2014). GloVe : Global vectors for word representation. *Proceedings of the 2014 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing (EMNLP)*, 1532-1543. [ <https://doi.org/10.3115/v1/D14-116> ] [Study type: software description] [Access: open]

FR: *GloVe*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-K07MZL4H-5>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GloVe\\_\(machine\\_learning\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GloVe_(machine_learning))  
[[Wikipedia EN](#)]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q22826110> [[Wikidata](#)]

## glutamate

Syn: *glutamic acid*

BT: neurotransmitter

RT: long-term potentiation

Excitatory neurotransmitter involved in long-term potentiation.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Riedel, G. (2003). Glutamate receptor function in learning and memory. *Behavioural Brain Research*, 140(1-2), 1-47. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0166-4328\(02\)00272-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0166-4328(02)00272-3) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *glutamate*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-T0CV2HJ4-J>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-TVNZ23K3-4> [[MeSH](#)]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-VCKDKGBZ-L> [[MeSH](#)]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0009376>  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0009378>  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0028010>  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0028012>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glutamic\\_acid](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glutamic_acid) [[Wikipedia EN](#)]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acide\\_glu\\_tamique](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acide_glu_tamique) [[Wikipédia FR](#)]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1532394> [[Wikidata](#)]

*glutamic acid*

→ **glutamate**

## Go/No-Go task

BT: objective study method of memory

RT: · think/no-think paradigm  
· working memory

### Is study method of :

· inhibitory control  
· reaction time

Subjects are asked to respond as quickly as possible (Go) to a particular class of stimuli, for example by pressing a key on a keyboard, and not to respond to other classes of stimuli (No Go).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Donders, F. C. (1868/1969). On the speed of mental processes. *Acta Psychologica*, 30, 412-431. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0001-6918\(69\)90065-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/0001-6918(69)90065-1) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Donders, F.C. (1868/2001). La vitesse des actes psychiques. *Psychologie et Histoire*, 2, 188-204. [ <https://sites.google.com/site/psychologieethistoire/DONDERS.HTM> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *tâche Go/No-Go*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-K58RM8DT-0>

## goal maintenance

BT: working memory

Working memory function consisting of keeping the goals of an ongoing cognitive task active and accessible.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Engle, R. W., & Kane, M. J. (2004). Executive attention, working memory capacity, and a two-factor theory of cognitive control. In B. H. Ross & B. H. (Eds.), *The Psychology of Learning and Motivation*, Vol. 44. (p. 145-199). New York : Elsevier. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0079-7421\(03\)44005-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0079-7421(03)44005-X) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *maintien du but*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-X2CSSWGQ-W>

EQ: [https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0a431](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0a431)  
[[Cognitive Atlas](#)]



**Goodman-Kruskal gamma correlation coefficient**

Syn: · *G coefficient*  
 · *gamma correlation*  
 BT: *measure*

- Is measure of:**
- *metacognitive resolution*
  - *metamemory*
  - *procedural metamemory*

A nonparametric measure of association between two ordinal variables, ranging from -1 to +1.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Benjamin, A. S., & Diaz, M. (2008). Measurement of relative metamnemonic accuracy. In J. Dunlosky & R. A. Bjork (Eds.), *Handbook of metamemory and memory* (pp. 73–94). Psychology Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Fleming, S. M., & Lau, H. C. (2014). How to measure metacognition. *Frontiers in Human Neuroscience*, 8. [ <https://www.frontiersin.org/article/10.3389/fnhum.2014.00443> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Goodman, L. A., & Kruskal, W. H. (1954). Measures of association for cross classifications. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 49, 732–764. [ [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4612-9995-0\\_1](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4612-9995-0_1) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Masson, M. E. J., & Rotello, C. M. (2009). Sources of bias in the Goodman–Kruskal gamma coefficient measure of association: Implications for studies of metacognitive processes. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 35(2), 509–527. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0014876> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Nelson, T. O. (1984). A comparison of current measures of the accuracy of feeling-of-knowing predictions. *Psychological Bulletin*, 95(1), 109–133. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037//0033-2909.95.1.109> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Spellman, B. A., Bloomfield, A., & Bjork, R. A. (2008). Measuring memory and metamemory. In J. Dunlosky & R. A. Bjork (Eds.), *Handbook of metamemory and memory* (pp. 95–114). Psychology Press. [ <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203805503.ch6> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

DO: *Probability / Statistics*  
 FR: *coefficient de corrélation gamma de Goodman-Kruskal*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DFH3S91P-S>  
 EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goodman\\_and\\_Kruskal%27s\\_gamma](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goodman_and_Kruskal%27s_gamma) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Test\\_Gamma](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Test_Gamma) [Wikipédia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q3753767> [Wikidata]

**Google effect**

Syn: *digital amnesia*  
 BT: *memory phenomenon*  
 RT: · *cognitive offloading*  
 · *saving-enhanced memory effect*  
 · *transactive memory*

A memory phenomenon occurring when "people are more likely to remember information that is deleted from a computer than information that is saved on a computer" (Schooler & Storm, 2021, p. 1101).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Schooler, J. N., & Storm, B. C. (2021). Saved information is remembered less well than deleted information, if the saving process is perceived as reliable. *Memory*, 29(9), 1101–1110. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2021.1962356> ] [Study type: empirical study, replication] [Access: closed]
- Sparrow, B., Liu, J., & Wegner, D. M. (2011). Google effects on memory : Cognitive consequences of having information at our fingertips. *Science*, 333(6043), 776–778. [ <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1207745> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet Google*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-P23RVJ0X-6>

*grandmother cell*  
 → **concept cell**

**graph**

Syn: *figure*  
 BT: *information entity*  
 NT: · *calibration curve*  
 · *confidence-accuracy characteristic curve*  
 · *forgetting curve*  
 · *learning curve*  
 · *ROC curve*  
 · *serial position curve*  
 · *transfer and retroaction surface*

A diagram that presents one or more tuples of information by mapping those tuples in to a two dimensional space in a non arbitrary way. (source: [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/IAO\\_0000038](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/IAO_0000038))

FR: *graphique*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-T1J15DPM-T>  
 EQ: [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/IAO\\_0000038](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/IAO_0000038) [IAO]

*graphemic buffer*

→ **orthographic working memory**

**graphemic cued recall task**

Syn: *graphemic cued recall test*  
 BT: *cued recall task*  
 RT: *cue*

**Is study method of :**

- *episodic memory*
- *explicit memory*
- *verbal memory*

A cued recall task in which the words presented as cues during the recall test are physically similar to, but have no meaning in common with, the words being studied.(e.g., eager and eagle).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Blaxton, T. A. (1989). Investigating dissociations among memory measures : Support for a transfer-appropriate processing framework. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 15(4), 657–668. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.15.4.657> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *tâche de rappel indicé graphémique*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-K00CJVRD-G>

*graphemic cued recall test*

→ **graphemic cued recall task**

*graphical model*

→ **non-computational model**

*Gray matter of anterior cingulate gyrus*

→ **anterior cingulate cortex**

**GRECO's semantic knowledge assessment battery**

Syn: · BECS-GRECO  
· Batterie d'évaluation des connaissances sémantiques du GRECO

BT: neuropsychological test

RT: · aged adult  
· middle-aged adult  
· naming task  
· Pyramids and Palm Trees Test  
· young adult

**Diagnostic tool of:**

· Alzheimer's disease  
· semantic dementia

**Is study method of :**

semantic memory

A neuropsychological test standardized on a French population and used to assess knowledge of living and nonliving objects presented in two modalities (visual and verbal) (Berck et al., 2011).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Merck, C., Charnallet, A., Auriacombe, S., Belliard, S., Hahn-Barma, V., Kremin, H., Lemesle, B., Mahieux, F., Moreaud, O., Palisson, D. P., Roussel, M., Sellal, F., & Siegwart, H. (2011). La batterie d'évaluation des connaissances sémantiques du GRECO (BECS-GRECO): validation et données normatives. *Revue de neuropsychologie*, Volume 3(4), 235–255. [ <https://doi.org/10.1684/nrp.2011.0194> ] [Study type: empirical study, software description] [Access: open]

FR: Batterie d'évaluation des connaissances sémantiques du GRECO

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Z2B9K0GH-D>

**grid cell**

BT: neuron

RT: · cognitive map  
· entorhinal cortex  
· place cell  
· replay  
· spatial memory  
· theta rhythm

Neuron in the entorhinal cortex that fires when the animal is in different places. All these positions form a hexagonal grid. The grid cells are thought to make it possible to code a global map of the environment.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Dong, L. L., & Fiete, I. R. (in press). Grid cells in cognition: Mechanisms and function. *Annual Review of Neuroscience*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-neuro-101323-112047> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Hafting, T., Fyhn, M., Molden, S., Moser, M.-B., & Moser, E. I. (2005). Microstructure of a spatial map in the entorhinal cortex. *Nature*, 436(7052), 801–806. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/nature03721> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Moser, E., & Moser, M.-B. (2007). Grid cells. *Scholarpedia*, 2(7), 3394. [ <https://doi.org/10.4249/scholarpedia.3394> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: cellule de grille

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-J39HHJ6N-2>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-GG53VNTJ-Q> [MeSH]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M000612949>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grid\\_cell](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grid_cell) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cellule\\_de\\_grille](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cellule_de_grille) [Wikipédia FR]

**Grober and Buschke test**

BT: neuropsychological test

RT: · cued recall task  
· encoding specificity principle  
· free recall task  
· GERIA-12  
· intentional learning  
· levels of processing theory  
· recognition task

**Diagnostic tool of:**

· Alzheimer's disease  
· anterograde amnesia  
· memory disorder  
· mild cognitive impairment

**Is study method of :**

· consolidation  
· encoding  
· episodic memory  
· long-term memory  
· retrieval  
· verbal memory

Neuropsychological test for the assessment of verbal episodic memory and its disorders, allowing the interpretation of a memory disorder in terms of memory processes (encoding, storage, retrieval).

note: The test has parallel forms.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Grober, E., & Buschke, H. (1987). Genuine memory deficits in dementia. *Developmental neuropsychology*, 3(1), 13–36. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/87565648709540361> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Grober, E., Buschke, H., Crystal, H., Bang, S., & Dresner, R. (1988). Screening for dementia by memory testing. *Neurology*, 38(6), 900–900. [ <https://doi.org/10.1212/WNL.38.6.900> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Linden, M. V. D., Coyette, F., Poitrenaud, J., Kalafat, M., Calicis, F., Wyns, C., & Adam, S. (2004). L'épreuve de rappel libre / rappel indicé à 16 items (RL/RI-16). In *L'évaluation des troubles de la mémoire : Présentation de quatre tests de mémoire épisodique (avec leur étalonnage)*. (pp. 25–47). Solal. [Study type: test description] [Access: closed]

FR: test rappel libre-rappel indicé à 16 items

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MDGKB6WV-6>



Catherine Boucheron-Josse

**group-reference effect**

Syn: group-referencing

BT: memory phenomenon

RT: episodic memory

Improved memory when items were judged in relation to a subjects' social reference group.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bennett, M., Allan, S., Anderson, J., & Asker, N. (2010). On the robustness of the group reference effect. *European Journal of Social Psychology*, 40(2), 349–354. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/ejsp.630> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Lee, H.-N., Rosa, N. M., & Gutchess, A. H. (2016). Ageing and the group-reference effect in memory. *Memory*, 24(6), 746–756. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2015.1049184> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Li, Q., Gao, J., Cao, C., & Li, T. (2023). The impact of group ownership on memory. *The Journal of General Psychology*, 150(3), 267–277. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/00221309.2022.2047002> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: effet du groupe de référence

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-C75JD9K2-R>

group-referencing

→ [group-reference effect](#)

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## grouping effect

BT: [memory phenomenon](#)

### Has study method(s):

[serial recall task](#)

When items on a list are divided into groups, for example by pausing every three items, the overall serial recall is improved.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Ryan, J. (1969). Grouping and short-term memory: Different means and patterns of grouping. *The Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 21(2), 137–147. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/14640746908400206> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: [effet de regroupement](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-L90RR0HF-2>

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GSS

→ [Gudjonsson Suggestibility Scale](#)

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GSS1

→ [Gudjonsson Suggestibility Scale](#)

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GSS2

→ [Gudjonsson Suggestibility Scale](#)

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## Gudjonsson Suggestibility Scale

Syn: [GSS](#)

[GSS1](#)

[GSS2](#)

BT: [objective study method of memory](#)

RT: [false confession](#)

[induced false memory](#)

### Is study method of :

[interrogative suggestibility](#)

[suggestibility](#)

A study method of interrogative suggestibility.

note: "The Gudjonsson Suggestibility Scale (Gudjonsson, 1984) is a memory-related instrument that assesses individual differences in interrogative suggestibility (there are two parallel forms, GSS 1 and GSS 2). This test involves reading a narrative paragraph to a subject, who then recalls the story, immediately and after a brief delay, and answers 20 memory questions including 15 that are subtly misleading. After receiving feedback indicating that he or she made several errors, the subject is retested, presumably for the purpose of obtaining a higher level of accuracy. Through this test-retest paradigm, researchers can measure the extent to which subjects exhibit a general shift in memory, as well as a tendency to yield to misleading questions in the first and second tests. Added together, these two scores are used to determine a subject's Total Suggestibility" (Kassin et Gudjonsson, 2004, p. 19).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Corson, Y., & Verrier, N. (2013). Les faux souvenirs. De Boeck. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Gudjonsson, G. H. (1984). A new scale of interrogative suggestibility. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 5(3), 303–314. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0191-8869\(84\)90069-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/0191-8869(84)90069-2) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Kassin, S. M., & Gudjonsson, G. H. (2004). The psychology of confessions: A review of the literature and issues. *Psychological Science in the Public Interest*, 5(2), 33–67. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1529-1006.2004.00016.x> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: free]

PO: [Human](#)

DO: [Psychology](#)

FR: [Échelle de suggestibilité de Gudjonsson](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KLF6544R-K>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gudjonsson\\_suggestibility\\_scale](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gudjonsson_suggestibility_scale)

[\[Wikipedia EN\]](#)

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q5614650> [\[Wikidata\]](#)

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## H

H-CI

→ **Holistic Cognitive Interview**

H-DAP

→ **historically defined autobiographical period****H.M. case**Syn: *H.M. patient*

BT: patient

RT:

- anterograde amnesia
- bi-hippocampal amnesic syndrome
- declarative memory
- hippocampus
- medial temporal lobe
- procedural memory
- retrograde amnesia

Patient (Henry Molaison — 1926-2008) who suffered from bi-hippocampal amnesia after bilateral resection of the medial temporal lobes to treat an intractable epilepsy. He participated in numerous studies that advanced the understanding of memory.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Amaral, D. G., Augustinack, J., Barbas, H., Frosch, M., Gabrieli, J., Luebke, J., Rakic, P., Rosene, D., & Rushmore, R. J. (2024). The analysis of H.M.'s brain: A brief review of status and plans for future studies and tissue archive. *Hippocampus*, 34(2), 52-57. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/hipo.23597> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Barbeau, E. J., Ronat, L., & Didic, M. (2020). Études de cas et neuropsychologie de la mémoire : Et maintenant, c'est fini ? *Revue de neuropsychologie*, 12(1), 19-25. [ <https://doi.org/10.1684/nrp.2020.0536> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Corkin, S. (2002). What's new with the amnesic patient H.M.? *Nature Reviews Neuroscience*, 3(2), 153-160. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/nm726> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Scoville, W. B., & Milner, B. (1957). Loss of recent memory after bilateral hippocampal lesions. *Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery, and Psychiatry*, 20(1), 11-21. [ <https://doi.org/10.1136/jnnp.20.1.11> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: free]

FR: *cas H.M.*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MM5S66WC-1>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry\\_Molaison](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Molaison) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/HM\\_\(patient\)](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/HM_(patient)) [Wikipédia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q18627> [Wikidata]

H.M. patient

→ **H.M. case****habit confabulation**

BT: confabulation by content

**Is disorder of:**

- autobiographical memory
- episodic memory

A confabulation consisting of personal habits, which are considered by the patient as specific personal episodes (La Corte et al., 2010).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- La Corte, V., Serra, M., Attali, E., Boissé, M.-F., & Barba, G. D. (2010). Confabulation in Alzheimer's disease and amnesia: A qualitative account and a new taxonomy. *Journal of the International Neuropsychological Society*, 16(6), 967-974. [ <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1355617710001001> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *confabulation d'habitude*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TFR5FRBS-5>**habituation**

BT: learning phenomenon

RT:

- dishabituation
- learning
- non-associative learning
- non-declarative memory
- violation of expectation paradigm

**Has study method(s):**

- habituation/dishabituation paradigm
- visual paired-comparison paradigm

Response decrease to a repeated stimulus.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Colwill, R. M., Lattal, K. M., Whitlow, J. W., & Delamater, A. R. (2023). Habituation: It's not what you think it is. *Behavioural Processes*, 207, 104845. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.beproc.2023.104845> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Doré, F.-Y., & Mercier, P. (1992). Les fondements de l'apprentissage et de la cognition. Presses Universitaires de Lille. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Sweatt, J. D. (2010). Mechanisms of memory (2nd ed.). Academic Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *habituation*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RD88ZH84-6>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-VMN41HQH-Z> [MeSH]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0009735>  
[http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO\\_0000178](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO_0000178) [NBO]  
<https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/habituation> [SAGE]  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Habituation> [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Habituation> [Wikipédia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1136816> [Wikidata]

**habituation/dishabituation paradigm**

BT: recognition task

**Is study method of:**

- dishabituation
- habituation
- recognition memory

A method of studying an organism's response to a stimulus over time. In the habituation phase, a stimulus is presented repeatedly until the organism's response decreases. The dishabituation phase involves the presentation of a new stimulus which elicits an heightened response.

FR: *paradigme habituation/déshabituation*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HS91RPR9-X>

**HAL model**

Syn: *Hyperspace Analog to Language model*

BT: **distributional model**

RT: · **distributional hypothesis**  
· **latent semantic analysis**  
· **semantic space**

**Is model of:**

**semantic memory**

A computational model of semantic memory based on the analysis of the co-occurrence frequency of words in texts in order to represent the meaning of these words and their similarities in a high-dimensional semantic space.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Lund, K., & Burgess, C. (1996). Producing high-dimensional semantic spaces from lexical co-occurrence. *Behavior Research Methods, Instruments, & Computers*, 28(2), 203-208. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03204766> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: **modèle HAL**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SKJT4LC3-H>

**haptic memory**

BT: **sensory memory**

Sensory memory for tactile information.

FR: **mémoire haptique**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GHNGG5ZB-3>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haptic\\_memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haptic_memory) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q5653264> [Wikidata]

**hard-easy effect**

BT: **metamemory phenomenon**

RT: **confidence judgment**

Subjects are overconfident in their answers to difficult questions and underconfident in their answers to easy questions.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Lichtenstein, S., & Fischhoff, B. (1977). Do those who know more also know more about how much they know? *Organizational Behavior and Human Performance*, 20(2), 159-183. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0030-5073\(77\)90001-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/0030-5073(77)90001-0) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Moore, D. A., & Schatz, D. (2017). The three faces of overconfidence. *Social & Personality Psychology Compass*, 11(8).. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/spc3.12331> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: **effet difficile-facile**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NGFLTJHL-Z>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hard-easy\\_effect](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hard-easy_effect) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q17136967> [Wikidata]

*HAROLD hypothesis*

→ **HAROLD model**

**HAROLD model**

Syn: · *HAROLD hypothesis*

· *Hemispheric Asymmetry Reduction in Older Adults*

· *Hemispheric Asymmetry Reduction in Older Adults hypothesis*

BT: **non-computational model**

**Is model of:**

· **cognitive aging**  
· **memory aging**  
· **memory disorder**

Model of cognitive aging. Older adults show a reduction in hemispheric asymmetry in the prefrontal cortex during the performance of cognitive tasks, especially during memory tasks, compared to younger subjects. This phenomenon is thought to be an attempt by older adults to compensate for cognitive difficulties.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Cabeza, R. (2002). Hemispheric asymmetry reduction in older adults: The HAROLD model. *Psychology and Aging*, 17(1), 85-100. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0882-7974.17.1.85> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: **modèle HAROLD**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JXND260V-G>

**Hebb effect**

Syn: *Hebb repetition effect*

BT: **repetition effect**

RT: · **long-term memory**  
· **short-term memory**  
· **verbal memory**  
· **visual memory**  
· **working memory**

**Has study method(s):**

**serial recall task**

"The Hebb repetition effect refers to the finding that immediate serial recall is improved over trials for memory lists that are surreptitiously repeated across trials, relative to new lists." (Oberauer et al., 2015, p. 852).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Araya, C., Oberauer, K., & Saito, S. (2024). Hebb repetition effects in complex and simple span tasks are based on the same learning mechanism. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 50(5), 59–774. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/xlm0001290> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Hebb, D. O. (1961). Distinctive features of learning in the higher animal. In J. F. Delafresnaye (Ed.), *Brain Mechanisms and Learning* (pp. 37–46). Blackwell. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Johnson, A. J., & Miles, C. (2019). Visual hebb repetition effects: The role of psychological distinctiveness revisited. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 10. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2019.00017> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Mızrak, E., & Oberauer, K. (2021). Working memory recruits long-term memory when it is beneficial: Evidence from the Hebb effect. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/xge0000934> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Oberauer, K., Jones, T., & Lewandowsky, S. (2015). The Hebb repetition effect in simple and complex memory span. *Memory & Cognition*, 43(6), 852–865. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13421-015-0512-8> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Araya, C., Oberauer, K., & Saito, S. (2022). Hebb Repetition Effects in Complex and Simple Span Tasks are Based on the Same Learning Mechanism [dataset]. OSF. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/ASD2Y](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/ASD2Y) ].
- Johnson, A. (2018, November 12). Visual Hebb repetition effects: the role of psychological distinctiveness revisited. [ <https://osf.io/whz9g> ].

FR: **effet Hebb**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-R0P65XB5-R>



## HEBB'S RULE

*Hebb repetition effect*

→ [Hebb effect](#)

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### Hebb's rule

Syn: *Hebbian learning*

BT: algorithm

RT: · connectionist model  
· engram  
· learning  
· OSCAR model

#### Component of:

SOB-CS model

Learning rule in a neural network: when neurons are activated simultaneously, the synapses between these neurons are reinforced.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Hebb, D. O. (1949). The organization of behavior: A neuropsychological theory. Wiley. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *règle de Hebb*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FK9616B8-3>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hebbian\\_theory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hebbian_theory) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Règle\\_de\\_Hebb](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Règle_de_Hebb) [Wikipédia FR]

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*Hebbian learning*

→ [Hebb's rule](#)

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*Hemispheric Asymmetry Reduction in Older Adults*

→ [HAROLD model](#)

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*Hemispheric Asymmetry Reduction in Older Adults hypothesis*

→ [HAROLD model](#)

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### HERA model

BT: non-computational model

#### Is model of:

- encoding
- episodic memory
- retrieval

The HERA model (Hemispheric Encoding / Retrieval Asymmetry) was proposed by Tulving and collaborators (1994) to account for the following results: in episodic memory, the left prefrontal cortex is involved in encoding operations while the right prefrontal cortex is involved in retrieval operations.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Blanchet, S., Bernard, F., Desgranges, B., Eustache, F., Faure, S. (2002). Mémoire épisodique et asymétries hémisphériques. *Revue de Neuropsychologie*, 12, 319-344. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Tulving, E., Kapur, S., Craik, F. I., Moscovitch, M., & Houle, S. (1994). Hemispheric encoding/retrieval asymmetry in episodic memory: Positron emission tomography findings. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 91(6), 2016-2020. [ <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.91.6.2016> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *modèle HERA*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LP6DTW0M-T>

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*hereditary prosopagnosia*

→ [developmental prosopagnosia](#)

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### HERNET model

Syn: *Hippocampal Encoding/Retrieval and Network model*

BT: HIPER model

RT: · attention  
· encoding  
· hippocampus  
· retrieval

#### Is model of:

episodic memory

Evolution of the HIPER model, "in which the encoding of sensory input involves mainly the anterior hippocampus and the external attention network, whereas retrieval engages mainly the posterior hippocampus and the internal attention network." (Kim, 2015, p. 501).

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Kim, H. (2015). Encoding and retrieval along the long axis of the hippocampus and their relationships with dorsal attention and default mode networks: The HERNET model. *Hippocampus*, 25(4), 500-510. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/hipo.22387> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]

FR: *modèle HERNET*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-J3JR31JW-1>

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### hierarchical chunking

BT: chunking

RT: · chunk  
· memory capacity  
· short-term memory  
· simple chunking  
· working memory

"the process in which already existing chunks or their indexes are grouped to form new chunks and these in turn shape super chunks and so forth." (Manoochehri, 2021).

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Manoochehri, M. (2021). Up to the magical number seven: An evolutionary perspective on the capacity of short term memory. *Heliyon*, 7(5), e06955. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2021.e06955> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *processus de regroupement hiérarchique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NTGXZ3LV-1>

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**high elaborative reminiscing style**

Syn: *highly elaborative reminiscing style*

BT: **reminiscing style**

RT: · **autobiographical memory**

· **low elaborative reminiscing style**

Mothers who use a highly elaborative reminiscence style often talk with their child about the past by asking many questions. They incorporate the child's answers into the construction of the story, encourage participation in the conversation, and add their own comments to the story. This conversational style is thought to help children better remember the past and organize their autobiographical narratives.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Fivush, R., & Nelson, K. (2004). Culture and language in the emergence of autobiographical memory. *Psychological Science*, 15(9), 573-577. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.0956-7976.2004.00722.x> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Fivush, R. (2009). Sociocultural perspectives on autobiographical memory. In M. L. Courage & N. Cowan (Eds.), *The development of memory in infancy and childhood* (p. 283-301). Psychology Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Fivush, R. (2014). Maternal reminiscing style: The sociocultural construction of autobiographical memory across childhood and adolescence. In P. J. Bauer & R. Fivush (Eds.), *The Wiley Handbook on The Development of Children's Memory* (p. 568-585). Wiley. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Fivush, R., Haden, C. A., & Reese, E. (2023). Parent-child autobiographical reminiscing as a foundation for literacy, memory, and science education. In R. Logie, N. Cowan, S. Gathercole, R. Engle, & Z. Wen (Eds.), *Memory in Science for Society: There is nothing as practical as a good theory* (pp. 273-294). Oxford University Press. [ <https://doi.org/10.1093/oso/9780192849069.003.0011> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Léonard, C., Geurten, M., & Willems, S. (2020). L'influence du style de reminiscence parentale sur le développement des mémoires autobiographique et épisodique. *Revue de neuropsychologie*, Volume 12(3), 299-307. [ <https://doi.org/10.1684/nrp.2020.0586> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Wu, Y., & Jobson, L. (2019). Maternal reminiscing and child autobiographical memory elaboration: A meta-analytic review. *Developmental Psychology*, 55(12), 2505-2521. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/dev0000821> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]

FR: **style de reminiscence fortement élaboré**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RXQC1KXL-6>

*higher-order conditioning*

→ **second-order conditioning**

*highly elaborative reminiscing style*

→ **high elaborative reminiscing style**

*highly performing older adult*

→ **superager**

**highly superior autobiographical memory**

Syn: · *HSAM*

· *hyperthymesia*

· *hyperthymestic syndrome*

BT: **autobiographical memory**

RT: · **hypermnnesia (pathology)**

· **medial prefrontal cortex**

· **mnemonist**

Highly Superior Autobiographical Memory (HSAM) is an "ability in which individuals are able to recall events from their personal past, including the days and dates on which they occurred, with very high accuracy. [...] HSAM is distinct from other types of superior memory as participants with this ability perform autobiographical remembering without the apparent use of mnemonic skills." (LePort et al., 2012, p. 78).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Ally, B. A., Hussey, E. P., & Donahue, M. J. (2013). A case of hyperthymesia : Rethinking the role of the amygdala in autobiographical memory. *Neurocase*, 19(2), 166-181. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/13554794.2011.654225> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Henkle, W. D. (1871). Remarkable cases of memory. *The Journal of Speculative Philosophy*, 5(1), 6-26. [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- LePort, A. K. R., Mattfeld, A. T., Dickinson-Anson, H., Fallon, J. H., Stark, C. E. L., Krugger, F., ... McGaugh, J. L. (2012). Behavioral and neuroanatomical investigation of Highly Superior Autobiographical Memory (HSAM). *Neurobiology of Learning and Memory*, 98(1), 78-92. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nlm.2012.05.002> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Palombo, D. J., Sheldon, S., & Levine, B. (2018). Individual differences in autobiographical memory. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 22(7), 583-597. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2018.04.007> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Parker, E. S., Cahill, L., & McGaugh, J. L. (2006). A case of unusual autobiographical remembering. *Neurocase*, 12(1), 35-49. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/13554790500473680> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Patihis, L., Frenda, S. J., LePort, A. K. R., Petersen, N., Nichols, R. M., Stark, C. E. L., McGaugh, J. L., & Loftus, E. F. (2013). False memories in highly superior autobiographical memory individuals. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 201314373. [ <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1314373110> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Santangelo, V., Pedale, T., Colucci, P., Giulietti, G., Macri, S., & Campolongo, P. (2021). Highly superior autobiographical memory in aging : A single case study. *Cortex*, 143, 267-280. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cortex.2021.05.011> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Santangelo, V., Macri, S., & Campolongo, P. (2022). Superior memory as a new perspective to tackle memory loss. *Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews*, 141, 104828. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neubiorev.2022.104828> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Talbot, J., Convertino, G., De Marco, M., Venneri, A., & Mazzoni, G. (in press). Highly Superior Autobiographical Memory (HSAM): A systematic review. *Neuropsychology Review*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11065-024-09632-8> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: **mémoire autobiographique hautement supérieure**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-VHLXZT76-G>

EQ: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hyperthymesia> [Wikipedia EN]

<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hyperthymésie> [Wikipédia FR]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q45320> [Wikidata]

**hindsight bias**

Syn: · *creeping determinism*

· *knew-it-all-along effect*

BT: **memory phenomenon**

« the belief that an event is more predictable after it becomes known than it was before it became known. » (Roese et Vohs, 2012, p. 411).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Fischhoff, B. (2003). Hindsight ≠ foresight: The effect of outcome knowledge on judgment under uncertainty. *BMJ Quality & Safety*, 12(4), 304-311. [ <https://doi.org/10.1136/qhc.12.4.304> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: free]
- Pohl, R. F., & Erdfelder, E. (2022). Hindsight bias. In R. F. Pohl (Ed.), *Cognitive illusions: Intriguing phenomena in thinking, judgement, and memory* (3rd ed., pp. 436-454). Routledge. [ <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003154730-31> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Roese, N. J., & Vohs, K. D. (2012). Hindsight bias. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, 7(5), 411-426. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/174569161245430> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: **biais rétrospectif**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CL66PL13-3>

EQ: [https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/hindsight\\_bias](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/hindsight_bias) [SAGE]

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hindsight\\_bias](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hindsight_bias) [Wikipedia EN]

[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biais\\_rétrospectif](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biais_rétrospectif) [Wikipédia FR]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1960297> [Wikidata]

*HIPER*

→ **HIPER model**

## HIPER MODEL

### HIPER model

Syn: · *HIPER*  
· *Hippocampal Encoding/Retrieval model*

BT: non-computational model

RT: hippocampus

NT: HERNET model

#### Is model of:

- encoding
- episodic memory
- retrieval

Model according to which "encoding activations are found predominantly in the rostral hippocampal regions whereas retrieval activations occur predominantly in caudal regions." (Lepage et al., 1998, p. 318).

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Lepage, M., Habib, R., & Tulving, E. (1998). Hippocampal PET activations of memory encoding and retrieval : The HIPER model. *Hippocampus*, 8(4), 313-322. [ [https://doi.org/10.1002/\(sici\)1098-1063\(1998\)8:4%3C313::aid-hipo1%3E3.0.co;2-i](https://doi.org/10.1002/(sici)1098-1063(1998)8:4%3C313::aid-hipo1%3E3.0.co;2-i) ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]

FR: *modèle HIPER*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CH380SJH-8>

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*Hippocampal Encoding/Retrieval and Network model*

→ **HERNET model**

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*Hippocampal Encoding/Retrieval model*

→ **HIPER model**

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*Hippocampal Indexing Theory*

→ **hippocampal memory indexing theory**

### hippocampal memory indexing theory

Syn: · *HIT*  
· *Hippocampal Indexing Theory*

BT: theory

RT: · consolidation

· hippocampus

#### Is theory of:

episodic memory

A theory of episodic memory based on the assumption that a memory trace is a representation in the hippocampus of co-occurring activities in the neocortex.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Goode, T. D., Tanaka, K. Z., Sahay, A., & McHugh, T. J. (2020). An integrated index: Engrams, place cells, and hippocampal memory. *Neuron*, 107(5), 805–820. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuron.2020.07.011> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Teyler, T. J., & DiScenna, P. (1986). The hippocampal memory indexing theory. *Behavioral Neuroscience*, 100(2), 147–154. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0735-7044.100.2.147> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Teyler, T. J., & Rudy, J. W. (2007). The hippocampal indexing theory and episodic memory: Updating the index. *Hippocampus*, 17(12), 1158–1169. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/hipo.20350> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *théorie de l'indexation hippocampique des souvenirs*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-H4VTF2FL-3>

### hippocampus

BT: · limbic lobe

- RT:
- medial temporal lobe
  - accelerated long-term forgetting
  - active systems consolidation hypothesis
  - amnesic syndrome
  - bi-hippocampal amnesic syndrome
  - BIC model
  - brain-derived neurotrophic factor
  - complementary learning systems
  - concept cell
  - conjunctive coding
  - core recollection network
  - declarative memory
  - default mode network
  - dentate gyrus
  - engram cell
  - gamma rhythm
  - H.M. case
  - HERNET model
  - HIPER model
  - hippocampal memory indexing theory
  - K.C. case
  - mnemonic discrimination
  - mnemonic similarity task
  - multiple trace theory
  - Papez circuit
  - pattern completion
  - pattern separation
  - personal semantics
  - place cell
  - Predictive Interactive Multiple Memory Systems model
  - prospective memory
  - recollection
  - replay
  - retrieval stopping
  - schema assimilation model
  - sharp wave ripple
  - spatial memory
  - standard theory of consolidation
  - suppression-induced forgetting
  - theta rhythm
  - time cell
  - trace transformation theory

Structure of the medial temporal lobe involved in different memory activities, such as the consolidation of declarative memories, episodic memory, relational and contextual memory, working memory or spatial memory. The hippocampus is connected to many cortical and subcortical regions and is also involved in non-mnemonic cognitive activities.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Huijgen, J., & Samson, S. (2015). The hippocampus: A central node in a large-scale brain network for memory. *Revue Neurologique*, 171(3), 204–216. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuro.2015.01.557> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Miry, O., Li, J., & Chen, L. (2021). The quest for the hippocampal memory engram: From theories to experimental evidence. *Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience*, 14. Scopus. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fnbeh.2020.632019> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Moscovitch, M., Cabeza, R., Winocur, G., & Nadel, L. (2016). Episodic memory and beyond: The hippocampus and neocortex in transformation. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 67, 105–134. [ <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-psych-113011-143733> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Ross, T. W., & Easton, A. (2022). The hippocampal horizon: Constructing and segmenting experience for episodic memory. *Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews*, 132, 181–196. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neubiorev.2021.11.038> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

- Slotnick, S. D. (2022). The hippocampus and long-term memory. *Cognitive Neuroscience*, 13(3-4), 113-114. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/17588928.2022.2128736> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: free]
- Waters, S. J., Basile, B. M., & Murray, E. A. (2023). Reevaluating the role of the hippocampus in memory: A meta-analysis of neurotoxic lesion studies in nonhuman primates. *Hippocampus*, 33(6), 787-807. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/hipo.23499> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: open]

**FR:** [hippocampe](#)  
**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Z24RK3Z6-C>  
**EQ:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-75987WR7-V> [[SantéPsy](#)]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-DCTX486J-9> [[MeSH](#)]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0010374>  
[http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON\\_0002421](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002421) [[UBERON](#)]  
<http://purl.org/sig/ont/fma/fma275020> [[FMA](#)]  
<http://www.scholarpedia.org/article/Hippocampus> [[Scholarpedia](#)]  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hippocampus> [[Wikipedia EN](#)]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hippocampe\\_\(cerveau\)](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hippocampe_(cerveau)) [[Wikipédia FR](#)]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q48360> [[Wikidata](#)]

**historically defined autobiographical period**

**Syn:** *H-DAP*  
**BT:** [autobiographical memory](#)

The organization of autobiographical memory by life periods corresponding to public events ("during the war", "after the terrorist attack", "after the earthquake").

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Brown, N. R., Lee, P. J., Krslak, M., Conrad, F. G., G B Hansen, T., Havelka, J., & Reddon, J. R. (2009). Living in history: How war, terrorism, and natural disaster affect the organization of autobiographical memory. *Psychological Science*, 20(4), 399-405. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9280.2009.02307.x> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Brown, N. R., Hansen, T. G. B., Lee, P. J., Vanderveen, S. A., & Conrad, F. G. (2012). Historically defined autobiographical periods: Their origins and implications. In D. Berntsen & D. C. Rubin (Eds.), *Understanding Autobiographical Memory: Theories and Approaches* (pp. 160-180). Cambridge University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**FR:** [période autobiographique historiquement définie](#)  
**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LL0XW12X-5>

**hit**

**BT:** [data](#)  
**RT:** [corrected hit probability](#)  
[false alarm](#)  
[percent correct recognition](#)  
[recognition task](#)  
[ROC curve](#)  
[signal detection theory](#)

In signal detection theory applied to recognition memory, correct recognition of an item that has been studied.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Rotello, C. M. (2017). Signal detection theories of recognition memory. In J. T. Wixted (Ed.), *Learning and Memory: A Comprehensive Reference* (pp. 201-225). Elsevier. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-809324-5.21044-4> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**FR:** [détection correcte](#)  
**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WT19LDQ5-Q>

**HIT**

→ [hippocampal memory indexing theory](#)

**Holistic Cognitive Interview**

**Syn:** [H-CI](#)  
[holistic-CI](#)  
**BT:** [cognitive interview](#)  
**RT:** [face memory](#)  
[facial composite](#)  
[holistic processing](#)

**Is study method of :**  
[eyewitness testimony](#)

Adaptation of the Cognitive Interview to facilitate the description of persons in order to improve the quality of facial composites. Judgements about the personality of the person being described are added to the usual cognitive interview instructions, to encourage holistic processing of the face.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Frowd, C. D., Bruce, V., Smith, A. J., & Hancock, P. J. B. (2008). Improving the quality of facial composites using a holistic cognitive interview. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Applied*, 14(3), 276-287. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/1076-898X.14.3.276> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Frowd, C.D., Nelson, L., Skelton, F., Noyce, R., Atkins, R., Heard, P., Morgan, D., Fields, S., Henry, J., McIntyre, A., & Hancock, P. J. B. (2012). Interviewing techniques for darwinian facial-composite systems. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 26(4), 576-584. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.2829> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**PO:** *Human*  
**DO:** *Psychology*  
**FR:** [Entretien cognitif holistique](#)  
**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XVDS7MK9-D>

**holistic processing**

**BT:** [configural processing](#)  
**RT:** [Cognitive Interview for Person Description](#)  
[composite face effect](#)  
[face memory](#)  
[Holistic Cognitive Interview](#)  
[inversion effect](#)  
[own-race bias](#)  
[whole-part effect](#)

Mode of information processing involved in expert perception and recognition of objects such as faces, based on the global configuration of a stimulus as an indivisible whole.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Maurer, D., Grand, R. L., & Mondloch, C. J. (2002). The many faces of configural processing. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 6(6), 255-260. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1364-6613\(02\)01903-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1364-6613(02)01903-4) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Tanaka, J. W., & Simonyi, D. (2016). The "parts and wholes" of face recognition: A review of the literature. *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 69(10), 1876-1889. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/17470218.2016.1146780> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**FR:** [traitement holistique](#)  
**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QRFL65P6-G>

*holistic-CI*

→ [Holistic Cognitive Interview](#)

**hotspot**

- BT: autobiographical memory  
 RT: · emotion  
 · emotional memory  
 · stress

This term refers to detailed memories of the most intense moment of emotional distress from a traumatic event.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Ehlers, A., & Clark, D. M. (2000). A cognitive model of posttraumatic stress disorder. *Behaviour Research and Therapy*, 38(4), 319-345. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0005-7967\(99\)00123-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0005-7967(99)00123-0) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Grey, N., Holmes, E., & Brewin, C. R. (2001). Peritraumatic emotional “hot spots” in memory. *Behavioural and Cognitive Psychotherapy*, 29(3), 367-372. [ <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1352465801003095> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Grey, N., Young, K., & Holmes, E. (2002). Cognitive restructuring within reliving: A treatment for peritraumatic emotional “hotspots” in posttraumatic stress disorder. *Behavioural and Cognitive Psychotherapy*, 30(1), 37-56. [ <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1352465802001054> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Grey, N., & Holmes, E. A. (2008). “Hotspots” in trauma memories in the treatment of post-traumatic stress disorder: A replication. *Memory*, 16(7), 788-796. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658210802266446> ] [Study type: empirical study, replication] [Access: closed]
- Holmes, E. A., Grey, N., & Young, K. A. D. (2005). Intrusive images and “hotspots” of trauma memories in Posttraumatic Stress Disorder: An exploratory investigation of emotions and cognitive themes. *Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry*, 36(1), 3-17. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbtep.2004.11.002> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Hoppe, J. M., Walldén, Y. S. E., Kanstrup, M., Singh, L., Agren, T., Holmes, E. A., & Moulds, M. L. (2022). Hotspots in the immediate aftermath of trauma – Mental imagery of worst moments highlighting time, space and motion. *Consciousness and Cognition*, 99, 103286. [ [doi:10.1016/j.concog.2022.103286](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.concog.2022.103286) ] [Study type: empirical study, replication] [Access: open]
- Nielsen, N. P., & Berntsen, D. (2022). How posttraumatic stress disorder symptoms affect memory for new events and their “hotspots” over a long delay. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 36(1), 59-68. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.3898> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: free]

FR: *hotspot*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MLLZ9QDP-S>

HSAM

→ **highly superior autobiographical memory**

**hub and spoke model**

- BT: computational model  
 RT: · amodal representation  
 · concept  
 · modal representation

**Is model of:**

semantic memory

A model of semantic memory. Sensory and motor information of a concept are processed by different modality-specific brain regions (spokes). These regions interact with a semantic hub, located in the lateral temporal lobes, which represents the concept in a unified and amodal manner.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Lambon Ralph, M. A. L., Jefferies, E., Patterson, K., & Rogers, T. T. (2017). The neural and computational bases of semantic cognition. *Nature Reviews Neuroscience*, 18(1), 42-55. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/nrn.2016.150> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Patterson, K., Nestor, P. J., & Rogers, T. T. (2007). Where do you know what you know? The representation of semantic knowledge in the human brain. *Nature Reviews Neuroscience*, 8(12), 976-987. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/nrn2277> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *modèle hub-and-spoke*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-C7J9JBWW-S>

**human organism**

- BT: organism  
 NT: person  
 FR: *organisme humain*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HZFGLLCT-F>

**humour effect**

- BT: memory phenomenon  
 RT: · episodic memory  
 · list composition effect

Better memory for humorous material compared to non-humorous material.

- MV: List composition: the effect appears when subjects remember a list of humorous and non-humorous items, but not when they remember a list containing only humorous items and a list containing only non-humorous items (Schmidt, 1994 ; 2002).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Schmidt, S. R. (1994). Effects of humor on sentence memory. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 20(4), 953-967. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.20.4.953> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Schmidt, S. R. (2002). The humour effect: differential processing and privileged retrieval. *Memory*, 10(2), 127-138. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658210143000263> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet de l'humour*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NKFH3F7M-W>

**Hunter-McCrary hypothesis**

- Syn: *Hunter-McCrary law*  
 BT: testable hypothesis  
 RT: · primacy effect  
 · recency effect  
 · serial position curve  
 · serial position effect  
 · serial recall task

The hypothesis that, when the proportion of errors for each serial position in the list is used as a measure of serial learning, serial position curves always have the same form in different experimental conditions: the percentage of errors is higher for the items in the middle of the list than for items placed at the beginning or end of the list.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- McCrary, J. W., & Hunter, W. S. (1953). Serial position curves in verbal learning. *Science*, 117(3032), 131-134. [ <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.117.3032.131> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *hypothèse de Hunter-McCrary*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GSTMMFTX-5>

*Hunter-McCrary law*

→ **Hunter-McCrary hypothesis**



**hypercorrection effect***Syn:* *hypercorrection phenomenon*BT: *metamemory phenomenon*RT: *confidence judgment*

Errors made with higher confidence are more likely to be corrected with feedback on a final test than are errors made with lower confidence.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Butterfield, B., & Metcalfe, J. (2001). Errors committed with high confidence are hypercorrected. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 27(6), 1491–1494. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.27.6.1491> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- itzman, D., Rhodes, M., Hausman, H., & Scheibe, D. A. (2021, April 6). Hypercorrection & Episodic Memory. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/YBJU3](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/YBJU3) ].

FR: *effet d'hypercorrection*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JBPRW023-4>*hypercorrection phenomenon*→ **hypercorrection effect****hypermnésia**BT: *memory phenomenon*RT: · *memory*· *reminiscence (retesting)*

Memory improvement with successive repeated retrieval tests. Hypermnésia is established when the number of newly remembered items with trials exceeds the number of forgotten items.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Doolen, A. C., & Radvansky, G. A. (2022). A novel study: Hypermnésia for books read years ago. *Memory*, 30(2), 92–103. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2021.1993262> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Erdelyi, M. H., & Becker, J. (1974). Hypermnésia for pictures : Incremental memory for pictures but not words in multiple recall trials. *Cognitive Psychology*, 6(1), 159–171. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0285\(74\)90008-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0285(74)90008-5) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Erdelyi, M., & Kleinbard, J. (1978). Has Ebbinghaus decayed with time? The growth of recall (hypermnésia) over days. *Journal of Experimental Psychology. Human Learning and Memory*, 4(4), 275–289. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.4.4.275> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Mulligan, N. W. (2006). Hypermnésia and total retrieval time. *Memory*, 14(4), 502–518. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658210500513438> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Wallner, L. A., & Bäuml, K.-H. T. (2018). Hypermnésia and the role of delay between study and test. *Memory & Cognition*, 46(6), 878–894. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13421-018-0809-5> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *hypermnésie*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JX046THS-T>EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-9VSP6K85-H> [SantéPsy]**hypermnésia (pathology)**BT: *memory disorder*RT: *highly superior autobiographical memory***Is disorder of:***autobiographical memory*

Exaltation of autobiographical memories observed in certain mental disorders.

FR: *hypermnésie (pathologie)*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FQXK8KBN-C>**hyperphantasia**BT: *mental imagery*RT: *aphantasia***Has study method(s):***Vividness of Visual Imagery Questionnaire*

A cognitive disposition observed in some individuals with highly vivid and nearly realistic mental imagery.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Milton, F., Fulford, J., Dance, C., Gaddum, J., Heuerman-Williamson, B., Jones, K., Knight, K. F., MacKisack, M., Winlove, C., & Zeman, A. (2021). Behavioral and neural signatures of visual imagery vividness extremes : Aphantasia versus hyperphantasia. *Cerebral Cortex Communications*, 2(2). [ <https://doi.org/10.1093/texcom/tgab035> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Palermo, L., Boccia, M., Piccardi, L., & Nori, R. (2022). Congenital lack and extraordinary ability in object and spatial imagery: An investigation on sub-types of aphantasia and hyperphantasia. *Consciousness and Cognition*, 103, 103360. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.concog.2022.103360> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Zeman, A., Milton, F., Della Sala, S., Dewar, M., Frayling, T., Gaddum, J., Hattersley, A., Heuerman-Williamson, B., Jones, K., MacKisack, M., & Winlove, C. (2020). Phantasia—The psychological significance of lifelong visual imagery vividness extremes. *Cortex*, 130, 426–440. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cortex.2020.04.003> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Zeman, A. (in press). Aphantasia and hyperphantasia: Exploring imagery vividness extremes. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2024.02.007> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *hyperphantasie*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KGXKNW5J-Q>EQ: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hyperphantasia> [Wikipedia EN]<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q105846798> [Wikidata]*hyperpriming*→ **hyperpriming effect****hyperpriming effect***Syn:* *hyperpriming*BT: *semantic priming effect*

Increase of the semantic priming effect observed in Alzheimer's disease and normal aging.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Giffard, B., Desgranges, B., Nore-Mary, F., Lalevée, C., Sayette, V. de la, Pasquier, F., & Eustache, F. (2001). The nature of semantic memory deficits in Alzheimer's disease. *Brain*, 124(8), 1522–1532. [ <https://doi.org/10.1093/brain/124.8.1522> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: free]
- Giffard, B., Desgranges, B., Nore-Mary, F., Lalevée, C., Beaunieux, H., Sayette, V. de la, ... Eustache, F. (2002). The dynamic time course of semantic memory impairment in Alzheimer's disease: clues from hyperpriming and hypoprimering effects. *Brain*, 125(9), 2044–2057. [ <https://doi.org/10.1093/brain/awf209> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: free]
- Giffard, B., Desgranges, B., Kerrouche, N., Piolino, P., & Eustache, F. (2003). The hyperpriming phenomenon in normal aging: A consequence of cognitive slowing? *Neuropsychology*, 17(4), 594–601. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0894-4105.17.4.594> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet d'hyperamorçage*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-G5J4CZ0L-C>*Hyperspace Analog to Language model*→ **HAL model***hyperthymesia*→ **highly superior autobiographical memory**

## HYPERPRIMING EFFECT

*hyperthymestic syndrome*

→ **highly superior autobiographical memory**

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*hypothesis*

→ **testable hypothesis**

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*hypothesis of extended cognition*

→ **extended cognition hypothesis**

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*hypothesis of extended mind*

→ **extended cognition hypothesis**

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IAM

→ involuntary memory

**iconic memory**

Syn: · precategory visual store  
· visual persistence  
· visual sensory memory

BT: · sensory memory

· visual memory

NT: · informational persistence

· visible persistence

**Has study method(s):**

partial report task

Sensory memory for visual information.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Sperling, G. (1960). The information available in brief visual presentations. *Psychological Monographs: General and Applied*, 74(11), 1-29. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0093759> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *mémoire iconique*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BB0VLCL8-0>EQ: [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO\\_0000197](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO_0000197) [NBO][https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/iconic\\_memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/iconic_memory) [Wikipedia EN][https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0a4f9](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0a4f9)

[Cognitive Atlas]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q18652> [Wikidata]

identification parade

→ police lineup

**identify-to-reject process**Syn: *identify-to-reject strategy*

BT: memory-editing process

RT: · distinctiveness heuristic

· DRM memory illusion

· DRM paradigm

· procedural metamemory

· recall-to-reject process

· spontaneous false memory

In a DRM-type task, the absence of the word theme in a list is identified during the study phase and this information is used to reject a false memory during the test phase (Carneiro et al., 2009, p. 116).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Carneiro, P., Fernandez, A., & Dias, A. R. (2009). The influence of theme identifiability on false memories: Evidence for age-dependent opposite effects. *Memory & Cognition*, 37(2), 115–129. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/MC.37.2.115> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Carneiro, P., Fernandez, A., Diez, E., Garcia-Marques, L., Ramos, T., & Ferreira, M. B. (2012). "Identify-to-reject": A specific strategy to avoid false memories in the DRM paradigm. *Memory & Cognition*, 40(2), 252–265. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13421-011-0152-6> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *identifiant pour rejeter*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-VS42Q5P6-9>*identify-to-reject strategy*

→ identify-to-reject process

*identity priming*

→ repetition priming effect

IEG

→ immediate early gene

*illusory recollection*

→ phantom recollection

*illusory truth*

→ illusory truth effect

**illusory truth effect**Syn: · *illusory truth*· *reiteration effect*· *repetition truth effect*· *truth effect*· *truth-by-repetition-effect*· *validity effect*

BT: memory phenomenon

RT: · familiarity

· implicit memory

· processing fluency

Repeated presentation of a statement increases the likelihood that it will subsequently be perceived as true.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bacon, F. T. (1979). Credibility of repeated statements: Memory for trivia. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Learning & Memory*, 5(3), 241–252. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.5.3.241> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Béna, J., Carreras, O., & Terrier, P. (2019). L'effet de vérité induit par la répétition: Revue critique de l'hypothèse de familiarité. *L'Année Psychologique*, 119(3), 397–425. [ <https://doi.org/10.3917/anpsy1.193.0397> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Dechêne, A., Stahl, C., Hansen, J., & Wänke, M. (2010). The truth about the truth: A meta-analytic review of the truth effect. *Personality and Social Psychology Review*, 14(2), 238–257. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/1088868309352251> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Fazio, L. K., Brashier, N. M., Payne, B. K., & Marsh, E. J. (2015). Knowledge does not protect against illusory truth. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 144(5), 993–1002. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/xge0000098> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Fazio, L., Rand, D. G., & Pennycook, G. (2019). Repetition increases perceived truth equally for plausible and implausible statements. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*. Advance online publication. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-019-01651-4> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Hasher, L., Goldstein, D., & Toppino, T. (1977). Frequency and the conference of referential validity. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 16(1), 107–112. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(77\)80012-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(77)80012-1) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Hassan, A., & Barber, S. J. (2021). The effects of repetition frequency on the illusory truth effect. *Cognitive Research: Principles and Implications*, 6(1), 38. [ <https://doi.org/10.1186/s41235-021-00301-5> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Henderson, E. L., Westwood, S. J., & Simons, D. J. (2022). A reproducible systematic map of research on the illusory truth effect. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 29(3), 1065–1088. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-021-01995-w> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Nadarevic, L. (2022). Illusory truth effect. In R. F. Pohl (Ed.), *Cognitive illusions: Intriguing phenomena in thinking, judgment, and memory* (3rd ed., pp. 225–240). Routledge. [ <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003154730-17> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Pennycook, G., Cannon, T. D., & Rand, D. G. (2018). Prior exposure increases perceived accuracy of fake news. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 147(12), 1865–1880. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/xge0000465> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

- Udry, J., & Barber, S. J. (2024). The illusory truth effect: A review of how repetition increases belief in misinformation. *Current Opinion in Psychology*, 56, 101736. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.copsyc.2023.101736> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Unkelbach, C. (2007). Reversing the truth effect: Learning the interpretation of processing fluency in judgments of truth. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 33(1), 219–230. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.33.1.219> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Unkelbach, C., & Rom, S. C. (2017). A referential theory of the repetition-induced truth effect. *Cognition*, 160, 110–126. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cognition.2016.12.016> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Unkelbach, C., Koch, A., Silva, R. R., & Garcia-Marques, T. (2019). Truth by repetition: Explanations and implications. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 28(3), 247–253. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/0963721419827854> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Anes, M. D. (2020, April 13). Illusory Truth in Minimal Groups. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/KHYGJ](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/KHYGJ) ].
- Brashier, N. M., & Eliseev, E. D. (2019, August 15). An Initial Accuracy Focus Prevents Illusory Truth. [ <https://osf.io/b4szp/> ].
- De keersmaecker Jonas. (2019, April 3). Investigating the robustness of the illusory truth effect across individual differences in cognitive ability, need for cognitive closure, and cognitive style. [ <https://osf.io/xbwmb/> ].
- Henderson, E. L., Vallée-Tourangeau, F., Westwood, S. J., & Simons, D. J. (2021, June 28). A Reproducible Systematic Map of the Illusory Truth Effect. [ <https://osf.io/dm9yx/> ].

FR: *effet de vérité illusoire*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SLB5MT9S-B>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Illusory\\_truth\\_effect](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Illusory_truth_effect) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Effet\\_de\\_v%C3%A9rit%C3%A9\\_illusoire](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Effet_de_v%C3%A9rit%C3%A9_illusoire) [Wikipédia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q2540477> [Wikidata]

✓ Patrice Terrier

**IMA-12**

BT: neuropsychological test

- RT: · cued recall task  
 · free recall task  
 · recognition task

**Diagnostic tool of:**  
 memory disorder

- Is study method of :**
- consolidation
  - encoding
  - episodic memory
  - long-term memory
  - retrieval
  - short-term memory

Test of episodic memory for the elderly “allowing the differentiated evaluation of the encoding, retrieval and consolidation processes of a pictorial material (with oral recall) and adapted to people with different levels of knowledge of French language.” (Fery et al., 2021, p. 225).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Fery, P., Claes, T., Vanderaspoilden, V., & Vandenberghe, M. (2021). IMA-12 : Une épreuve de mémoire épisodique adaptée au niveau de connaissance de la langue française. *Revue de neuropsychologie*, Volume 13(3), 223-239. [ <https://doi.org/10.1684/nrp.2021.0685> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *IMA-12*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QT3KSD7T-N>

*image generation process deficit*

→ **aphantasia**

*imageability effect*

→ **concreteness effect**

*imagination*

→ **mental imagery**

**imagination facilitation effect**

BT: memory phenomenon

- RT: · episodic memory  
 · imagination inflation effect  
 · language  
 · semantic memory

In some circumstances, imagining the items to be remembered reduces the formation of false memories.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Maraver, M. J., Lapa, A., Garcia-Marques, L., Carneiro, P., & Raposo, A. (2021). Imagination reduces false memories for everyday action sentences : Evidence from pragmatic inferences. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 12, 3551. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2021.668899> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Oliver, M. C., Bays, R. B., & Zabrocky, K. M. (2016). False memories and the DRM paradigm : Effects of imagery, list, and test type. *The Journal of General Psychology*, 143(1), 33–48. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/00221309.2015.1110558> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Maraver, M. J., Lapa, A., Garcia-Marques, L., Carneiro, P., & Raposo, A. (2021, August 8). Imagination Reduces False Memories for Everyday Action Sentences: Evidence from Pragmatic Inferences. [ <https://osf.io/v8apj/> ].

FR: *effet facilitateur de l'imagination*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RS9QJCZQ-P>

**imagination inflation effect**

- BT: memory phenomenon  
 RT: · autobiographical memory  
 · confidence judgment  
 · episodic memory  
 · eyewitness testimony  
 · false autobiographical belief  
 · false memory  
 · imagination facilitation effect  
 · induced false memory

**Has theory(ies):**  
 source monitoring framework

A memory error where people are more likely to believe they experienced hypothetical events after imagining them.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Calvillo, D. P., Vasquez, A. N., & Pesavento, A. (2019). Imagination inflation effects are unrelated across two imagination inflation tasks. *Psychology of Consciousness: Theory, Research, and Practice*, 6(1), 90–98. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/cns0000178> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Garry, M., Sharman, S. J., Wade, K. A., Hunt, M. J., & Smith, P. J. (2001). Imagination inflation is a fact, not an artifact: A reply to Pezdek and Eddy. *Memory & Cognition*, 29(5), 719–729. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03200474> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Garry, M., Manning, C. G., Loftus, E. F., & Sherman, S. J. (1996). Imagination inflation: Imagining a childhood event inflates confidence that it occurred. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 3(2), 208–214. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03212420> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Pezdek, K., & Eddy, R. M. (2001). Imagination inflation: A statistical artifact of regression toward the mean. *Memory & Cognition*, 29(5), 707–718. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03200473> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Li, C., Otgaar, H., & Wang, J. (2020, January 16). Creating Nonbelieved Memories for Bizarre Actions Using an Imagination Inflation Procedure. [ <https://osf.io/38jw7> ].

**FR:** *effet d'inflation par imagination*  
**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PM7RPRWP-Q>  
**EQ:** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imagination\\_inflation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imagination_inflation) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q6002616> [Wikidata]

**imagine/no-imagine paradigm**

BT: objective study method of memory

Adaptation of the think/not-think paradigm in which subjects are asked to imagine or not imagine future events, such as events associated with experiences of fear.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Ashton, S. M., Benoit, R. G., & Quaedflieg, C. W. E. M. (2020). The impairing effect of acute stress on suppression-induced forgetting of future fears and its moderation by working memory capacity. *Psychoneuroendocrinology*, 120, 104790. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psyneuen.2020.104790> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Benoit, R. G., Davies, D. J., & Anderson, M. C. (2016). Reducing future fears by suppressing the brain mechanisms underlying episodic simulation. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 113(52), E8492–E8501. [ <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1606604114> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Mamat, Z., & Anderson, M. C. (2023). Improving mental health by training the suppression of unwanted thoughts. *Science Advances*, 9(38), eadh5292. [ <https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.adh5292> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Ryckman, N. A., Addis, D. R., Latham, A. J., & Lambert, A. J. (2018). Forget about the future: Effects of thought suppression on memory for imaginary emotional episodes. *Cognition & Emotion*, 32(1), 200–206. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/02699931.2016.1276049> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *paradigme imaginer/ne pas imaginer*  
**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NHLGBR5B-F>

**immediate early gene**

Syn: IEG  
 BT: gene  
 RT: engram

Genes that "are rapidly and transiently activated in response to external stimuli, and memory encoding is modulated by the regulation of these genes" (Lopez et al., in press).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Kubik, S., Miyashita, T., & Guzowski, J. F. (2007). Using immediate-early genes to map hippocampal subregional functions. *Learning & Memory*, 14(11), 758–770. [ <https://doi.org/10.1101/lm.698107> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: free]
- Lopez, M. R., Wasberg, S. M. H., Gagliardi, C. M., Normandin, M. E., & Muzzio, I. A. (2024). Mystery of the memory engram: History, current knowledge, and unanswered questions. *Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews*, 105574. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neubiorev.2024.105574> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

**FR:** *gène précoce immédiat*  
**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-D407TVNR-R>  
**EQ:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-D823JFMC-5> [MeSH]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Immediate\\_early\\_gene](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Immediate_early_gene) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q409638> [Wikidata]

*immediate memory*

→ **short-term memory**

*immediate serial recognition task*

→ **serial recognition task**

*IMP*

→ **Involuntary Memories Program**



**implanted false memory**

Syn: *rich false memory*

BT: *induced false memory*

- RT:
- *autobiographical memory*
  - *eyewitness testimony*
  - *misinformation effect*
  - *misleading information*
  - *suggestibility*

**Has study method(s):**

- *blind implantation method*
- *false memory implantation paradigm*

**Has theory(ies):**

*source monitoring framework*

False memory of an entire event produced under the influence of suggestions.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Arce, R., Selaya, A., Sanmarco, J., & Fariña, F. (2023). Implanting rich autobiographical false memories: Meta-analysis for forensic practice and judicial judgment making. *International Journal of Clinical and Health Psychology, 23*(4), 100386. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijchp.2023.100386> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: open]
- Calado, B., Luke, T. J., Connolly, D. A., Landström, S., & Otgaar, H. (2021). Implanting false autobiographical memories for repeated events. *Memory, 29*(10), 1320–1341. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2021.1981944> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Johnson, M. S., Magnussen, S., Foyn Asmyhr, A., Jensen Helgeland, J., Pilegaard Jonassen, M., Lundal, E., Haua Marthinsen, M., Sikveland, K., Sjøflot, A. K., Skoglund, R. S., Tallaksen, P., Døhlen Fjeldberg Tangen, M. E., Tran, J., & Flatebø Widmark, L. (2023). Doctored photographs create false memories of spectacular childhood events. A replication of Wade et al. (2002) with a Scandinavian twist. *Memory, 31*(7), 1011–1018. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2023.2200595> ] [Study type: empirical study, replication] [Access: open]
- Loftus, E. F., & Pickrell, K. L. (1995). The formation of false memories. *Psychiatric Annals, 25*(12), 720–725. [ <https://doi.org/10.3928/0048-5713-19951201-07> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Murphy, G., Dawson, C. A., Huston, C., Ballantyne, L., Barrett, E., Cowman, C. S., Fitzsimons, C., Maher, J., Ryan, K. M., & Greene, C. M. (2023). Lost in the mall again: A preregistered replication and extension of Loftus & Pickrell (1995). *Memory, 31*(6), 818–830. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2023.2198327> ] [Study type: empirical study, replication] [Access: closed]
- Scoboria, A., Wade, K. A., Lindsay, D. S., Azad, T., Strange, D., Ost, J., & Hyman, I. E. (2017). A mega-analysis of memory reports from eight peer-reviewed false memory implantation studies. *Memory, 25*(2), 146–163. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2016.1260747> ] [Study type: mega-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Wade, K. A., Garry, M., Don Read, J., & Lindsay, D. S. (2002). A picture is worth a thousand lies: Using false photographs to create false childhood memories. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review, 9*(3), 597–603. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03196318> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Calado, B., Otgaar, H., Luke, T. J., Landström, S., & Connolly, D. (2020, October 27). Implanting False Autobiographical Memories for Repeated Events. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/4FZHT](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/4FZHT) ].

FR: *faux souvenir implanté*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FHFQHWQB-C>

**implementation intention**

BT: *prospective memory*

Intentions that "link an intended goal-directed behavior to an anticipated situational context." (Gollwitzer, 1993, p. 141). This type of intention can be formulated as: "performing action x when the situation y occurs".

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Gollwitzer, P. (1993). Goal achievement: The role of intentions. *European review of social psychology, 4*, 141–185. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/14792779343000059> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Gollwitzer, P. M., & Brandstätter, V. (1997). Implementation intentions and effective goal pursuit. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 73*(1), 186–199. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.73.1.186> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *intention d'implémentation*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HD9NFT5W-D>

EQ: [https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/implementation\\_intentions](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/implementation_intentions) [SAGE]

**implicit associative response**

BT: *theory*

- RT:
- *association-monitoring theory*
  - *associative memory*
  - *associative-activation theory*

**Is theory of:**

- *false recognition*
- *spontaneous false memory*

A theory to explain semantic intrusions in a recognition task (Underwood, 1965). As subjects study words, they mentally generate related words. These related words may then be mistakenly recognized as having been studied.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Underwood, B. J. (1965). False recognition produced by implicit verbal responses. *Journal of Experimental Psychology, 70*(1), 122–129. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0022014> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *réponse associative implicite*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-D69TGC3C-6>

**implicit learning**

- BT: learning process
- RT: · implicit memory
- learning
- NT: statistical learning

**Has study method(s):**

- alternating serial reaction time task
- artificial grammar learning task
- color-word contingency learning task
- serial reaction time task

Learning of rules and events that the subject has not explicitly identified.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Christiansen, M. H. (2019). Implicit statistical learning: A tale of two literatures. *Topics in Cognitive Science*, 11(3), 468–481. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/tops.12332> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: free]
- Meulemans, T. (1998). L'apprentissage implicite : une approche cognitive, neuropsychologique et développementale. Marseille. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Perruchet, P., Nicolas, S. (1998). L'apprentissage implicite : un débat théorique. *Psychologie Française*, 43(1), 13-25. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Reber, A.S. (1993). *Implicit learning and tacit knowledge: An essay on the cognitive unconscious*. Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Reber, A. S., & Allen, R. (Eds.). (2022). *The cognitive unconscious: The first half century*. Oxford University Press Inc. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *apprentissage implicite*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BVX2N7J5-X>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Implicit\\_learning](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Implicit_learning) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_565bce2791089](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_565bce2791089) [Cognitive Atlas]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q938545> [Wikidata]

**implicit memory**

- BT: retrieval
- RT: · associative priming effect
- automatic priming effect
- cryptomnesia
- episodic priming effect
- explicit memory
- illusory truth effect
- implicit learning
- mere exposure effect
- morphological priming effect
- negative priming effect
- non-declarative memory
- perceptual priming effect
- perceptual representation system
- phonological priming effect
- priming effect
- repetition priming effect
- repetition suppression
- semantic priming effect
- strategic priming effect
- syntactic priming effect
- TraceLink model
- transfer
- unconscious priming effect

**Has study method(s):**

- indirect test of memory
- lexical decision task
- mirror learning
- naming task
- perceptual identification task
- saving method
- word-fragment completion task

- word-stem completion task

**Has model(s):**

retrieving effectively from memory model

"A memory is defined implicit when the learned information is retrieved and used without awareness of remembering it and with no reference to the learning phase. Implicit memory refers to the retrieval phase and should not be confused with covert learning without formal instructions (e.g., statistical learning)." (Cubelli & Dalla Sala, 2020, p. 345).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Cubelli, R., & Della Sala, S. (2020). Definition : Implicit memory. *Cortex*, 125, 345. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cortex.2020.01.011> ] [Study type: conceptual analysis] [Access: closed]
- Dew, I. T. Z., & Cabeza, R. (2011). The porous boundaries between explicit and implicit memory : Behavioral and neural evidence. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 1224(1), 174-190. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1749-6632.2010.05946.x> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Graf, P., & Schacter, D. L. (1985). Implicit and explicit memory for new associations in normal and amnesic subjects. *Journal of Experimental Psychology, Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 11(3), 501-518. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.11.3.501> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Hannula, D. E., Minor, G. N., & Slabbekoorn, D. (2023). Conscious awareness and memory systems in the brain. *WIREs Cognitive Science*, 14(5), e1648. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/wcs.1648> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Nicolas, S. (1994). Réflexions autour du concept de mémoire implicite. *L'Année Psychologique*, 94(1), 63-79. [ <https://doi.org/10.3406/psy.1994.28736> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Roediger, H. L. I., Guynn, M. J., & Jones, T. C. (1994). Implicit memory: A tutorial review. In G. d'Ydewalle, P. Eelen, & P. Bertelson (Eds.), *International perspectives on psychological science*, Vol. 2: The state of the art. (1994-98095-004; pp. 67–94). Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Schacter, D. L. (1987). Implicit memory: History and current status. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 13(3), 501-518. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.13.3.501> ] [Study type: historical study, literature review] [Access: closed]
- Warrington, E. K., & Weiskrantz, L. (1970). Amnesic syndrome: Consolidation or retrieval? *Nature*, 228(5272), 628–630. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/228628a0> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *mémoire implicite*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TFTTHB8V-T>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Implicit\\_memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Implicit_memory) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0a533](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0a533) [Cognitive Atlas]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q18614> [Wikidata]

*implicit probabilistic learning*

→ **statistical learning**

**implicit working memory**

BT: working memory

Term used to specify the non-conscious aspects of working memory functioning.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Hassin, R. R., Bargh, J. A., Engell, A. D., & McCulloch, K. C. (2009). Implicit working memory. *Consciousness and cognition*, 18(3), 665–678. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.concog.2009.04.003> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Magnussen, S. (2009). Implicit visual working memory. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 50(6), 535–542. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9450.2009.00783.x> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: free]

FR: *mémoire de travail implicite*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-X5TCFS4P-Q>

**important memories method**

BT: objective study method of memory  
 RT: cue-word method

**Is study method of :**

- autobiographical memory
- reminiscence bump

A method for studying autobiographical memory. Subjects are asked to report particularly significant memories from their lives.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Koppel, J., & Berntsen, D. (2015). The peaks of life: The differential temporal locations of the reminiscence bump across disparate cueing methods. *Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition*, 4(1), 66–80. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jarmac.2014.11.004> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Koppel, J., & Berntsen, D. (2016). The reminiscence bump in autobiographical memory and for public events: A comparison across different cueing methods. *Memory*, 24(1), 44–62. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2014.985233> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Nusser, L., Wolf, T., & Zimprich, D. (2024). Emotional and temporal order effects – a comparison between word-cued and important autobiographical memories recall orders. *Memory*, 32(4), 449–464. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2024.2333507> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *méthode des souvenirs importants*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-K2XK742Z-X>

*impossible conjunction*

→ **conjunction illusion**

**impoverished relational-encoding**

BT: testable hypothesis  
 RT: · distinctiveness heuristic  
 · false memory

The hypothesis proposed by Hege and Dodson (2004) to explain why the study of distinctive information reduces false memories. According to this hypothesis, the distinctive details interfere with the encoding of relational or associative information, the latter being the main source of false memories.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Hege, A. C. G., & Dodson, C. S. (2004). Why distinctive information reduces false memories: Evidence for both impoverished relational-encoding and distinctiveness heuristic accounts. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 30(4), 787–795. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.30.4.787> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *encodage relationnel appauvri*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NJCNGK1S-V>

**in-group/outgroup model**

Syn: IOM  
 BT: non-computational model  
 RT: · categorization-individuation model  
 · configural processing  
 · eyewitness testimony  
 · multidimensional face space model

**Is model of:**

- face memory
- own-race bias

A model of the own-race bias according to which "1. When confronted with an in-group face, (the default), automatic processing commences with configural coding, characteristic of expert processing of a normal upright face. 2. In contrast, when confronted with an out-group face, perception of an out-group characterization cue triggers categorization before other, more typical face-processing strategies begin." (Sporer, 2001, p. 81).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Sporer, S. L. (2001). Recognizing faces of other ethnic groups: An integration of theories. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 7(1), 36–97. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/1076-8971.7.1.36> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *modèle endogroupe/exogroupe*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-K5MK7MBB-1>

*inadvertent plagiarism*

→ **cryptomnesia**

**inattentional blindness**

BT: attention phenomenon  
 RT: · attentional capture  
 · eyewitness testimony

Inability to detect an unexpected, salient, incongruous element because attention is captured by processing other elements of the scene.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Cullen, H. J., Paterson, H. M., & van Golde, C. (2022). Does experiencing inattentional blindness for crime influence eyewitness recall? *Memory*, 30(2), 206–216. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2021.2002906> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Hyman, I. E. Jr. (2016). Unaware observers: The impact of inattentional blindness on walkers, drivers, and eyewitnesses. *Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition*, 5(3), 264–269. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jarmac.2016.06.011> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Hyman, I. E., Wulff, A. N., & Thomas, A. K. (2018). Crime blindness: How selective attention and inattentional blindness can disrupt eyewitness awareness and memory. *Policy Insights from the Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, 5(2), 202–208. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/2372732218786749> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Neisser, U., & Becklen, R. (1975). Selective looking: Attending to visually specified events. *Cognitive Psychology*, 7(4), 480–494. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0285\(75\)90019-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0285(75)90019-5) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Rock, I., Linnett, C. M., Grant, P., & Mack, A. (1992). Perception without attention: Results of a new method. *Cognitive Psychology*, 24(4), 502–534. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0285\(92\)90017-V](https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0285(92)90017-V) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Simons, D. J., & Chabris, C. F. (1999). Gorillas in our midst: Sustained inattentional blindness for dynamic events. *Perception*, 28(9), 1059–1074. [ <https://doi.org/10.1068/p281059> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Wallisch, P., Mackey, W. E., Karlovich, M. W., & Heeger, D. J. (2023). The visible gorilla: Unexpected fast—not physically salient—Objects are noticeable. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 120(22), e2214930120. [ <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2214930120> ] [Study type: empirical study, replication] [Access: open]
- Wulff, A. N., & Hyman, I. E. (2022). Crime blindness: The impact of inattentional blindness on eyewitness awareness, memory, and identification. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 36(1), 166–178. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.3906> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Cullen, H. J., van Golde, C., PhD, & Paterson, H. (2021, October 5). Inattentional blindness and eyewitness memory. [ <https://osf.io/be5an> ].

**FR:** *cécité d'inattention*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HN3FF41C-0>

**incidental forgetting**

**BT:** forgetting

- NT:**
- amnesic shadow
  - attribute amnesia
  - denial-induced forgetting
  - episodic future thinking-induced forgetting
  - everyday amnesia
  - forgot-it-all-along effect
  - infantile amnesia
  - inhibition-induced forgetting
  - negation-induced forgetting
  - retrieval-induced forgetting
  - thinking-induced forgetting

Inability to remember information without intent to forget.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Anderson, M., C. (2020). Incidental forgetting. In A. Baddeley, M. W. Eysenck, & M. C. Anderson (Eds.), *Memory* (pp. 277–313). Psychology Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *oubli incident*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LW5DVQP2-N>

**incidental learning**

- Syn:**
- *involuntary learning*
  - *nonintentional learning*

**BT:** instruction

- RT:**
- DMS48
  - Encoding, Storage, Retrieval test
  - fast mapping process
  - intentional learning
  - learning
  - mnemonic similarity task

**NT:** orienting task

Learning situation in which the subject is not notified that his/her memory will be assessed.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- McLaughlin, B. (1965). "Intentional" and "incidental" learning in human subjects: The role of instructions to learn and motivation. *Psychological Bulletin*, 63(5), 359-376. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0021759> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *apprentissage incident*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-B0MKL2QD-7>

**EQ:** [https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/incidental\\_learning](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/incidental_learning) [SAGE]  
[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0a556](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0a556) [Cognitive Atlas]

**inconsistency effect**

**BT:** memory phenomenon

- RT:**
- metamemory expectancy illusion
  - schema
  - source memory

Better source memory when the source is unexpected rather than expected.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Kuhlmann, B. G., & Bayen, U. J. (2016). Metacognitive aspects of source monitoring. In J. Dunlosky, & S. U. Tauber (Eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of Metamemory* (pp. 149–168). Oxford University Press. [ <https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199336746.013.8> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *effet d'incohérence*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-M65527M2-W>

**indirect realism**

**BT:** theory

**Is theory of:**  
episodic memory

In philosophy, a position according to which the object of the episodic memory is an internal representation of the past event.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Hume, D. (1739/1999). *Traité de la nature humaine: Livre I et appendice. L'entendement*. Flammarion. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Locke, J. (1689/2009). *Essai sur l'entendement humain. Le Livre de Poche*. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Michaelian, K., & Sutton, J. (2017). Memory. In E. N. Zalta (Ed.), *The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy* (Summer 2017). Metaphysics Research Lab, Stanford University. [ <https://plato.stanford.edu/archives/sum2017/entries/memory/> ] [Study type: conceptual analysis, literature review] [Access: free]
- Perrin, D. (2012). Qu'est-ce que se souvenir ? Vrin. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Russell, B. (1921). *L'analyse de l'esprit*. Payot. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *réalisme indirect*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RVG4L5WD-X>

**EQ:** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Direct\\_and\\_indirect\\_realism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Direct_and_indirect_realism) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q10860201> [Wikidata]

**indirect test of memory**

**BT:** objective study method of memory

- RT:**
- direct test of memory
  - lexical decision task
  - naming task
- NT:**
- perceptual identification task
  - word-fragment completion task
  - word-stem completion task

**Is study method of:**  
implicit memory

In indirect tests of memory, the influence of a cognitive task on memory is assessed indirectly, without reference to past events in instructions. These tests concern implicit memory.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Richardson-Klavehn, A., & Bjork, R. A. (1988). Measures of memory. *Annual review of psychology*, 39(1), 475–543. [ <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.ps.39.020188.002355> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

**FR:** *test indirect de la mémoire*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-J7T09RFB-9>

**EQ:** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indirect\\_tests\\_of\\_memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indirect_tests_of_memory) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q6025127> [Wikidata]

*individual*

→ **person**

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*individual by age*

→ **person by age**

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*individual by aptitude*

→ **person by aptitude**

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*induced false belief*

→ **false autobiographical belief**

---

**induced false memory**

Syn: *suggestion-induced false memory*

BT: **false memory**

- RT:
- developmental reversal
  - error-pruning effect
  - explanation inflation
  - eyewitness testimony
  - fabrication inflation
  - Gudjonsson Suggestibility Scale
  - imagination inflation effect
  - memory blindness effect
  - misinformation effect
  - misleading information
  - observation inflation effect
  - post-identification feedback effect
  - reinforced self-affirmation procedure
  - suggestibility

NT: **implanted false memory**

**Has study method(s):**

- crashing memories paradigm
- false feedback paradigm
- false memory implantation paradigm
- forced confabulation paradigm
- misinformation paradigm
- rumor mongering paradigm

**Has theory(ies):**

- fuzzy trace theory
- source monitoring framework

False memory produced under social pressure or external suggestions.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Flowe, H. D., & Schreiber Compo, N. (2021). The lack of robust evidence for the effects of alcohol on false memory. *Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews*, 127, 332–333. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neubiorev.2021.04.029> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Griego, A. W., Datzman, J. N., Estrada, S. M., & Middlebrook, S. S. (2019). Suggestibility and false memories in relation to intellectual disability and autism spectrum disorder: A meta-analytic review. *Journal of Intellectual Disability Research*, 63(12), 1464–1474. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/jir.12668> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: free]
- Klemfuss, J. Z., & Olaguez, A. P. (2020). Individual differences in children’s suggestibility: An updated review. *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse*, 29(2), 158–182. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/10538712.2018.1508108> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Kloft, L., Monds, L. A., Blokland, A., Ramaekers, J. G., & Otgaar, H. (2021). Hazy memories in the courtroom: A review of alcohol and other drug effects on false memory and suggestibility. *Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews*, 124, 291–307. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neubiorev.2021.02.012> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Muschalla, B., & Schönborn, F. (2021). Induction of false beliefs and false memories in laboratory studies – A systematic review. *Clinical Psychology & Psychotherapy*, 28(5), 1194–1209. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/cpp.2567> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Robin, F., Menetrier, E., & Bèffara Bret, B. (2021, June 11). Effect of visual imagery on false memories in DRM and Misinformation paradigms. [ <https://osf.io/zsh3b/> ].

FR: **faux souvenir induit**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZJ70X7NZ-6>

EQ: <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q17157046> [Wikidata]

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**infant**

BT: **person by age**

Aged 1 to 24 months.

FR: **nourrisson**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FB57GCJS-6>

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**infant development**BT: [developmental process](#)PO: [· Animal](#)  
[· Human](#)DO: [Multidisciplinary](#)FR: [développement du nourrisson](#)URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-S3ZKGV8V-H>**infantile amnesia**Syn: [· childhood amnesia](#)  
[· infantile forgetting](#)BT: [incidental forgetting](#)RT: [· autobiographical memory](#)  
[· eyewitness testimony](#)  
[· neurogenic hypothesis](#)

Inability to retrieve autobiographical memories from the earliest years of life. Some researchers distinguish between absolute infantile amnesia, with almost no memory up to 2 years of age, and relative infantile amnesia (also called childhood amnesia) up to 6-7 years of age which is characterized by sparse and incomplete memories.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bauer, P. J. (2015). A complementary processes account of the development of childhood amnesia and a personal past. *Psychological Review*, 122(2), 204–231. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0038939> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Hayne, H., & Jack, F. (2011). Childhood amnesia. *Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Cognitive Science*, 2(2), 136–145. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/wcs.107> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Henri, V., & Henri, C. (1896). Enquête sur les premiers souvenirs de l'enfance. *L'Année Psychologique*, 3(1), 184–198. [ <https://doi.org/10.3406/psy.1896.1831> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Jack, F., & Hayne, H. (2007). Eliciting adults' earliest memories: Does it matter how we ask the question? *Memory*, 15(6), 647–663. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658210701467087> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Madsen, H. B., & Kim, J. H. (2016). Ontogeny of memory: An update on 40 years of work on infantile amnesia. *Behavioural Brain Research*, 298, 4–14. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bbr.2015.07.030> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Miles, C. (1895). A study of individual psychology. *The American Journal of Psychology*, 6(4), 534–558. [ <https://doi.org/10.2307/1411191> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Perret, P. (2011). L'amnésie infantile: les perspectives tirées de la psychologie développementale. *Devenir*, 23(4), 379–395. [ <https://doi.org/10.3917/dev.114.0379> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Peterson, C. (2021). What is your earliest memory? It depends. *Memory*, 29(6), 811–822. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2021.1918174> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Rubin, D. C. (2000). The distribution of early childhood memories. *Memory*, 8(4), 265–269. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/096582100406810> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Tustin, K., & Hayne, H. (2010). Defining the boundary: Age-related changes in childhood amnesia. *Developmental Psychology*, 46(5), 1049–1061. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0020105> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: [amnésie infantile](#)URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZBZTH4XB-C>EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-GKB2JF9M-P> [[SantéPsy](#)]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Childhood\\_amnesia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Childhood_amnesia) [[Wikipedia EN](#)]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amnésie\\_infantile](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amnésie_infantile) [[Wikipédia FR](#)]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q493965> [[Wikidata](#)]

✓ Antoine Bouyeure

[infantile forgetting](#)→ [infantile amnesia](#)**inference-based false memory**Syn: [inferential false memory](#)BT: [spontaneous false memory](#)RT: [· episodic memory](#)  
[· explanation inflation](#)  
[· eyewitness testimony](#)  
[· semantic memory](#)NT: [schema-based false memory](#)**Has study method(s):**

- [acquired equivalence paradigm](#)
- [emotional false memory paradigm](#)

Memory error resulting from an inference made by the subject about an event, for example, by using his/her prior knowledge and attitudes or by seeking a causal explanation of the event.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Carpenter, A. C., & Schacter, D. L. (2017). Flexible retrieval: When true inferences produce false memories. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 43(3), 335–349. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/xlm0000340> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: [faux souvenir inférentiel](#)URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SK3SSKXH-C>[inferential false memory](#)→ [inference-based false memory](#)[inferior parietal lobule](#)→ [ventral parietal cortex](#)[information content entity](#)→ [information entity](#)**information entity**Syn: [information content entity](#)NT: [· algorithm](#)

- [cue](#)
- [data](#)
- [format](#)
- [graph](#)
- [mathematical function](#)
- [measure](#)
- [software](#)
- [theoretical entity](#)

An artifactual entity that is about some thing.

FR: [entité d'information](#)URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W5K1HTKD-Q>EQ: [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/IAO\\_0000030](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/IAO_0000030) [[IAO](#)][information processing](#)→ [cognitive process](#)

**information removal**

BT: working memory updating

Component of:  
SOB-CS model

Working memory updating process consisting of eliminating information that has become useless.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Ecker, U. K. H., Lewandowsky, S., & Oberauer, K. (2014). Removal of information from working memory: A specific updating process. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 74, 77–90. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2013.09.003> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Lewis-Peacock, J. A., Kessler, Y., & Oberauer, K. (2018). The removal of information from working memory. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 1424(1), 33–44. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/nyas.13714> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *retrait d'une information*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QFXVVG35-1>

**informational persistence**

BT: iconic memory

RT: visible persistence

The second component of iconic memory corresponding to the persistence of the visual properties of a stimulus which is no longer visible.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Coltheart, M. (1980). Iconic memory and visible persistence. *Perception & psychophysics*, 27(3), 183–228. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03204258> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Loftus, G. R., & Irwin, D. E. (1998). On the relations among different measures of visible and informational persistence. *Cognitive Psychology*, 35(2), 135–199. [ <https://doi.org/10.1006/cogp.1998.0678> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *persistance informationnelle*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WM4BFG4V-Q>

**inhibition**

Syn: *suppression*

BT: · attentional process  
· executive functions

RT: · activation  
· attention  
· collaborative inhibition  
· directed forgetting  
· forgetting  
· interference  
· output interference  
· part-list cuing effect  
· proactive interference  
· response competition  
· retrieval practice  
· retrieval-induced forgetting  
· retroactive interference  
· think/no-think paradigm

NT: inhibitory control

An active process that reduces the level of activation of a memory trace and makes it less accessible.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Raaijmakers, J. G. W. (2018). Inhibition in memory. In J. H. Wixted (Ed.), *Stevens' Handbook of Experimental Psychology and Cognitive Neuroscience* (pp. 251–284). John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/9781119170174.epcn108> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Werner, K. M., Inzlicht, M., & Ford, B. Q. (2022). Whither inhibition? *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 31(4), 333–339. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/09637214221095848> ] [Study type: conceptual analysis, literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *inhibition*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KP127V63-W>

EQ: [http://cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0a613/](http://cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0a613/)  
[Cognitive Atlas]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-DKBK1FQS-R> [SantéPsy]  
[https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/inhibition\\_\(psychology\)](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/inhibition_(psychology)) [SAGE]

**inhibition-induced forgetting**

BT: incidental forgetting

RT: eyewitness testimony

When responses to stimuli are to be inhibited, memory of these stimuli is impaired.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Chiu, Y.-C., & Egner, T. (2015). Inhibition-induced forgetting when more control leads to less memory. *Psychological Science*, 26(1), 27–38. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/0956797614553945> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *oubli induit par l'inhibition*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-VX42ZRSP-1>

**inhibitory control**

Syn: *response inhibition*

BT: inhibition

- RT:
- attention
  - central executive
  - interference resolution
  - suppression-induced forgetting
  - working memory

**Has study method(s):**

- antisaccade task
- Go/No-Go task
- Stroop test

« controlling one's attention, behavior, thoughts, and/or emotions to override a strong internal predisposition or external lure » (Diamond, 2013, p. 136).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Diamond, A. (2013). Executive functions. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 64, 135–168. [ <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-psych-113011-143750> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Huang, Q., Jiang, R., Mao, X., Shi, J., & Li, A. (2023). Does response inhibition occur unconsciously? A systematic review and Bayesian meta-analysis. *Consciousness and Cognition*, 115, 103570. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.concog.2023.103570> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Raaijmakers, J. G. W. (2018). Inhibition in memory. In J. H. Wixted (Ed.), *Stevens' Handbook of Experimental Psychology and Cognitive Neuroscience* (pp. 251–284). John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/9781119170174.epcn108> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *contrôle inhibiteur*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-S1GSCPTD-J>

EQ: [https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/inhibitory\\_control](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/inhibitory_control) [SAGE]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inhibitory\\_control](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inhibitory_control) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q6033829> [Wikidata]

**inner scribe**

BT: working memory

RT: visual cache

**Component of:**

visuo-spatial sketchpad

Subsystem of the visuo-spatial sketchpad for the refreshing and manipulation of the visual and spatial information stored in the visual cache (Loggie, 1995).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Logie, R. H. (1995). Visuo-spatial working memory. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *scribe interne*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-K38MBB96-G>

**inoculation effect**

BT: memory phenomenon

- RT:
- eyewitness testimony
  - misinformation effect

The inclusion of misinformation that blatantly contradicts the facts is thought to protect against the effect of other subtler misinformation on memory (Loftus, 1979).

MV: Delay : the inoculation effect is eliminated when the blatantly contradictory misinformation is presented after the subtler misinformation (Loftus, 1979).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Loftus, E. F. (1979). Reactions to blatantly contradictory information. *Memory & Cognition*, 7(5), 368–374. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03196941> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- O'Donnell, R., & Chan, J. C. K. (in press). Does blatantly contradictory information reduce the misinformation effect? A Registered Report replication of Loftus (1979). *Legal and Criminological Psychology*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/lcrp.12242> ] [Study type: empirical study, replication] [Access: open]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- O'Donnell, R., & Chan, J. C. (2023, April 9). A Pre-registered Replication of Loftus (1979). [ <https://osf.io/ckbr9> ].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *effet d'inoculation*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HSGJ0HH7-0>

**insight memory advantage**

Syn: *mnemonic effect of insight*

BT: memory phenomenon

Better memory for solutions to problem-solving tasks when they are found with an insight experience.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Auble, P. M., Franks, J. J., Soraci, S. A., Soraci, S. A., & Soraci, S. A. (1979). Effort toward comprehension : Elaboration or "aha"? *Memory & Cognition*, 7(6), 426-434. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03198259> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Danek, A. H., Fraps, T., von Müller, A., Grothe, B., & Öllinger, M. (2013). Aha! experiences leave a mark : Facilitated recall of insight solutions. *Psychological Research*, 77(5), 659-669. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00426-012-0454-8> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Danek, A. H., & Wiley, J. (2020). What causes the insight memory advantage? *Cognition*, 104411. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cognition.2020.104411> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Kizilirmak, J. M., Galvao Gomes da Silva, J., Imamoglu, F., & Richardson-Klavehn, A. (2016). Generation and the subjective feeling of "aha!" are independently related to learning from insight. *Psychological Research*, 80(6), 1059-1074. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00426-015-0697-2> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Danek, A. H., & Wiley, J. (2020). What causes the insight memory advantage ? [Data set]. *PsychArchives*. [ <http://dx.doi.org/10.23668/psycharchives.3115> ].

FR: *avantage mnésique de l'insight*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FWRDP93Q-0>

**instruction**

BT: study method of memory

- NT:
- incidental learning
  - intentional learning
  - reinforced self-affirmation procedure

Explicit rule provided to a subject in an experimental condition.

FR: *consigne*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-P4NBK6BM-Q>

*instrumental conditioning*

→ **operant conditioning**

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*instrumental learning*

→ **operant conditioning**

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*intellectual ability*

→ **intelligence**

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*intellectual capability*

→ **intelligence**

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*intellectual disposition*

→ **intelligence**

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## Intelligence

Syn: · *intellectual ability*  
· *intellectual capability*  
· *intellectual disposition*

BT: **cognition**

NT: · **crystallized intelligence**  
· **fluid intelligence**

"Psychological function or collection of functions by which the organism adapts to its environment by implementing original combinations of behaviors, acquiring and exploiting new knowledge, and eventually reasoning and solving problems in a manner consistent with the rules derived from the formalizations of logic." (Richelle, 1991, p. 372).

note: There is no standard definition of intelligence, although there are similarities among the various definitions.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Legg, S., & Hutter, M. (2007). A collection of definitions of intelligence. In B. Goertzel & P. Wang (Eds.), *Advances in Artificial General Intelligence : Concepts, Architectures and Algorithms : Proceedings of the AGI Workshop 2006* (p. 17-24). IOS Press. [ <http://arxiv.org/abs/0706.3639> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Richelle, M. (1991). Intelligence. In R. Doron & F. Parot (Éds.), *Dictionnaire de psychologie* (p. 372-373). Presses Universitaires de France. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Sternberg, R. J. (Ed.). (2020). *The Cambridge handbook of intelligence* (2nd ed.). Cambridge University Press. [ <https://doi.org/10.1017/9781108770422> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: **intelligence**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JZHW2NF2-G>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-C1B81ZLS-0> [*SantéPsy*]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/73G-TNSB80CM-V>

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-S2NZPM3L-L> [*MeSH*]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0011478>

[http://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0a666/](http://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0a666/)

[*Cognitive Atlas*]

<https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/intelligence> [*SAGE*]

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intelligence> [*Wikipedia EN*]

<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intelligence> [*Wikipédia FR*]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q83500> [*Wikidata*]

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## intention superiority effect

BT: **memory phenomenon**

RT: **prospective memory**

An effect showing that the response time to a task expected to be performed is shorter than the response time to a task non-associated with such an intention or when the intention to execute the task was cancelled.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Goschke, T., & Kuhl, J. (1993). Representation of intentions: Persisting activation in memory. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 19(5), 1211-1226. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.19.5.1211> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: **effet de supériorité des intentions**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-D0GCB58L-L>

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*intentional forgetting*

→ **motivated forgetting**

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## intentional learning

Syn: **explicit learning**

BT: **instruction**

RT: · **Encoding, Storage, Retrieval test**  
· **Grober and Buschke test**  
· **incidental learning**  
· **learning**

Learning situation in which the subject is notified that his memory will be assessed.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- McLaughlin, B. (1965). "Intentional" and "incidental" learning in human subjects : The role of instructions to learn and motivation. *Psychological Bulletin*, 63(5), 359-376. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0021759> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: **apprentissage intentionnel**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DHZ3MS65-D>

EQ: [https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/intentional\\_learning](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/intentional_learning) [*SAGE*]

[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0a695](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0a695)

[*Cognitive Atlas*]

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**interference**

- BT: memory process  
 RT: · Brown-Peterson task  
 · dual task paradigm  
 · forgetting  
 · inhibition  
 · output interference  
 · perceptual interference effect  
 · semantic blocking effect  
 NT: · associative blocking  
 · interference resolution  
 · proactive interference  
 · retroactive interference

**Has study method(s):**

A-B, C-B learning task

**Has model(s):**

interference model

**Has theory(ies):**

acid bath theory

The process or information that prevents someone storing or retrieving another information.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Crowder, R. G. (1976). Principles of learning and memory. Psychology Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Poitras, M., Pélaja, L., Lavertu, G., Langlois, A., Boulerice, K., Berthelo, P., Vincent-Lamarre, P., Beaulieu, S., Bournival, V., Brault, L., Charlebois, J., Galloway, E. C., Gauthier, A., Gibeau, R.-M., Giroux, N., Jacob, G., La Flèche, M., Laurina, L.-R., Legault, V., ... Winder, M. R. (2020). A replication of Waugh and Norman (1965) primary memory study. *The Quantitative Methods for Psychology*, 16(2), r1–r7. [ <https://doi.org/10.20982/tqmp.16.2.r001> ] [Study type: empirical study, replication] [Access: open]
- Waugh, N. C., & Norman, D. A. (1965). Primary memory. *Psychological Review*, 72(2), 89–104. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0021797> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Vincent-Lamarre, P., Cousineau, D., & Berthelot, P. (2020, March 22). Waught & Norman replication. [ <https://osf.io/hgfyq> ].

**FR:** *interférence*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SD7JDTZ4-8>EQ: [https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0a6ad](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0a6ad)  
[Cognitive Atlas]*interference control*→ **interference resolution****interference model**

- BT: computational model  
 RT: · change detection paradigm  
 · continuous reproduction task

**Is model of:**

- interference
- visual memory
- working memory

Computational model of visual working memory according to which its "capacity limit emerges from interference between representations maintained in working memory at the same time" (Lin & Oberauer, 2022).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Lin, H.-Y., & Oberauer, K. (2022). An interference model for visual working memory: Applications to the change detection task. *Cognitive Psychology*, 133, 101463. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cogpsych.2022.101463> ] [Study type: empirical study, simulation study] [Access: closed]
- Oberauer, K., & Lin, H.-Y. (in press). An interference model for visual and verbal working memory. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/xlm0001303> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Oberauer, K., & Lin, H.-Y. (2017). An interference model of visual working memory. *Psychological Review*, 124(1), 21–59. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/rev0000044> ] [Study type: empirical study, simulation study] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Oberauer, K., & Lin, H.-Y. (2016, September 5). Interference Model of Visual Working Memory. [ <https://osf.io/wgqd5/> ].

**FR:** *modèle d'interférence*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-X526MH0P-1>**interference resolution***Syn:* *interference control*BT: **interference**

- RT: · central executive  
 · inhibitory control  
 · working memory

In working memory, the process by which the effects of interference between representations are reduced by selecting those that are relevant to the performance of a cognitive task.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Öztekin, I., & McElree, B. (2010). Relationship between measures of working memory capacity and the time course of short-term memory retrieval and interference resolution. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 36(2), 383–397. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0018029> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *résolution de l'interférence*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WJWG0JC6-W>EQ: [https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4c3e04d656f06](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4c3e04d656f06)  
[Cognitive Atlas]  
[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_551f11bb8f6a8](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_551f11bb8f6a8)  
[Cognitive Atlas]*interim test effect*→ **test-potentiated new learning***interleaving*→ **interleaving learning***interleaving benefit*→ **interleaving effect**



**interleaving effect**

- Syn: *interleaving benefit*  
 BT: **memory phenomenon**  
 RT: · **concept**  
 · **encoding**  
 · **interleaving learning**  
 · **learning**  
 · **principle of desirable difficulties**

“Studying or practicing multiple concepts in a mixed-up order leads to better learning than does focusing on one concept at a time.” (Yan & Sana, 2021, p. 499).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Chen, O., Paas, F., & Sweller, J. (2021). Spacing and interleaving effects require distinct theoretical bases: A systematic review testing the cognitive load and discriminative-contrast hypotheses. *Educational Psychology Review*, 33(4), 1499–1522. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10648-021-09613-w> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Kurtz, K. H., & Hovland, C. I. (1956). Concept learning with differing sequences of instances. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 51(4), 239–243. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0040295> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Taylor, K., & Rohrer, D. (2010). The effects of interleaved practice. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 24(6), 837–848. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.1598> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Yan, V. X., & Sana, F. (2021). The robustness of the interleaving benefit. *Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition*, 10(4), 589–602. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jarmac.2021.05.002> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet d'intercalage*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HJ942SK2-M>

✓ Patrice Terrier

**interleaving learning**

- Syn: *interleaving*  
 BT: **internal strategy**  
 RT: · **encoding**  
 · **interleaving effect**  
 · **learning**  
 · **principle of desirable difficulties**

Learning strategy consisting of alternating tasks or concepts to be acquired.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Chen, O., Paas, F., & Sweller, J. (2021). Spacing and interleaving effects require distinct theoretical bases: A systematic review testing the cognitive load and discriminative-contrast hypotheses. *Educational Psychology Review*, 33(4), 1499–1522. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10648-021-09613-w> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Kurtz, K. H., & Hovland, C. I. (1956). Concept learning with differing sequences of instances. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 51(4), 239–243. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0040295> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Taylor, K., & Rohrer, D. (2010). The effects of interleaved practice. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 24(6), 837–848. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.1598> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Yan, V. X., & Sana, F. (2021). The robustness of the interleaving benefit. *Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition*, 10(4), 589–602. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jarmac.2021.05.002> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *apprentissage intercalé*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZBGVFD8-M>

*intermittent reinforcement schedule*

→ **intermittent schedule of reinforcement**

**intermittent schedule of reinforcement**

- Syn: · *intermittent reinforcement schedule*  
 · *partial reinforcement schedule*  
 · *partial schedule of reinforcement*  
 BT: **schedule of reinforcement**  
 NT: · **interval schedule of reinforcement**  
 · **ratio schedule of reinforcement**

**Is study method of :**

- **operant conditioning**
- **reinforcement**

Reinforcement schedules that reinforce only some of the responses given by the subject (Doré & Mercier, 1993, p. 195).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Doré, F.-Y., & Mercier, P. (1992). Les fondements de l'apprentissage et de la cognition. Presses Universitaires de Lille. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Ferster, C. B., & Skinner, B. F. (1957). Schedules of reinforcement. Appleton-Century-Crofts. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *programme de renforcement intermittent*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MZWBS67-5>

*internal aid*

→ **internal strategy**

**internal strategy**

- Syn: *internal aid*  
 BT: **strategy**  
 RT: · **auditory imagery**  
 · **external strategy**  
 · **mental imagery**  
 · **visual imagery**  
 NT: · **distributed learning**  
 · **elaboration**  
 · **interleaving learning**  
 · **keyword method**  
 · **massed learning**  
 · **mental context reinstatement**  
 · **method of loci**  
 · **organization**  
 · **rehearsal**  
 · **retrieval practice**  
 · **self-directed learning**

A strategy mentally performed by the subject to enhance the encoding or retrieval in memory.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Intons-Peterson, M. J., & Fournier, J. (1986). External and internal memory aids: When and how often do we use them? *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 115(3), 267–280. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0096-3445.115.3.267> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *stratégie interne*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WPBZBD02-R>

**interresponse time**

BT: [chronometry](#)  
 RT: · [free recall task](#)  
 · [serial recall task](#)

Time between two responses in a free or serial recall test.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Kahana, M. J., & Jacobs, J. (2000). Interresponse times in serial recall: Effects of intraserial repetition. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 26(5), 1188-1197. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037//0278-7393.26.5.1188> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Rohrer, D., & Wixted, J. T. (1994). An analysis of latency and interresponse time in free recall. *Memory & Cognition*, 22(5), 511-524. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03198390> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: [temps inter-réponses](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TPL541CX-L>

*interrogation*

→ [investigative interview](#)

**interrogative suggestibility**

BT: [suggestibility](#)  
 RT: [false confession](#)

**Is measured by:**

[Bonn test of statement suggestibility](#)

**Has study method(s):**

[Gudjonsson Suggestibility Scale](#)

"the extent to which, within a closed social interaction, people come to accept messages communicated during formal questioning, as a result of which their subsequent behavioural response is affected" (Gudjonsson & Clark, 1986, p. 4).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Gudjonsson, G. H., & Clark, N. K. (1986). Suggestibility in police interrogation: A social psychological model. *Social Behaviour*, 1(2), 83-104. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Gudjonsson, G. H. (2013). Interrogative suggestibility and compliance. In A. M. Ridley, F. Gabbert, & D. J. La Rooy (Eds.), *Suggestibility in legal contexts* (pp. 45-61). John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/9781118432907.ch3> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Payoux, M., & Verrier, N. (2017). La ou les suggestibilité(s) ? L'Année Psychologique, 117(02), 251-270. [ <https://doi.org/10.4074/S0003503317000513> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: [suggestibilité interrogative](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BDJZMM6K-H>

*interval reinforcement schedule*

→ [interval schedule of reinforcement](#)

**interval schedule of reinforcement**

Syn: [interval reinforcement schedule](#)  
 BT: [intermittent schedule of reinforcement](#)  
 NT: · [fixed interval schedule of reinforcement](#)  
 · [variable interval schedule of reinforcement](#)

**Is study method of :**

· [operant conditioning](#)  
 · [reinforcement](#)

A schedule of reinforcement in which reinforcement is delivered to a behavior after a certain time interval.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Ferster, C. B., & Skinner, B. F. (1957). *Schedules of reinforcement*. Appleton-Century-Crofts. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: [programme de renforcement à intervalle](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LFS6BB48-D>

**interview**

BT: [objective study method of memory](#)  
 NT: · [Autobiographical Interview](#)  
 · [Autobiographical Memory Interview](#)  
 · [investigative interview](#)

A formal conversation to collect specific information from an individual.

FR: [entretien](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PW60KCQL-2>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-03WXN8S1-R> [[SantéPsy](#)]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/73G-V73LDCDB-P>

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-QGQ4FQ90-2> [[MeSH](#)]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0026105>

**intra-list cue**

BT: [cue](#)  
 RT: [cued recall task](#)

Retrieval cue presented during the study phase.

FR: [indice intra-liste](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-VZFJ96TS-5>

*intra-list distinctiveness effect*

→ [primary distinctiveness effect](#)

**intrusion recency effect**

BT: [recency effect](#)

**Has study method(s):**  
[recall task](#)

In the recall of a list items, intrusions from prior lists come from the more recent lists.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Kahana, M. J., Howard, M. W., Zaromb, F., & Wingfield, A. (2002). Age dissociates recency and lag recency effects in free recall. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 28(3), 530-540. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037//0278-7393.28.3.530> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: [effet de récence des intrusions](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XN89CL8D-R>

**intrusive memory**

Syn: [memory intrusion](#)  
 BT: [involuntary memory](#)  
 RT: · [autobiographical memory](#)

## INVERSE MODALITY EFFECT

- emotion
- emotional memory
- stress

### Has study method(s):

- diary method
- trauma film paradigm

Usually refers to the memory of an emotionally negative event that involuntarily and recurrently enters consciousness. This phenomenon is particularly common in post-traumatic stress disorder and in depression.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Herz, N., Bar-Haim, Y., Holmes, E. A., & Censor, N. (2020). Intrusive memories : A mechanistic signature for emotional memory persistence. *Behaviour Research and Therapy*, 135, 103752. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.brat.2020.103752> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Iyadurai, L., Visser, R. M., Lau-Zhu, A., Porcheret, K., Horsch, A., Holmes, E. A., & James, E. L. (2019). Intrusive memories of trauma : A target for research bridging cognitive science and its clinical application. *Clinical Psychology Review*, 69, 67-82. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cpr.2018.08.005> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Marks, E. H., Franklin, A. R., & Zoellner, L. A. (2018). Can't get it out of my mind : A systematic review of predictors of intrusive memories of distressing events. *Psychological Bulletin*, 144(6), 584-640. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/bul0000132> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Payne, A., Kralj, A., Young, J., & Meiser-Stedman, R. (2019). The prevalence of intrusive memories in adult depression : A meta-analysis. *Journal of Affective Disorders*, 253, 193-202. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jad.2019.04.055> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]

### Dataset citation(s):

- Badawi, A., & Berle, D. (2021, October 31). Intrusive memories following a computerised task. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/VUTCW](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/VUTCW) ].
- Brennen, T., Fjeld-Solberg, Ø., Nissen, A., & Blix, I. (2021, June 18). Reducing the frequency of intrusive memories using a visuospatial interference intervention. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/68VX5](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/68VX5) ].
- Help to Forget : Helping Post Experimental Trauma Reduces Subsequent Intrusive Memories. (2018). [Data set]. OSF. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/QP69X](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/QP69X) ].
- Lau-Zhu, A., Henson, R., Holmes, E. A., & Millroth, P. (2021, April 12). Selectively interfering with intrusive but not voluntary memories of a trauma film: Accounting for the role of associative memory. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/PQW2S](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/PQW2S) ].
- Liu, S., Folstein, J., Appelbaum, L. G., & Tenenbaum, G. (2020, May 26). The mechanism of controlling unwanted intrusive thoughts. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/YDMSV](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/YDMSV) ].
- Singh, L., Holmes, E. A., Moulds, M. L., Prof, Kanstrup, M., & Gamble, B. (2021, January 19). Reducing Intrusive Memories After Trauma via a Brief Cognitive Task Intervention in the Hospital Emergency Department: an Exploratory Pilot Randomised Controlled Trial. [ <https://osf.io/nma5q/> ].
- Varma, M. M., & Hu, X. (2021, November 28). Prosocial Behaviour Reduces Unwanted Intrusions of Experimental Traumatic Memories. [ <https://osf.io/jvf5a/> ].
- Visser, R. M., Henson, R., & Holmes, E. A. (2021, August 17). A naturalistic paradigm to investigate post-encoding neural activation patterns in relation to subsequent voluntary and intrusive recall of distressing events. [ <https://osf.io/ucen5/> ].
- Voss, M. (2018, November 21). Does transcranial direct current stimulation affect post-stressor intrusive memories and rumination? An experimental analogue study. [ <https://osf.io/bcq6y/> ].

**FR:** *souvenir intrusif*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GT96KS10-P>

## inverse modality effect

**BT:** memory phenomenon

- RT:**
- free recall task
  - modality effect
  - primacy effect
  - serial recall task
  - short-term memory
  - verbal memory

"the observation that prerecency visual items can sometimes show a recall advantage relative to the prerecency auditory items." (Grenfell-Essam et al., 2017, p. 1911).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Beaman, C. P. (2002). Inverting the modality effect in serial recall. *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology: Section A*, 55(2), 371-389. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/02724980143000307> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Grenfell-Essam, R., Ward, G., & Tan, L. (2017). Common modality effects in immediate free recall and immediate serial recall. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 43(12), 1909-1933. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/xlm0000430> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Pazdera, J. K., & Kahana, M. J. (2023). Modality effects in free recall: A retrieved-context account. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 49(6), 866-888. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/xlm0001140> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

### Dataset citation(s):

- Pazdera, J. K. (2022, June 7). Modality Effects in Free Recall: A Retrieved-Context Account. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/4RZ7K](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/4RZ7K) ].

**PO:** Human

**DO:** Psychology

**FR:** *effet de modalité inverse*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZHQ9Z5V-7>

## inversion effect

**Syn:** *face inversion effect*

**BT:** memory phenomenon

- RT:**
- face memory
  - holistic processing
  - recognition memory
  - second-order relational processing

### Has study method(s):

recognition task

Face memory is more impaired than object memory when the stimuli are inverted (Yin, 1969).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Gerlach, C., Kühn, C. D., Mathiassen, A. B., Kristensen, C. L., & Starrfelt, R. (2023). The face inversion effect or the face upright effect? *Cognition*, 232, 105335. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cognition.2022.105335> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Yin, R. K. (1969). Looking at upside-down faces. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 81(1), 141-145. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0027474> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *effet d'inversion*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GR67BXW0-3>

**EQ:** <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q55080301> [Wikidata]

## investigative interview

- Syn:**
- forensic interview
  - forensic interviewing
  - interrogation
  - investigative interviewing

**BT:** interview

- NT:**
- Achieving Best Evidence interview
  - cognitive interview
  - demonstration for more detail technique

- NICHD protocol
- PEACE interview model
- Person Description Interview
- Self-Administered Interview©
- timeline technique

### Is study method of : eyewitness testimony

"Investigative interviewing involves the systematic questioning of individuals for the purpose of collecting detailed and accurate accounts of a situation or event that supports a broader investigative conclusion" (Meissner, 2021, p. 322).

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Bull, R., Valentine, T., & Williamson, T. (Eds.). (2009). Handbook of psychology of investigative interviewing: Current developments and future directions. Wiley-Blackwell. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Dickinson, J. J., Compo, N. S., Carol, R., Schwartz, B. L., & McCauley, M. (Eds.). (2019). Evidence-based investigative interviewing: Applying cognitive principles. Routledge [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Griffiths, A., & Milne, R. (Eds.). (2018). The psychology of criminal investigation: From theory to practice. Routledge. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Kelly, C. E., Miller, J. C., Redlich, A. D., & Kleinman, S. M. (2013). A taxonomy of interrogation methods. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 19(2), 165–178. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0030310> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Korkman, J., Otgaar, H., Geven, L. M., Bull, R., Cyr, M., Hershkowitz, I., Mäkelä, J.-M., Mattison, M., Milne, R., Santtila, P., van Koppen, P., Memon, A., Danby, M., Filipovic, L., Garcia, F. J., Gewehr, E., Gomes Bell, O., Järvillehto, L., Kask, K., ... Volbert, R. (in press). White paper on forensic child interviewing: Research-based recommendations by the European Association of Psychology and Law. *Psychology, Crime & Law*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2024.2324098> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Meissner, C. A. (2021). "What works?" Systematic reviews and meta-analyses of the investigative interviewing research literature. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 35(2), 322–328. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.3808> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Meissner, C., Kleinman, S., Mindthoff, A., Phillips, E., & Rothweiler, J. (2023). Investigative interviewing: A review of the literature and a model of science-based practice. In D. DeMatteo & K. C. Scherr (Eds.), *The Oxford handbook of psychology and law* (pp. 582-C34P175). Oxford University Press. [ <https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordhb/9780197649138.013.34> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Oxburgh, G. E., Myklebust, T., Fallon, M., & Hartwig, M. (Eds.). (2023). Interviewing and interrogation: A review of research and practice since World War II. Torkel Opsahl Academic EPublisher. [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Tudor-Owen, J., Golde, C. van, Bull, R., & Gee, D. (Eds.). (2022). Interviewing vulnerable suspects. Routledge. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Verkamp, F., Dodier, O., Milne, R., & Ginet, M. (2021). An analysis of the quality of investigative interviews with children in France: Age of the witness does matter. *Police Practice & Research: An International Journal*, 22(2), 1130–1154. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/15614263.2019.1658581> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Walsh, D., Oxburgh, G. E., Redlich, A. D., & Myklebust, T. (Eds.). (2017). International developments and practices in investigative interviewing and interrogation: Volume 1: victims and witnesses. Routledge. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Walsh, D., Oxburgh, G. E., Redlich, A. D., & Myklebust, T. (Eds.). (2017). International developments and practices in investigative interviewing and interrogation: Volume 2: Suspects. Routledge. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

PO: Human  
DO: Psychology  
FR: *entretien d'enquête*  
URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GWXM150S-5>  
EQ: [https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/investigative\\_interviewing](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/investigative_interviewing) [SAGE]

*investigative interviewing*

→ **investigative interview**

*involuntary autobiographical memory*

→ **involuntary memory**

*involuntary aware memory*

→ **involuntary memory**

*involuntary conscious memory*

→ **involuntary memory**

*involuntary explicit memory*

→ **involuntary memory**

*involuntary learning*

→ **incidental learning**

## Involuntary Memories Program

Syn: · IMP  
· *vigilance task*

BT: **objective study method of memory**

### Is study method of :

- **autobiographical memory**
- **involuntary memory**

A method for the study of involuntary memories. During a monotonous vigilance task (detecting the appearance of vertical lines among horizontal lines), subjects are asked to write down involuntary autobiographical memories that come to mind. During the vigilance task, participants are asked to ignore phrases (e.g., "going on holiday," "buttering bread") that are presented on the computer screen but are likely to trigger involuntary memories.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Barzykowski, K., & Niedźwieńska, A. (2016). The effects of instruction on the frequency and characteristics of involuntary autobiographical memories. *PLOS ONE*, 11(6), e0157121. [ <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0157121> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Barzykowski, K., & Staugaard, S. R. (2016). Does retrieval intentionality really matter? Similarities and differences between involuntary memories and directly and generatively retrieved voluntary memories. *British Journal of Psychology*, 107(3), 519–536. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/bjop.12160> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Schlagman, S., & Kvavilashvili, L. (2008). Involuntary autobiographical memories in and outside the laboratory: How different are they from voluntary autobiographical memories? *Memory & Cognition*, 36(5), 920–932. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/MC.36.5.920> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

PO: Human  
DO: Psychology  
FR: *programme des souvenirs involontaires*  
URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-R9SD7P3M-H>

**involuntary memory**

Syn: · IAM

- involuntary autobiographical memory
- involuntary aware memory
- involuntary conscious memory
- involuntary explicit memory
- spontaneous memory
- unintentional memory

BT: retrieval

- RT: · direct retrieval
- Proust effect
  - semantic-to-autobiographical memory priming effect
  - voluntary memory

NT: intrusive memory

**Has study method(s):**

- Involuntary Memories Program
- involuntary memory diary method
- sound-scene paired-associates paradigm

Involuntary memories are memories of the personal past that come to mind spontaneously, without any prior conscious intention to retrieve them.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Barzykowski, K., & Niedźwieńska, A. (2018). Involuntary autobiographical memories are relatively more often reported during high cognitive load tasks. *Acta Psychologica*, 182, 119-128. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.actpsy.2017.11.014> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Barzykowski, K., Staugaard, S. R., & Mazzoni, G. (2021). Retrieval effort or intention: Which is more important for participants' classification of involuntary and voluntary memories? *British Journal of Psychology*, 112(4), 1080-1102. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/bjop.12498> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Berntsen, D. (in press). Direct retrieval as a theory of involuntary autobiographical memories: Evaluation and future directions. *Memory*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2023.2294690> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Berntsen, D. (2009). *Involuntary autobiographical memories: An introduction to the unbidden past*. Cambridge University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Berntsen, D. (2020). Involuntary autobiographical memories and their relation to other forms of spontaneous thoughts. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, 376(1817), 20190693. [ <https://doi.org/10.1098/rstb.2019.0693> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Berntsen, D., & Nielsen, N. P. (2022). The reconstructive nature of involuntary autobiographical memories. *Memory*, 30(1), 31-36. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2021.1872645> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Mace, J. H. (2004). Involuntary autobiographical memories are highly dependent on abstract cuing: The Proustian view is incorrect. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 18(7), 893-899. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.1020> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Mace, J. (Ed.). (2007). *Involuntary Memory*. Wiley-Blackwell. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *souvenir involontaire*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-N2C1MM61-N>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Involuntary\\_memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Involuntary_memory) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q28635> [Wikidata]

✓ Krystian Barzykowski

**involuntary memory diary method**

BT: objective study method of memory

RT: diary method

**Is study method of:**

- autobiographical memory
- involuntary memory

The subject is asked to record in a diary the involuntary autobiographical memories that come to mind.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Berntsen, D. (1996). Involuntary autobiographical memories. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 10(5), 435-454. [ [https://doi.org/10.1002/\(SICI\)1099-0720\(199610\)10:5%3C435::AID-ACP408%3E3.0.CO;2-L](https://doi.org/10.1002/(SICI)1099-0720(199610)10:5%3C435::AID-ACP408%3E3.0.CO;2-L) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *méthode du journal des souvenirs involontaires*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TBP8Q9BF-X>

IOM

→ in-group/outgroup model

**irrelevant sound effect**

BT: memory phenomenon

- RT: · short-term memory
- verbal memory

NT: · auditory deviant effect

- changing-state effect
- irrelevant speech effect

**Has study method(s):**

- serial recall task
- verbal span task

The disruption of short-term verbal memory when the memory task was performed while the subject was hearing sounds (e. g., instrumental music or speech) that he or she was asked to ignore.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Jones, D., & J. Macken, W. (1993). Irrelevant tones produce an irrelevant speech effect: Implications for phonological coding in working memory. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 19, 369-381. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.19.2.369> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet du son non écouté*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-G252JHGQ-5>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irrelevant\\_speech\\_effect](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irrelevant_speech_effect) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q28635> [Wikidata]



**irrelevant speech effect**

Syn: *unattended speech effect*

BT: irrelevant sound effect

- RT:
- phonological store
  - short-term memory
  - verbal memory

**Has study method(s):**

- serial recall task
- verbal span task

The disturbance of verbal short-term memory when the memory task was performed while the subject heard speech sounds that he or she was asked to ignore.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Colle, H. A., & Welsh, A. (1976). Acoustic masking in primary memory. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 15(1), 17-31. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(76\)90003-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(76)90003-7) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Neath, I. (2000). Modeling the effects of irrelevant speech on memory. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 7(3), 403-423. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03214356> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: closed]
- Salamé, P., & Baddeley, A. (1982). Disruption of short-term memory by unattended speech: Implications for the structure of working memory. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 21(2), 150-164. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(82\)90521-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(82)90521-7) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Salamé, P., & Baddeley, A. (1986). Phonological factors in STM: Similarity and the unattended speech effect. *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 24(4), 263-265. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03330135> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Salamé, P., & Baddeley, A. (1987). Noise, unattended speech and short-term memory. *Ergonomics*, 30(8), 1185-1194. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/00140138708966007> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet de parole non pertinente*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LN80MF6K-F>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irrelevant\\_speech\\_effect](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irrelevant_speech_effect) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q6073627> [Wikidata]

*isolation effect*

→ **von Restorff effect**

*isomnemonic function*

→ **ROC curve**

**item memory**

BT: episodic memory

RT: source memory

The ability to remember an event in itself.

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *mémoire de l'item*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LDWRVL6T-5>

**item-method directed forgetting paradigm**

Syn: *item-method directed forgetting procedure*

BT: objective study method of memory

RT: list-method directed forgetting paradigm

**Is study method of :**

- directed forgetting
- episodic memory
- forgetting
- motivated forgetting

Method of studying directed forgetting. The experimenter presents a series of items to the subject, one by one. After each item, the subject is instructed to either remember or forget it. Memory for all items is then tested.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Corenblum, B., & Goernert, P. N. (2023). Directed forgetting of emotionally toned items and mental health: A meta-analytic review. *Memory*, 31(5), 605-634. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2023.2185930> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Goernert, P. N., & Corenblum, B. (in press). The benefits of item-method-directed forgetting. *Memory*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2024.2349251> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Hall, K. J., Fawcett, E. J., Hourihan, K. L., & Fawcett, J. M. (2021). Emotional memories are (usually) harder to forget: A meta-analysis of the item-method directed forgetting literature. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 1-14. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-021-01914-z> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: open]
- Muther, W. S. (1965). Erasure or partitioning in short-term memory. *Psychonomic Science*, 3(1-12), 429-430. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03343215> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Pevie, N. W., Baldwin, M. M., Fawcett, E. J., Lahey, C. A., & Fawcett, J. M. (2023). Item-method directed forgetting is (usually) impaired in clinical populations: A meta-analysis. *Canadian Journal of Experimental Psychology / Revue canadienne de psychologie expérimentale*, 77(4), 271-283. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/cep0000316> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Reid, J. N., & Jamieson, R. K. (2022). A computational model of item-based directed forgetting. *Canadian Journal of Experimental Psychology = Revue canadienne de psychologie expérimentale*, 76(2), 75-86. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/cep0000281> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: closed]

FR: *paradigme d'oubli dirigé en méthode item*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-R4B06W09-T>

*item-method directed forgetting procedure*

→ **item-method directed forgetting paradigm**

**item-specific processing**

BT: encoding

A mode of information processing defined as the encoding of information specific to a particular item.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Hunt, R. R., & Einstein, G. O. (1981). Relational and item-specific information in memory. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 20(5), 497-514. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(81\)90138-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(81)90138-9) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *traitement spécifique de l'item*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JG3CZ6KT-W>

## J

**jamais vu**

Syn: · *jamais vu experience*  
· *jamais vu sensation*

BT: **memory phenomenon**

RT: · **autobiographical memory**  
· **déjà vu**  
· **episodic memory**  
· **semantic satiation**

Subjective feeling of unfamiliarity of a familiar experience.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Moulin, C. (2018). The neuropsychology of déjà vu. Routledge. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Moulin, C. J. A., Bell, N., Turunen, M., Baharin, A., & O'Connor, A. R. (2021). The the induction of jamais vu in the laboratory: Word alienation and semantic satiation. *Memory*, 29(7), 933-942. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2020.1727519> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: free]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Favre-Félix, A., & Moulin, C. (2020, April 8). Relationship between the "jamais vu" sensation and semantic satiation. [ <https://osf.io/5mpf4/> ].

FR: ***jamais vu***

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XX10BQT0-S>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jamais\\_vu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jamais_vu) [Wikipedia EN]

[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jamais\\_vu](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jamais_vu) [Wikipédia FR]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q626960> [Wikidata]

✓ Chris Moulin

*jamais vu experience*

→ **jamais vu**

*jamais vu sensation*

→ **jamais vu**

*Jennifer Aniston neuron*

→ **concept cell**

**joint memory effect**

BT: **memory phenomenon**

RT: **episodic memory**

Better memory for words that a social partner had to study.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Elekes, F., & Sebanz, N. (2020). Effects of a partner's task on memory for content and source. *Cognition*, 198, 104221. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cognition.2020.104221> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Eskenazi, T., Doerrfeld, A., Logan, G. D., Knoblich, G., & Sebanz, N. (2013). Your words are my words: Effects of acting together on encoding. *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 66(5), 1026-1034. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/17470218.2012.725058> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Elekes, F., & Sebanz, N. (2020, January 31). Effects of a partner's task on memory for content and source - data. [ <https://osf.io/y4pmu/> ].

FR: ***effet de mémoire commune***

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LNTN1CJT-V>

JOL

→ **judgment of learning**

JOL reactivity

→ **memory reactivity effect**

JOR

→ **judgment of retention**

**Jost's laws**

Syn: · *Jost's memory laws*  
· *Jost's first law*  
· *Jost's first memory law*  
· *Jost's second law*  
· *Jost's second memory law*

BT: **scientific law**

RT: · **forgetting**  
· **memory strength**

Laws formulated by Adolf Jost (1874-1908) in 1897. If two memory traces have the same strength, 1) repetition of the older trace will strengthen it more than repetition of the newer trace, and 2) the older trace will deteriorate less quickly than the newer trace.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Jost, A. (1897). Die Assoziationsfestigkeit in ihrer Abhängigkeit von der Verteilung der Wiederholungen. *Zeitschrift für Psychologie und Physiologie der Sinnesorgane*, 14, 436-472. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Wixted, J. T. (2004). On common ground: Jost's (1897) law of forgetting and Ribot's (1881) law of retrograde amnesia. *Psychological Review*, 111(4), 864-879. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.111.4.864> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: ***lois de Jost***

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-M1QJM17D-7>

*Jost's memory laws*

→ **Jost's laws**

*Jost's first law*

→ **Jost's laws**

*Jost's first memory law*

→ **Jost's laws**

*Jost's second law*

→ **Jost's laws**

*Jost's second memory law*

→ **Jost's laws**

*judgement of relative order*

→ **relative judgment of recency**

## judgment of frequency

BT: [retrieval](#)

NT: [categorical frequency estimation](#)

Frequency judgment of the occurrence of an item in a list.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Glenberg, A., & Fernandez, A. (1988). Evidence for auditory temporal distinctiveness: Modality effects in order and frequency judgments. *Journal of Experimental Psychology. Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 14, 728–739. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.14.4.728> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: [jugement de fréquence](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-B2M1GX54-3>

## judgment of learning

Syn: [JOL](#)

BT: [prospective confidence](#)

- RT: [delayed judgment of learning effect](#)
- [font size illusion](#)
  - [foresight bias](#)
  - [memory reactivity effect](#)
  - [metacognitive resolution](#)
  - [metamemory expectancy illusion](#)
  - [phi correlation coefficient](#)
  - [procedural metamemory](#)
  - [responsible remembering](#)
  - [underconfidence-with-practice effect](#)

Metamemory judgment "whereby participants indicate the likelihood that they will recall learnt material on a future test" (Double et al., 2018, p. 741).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Arbuckle, T. Y., & Cuddy, L. L. (1969). Discrimination of item strength at time of presentation. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 81(1), 126–131. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0027455> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Double, K. S., Birney, D. P., & Walker, S. A. (2018). A meta-analysis and systematic review of reactivity to judgements of learning. *Memory*, 26(6), 741–750. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2017.1404111> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Narens, L., Nelson, T. O., & Sheck, P. (2008). Memory monitoring and delayed JOL effect. In J. Dunlosky & R. A. Bjork (Eds.), *Handbook of Metamemory and Memory*. Psychology Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Nelson, T. O., Narens, L., & Dunlosky, J. (2004). A revised methodology for research on metamemory: Pre-Judgment Recall and Monitoring (PRAM). *Psychological Methods*, 9(1), 53–69. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/1082-989X.9.1.53> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Rhodes, M. G. (2016). Judgments of learning: Methods, data, and theory. In J. Dunlosky & S.K.Tauber (Eds.), *The Oxford handbook of metamemory* (pp. 65–80). Oxford University Press. [ <https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199336746.013.4> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

### Dataset citation(s):

- Fan, T. (2021, September 10). The Contribution of Metamemory Beliefs to the Font Size Effect on Judgments of Learning: Is Word Frequency a Moderating Factor? [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/D894V](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/D894V) ].
- Fukuda, K., Saito, J. M., & Kolisnyk, M. (2021, December 22). Judgments of Learning Reveal Conscious Access to Stimulus Memorability. [ <https://osf.io/qrxs3/> ].
- Hu, X. (2020, April 15). Using Multilevel Mediation Model to Measure the Contribution of Beliefs to Judgments of Learning. [ <https://osf.io/dsnj6/> ].
- Kelley, T., & Davis, T. (2020, November 20). Neural Evidence for Retrieval Attempts During Delayed Judgments of Learning. [ <https://osf.io/a89tu/> ].
- Li, B. (2021, February 3). Soliciting Judgments of Forgetting Reactively Enhances Memory as Well as Making Judgments of Learning: Empirical and Meta-Analytic Tests. [ <https://osf.io/6j9xf/> ].
- Mendes, P. S., Luna, K., & Albuquerque, P. B. (2020, June 2). Experience matters: Effects of (in)congruent prompts about word frequency on judgments of learning. [ <https://osf.io/tkzph/> ].
- Mendes, P. S., Luna, K., & Albuquerque, P. B. (2020, September 30). Word frequency effects on judgments of learning: More than just beliefs. [ <https://osf.io/uyh9z/> ].

- Myers, S. J., Rhodes, M., & Hausman, H. E. (2019, November 2). Judgments of Learning (JOLs) Selectively Improve Memory Depending on the Type of Test. [ <https://osf.io/ew5z2/> ].
- Putnam, A. L., DeSoto, K. A., Dehkes, P., Gilmore, G., & Deng, W. (2021, November 16). Are retrospective confidence ratings better predictors of future performance than judgments of learning? *Experiment 3*. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/VE6Y8](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/VE6Y8) ].
- Tekin, E. (2021, February 26). The Effect of Delayed Judgments of Learning on Retention. [ <https://osf.io/yaguz/> ].
- Undorf, M., Dr., S.-M. K. J., & Amaefule, C. O. (2020, January 29). The neurocognitive basis of metamemory: Using the N400 to study the contribution of fluency to judgments of learning. [ <https://osf.io/wp2xy/> ].
- Zimdahl, M. F., & Undorf, M. (2021, April 20). Hindsight bias in metamemory: outcome knowledge influences the recollection of judgments of learning (JOLs). [ <https://osf.io/6jpcy/> ].

FR: [jugement d'apprentissage](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-F993CRVC-R>

## judgment of recency

BT: [memory process](#)

RT: [episodic memory](#)

Participants successively study two lists of items. Then they are asked to indicate whether an item appeared in the first or in the second list.

FR: [jugement de récence](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QZ66RWMB-D>

## judgment of retention

Syn: [JOR](#)

BT: [prospective confidence](#)

RT: [procedural metamemory](#)

Metamemory judgment consisting in predicting the retention duration of information.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Tauber, S. K., & Rhodes, M. G. (2012). Measuring memory monitoring with judgements of retention (JORs). *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 65(7), 1376–1396. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/17470218.2012.656665> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: [jugement de rétention](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NK1DH490-W>

## judgment of the rate of learning

BT: [retrospective confidence](#)

RT: [procedural metamemory](#)

Perception of the rate at which learning is progressing (Metcalfe & Kornell, 2005).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Metcalfe, J., & Kornell, N. (2005). A region of proximal learning model of study time allocation. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 52(4), 463–477. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2004.12.001> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: [jugement du taux d'apprentissage](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DF6MB3BL-S>

## K

**K.C. case**

Syn: · *K.C. patient*  
 · *N.N. case*  
 · *N.N. patient*

BT: *patient*

RT: · *anterograde amnesia*  
 · *autonoetic consciousness*  
 · *episodic future thinking-induced forgetting*  
 · *episodic memory*  
 · *hippocampus*  
 · *medial temporal lobe*  
 · *retrograde amnesia*  
 · *semantic memory*

A Canadian patient (Kent Cochrane - 1951-2014) who suffered from severe anterograde and retrograde amnesia for personal episodes after a traumatic brain injury following a traffic accident. He was studied by memory researchers for over 20 years.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Barbeau, E. J., Ronat, L., & Didic, M. (2020). Études de cas et neuropsychologie de la mémoire : Et maintenant, c'est fini ? *Revue de neuropsychologie*, 12(1), 19-25. [ <https://doi.org/10.1684/nrp.2020.0536> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Eustache, F. (2014). Mémoire épisodique et mémoire sémantique: Du patient amnésique KC à la démence sémantique. *Revue de neuropsychologie*, 6(2), 87-89. [ <https://doi.org/10.1684/nrp.2014.0303> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Rosenbaum, R. S., Köhler, S., Schacter, D. L., Moscovitch, M., Westmacott, R., Black, S. E., Gao, F., & Tulving, E. (2005). The case of K.C.: Contributions of a memory-impaired person to memory theory. *Neuropsychologia*, 43(7), 989-1021. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2004.10.007> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Tulving, E. (1985). Memory and consciousness. *Canadian Psychology/Psychologie Canadienne*, 26(1), 1-12. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0080017> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Tulving, E., Schacter, D. L., McLachlan, D. R., & Moscovitch, M. (1988). Priming of semantic autobiographical knowledge: A case study of retrograde amnesia. *Brain and Cognition*, 8(1), 3-20. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0278-2626\(88\)90035-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/0278-2626(88)90035-8) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *cas K.C.*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-V31CXM91-G>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kent\\_Cochrane](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kent_Cochrane) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kent\\_Cochrane](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kent_Cochrane) [Wikipédia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q6327569> [Wikidata]

*K.C. patient*

→ **K.C. case**

**K.F. case**

Syn: *K.F. patient*

BT: *patient*

RT: · *memory disorder*  
 · *parietal lobe*  
 · *recency effect*  
 · *short-term memory*  
 · *verbal span task*

A patient described by Shallice & Warrington (1969 ; 1970) who suffered from short-term memory impairment (reduced digit span, no recency effect) with preserved long-term memory after a traumatic brain injury.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Shallice, T., & Warrington, E. (1970). Independent functioning of verbal memory stores: A neuropsychological study. *The Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 22(2), 261-273. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/00335557043000203> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Warrington, E. K., & Shallice, T. (1969). The selective impairment of auditory verbal short-term memory. *Brain*, 92(4), 885-896. [ <https://doi.org/10.1093/brain/92.4.885> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *cas K.F.*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LHGVCPS-P>

*K.F. patient*

→ **K.F. case**

**keyword method**

Syn: · *keyword mnemonics*  
 · *keyword technique*

BT: *internal strategy*

A mnemonic aid for learning unfamiliar vocabulary, especially foreign language vocabulary. The method starts by associating the foreign word with a word from the native language (the keyword) with a close pronunciation (at least for part of the foreign word), and then creates a visual image associating the keyword with the translation of the foreign word.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Raugh, M. R., & Atkinson, R. C. (1975). A mnemonic method for learning a second-language vocabulary. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 67(1), 1-16. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0078665> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *méthode du mot-clé*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Q70P849Z-Z>

*keyword mnemonics*

→ **keyword method**

*keyword technique*

→ **keyword method**

**KIBRA gene**

BT: [gene](#)  
 RT: [episodic memory](#)

Gene that plays an important role in the performance of episodic memory. In particular, bearers of the KIBRA T allele score higher in episodic memory tasks.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Kauppi, K., Nilsson, L.-G., Adolfsson, R., Eriksson, E., & Nyberg, L. (2011). KIBRA polymorphism is related to enhanced memory and elevated hippocampal processing. *The Journal of Neuroscience*, 31(40), 14218-14222. [ <https://doi.org/10.1523/JNEUROSCI.3292-11.2011> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Papassotiropoulos, A., Stephan, D. A., Huentelman, M. J., Hoerndli, F. J., Craig, D. W., Pearson, J. V., ... de Quervain, D. J.-F. (2006). Common KIBRA alleles are associated with human memory performance. *Science*, 314(5798), 475-478. [ <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1129837> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: [gène KIBRA](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TBV9NL3Q-S>

EQ: <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q29725959> [[Wikidata](#)]

**kinematic false memory**

BT: [spontaneous false memory](#)  
 RT: [eyewitness testimony](#)

False memory of the continuation of an action that was not observed.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Iani, F., Mazzoni, G., & Bucciarelli, M. (2018). The role of kinematic mental simulation in creating false memories. *Journal of Cognitive Psychology*, 30(3), 292-306. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/20445911.2018.1426588> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Iani, F., Limata, T., Bucciarelli, M., & Mazzoni, G. (2020). Children's kinematic false memories. *Journal of Cognitive Psychology*, 32(5-6), 479-493. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/20445911.2020.1796686> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- IANI', F. (2020, January 16). Children's Kinematic False Memories. [ <https://osf.io/ja6k2/> ].

FR: [faux souvenir cinématique](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-V1RF14Z0-P>

*knew-it-all-along effect*

→ [hindsight bias](#)

**Korsakoff syndrome**

Syn: *Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome*

BT: [amnesic syndrome](#)

RT: [· confabulation](#)  
[· mammillary bodies](#)  
[· Nijmegen-Venray Confabulation List](#)

**Has diagnostic tool(s):**

- [California Verbal Learning Test](#)
- [Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test](#)

**Is disorder of:**

[episodic memory](#)

Korsakoff's syndrome (Korsakoff, 1889) is a type of amnesic syndrome with diencephalic lesions. In addition to anterograde and retrograde amnesia, with preservation of the earliest memories, patients with Korsakoff's syndrome also exhibit with confabulations, false recognition of persons, spatio-temporal disorientation, anosognosia of memory disorders, disorders of executive functions. The most common etiology of Korsakoff's syndrome is chronic alcoholism leading to vitamin B1 (thiamine) deficiency.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Arts, N., Walvoort, S., & Kessels, R. (2017). Korsakoff's syndrome: a critical review. *Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment*, Volume 13, 2875-2890. [ <https://doi.org/10.2147/NDT.S130078> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Haj, M. E. (2021). Autobiographical memory in Korsakoff syndrome: A review. *L'Encéphale*, 47(4), 356-361. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.encep.2020.11.013> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Korsakoff, S. (1889). Étude médico-psychologique sur une forme des maladies de la mémoire. *Revue Philosophique de la France et de l'Étranger*, 28, 501-530. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: [syndrome de Korsakoff](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RZQ9PF13-7>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-Q0K5MJPH-R> [[SantéPsy](#)]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-TG2G1PQK-V> [[MeSH](#)]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0000642>

[https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/Korsakoff\\_syndrome](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/Korsakoff_syndrome) [[SAGE](#)]

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Korsakoff\\_syndrome](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Korsakoff_syndrome) [[Wikipedia EN](#)]

[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syndrome\\_de\\_Korsakoff](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syndrome_de_Korsakoff) [[Wikipédia](#)

FR]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q622901> [[Wikidata](#)]



## L

**L.S. case**

Syn: *L.S. patient*

BT: patient

RT: · proper name anomia  
· semantic memory

Patient, known in the literature under the initials L.S., suffering from proper name anomia of persons and also of cities and countries.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Semenza, C., & Zettin, M. (1989). Evidence from aphasia for the role of proper names as pure referring expressions. *Nature*, 342(6250), 678–679. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/342678a0> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *cas L.S.*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-H2RQDV8D-4>

*L.S. patient*

→ **L.S. case**

**lag effect**

Syn: *Melton effect*

BT: distributed practice effect

RT: repetition effect

Memory of an item is better when the interval between the repetition of this item increases.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Glenberg, A. M. (1976). Monotonic and nonmonotonic lag effects in paired-associate and recognition memory paradigms. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 15(1), 1–16. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(76\)90002-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(76)90002-5) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Madigan, S. A. (1969). Intraserial repetition and coding processes in free recall. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 8(6), 828–835. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(69\)80050-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(69)80050-2) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Melton, A. W. (1970). The situation with respect to the spacing of repetitions and memory. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 9(5), 596–606. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(70\)80107-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(70)80107-4) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet d'intervalle*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DSWZ2T3B-8>

**lag-recency effect**

BT: memory phenomenon

**Has study method(s):**

serial recall task

When an item is recalled, items that are close to its serial position are more likely to be recalled than remote items.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Howard, M. W., & Kahana, M. J. (1999). Contextual variability and serial position effects in free recall. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 25(4), 923–941. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037//0278-7393.25.4.923> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet de récence d'intervalle*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TR8XDZ82-3>

**language**

BT: cognition

RT: · age of acquisition  
· artificial grammar learning task  
· default mode network  
· GloVe  
· imagination facilitation effect  
· language-dependent memory  
· lexical decision task  
· orthographic working memory  
· semantic satiation  
· verbal memory  
· word frequency  
· word imageability  
· word2vec

NT: reminiscing style

**Is measured by:**

phonotactic frequency

**Has study method(s):**

- Addenbrooke's Cognitive Examination - III
- Cognitive Failures Questionnaire Daily
- Montreal Cognitive Assessment

**Has model(s) :**

- distributional model
- probabilistic topic model
- word embedding

"Natural function, specific to human beings, which enables communication based on semantic representations, and which serves as a support for thought." (Le Ny, 2002, p. 152).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Le Ny, J.-F. (2002). Langage. In G. Tiberghien (Éd.), *Dictionnaire des sciences cognitives* (pp. 152–153). Armand Colin. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Spector, B. (2018). Le langage. In T. Collins, D. Andler, & C. Tallon-Baudry (Éds.), *La cognition : Du neurone à la société* (p. 314–370). Gallimard. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *langage*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-T450WFPF-2>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-JFD8Q7Q9-2> [*SantéPsy*]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/73G-VQGJLBBQ-2>

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-QXS3VR6V-N> [*MeSH*]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0012201>

[http://scholarpedia.org/article/Language\\_\(linguistics\)](http://scholarpedia.org/article/Language_(linguistics))

[*Scholarpedia*]

<https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/language>

[*SAGE*]

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Language> [*Wikipedia EN*]

<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Langage> [*Wikipédia FR*]

[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0a769](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0a769)

[*Cognitive Atlas*]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q315> [*Wikidata*]

**language familiarity effect**

BT: memory phenomenon  
 RT: · short-term memory  
 · verbal memory

**Has study method(s):**

serial recall task

For bilingual subjects, immediate serial recall is better for the language they are most familiar with.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Thorn, A. S. C., Gathercole, S. E., & Frankish, C. R. (2002). Language familiarity effects in short-term memory: The role of output delay and long-term knowledge. *The Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology Section A*, 55(4), 1363-1383. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/02724980244000198> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet du langage familier*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CQ0LM3NP-8>

**language-dependent memory**

BT: cognitive-context dependent memory  
 RT: · episodic memory  
 · language

Bilingual people remember words or texts better when they are tested in the same language that was used during the presentation of the material.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bilgin, E., Adıgüzel, Z., Göksun, T., & Gülgöz, S. (2023). The cost of changing language context: The language-dependent recall of fictional stories. *Memory & Cognition*, 51(7), 1607–1622. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13421-023-01415-5> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Marian, V., & Fausey, C. M. (2006). Language-dependent memory in bilingual learning. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 20(8), 1025-1047. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.1242> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *mémoire dépendante du langage*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZF8FX1KS-L>

**late frontal effect**

Syn: · LFE  
 · late frontal positivity effect  
 BT: event-related potentials  
 RT: · false memory  
 · frontal lobe  
 · mental time travel  
 · procedural metamemory  
 · self-reference effect

Positive and late component in event-related potentials, appearing between 600 ms and lasting up to 2000 ms in the right frontal lobe, reflecting monitoring processes of retrieved items from memory.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Colás-Blanco, I., Mioche, J., La Corte, V., & Piolino, P. (2022). The role of temporal distance of the events on the spatiotemporal dynamics of mental time travel to one's personal past and future. *Scientific Reports*, 12(1), 2378. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-022-05902-8> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Goldmann, R. E., Sullivan, A. L., Droller, D. B. J., Rugg, M. D., Curran, T., Holcomb, P. J., Schacter, D. L., Daffner, K. R., & Budson, A. E. (2003). Late frontal brain potentials distinguish true and false recognition. *NeuroReport*, 14(13), 1717-1720. [ <https://doi.org/10.1097/00001756-200309150-00012> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Hayama, H. R., Johnson, J. D., & Rugg, M. D. (2008). The relationship between the right frontal old/new ERP effect and post-retrieval monitoring: Specific or non-specific? *Neuropsychologia*, 46(5), 1211-1223. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2007.11.021> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Leynes, P. A. (2012). Event-related potential (ERP) evidence for source-monitoring based on the absence of information. *International Journal of Psychophysiology*, 84(3), 284-295. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpsycho.2012.03.007> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

- Leynes, P. A., & Kakadia, B. (2013). Variations in retrieval monitoring during action memory judgments: Evidence from event-related potentials (ERPs). *International Journal of Psychophysiology*, 87(2), 189-199. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpsycho.2013.01.004> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Mecklinger, A. (2000). Interfacing mind and brain: A neurocognitive model of recognition memory. *Psychophysiology*, 37(5), 565-582. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/1469-8986.3750565> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: free]
- Porter, N., Fields, E., Moore, I., & Gutchess, A. (2021). Late frontal positivity effects in self-referential memory: Unique to the self? *Social Neuroscience*, 16(4), 406-422. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/17470919.2021.1929460> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Wilding, E. L., & Rugg, M. D. (1996). An event-related potential study of recognition memory with and without retrieval of source. *Brain: A Journal of Neurology*, 119 ( Pt 3), 889-905. [ <https://doi.org/10.1093/brain/119.3.889> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: free]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Fields, E. C., & Gutchess, A. (2021, February 5). Late frontal positivity effects in self-referential memory: Unique to the self? [ <https://osf.io/svu4c/> ].

FR: *effet frontal tardif*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-S1P5HN7D-Z>

late frontal positivity effect

→ late frontal effect

late positive component

→ LPC wave

**latent inhibition**

Syn: *conditioned stimulus preexposure effect*

BT: learning phenomenon

RT: classical conditioning

In classical conditioning, "decrement in learning performance which results from the nonreinforced preexposure of the to-be-conditioned stimulus." (Lubow, 1973, p. 398).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Byrom, N. C., Msetfi, R. M., & Murphy, R. A. (2018). Human latent inhibition: Problems with the stimulus exposure effect. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 25(6), 2102-2118. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-018-1455-4> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Lubow, R. E., & Moore, A. U. (1959). Latent inhibition: The effect of nonreinforced pre-exposure to the conditional stimulus. *Journal of Comparative and Physiological Psychology*, 52(4), 415-419. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0046700> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Lubow, R. E. (1973). Latent inhibition. *Psychological Bulletin*, 79(6), 398-407. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0034425> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *inhibition latente*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KZMBQXLM-8>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latent\\_inhibition](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latent_inhibition) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inhibition\\_latente](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inhibition_latente) [Wikipédia FR]

**latent learning**

- BT: learning process  
 RT: · cognitive map  
       · learning

Form of learning without reinforcement, which is only overtly expressed when the reinforcement is introduced.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Blodgett., H. C. (1929). The effect of the introduction of reward upon the maze performance of rats. University of California Publications in Psychology, 4, 113–134. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Tolman, E. C., & Honzik, C. H. (1930). "Insight" in rats. University of California Publications in Psychology, 4, 215–232. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: [apprentissage latent](#)

- URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HBT2LQ4S-N>  
 EQ: [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO\\_0000214](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO_0000214) [NBO]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latent\\_learning](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latent_learning) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q6495497> [Wikidata]

**latent semantic analysis**

- Syn: · LSA  
       · latent semantic indexing

- BT: algorithm  
 RT: · distributional hypothesis  
       · distributional model  
       · HAL model  
       · probabilistic topic model  
       · semantic memory  
       · word embedding

Statistical method that identifies semantic components underlying words. It is based on the idea that words in a corpus of texts that occur in the same contexts have similar meanings.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bellissens, C., Th rouanne, P., & Denhi re, G. (2004). Deux mod les vectoriels de la m moire s mantique: Description, th orie et perspectives. Le Langage et l'homme, 39(2), 101–121. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Jhean-Larose, S., & Denhi re, G. (2019). M moire et langage : Apports de l'« Analyse de la S mantique Latente »   l' tude du d veloppement. Enfance, N  3(3), 395-411. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Landauer, T. K., & Dumais, S. T. (1997). A solution to Plato's problem: The latent semantic analysis theory of acquisition, induction, and representation of knowledge. Psychological review, 104(2), 211–240. [ https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.104.2.211 ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Landauer, T. K., Foltz, P. W., & Laham, D. (1998). An introduction to latent semantic analysis. Discourse processes, 25(2-3), 259–284. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Lemaire, B., & Dessus, P. (2003). Mod les cognitifs issus de l'Analyse de la s mantique latente. Cahiers Romains de sciences cognitives, 1(1), 55–74. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: [analyse s mantique latente](#)

- URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-K412CML4-3>  
 EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latent\\_semantic\\_analysis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latent_semantic_analysis) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Analyse\\_s mantique\\_latente](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Analyse_s mantique_latente) [Wikip dia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1806883> [Wikidata]

*latent semantic indexing*

→ [latent semantic analysis](#)

**law of disuse**

- BT: law of exercise  
 RT: trace decay hypothesis

"When a modifiable connection is not made between a situation and a response during a length of time, that connection's strength is decreased." (Thorndike, 1913, p. 4).

note: In 1932, the psychologist John McGeoch showed the limits of this law. Acquired associations can persist even if they are not used. For example, after the extinction of a conditioning and a period of rest, the conditioned stimulus regains some of its action on the conditioned response. The phenomenon of reminiscence is another exception to the law mentioned by McGeogh. When memory is tested repeatedly, people may recall new information that they had not recalled in previous tests. Moreover, the use of acquired associations can, in some cases, lead to their weakening.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- McGeoch, J. A. (1932). Forgetting and the law of disuse. Psychological Review, 39(4), 352–370. [ https://doi.org/10.1037/h0069819 ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Thorndike, E. L. (1913). Educational psychology: The psychology of learning (Vol. 2). Teachers College, Columbia University. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: [loi de l'inutilisation](#)

- URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FKZT3CND-C>

**law of effect**

- BT: scientific law  
 RT: · associative learning  
       · operant conditioning

"When a modifiable connection between a situation and a response is made and is accompanied or followed by a satisfying state of affairs, that connection's strength is increased : When made and accompanied or followed by an annoying state of affairs, its strength is decreased." (Thorndike, 1913, p. 4).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Skinner, B. F. (1938). The behavior of organisms: An experimental analysis. Appleton-Century-Croft, Inc. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Thorndike, E.L. (1911). Animal Intelligence. MacMillan. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Thorndike, E. L. (1913). Educational psychology: The psychology of learning (Vol. 2). Teachers College, Columbia University. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: [loi de l'effet](#)

- URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FPM2R438-G>  
 EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law\\_of\\_effect](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law_of_effect) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Loi\\_de\\_l'effet](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Loi_de_l'effet) [Wikip dia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q3174035> [Wikidata]

**law of exercise**

- BT: scientific law  
 RT: associative learning  
 NT: · law of disuse  
       · law of use

"Any response to a situation will, other things being equal, be more strongly connected with the situation in proportion to the number of times it has been connected with that situation and to the average vigor and duration of the connections." (Thorndike, 1911, p. 244).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Thorndike, E.L. (1911). Animal Intelligence. MacMillan. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: [loi de l'exercice](#)

- URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XMWPSL1H-J>

*law of frequency*

→ **law of use**

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*law of nature*

→ **scientific law**

---

*law of practice*

→ **law of use**

---

*law of primacy*

→ **primacy effect**

---

*law of recency*

→ **recency effect**

---

*law of repetition*

→ **law of use**

---

### law of use

Syn: · *law of frequency*  
 · *law of practice*  
 · *law of repetition*

BT: **law of exercise**

“When a modifiable connection is made between a situation and a response, that connection’s strength is, other things being equal, increased. By the strength of a connection is meant roughly the probability that the connection will be made when the situation recurs.” (Thorndike, 1913, p. 2).

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Thorndike, E. L. (1913). Educational psychology: The psychology of learning (Vol. 2). Teachers College, Columbia University. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: **loi de l'utilisation**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MB5WT537-4>

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LBA

→ **linear ballistic accumulator model**

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### learning

BT: **cognition**

RT: · **associative learning**  
 · **atypical protein kinase C**  
 · **backpropagation**  
 · **dishabituation**  
 · **distributed learning**  
 · **episodic trace**  
 · **GloVe**  
 · **habituation**  
 · **Hebb's rule**  
 · **implicit learning**  
 · **incidental learning**  
 · **intentional learning**  
 · **interleaving effect**  
 · **interleaving learning**  
 · **latent learning**  
 · **learning curve**

- **learning process**
- **massed learning**
- **negative acceleration learning curve**
- **ogive learning curve**
- **one-shot learning**
- **operant conditioning**
- **perceptual learning**
- **positive acceleration learning curve**
- **pretesting effect**
- **principle of desirable difficulties**
- **protein kinase C**
- **self-directed learning**
- **sensitization**
- **skill acquisition**
- **social learning**
- **statistical learning**
- **test-potentiated new learning**
- **transfer**
- **word2vec**

#### Has study method(s):

- **classical conditioning**
- **Mini Mental State Examination**
- **Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test**
- **Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test for Children**

Capability of modifying behavior as a function of experience.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Doré, F.-Y., & Mercier, P. (1992). Les fondements de l'apprentissage et de la cognition. Presses Universitaires de Lille. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: **apprentissage**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-R9DC7TZN-9>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-LVHGQ3W6-J> [SantéPsy]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/73G-R8Z2M3NQ-R>

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-CN5RKT5M-B> [MeSH]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0012272>

[http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO\\_0000022](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO_0000022) [NBO]

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Learning> [Wikipedia EN]

<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apprentissage> [Wikipédia FR]

[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0a7bb](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0a7bb)

[Cognitive Atlas]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q133500> [Wikidata]

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**learning curve**

Syn: *acquisition curve*

BT: graph

RT: learning

NT: · negative acceleration learning curve  
· ogive learning curve  
· positive acceleration learning curve

Graphical representation of learning evolution as a result of practice.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Anzanello, M., & Fogliatto, F. (2011). Learning curve models and applications: Literature review and research directions. *International Journal of Industrial Ergonomics*, 41(5), 573–583. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ergon.2011.05.001> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Bills, A. G. (1934). *General experimental psychology*. Longmans, Green and co. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Bryan, W. L., & Harter, N. (1897). Studies in the physiology and psychology of the telegraphic language. *Psychological Review*, 4(1), 27–53. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0073806> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Ritter, F. E., & Schooler, L. J. (2001). Learning curve, the. In N. J. Smelser & P. B. Baltes (Eds.), *International Encyclopedia of the Social & Behavioral Sciences* (pp. 8602–8605). [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/B0-08-043076-7/01480-7> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *courbe d'apprentissage*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JCKZ7CC9-5>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-TXM4LPRS-3> [MeSH]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0545926>  
[https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/learning\\_curve](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/learning_curve) [SAGE]

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Learning\\_curve](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Learning_curve) [Wikipedia EN]

[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Courbe\\_d'apprentissage](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Courbe_d'apprentissage) [Wikipédia FR]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1368723> [Wikidata]

**learning phenomenon**

BT: phenomenon

NT: · avoidance conditioning  
· dishabituation  
· escape conditioning  
· extinction  
· habituation  
· latent inhibition  
· sensitization  
· sensory preconditioning  
· spontaneous recovery (conditioning)  
· stimulus generalization

Empirical effects related to learning.

FR: *phénomène de l'apprentissage*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WPQBVF2T-W>

**learning process**

BT: cognitive process

RT: learning

NT: · apparent learning  
· associative learning  
· fast mapping process  
· implicit learning  
· latent learning  
· non-associative learning  
· one-shot learning  
· perceptual learning  
· reinforcement  
· skill acquisition  
· social learning

A process that realizes a learning disposition.

FR: *processus d'apprentissage*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-T08V3LTM-3>

**legalPsych**

BT: software

RT: · C calibration index

· calibration  
· calibration curve  
· confidence judgment  
· confidence-accuracy characteristic curve  
· confidence-accuracy relationship  
· over/underconfidence index  
· police lineup

**Is study method of :**

eyewitness testimony

An R package for the calculation of eyewitness confidence-accuracy relationships, calibration statistics, calibration curves, and confidence-accuracy characteristics curves (<https://github.com/IngerMathilde/legalPsych>).

PO: Human

DO: · Informatics

· Psychology

FR: *legalPsych*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CFHHP2TZ-0>

**letter number sequencing test**

BT: objective study method of memory

**Is study method of :**

working memory

Working memory test in the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale. Series of increasing complexity combining letters and digits are presented. The subject is required to remember them in alphabetic and numerical order.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Wechsler, D. (2008). *WAIS-IV technical and interpretive manual*. San Antonio, TX: NCS Pearson, Inc [Study type: test description] [Access: closed]

FR: *test séquence lettres-chiffres*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QLT39WTP-5>

EQ: [https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4c3e0a9576c3b](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4c3e0a9576c3b)  
[Cognitive Atlas]



**letter-frequency effect**

- BT: memory phenomenon  
 RT: · episodic memory  
 · recognition task  
 · verbal memory

**Has model(s) :**

retrieving effectively from memory model

Better recognition of words with rare letters than words with common letters.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Malmberg, K. J., Steyvers, M., Stephens, J. D., & Shiffrin, R. M. (2002). Feature frequency effects in recognition memory. *Memory & Cognition*, 30(4), 607–613. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03194962> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *effet de la fréquence des lettres*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SND7VPGK-L>

**level-of-processing effect**

- BT: memory phenomenon  
 RT: · encoding  
 · Encoding, Storage, Retrieval test  
 · levels of processing theory

**Has study method(s):**

orienting task

**Has model(s) :**

Composite Holographic Associative Recall Model

Better memory for deeply (semantically) encoded items compared to superficially encoded items.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Craik, F. I. M., & Lockhart, R. S. (1972). Levels of processing: A framework for memory research. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 11(6), 671–684. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(72\)80001-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(72)80001-X) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Craik, F. I. M. (2002). Levels of processing: Past, present... and future? *Memory*, 10(5–6), 305–318. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658210244000135> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Giboin, A. (1979). Le principe des niveaux de traitement ou principe de profondeur. *L'Année Psychologique*, 79(2), 623–655. [ <https://doi.org/10.3406/psy.1979.28289> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *effet du niveau de traitement*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LP0GXJZ7-C>

*levels of processig hypothesis*

→ **levels of processing theory**

*levels of processing model*

→ **levels of processing theory**

**levels of processing theory**

- Syn: · *levels of processig hypothesis*  
 · *levels of processing model*

BT: functionalist theories of memory

- RT: · elaborative rehearsal  
 · episodic memory  
 · Grober and Buschke test  
 · level-of-processing effect  
 · maintenance rehearsal  
 · orienting task  
 · self-reference effect  
 · transfer-appropriate processing principle

**Is theory of:**

- encoding  
 · picture superiority effect

Theory proposed by Craik and Lockhart (1972) according to which deeper (e.g. semantic) processing of information produces memory traces that are more durable and resistant to forgetting than shallow (perceptual) processing.

note: The levels of processing theory is opposed to structural theories of memory: it insists on the idea that it is the encoding processes rather than the existence of different storage systems that are responsible for remembering.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Craik, F. I. M., & Lockhart, R. S. (1972). Levels of processing: A framework for memory research. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 11(6), 671–684. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(72\)80001-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(72)80001-X) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Craik, F. I. M., & Lockhart, R. S. (1972). Niveaux de traitement : un cadre pour la recherche en mémoire. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 11(6), 671–684. Traduit dans S. Nicolas & P. Piolino (2010). *Anthologie de psychologie de la mémoire humaine* (pp. 171-191). De Boeck. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Craik, F. I. M., & Tulving, E. (1975). Depth of processing and the retention of words in episodic memory. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 104(3), 268–294. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0096-3445.104.3.268> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Giboin, A. (1979). Le principe des niveaux de traitement ou principe de profondeur. *L'Année Psychologique*, 79(2), 623–655. [ <https://doi.org/10.3406/psy.1979.28289> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Morris, C. D., Bransford, J. D., & Franks, J. J. (1977). Levels of processing versus transfer appropriate processing. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 16(5), 519–533. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(77\)80016-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(77)80016-9) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *théorie des niveaux de traitement*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W2S3KL49-L>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Levels-of-processing\\_effect](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Levels-of-processing_effect)  
 [Wikipedia EN]

*lexical decision*

→ **lexical decision task**

## lexical decision task

Syn: *lexical decision*

BT: objective study method of memory

RT: · indirect test of memory  
· language

### Is study method of :

· implicit memory  
· semantic memory

Deciding whether the sequence of letters presented is a word or a nonword. Used especially in indirect tests of memory.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Meyer, D. E., & Schvaneveldt, R. W. (1971). Facilitation in recognizing pairs of words: Evidence of a dependence between retrieval operations. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 90(2), 227-234. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0031564> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *tâche de décision lexicale*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZMTKXBRP-M>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lexical\\_decision\\_task](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lexical_decision_task) [Wikipedia EN]

*lexicality advantage*

→ **lexicality effect**

## lexicality effect

Syn: *lexicality advantage*

BT: memory phenomenon

RT: short-term memory

### Has study method(s):

serial recall task

Better serial recall of words than non-words in short-term memory.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Gathercole, S. E., Pickering, S. J., Hall, M., & Peaker, S. M. (2001). Dissociable lexical and phonological influences on serial recognition and serial recall. *The Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 4(1), 1-30. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/02724980042000002> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Hulme, C., Maughan, S., & Brown, G. D. A. (1991). Memory for familiar and unfamiliar words: Evidence for a long-term memory contribution to short-term memory span. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 30(6), 685-701. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0749-596X\(91\)90032-F](https://doi.org/10.1016/0749-596X(91)90032-F) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet de lexicalité*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LHS10SHF-W>

*LFE*

→ **late frontal effect**

*liberal criterion*

→ **response bias**

## life review

BT: retrieval

RT: · autobiographical memory  
· reminiscence  
· reminiscence therapy

The remembering of personal events followed by the analysis and reinterpretation of these events.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Butler, R. N. (1963). The life review: An interpretation of reminiscence in the aged. *Psychiatry*, 26(1), 65-76. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/00332747.1963.11023339> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Westerhof, G. J., & Bohlmeijer, E. T. (2014). Celebrating fifty years of research and applications in reminiscence and life review: State of the art and new directions. *Journal of Aging Studies*, 29, 107-114. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaging.2014.02.003> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *rétrospective de vie*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JF82S3P1-7>

## life script

Syn: *cultural life script*

BT: · autobiographical memory  
· schema

RT: reminiscence bump

In autobiographical memory, culturally-shared and prototypical representations of the temporal sequences of major life events.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Berntsen, D., & Rubin, D. C. (2004). Cultural life scripts structure recall from autobiographical memory. *Memory & Cognition*, 32(3), 427-442. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03195836> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Janssen, S., & Haque, S. (2015). Cultural life scripts in autobiographical memory. In E. Sheppard & S. Haque (Eds.), *Culture and cognition : A collection of critical essays* (p. 27-44). Peter Lang. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *scénario de vie*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-R12N42BB-R>

## limbic lobe

Syn: *limbic system*

BT: brain lobe

NT: · cingulate cortex  
· dentate gyrus  
· hippocampus  
· parahippocampal cortex

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Rolls, E. T. (2015). Limbic systems for emotion and for memory, but no single limbic system. *Cortex*, 62, 119-157. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cortex.2013.12.005> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Rolls, E. T. (2019). The cingulate cortex and limbic systems for emotion, action, and memory. *Brain Structure and Function*, 224(9), 3001-3018. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00429-019-01945-2> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *lobe limbique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SW8Q6C6S-B>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-STPJ0G3H-D> [SantéPsy]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-SC7ZL2MS-B> [MeSH]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0590591>  
[http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON\\_0002600](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002600) [UBERON]  
<http://purl.org/sig/ont/fma/fma72719> [FMA]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Limbic\\_lobe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Limbic_lobe) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lobe\\_limbique](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lobe_limbique) [Wikipedia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q11345481> [Wikidata]

*limbic system*

→ **limbic lobe**

limited capacity storage

→ [memory capacity](#)

### linear ballistic accumulator model

Syn: *LBA*

BT: [race model](#)

RT: [reaction time](#)

NT: [Prospective Memory Decision Control model](#)

A mathematical model in which decision-making is based on linear and independent accumulators of evidence for each possible response until a decision threshold is reached in favor of one of them.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Brown, S. D., & Heathcote, A. (2008). The simplest complete model of choice response time: Linear ballistic accumulation. *Cognitive Psychology*, 57(3), 153–178. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cogpsych.2007.12.002> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: closed]
- Heathcote, A., & Matzke, D. (2022). Winner takes all! What are race models, and why and how should psychologists use them? *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 31(5), 383–394. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/09637214221095852> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *modèle d'accumulateur balistique linéaire*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-V5SJ3TZS-D>

lineup

→ [police lineup](#)

### list composition effect

Syn: [list composition paradox](#)  
[mixed-list paradox](#)

BT: [memory phenomenon](#)

RT: [bizarreness effect](#)  
[generation effect](#)  
[humour effect](#)  
[picture complexity effect](#)  
[production effect](#)

Some empirical effects are modulated by the composition of the lists that the subject is asked to memorize. For example, they emerge with mixed lists (composed of both experimental and control items), but disappear or are reversed with pure or blocked lists (experimental and control items are presented in different lists).

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- McDaniel, M. A., & Bugg, J. M. (2013). Instability in memory phenomena: A common puzzle and a unifying explanation. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 15(2), 237–255. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/PBR.15.2.237> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet de composition des listes*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-M26SVGC2-S>

list composition paradox

→ [list composition effect](#)

list-before-last paradigm

→ [one-list-back paradigm](#)

### list-length effect

BT: [memory phenomenon](#)

RT: [episodic memory](#)

As the number of items in a list increases, the memory performance decreases (i.e. the percentage of items correctly recalled decreases.) This effect occurs in free recall, cued recall and in recognition.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Strong, E. K. J. (1912). The effect of length of series upon recognition memory. *Psychological Review*, 19(6), 447–462. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0069812> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet de longueur de la liste*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BV4M6KGZ-D>

### list-method directed forgetting paradigm

Syn: *list-method directed forgetting procedure*

BT: [objective study method of memory](#)

RT: [item-method directed forgetting paradigm](#)

NT: [selective directed forgetting paradigm](#)

#### Is study method of :

- [directed forgetting](#)
- [episodic memory](#)
- [forgetting](#)
- [motivated forgetting](#)

A method for the study of directed forgetting. "In this task, subjects study two lists of items. Critically, after study of the first list, subjects are cued to remember the list for a later test or to forget the list, pretending that it is no longer relevant and can be forgotten. After study of the second list, memory for both lists is tested, irrespective of original cuing." (Abel et al., 2021, p. 1677).

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Abel, M., Kuchler, B., Meier, E., & Bäuml, K.-H. T. (2021). List-method directed forgetting: Do critical findings generalize from short to long retention intervals? *Memory & Cognition*, 49(8), 1677–1689. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13421-021-01192-z> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Bjork, R. A., LaBerge, D., & Legrand, R. (1968). The modification of short-term memory through instructions to forget. *Psychonomic Science*, 10(2), 55–56. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03331404> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Corenblum, B., & Goernert, P. N. (2023). Directed forgetting of emotionally toned items and mental health: A meta-analytic review. *Memory*, 31(5), 605–634. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2023.2185930> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Murphy, D. H. (2023). Survival processing and directed forgetting: Enhanced memory for both to-be-remembered and to-be-forgotten information. *Memory*, 31(9), 1147–1162. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2023.2229977> ] [Study type: empirical study, replication] [Access: closed]
- Parker, A., Parkin, A., & Dagnall, N. (2021). Effects of survival processing on list method directed forgetting. *Memory*, 29(5), 645–661. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2021.1931338> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Sahakyan, L., & Foster, N. L. (2009). Intentional forgetting of actions: Comparison of list-method and item-method directed forgetting. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 61(1), 134–152. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2009.02.006> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Sahakyan, L., Delaney, P. F., Foster, N. L., & Abushanab, B. (2013). List-method directed forgetting in cognitive and clinical research: A theoretical and methodological review. In B. H. Ross (Ed.), *Psychology of Learning and Motivation* (Vol. 59, p. 131–189). [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-407187-2.00004-6> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

#### Dataset citation(s):

- Abel, M. (2021, June 8). List-method directed forgetting: Do critical findings generalize from short to long retention interval? [ <https://osf.io/c4ap5> ].

FR: *paradigme d'oubli dirigé en méthode liste*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-D22KSNZR-L>

*list-method directed forgetting procedure*

→ **list-method directed forgetting paradigm**

### list-strength effect

BT: **memory phenomenon**

RT: **episodic memory**

#### Has model(s) :

**retrieving effectively from memory model**

"strengthening certain items (but not all), either by studying them longer or repeating them, reduces memory for the remaining items on a list." (Ratcliff et al., 1990, p. 163).

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Osth, A. F., Fox, J., McKague, M., Heathcote, A., & Dennis, S. (2018). The list strength effect in source memory: Data and a global matching model. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 103, 91–113. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2018.08.002> ] [Study type: empirical study, simulation study] [Access: closed]
- Ratcliff, R., Clark, S. E., & Shiffrin, R. M. (1990). List-strength effect: I. Data and discussion. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 16(2), 163–178. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.16.2.163> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Shiffrin, R. M., Ratcliff, R., & Clark, S. E. (1990). List-strength effect: II. Theoretical mechanisms. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 16(2), 179–195. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.16.2.179> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: closed]

FR: **effet de la force intra-liste**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-V6J7TG8R-R>

### listening span task

BT: **complex span task**

RT: · **reading span task**  
· **serial recall task**

#### Is study method of :

- **verbal memory**
- **working memory**

Complex span task. The subject is asked to verify an increasing series of sentences presented orally by indicating whether they are true or false or by answering simple questions while memorizing the last word of each sentence. At the end of a series, s/he has to recall the target words.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Daneman, M., & Carpenter, P. A. (1980). Individual differences in working memory and reading. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 19(4), 450–466. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(80\)90312-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(80)90312-6) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Salthouse, T. A., & Babcock, R. L. (1991). Decomposing adult age differences in working memory. *Developmental Psychology*, 27(5), 763–776. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0012-1649.27.5.763> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: **tâche d'empan d'écoute**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-N79GT7SP-N>

### living-in-history effect

BT: **memory phenomenon**

RT: **upheaval bump**

A tendency in people who have experienced historical changes (war, natural disaster, terrorist attacks, etc.) to date their autobiographical memories from autobiographical periods defined by historical events.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Brown, N. R., Lee, P. J., Krslak, M., Conrad, F. G., G B Hansen, T., Havelka, J., & Reddon, J. R. (2009). Living in history: How war, terrorism, and natural disaster affect the organization of autobiographical memory. *Psychological Science*, 20(4), 399–405. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9280.2009.02307.x> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Brown, N. R., & Lee, P. J. (2010). Public events and the organization of autobiographical memory: An overview of the living-in-history project. *Behavioral Sciences of Terrorism and Political Aggression*, 2(2), 133–149. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/19434471003597431> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Islam, A., & Haque, S. (2022). Living-in-history effect in the dating of important autobiographical memories. *Memory & Cognition*, 50(4), 1078–1089. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13421-021-01250-6> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: **effet vivre dans l'histoire**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NB0RRMWD-J>

*lobe of the brain*

→ **brain lobe**

### local recognition task

BT: **recognition task**

RT: **global recognition task**

#### Is study method of :

- **recognition memory**
- **short-term memory**

The task of recognizing an item as having been presented in a particular position in a list.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Oberauer, K. (2003). Understanding serial position curves in short-term recognition and recall. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 49(4), 469–483. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0749-596X\(03\)00080-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0749-596X(03)00080-9) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: **tâche de reconnaissance locale**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FVXLBVMP-8>

### locality constraint

Syn: **positional clustering**

BT: **transposition error**

In a serial recall task, tendency of transposition errors to cluster around the correct positions of items.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Hurlstone, M. J., Hitch, G. J., & Baddeley, A. D. (2014). Memory for serial order across domains: An overview of the literature and directions for future research. *Psychological Bulletin*, 140(2), 339–373. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0034221> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: **contrainte locale**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BV3PQXXH-Z>

*location memory*

→ **spatial memory**

**location updating effect**Syn: *doorway effect*

BT: memory phenomenon

RT: · episodic memory  
· forgetting

Walking through doorways (actually or by imagination) can cause forgetting.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Lawrence, Z., & Peterson, D. (2016). Mentally walking through doorways causes forgetting: The location updating effect and imagination. *Memory*, 24(1), 12-20. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2014.980429> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Logie, M. R., & Donaldson, D. I. (2021). Do doorways really matter: Investigating memory benefits of event segmentation in a virtual learning environment. *Cognition*, 209, 104578. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cognition.2020.104578> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- McFadyen, J., Nolan, C., Pinocy, E., Buteri, D., & Baumann, O. (2021). Doorways do not always cause forgetting: A multimodal investigation. *BMC Psychology*, 9(1), 41. [ <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40359-021-00536-3> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Pettijohn, K. A., & Radvansky, G. A. (2016). Walking through doorways causes forgetting: Environmental effects. *Journal of Cognitive Psychology*, 28(3), 329–340. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/20445911.2015.1123712> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Radvansky, G. A., & Copeland, D. E. (2006). Walking through doorways causes forgetting: Situation models and experienced space. *Memory & cognition*, 34(5), 1150–1156. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03193261> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Logie, M. (2021). Data for: Do Doorways Really Matter: Investigating Memory Benefits of Event Segmentation in a Virtual Learning Environment (Vol. 1). Mendeley. [ [doi:10.17632/m4db3xvh2s.1](https://doi.org/10.17632/m4db3xvh2s.1) ].
- McFadyen, J. (2021, January 4). Exploring the Doorway Effect with Virtual Reality. [ <https://osf.io/6udbt/> ].

FR: *effet de mise à jour de la localisation*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KZRKWJ7M-G>*loci method*→ **method of loci***loci mnemonics*→ **method of loci***long-term amnesia*→ **accelerated long-term forgetting****long-term depression**

BT: neurophysiological process

RT: · brain  
· memory  
· phosphatase

Process resulting in a reduction of synaptic efficacy between neurons caused by low frequency stimulation of neurons.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Ito, M., & Kano, M. (1982). Long-lasting depression of parallel fiber-Purkinje cell transmission induced by conjunctive stimulation of parallel fibers and climbing fibers in the cerebellar cortex. *Neuroscience Letters*, 33(3), 253–258. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0304-3940\(82\)90380-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/0304-3940(82)90380-9) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *dépression à long terme*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-G8M0RP77-F>EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-RQ5RQ24B-G> [MeSH]<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0411349>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Long-term\\_depression](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Long-term_depression) [Wikipedia EN]<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/>*Dépression synaptique à long terme* [Wikipédia FR]<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1517140> [Wikidata]



**long-term memory**

Syn: · LTM

- delayed memory
- long-term retention
- long-term storage
- long-term store
- permanent memory
- remote memory
- secondary memory

BT: memory

- RT:
- brain-derived neurotrophic factor
  - c-fos
  - consolidation
  - Encoding, Storage, Retrieval test
  - Hebb effect
  - medial prefrontal cortex
  - pretesting effect
  - primacy effect
  - principle of desirable difficulties
  - protein kinase Mζ
  - serial position effect
  - storage
  - test-potentiated learning

NT:

- declarative memory
- long-term working memory
- non-declarative memory

**Is impaired in:**

developmental dysmnesia

**Has study method(s):**

- California Verbal Learning Test
- deferred imitation task
- Doors and People Test
- Face-Name Associative Memory Exam
- Grober and Buschke test
- IMA-12
- Rey-Osterrieth complex figure test
- Wechsler Memory Scale

**Component of:**

- concentric model
- embedded-processes model
- modal model of memory

A storage system with theoretically unlimited capacity in which information is permanently held.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Atkinson, R. C., & Shiffrin, R. M. (1968). Human memory : A proposed system and its control processes. In K. W. Spence & J. T. Spence (Eds.), *The Psychology of Learning and Motivation* (Vol. 2, pp. 89-195). Academic Press. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *mémoire à long terme*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-J8FC45M1-6>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-GWJK5BVM-K> [SantéPsy]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-KZLVJXH-5> [MeSH]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-W3066FML-Q> [MeSH]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0018803>

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0537934>

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0543027>

[http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO\\_0000181](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO_0000181) [NBO]

[https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/long-term\\_memory](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/long-term_memory) [SAGE]

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Long-term\\_memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Long-term_memory) [Wikipedia EN]

[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mémoire\\_à\\_long\\_terme](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mémoire_à_long_terme) [Wikipédia FR]

[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0a833](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0a833)

[Cognitive Atlas]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q18601> [Wikidata]

**long-term potentiation**

Syn: · LTP

- long-term synaptic potentiation

BT: neurophysiological process

RT: · brain

- c-fos
- consolidation
- CREB factor
- engram cell
- glutamate
- memory
- protein kinase Mζ

Process resulting in long-lasting increase in synapse efficiency (a few hours to several weeks) after a series of high-frequency electrical stimulation.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bliss, T. V., & Lomo, T. (1973). Long-lasting potentiation of synaptic transmission in the dentate area of the anaesthetized rabbit following stimulation of the perforant path. *The Journal of Physiology*, 232(2), 331–356. [ <https://doi.org/10.1113/jphysiol.1973.sp010274> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Lomo, T. (1966). Frequency potentiation of excitatory synaptic activity in the dentate area of the hippocampal formation. *Acta Physiologica Scandinavica*, 68 (Suppl 277), 128. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Lomo, T. (2018). Discovering long-term potentiation (LTP) – recollections and reflections on what came after. *Acta Physiologica*, 222(2), 1–1. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/apha.12921> ] [Study type: historical study, literature review] [Access: closed]
- Nicoll, R. A. (2017). A brief history of long-term potentiation. *Neuron*, 93(2), 281–290. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuron.2016.12.015> ] [Study type: historical study] [Access: open]

FR: *potentialisation à long terme*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NG7QTM2N-0>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-W2XGSG36-S> [MeSH]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0026865>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Long-term\\_potentiation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Long-term_potentiation) [Wikipedia EN]

[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Potentialisation\\_à\\_long\\_terme](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Potentialisation_à_long_terme)

[Wikipédia FR]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1805481> [Wikidata]

**long-term recency effect**

BT: recency effect

RT: ratio rule

NT: changing distractor effect

**Has study method(s):**

continuous-distractor paradigm

In a delayed memory test, better retention of recent events.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Baddeley, A. D., Hitch, G. J., & Dornic, S. (1977). Recency re-examined. In *Attention and Performance VI* (p. 647-667). Lawrence Erlbaum. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Bjork, R. A., & Whitten, W. B. (1974). Recency-sensitive retrieval processes in long-term free recall. *Cognitive Psychology*, 6(2), 173-189. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0285\(74\)90009-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0285(74)90009-7) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet de récence à long terme*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-V8B5XMWW-1>

*long-term retention*

→ **long-term memory**

*long-term storage*

→ **long-term memory**

*long-term store*

→ **long-term memory**

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*long-term synaptic potentiation*

→ **long-term potentiation**

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## long-term working memory

BT: **long-term memory**

RT: **working memory**

Working memory is generally considered as a temporary system for storing and manipulating information with limited capacity. Ericsson and Kintsch (1995) proposed adding long-term working memory to this short-term working memory. It is conceived as part of long-term memory. It has no limited capacity, its content is retrievable directly, quickly and automatically from cues in short-term memory and is only involved in familiar knowledge domains, expertise (chess game, medical diagnosis, reading comprehension, etc.).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Ericsson, K. A., & Kintsch, W. (1995). Long-term working memory. *Psychological Review*, 102(2), 211–245. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.102.2.211> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Guida, A., Tardieu, H., & Nicolas, S. (2009). Mémoire de travail à long terme : quelle est l'utilité de ce concept ? Emergence, concurrence et bilan de la théorie d'Ericsson et Kintsch (1995). *L'Année Psychologique*, 109(1), 83-122. [ <https://doi.org/10.4074/S0003503309001043> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Kintsch, W., Patel, V. L., & Ericsson, K. A. (1999). The role of long-term working memory in text comprehension. *Psychologia*, 42(4), 186–198. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: **mémoire de travail à long terme**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W0XK4FX2-9>

EQ: [https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mémoire\\_de\\_travail\\_à\\_long\\_terme](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mémoire_de_travail_à_long_terme) [Wikipédia FR]

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*lost in the mall paradigm*

→ **false memory implantation paradigm**

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*lost in the mall technique*

→ **false memory implantation paradigm**

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## low elaborative reminiscing style

BT: **reminiscing style**

RT: **autobiographical memory**  
 · **high elaborative reminiscing style**

Mothers who use a low elaborative reminiscence style do not have a lot of conversations with their child about the past. When they do, their questions are specific and redundant. They repeat a question when the child does not respond or moves on to another aspect of the event being discussed. Such conversations do not lead to the construction of a coherent narrative about the past.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Fivush, R., & Nelson, K. (2004). Culture and language in the emergence of autobiographical memory. *Psychological Science*, 15(9), 573-577. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.0956-7976.2004.00722.x> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Fivush, R. (2009). Sociocultural perspectives on autobiographical memory. In M. L. Courage & N. Cowan (Eds.), *The development of memory in infancy and childhood* (p. 283-301). Psychology Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Fivush, R. (2014). Maternal reminiscing style: The sociocultural construction of autobiographical memory across childhood and adolescence. In P. J. Bauer & R. Fivush (Eds.), *The Wiley Handbook on The Development of Children's Memory* (p. 568-585). Wiley. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Fivush, R., Haden, C. A., & Reese, E. (2023). Parent-child autobiographical reminiscing as a foundation for literacy, memory, and science education. In R. Logie, N. Cowan, S. Gathercole, R. Engle, & Z. Wen (Eds.), *Memory in Science for Society: There is nothing as practical as a good theory* (pp. 273–294). Oxford University Press. [ <https://doi.org/10.1093/oso/9780192849069.003.0011> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Wu, Y., & Jobson, L. (2019). Maternal reminiscing and child autobiographical memory elaboration: A meta-analytic review. *Developmental Psychology*, 55(12), 2505–2521. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/dev0000821> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]

FR: **style de reminiscence faiblement élaboré**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Q87XHW03-D>

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## LPC wave

Syn: **late positive component**

BT: **event-related potentials**

RT: **episodic memory**  
 · **memory**  
 · **old/new effect**  
 · **parietal lobe**  
 · **recollection**

Positive wave in the left parietal cortex appearing mainly between 400 and 800 ms after a stimulus has been recognized by the subject. This component of event-related potentials is an indicator of conscious recollection processes.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Friedman, D., & Johnson Jr., R. (2000). Event-related potential (ERP) studies of memory encoding and retrieval: A selective review. *Microscopy Research and Technique*, 51(1), 6-28. [ [https://doi.org/10.1002/1097-0029\(20001001\)51:1<6::AID-JEMT2>3.0.CO;2-R](https://doi.org/10.1002/1097-0029(20001001)51:1<6::AID-JEMT2>3.0.CO;2-R) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: **onde LPC**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-S31WHW5G-H>

EQ: <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q6495400> [Wikidata]

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**Ird**

BT: software

RT: · cued recall task  
· episodic memory  
· free recall task  
· verbal memory

An R package "for quickly and accurately processing lexical output from cued-recall, free-recall, and sentence-recall studies." (Maxwell et al., 2022, p. 2022).

PO: Human

DO: · Informatics  
· Psychology

FR: Ird

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-M6PCGSJM-J>

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LSA→ [latent semantic analysis](#)

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LTA→ [accelerated long-term forgetting](#)

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LTM→ [long-term memory](#)

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LTP→ [long-term potentiation](#)

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Lucas' Tower→ [Tower of Hanoi task](#)

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lure→ [distractor](#)

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# M

*M-space*

→ [working memory](#)

*M@T*

→ [Memory Alteration Test](#)

*magnetoencephalogram*

→ [magnetoencephalography](#)

## magnetoencephalography

**Syn:** · *MEG*  
· *magnetoencephalogram*

**BT:** [neurophysiological method](#)

**Is study method of :**

- [episodic memory](#)
- [working memory](#)

"any measure of brain activity that corresponds to magnetic fields and typically refers to brain activity that oscillates within a specific frequency range." (Slotnick, 2017, p. 243).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Slotnick, S.D. (2017). Cognitive neuroscience of memory. Cambridge University Press. [ <https://doi.org/10.1017/9781316026687> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**FR:** [magnétoencéphalographie](#)

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-H4KQ48CQ-3>

**EQ:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-2VWFG6RN-4> [[SantéPsy](#)]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-Z59HWC1K-N> [[MeSH](#)]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0023390>

<http://scholarpedia.org/article/Magnetoencephalography>

[[Scholarpedia](#)]

<https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/magnetoencephalography> [[SAGE](#)]

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magnetoencephalography>

[[Wikipedia EN](#)]

<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magn%C3%A9toenc%C3%A9phalographie> [[Wikipédia FR](#)]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q384188> [[Wikidata](#)]

## maintenance rehearsal

**Syn:** *type I processing*

**BT:** [rehearsal](#)

**RT:** [levels of processing theory](#)

In levels of processing theory, type of rehearsal consisting of simply keeping items active in memory.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Craik, F. I. M., & Lockhart, R. S. (1972). Levels of processing: A framework for memory research. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 11(6), 671–684. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(72\)80001-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(72)80001-X) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**FR:** [répétition de maintien](#)

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-G40JXQWQ-3>

*malingered amnesia*

→ [simulated amnesia](#)

*malingering amnesia*

→ [simulated amnesia](#)

## mammillary bodies

**Syn:** *mammillary body*

**BT:** [brain](#)

- RT:**
- [anterograde amnesia](#)
  - [autobiographical memory](#)
  - [episodic memory](#)
  - [Korsakoff syndrome](#)
  - [Papez circuit](#)
  - [retrograde amnesia](#)

"The mammillary bodies are brainstem nuclei on the posteroinferior aspect of the hypothalamus. There are 2 mammillary bodies on either side of the midline." (Peterson et al., 2022).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Peterson, D. C., Reddy, V., & Mayes, D. A. (2022). Neuroanatomy, Mammillary Bodies. In StatPearls. StatPearls Publishing. [ <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK537192/> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Vann, S. D., & Aggleton, J. P. (2004). The mammillary bodies: Two memory systems in one? *Nature Reviews Neuroscience*, 5(1), 35–44. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/nrn1299> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**PO:** · *Animal*

· *Human*

**DO:** · *Neurophysiologie*

· *Neuropsychologie*

**FR:** [corps mammillaires](#)

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-D27L9NLC-8>

**EQ:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-KQSLFF5B-F> [[MeSH](#)]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0012964>

[http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON\\_0002206](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002206) [[UBERON](#)]

<http://purl.org/sig/ont/fma/fma74877> [[FMA](#)]

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mammillary\\_body](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mammillary_body) [[Wikipedia EN](#)]

[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corps\\_mamillaires](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corps_mamillaires) [[Wikipédia FR](#)]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q499802> [[Wikidata](#)]

*mammillary body*

→ [mammillary bodies](#)

## Mandela effect

**Syn:** *visual Mandela effect*

**BT:** [memory phenomenon](#)

**RT:** [collective false memory](#)

A memory phenomenon observed when a large group of people misremembers specific items, facts or events.

**note:** The term "Mandela effect" was coined because people wrongly remembered that politician Nelson Mandela died in prison in the 1980s.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Prasad, D., & Bainbridge, W. A. (2022). The visual Mandela effect as evidence for shared and specific false memories across people. *Psychological Science*, 33(12), 1971–1988. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/09567976221108944> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Prasad, D., & Bainbridge, W. A. (2022, May 25). The Visual Mandela Effect: Evidence for Shared Specific False Memories. [ <https://osf.io/7cmwf/> ].

**FR:** [effet Mandela](#)

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZX2F9HS9-8>

**massed learning**

Syn: · blocked learning  
· massed restudy

BT: internal strategy

RT: · distributed learning  
· distributed practice effect  
· encoding  
· learning

Type of learning without rest periods between trials.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Ebbinghaus, H. (1885/1913). Memory: A contribution to experimental psychology. Columbia University. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Ebbinghaus, H. (1885/2010). La mémoire : recherches de psychologie experimentale (trad. S. Nicolas). L'harmattan. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Ebbinghaus, H. (1885). Über das Gedächtnis. Untersuchungen zur experimentellen Psychologie. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. [ <http://archive.org/details/berdasgedchtnis01ebbigooq> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *apprentissage massé*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-V1JCHDKR-0>

*massed restudy*

→ **massed learning**

*match-to-sample task*

→ **forced choice recognition task**

*matching span task*

→ **serial recognition task**

**material entity**

NT: · biological material entity  
· electronic material  
· object

"A material entity is a physical entity that is spatially extended, exists as a whole at any point in time and has mass." (source: [http://semanticscience.org/resource/SIO\\_000004](http://semanticscience.org/resource/SIO_000004))

FR: *entité matérielle*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-N6GDMC82-T>

EQ: [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/BFO\\_0000040](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/BFO_0000040)

**mathematical function**

BT: information entity

NT: · cumulative recall function  
· power function  
· SAT function

"A function is a special relation between two sets (or between several sets, called the domain, and one last set, the range), with the following restriction: To each element of the domain, there corresponds exactly one element of the range." (Restle & Greeno, 1970, p. 276).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Restle, F., & Greeno, J. G. (1970). Introduction to mathematical psychology. Addison-Wesley Publishing Company. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *fonction mathématique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NCPXF8KN-9>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Function\\_\(mathematics\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Function_(mathematics)) [Wikipedia EN]

[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fonction\\_\(math%C3%A9matiques\)](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fonction_(math%C3%A9matiques)) [Wikipédia FR]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q11348> [Wikidata]

**Matrix model**

BT: global matching model

**Is model of:**

- associative memory
- episodic memory
- semantic memory

"a distributed associative model, [...] in which memories are encoded and stored as patterns of interconnections between the elements that define items in memory. More specifically, memories are associations that are uniquely defined by the matrix product of the item vectors. The episodic specificity of a memory is conveyed by its association with a context cue, also defined by a matrix product. All memories are superimposed (summed) in this representation so that, without appropriate cuing, their individual identities are lost" (Humphreys et al. 1989, p. 209).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Humphreys, M. S., Bain, J. D., & Pike, R. (1989). Different ways to cue a coherent memory system: A theory for episodic, semantic, and procedural tasks. *Psychological Review*, 96(2), 208-233. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.96.2.208> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: closed]

FR: *modèle Matrix*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-G0RH1Q4B-X>



## Mattis Dementia Rating Scale

Syn: · *DRS*

- *Dementia Rating Scale*
- *MDRS*
- *MDRS-2*
- *MDRS-Second Edition*
- *Mattis Dementia Rating Scale 2*

BT: neuropsychological test

- RT: · *Addenbrooke's Cognitive Examination - III*
- *Mini Mental State Examination*
  - recall task
  - recognition task

### Diagnostic tool of:

- *Alzheimer's disease*
- *mild cognitive impairment*

### Is study method of:

- *attention*
- *episodic memory*
- *executive functions*
- *semantic memory*
- *verbal memory*
- *visual memory*

« a measure of general cognitive status commonly used both in clinical practice and research. The scale is divided into five subtests, measuring attention, verbal and motor initiation and perseveration, visuospatial construction, conceptualization, and memory. Items are arranged hierarchically, so that more difficult items are presented first. If an individual performs adequately on the initial items within a given section, full credit is given for the remaining items in that same section. » (Lucas et al., 1998, p. 537).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Lucas, J. J. A., Ivnik, R. R. J., Smith, G. G. E., Bohac, D. D. L., Tangalos, E. E. G., Kokmen, E. E., Graff-Radford, N. N. R., & Petersen, R. R. C. (1998). Normative data for the mattis dementia rating scale. *Journal of Clinical & Experimental Neuropsychology*, 20(4), 536–547. [ <https://doi.org/10.1076/jcen.20.4.536.1469> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Matteau, E., Dupré, N., Langlois, M., Jean, L., Thivierge, S., Provencher, P., & Simard, M. (2011). Mattis Dementia Rating Scale 2: Screening for MCI and dementia. *American Journal of Alzheimer's Disease & Other Dementias*, 26(5), 389–398. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/1533317511412046> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: free]

PO: *Human*

DO: *Neuropsychology*

FR: *échelle de démente de Mattis*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HHH7ZM8W-M>

*Mattis Dementia Rating Scale 2*

→ [Mattis Dementia Rating Scale](#)

*MBT*

→ [Memory Binding Test](#)

## McCabe effect

BT: *memory phenomenon*

- RT: · *complex span task*
- *episodic memory*
  - *simple span task*
  - *time in-working-memory hypothesis*
  - *working memory*

Although more items are immediately recalled in a simple span task (e.g., a word span task) than in a complex span task (e.g., an operation

span task), more items processed during the complex span task are recalled in a delayed recall test (McCabe, 2008).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Cotton, K., Sandry, J., & Ricker, T. J. (in press). Secondary task engagement drives the McCabe effect in long-term memory. *Memory & Cognition*. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13421-023-01450-2> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Loaiza, V. M., & Lavilla, E. T. (2021). Elaborative strategies contribute to the long-term benefits of time in working memory. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 117, 104205. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2020.104205> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Loaiza, V. M., Doherty, C., & Howlett, P. (2021). The long-term consequences of retrieval demands during working memory. *Memory & Cognition*, 49(1), 112-126. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13421-020-01079-5> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- McCabe, D. P. (2008). The role of covert retrieval in working memory span tasks: Evidence from delayed recall tests. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 58(2), 480-494. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2007.04.004> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Souza, A. S., & Oberauer, K. (2017). Time to process information in working memory improves episodic memory. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 96, 155-167. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2017.07.002> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

### Dataset citation(s):

- Cotton, K., Sandry, J., & Ricker, T. (2023, July 17). Secondary Task Engagement Drives The McCabe Effect in Long-Term Memory. [ <https://osf.io/e3fqu> ].
- Loaiza, V. M. (2020, September 4). The Long-term Consequences of Retrieval Demands During Working Memory. [ <https://osf.io/c9dsw> ].
- Loaiza, V. M., & Lavilla, E. T. (2021, June 25). Elaborative strategies contribute to the long-term benefits of time in working memory. [ <https://osf.io/3rqgf> ].
- Souza, A. S., & Oberauer, K. (2023, March 6). Time to process information in working memory improves episodic memory. [ <https://osf.io/ctgr3> ].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *effet McCabe*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PRTP921V-L>

*MCI*

→ [mild cognitive impairment](#)

*MCQ*

→ [Memory Characteristics Questionnaire](#)

*MDOC task*

→ [mnemonic discrimination of object-in-context task](#)

*MDRS*

→ [Mattis Dementia Rating Scale](#)

*MDRS-2*

→ [Mattis Dementia Rating Scale](#)

*MDRS-Second Edition*

→ [Mattis Dementia Rating Scale](#)

*MDS*

→ [Memory Distrust Scale](#)

## measure

Syn: *measurement*

BT: *information entity*

- NT: · *A' measure*
- *adjusted normalized resolution index*

- ARC index
- B" measure
- calibration
- chronometry
- corrected hit probability
- d' index
- degree centrality
- diagnosticity ratio
- Goodman-Kruskal gamma correlation coefficient
- memory capacity
- meta-d'
- percent correct recall
- percent correct recognition
- perceptual span
- phi correlation coefficient
- phonotactic frequency
- point-biserial correlation coefficient
- positive predictive value
- pupillometry
- retention interval
- retrieval dependency
- saving method
- semantic distance
- stimulus-onset asynchrony
- synaptic weight
- transposition gradient
- typicality gradient
- $\beta$  index

“the assignment of numerals to objects or events according to rules” (Stevens, 1946, p. 677).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Brady, T. F., Robinson, M. M., Williams, J. R., & Wixted, J. T. (2023). Measuring memory is harder than you think: How to avoid problematic measurement practices in memory research. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 30(2), 421–449. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-022-02179-w> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Stevens, S. S. (1946). On the theory of scales of measurement. *Science*, 103(2684), 677–680. [ <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.103.2684.677> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *mesure*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XM9K9XL8-S>

**EQ:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/73G-GMDCXGBZ-X>  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Measurement> [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mesure> [Wikipedia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q12453> [Wikidata]

*measurement*

→ **measure**

*medial limbic circuit*

→ **Papez circuit**

**medial prefrontal cortex**

**Syn:** · *mPFC*

- *ventromedial prefrontal cortex*
- *vmPFC*

**BT:** prefrontal cortex

- RT:**
- autobiographical memory
  - autozoetic consciousness
  - consolidation
  - core recollection network
  - forgetting
  - highly superior autobiographical memory
  - long-term memory
  - personal semantics
  - prospective memory
  - schema
  - script
  - self-reference effect
  - working memory

**NT:** anterior cingulate cortex

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Euston, D. R., Gruber, A. J., & McNaughton, B. L. (2012). The role of medial prefrontal cortex in memory and decision making. *Neuron*, 76(6), 1057–1070. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuron.2012.12.002> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

**FR:** *cortex préfrontal médian*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MZZPPXM0-S>

**medial temporal lobe**

**BT:** temporal lobe

- RT:**
- accelerated long-term forgetting
  - H.M. case
  - K.C. case
  - personal semantics
  - Predictive Interactive Multiple Memory Systems model
  - topographical memory loss
- NT:**
- amygdala
  - entorhinal cortex
  - hippocampus
  - parahippocampal cortex
  - perirhinal cortex

Temporal lobe structures that play an important role in the functioning of certain aspects of memory: the amygdala, the entorhinal cortex, the parahippocampal cortex, the perirhinal cortex, the hippocampus (Brewer & Moghekar, 2002.)

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Brewer, J. B., & Moghekar, A. (2002). Imaging the medial temporal lobe: Exploring new dimensions. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 6(5), 217–223. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1364-6613\(02\)01881-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1364-6613(02)01881-8) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Davachi, L., & Preston, A. (2014). The medial temporal lobe and memory. In M. S. Gazzaniga & G. R. Mangun (Eds.), *The Cognitive Neurosciences* (5th ed., pp. 539–546). MIT Press [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *lobe temporal médian*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-D445NRM4-5>

**EQ:** [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON\\_0002771](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002771) [UBERON]

*mediated priming*

→ **mediated priming effect**

**mediated priming effect**

Syn: *mediated priming*

BT: **semantic priming effect**

Type of semantic priming between words that are not directly semantically related but share an associate (e.g., LION-STRIPES mediator TIGER).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Balota, D. A., & Lorch, R. F. (1986). Depth of automatic spreading activation: Mediated priming effects in pronunciation but not in lexical decision. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 12(3), 336-345. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.12.3.336> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- De Groot, A. M. B. (1983). The range of automatic spreading activation in word priming. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 22(4), 417-436. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(83\)90273-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(83)90273-6) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet d'amorçage médiatisé*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DS278XGS-Q>

**mediation deficiency**

BT: **memory phenomenon**

RT: **strategy**

Failure to use memory strategies to improve memory performance in young children.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Paris, S. G. (1978). Coordination of means and goals in the development of mnemonic skills. In P. A. Ornstein (Ed.), *Memory development in children* (pp. 259-273). Laurence Erlbaum Associates. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *déficience de médiation*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-H01MD19Q-9>

MEG

→ **magnetoencephalography**

Melton effect

→ **lag effect**

**Mem-Pro-Clinic test**

BT: **neuropsychological test**

**Diagnostic tool of:**

**memory disorder**

**Is study method of :**

- **event-based prospective memory**
- **prospective memory**
- **time-based prospective memory**

A clinical test to assess difficulties in event- and time-based prospective memory.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Lecouvey, G., Morand, A., Poissonnier, A., Pèlerin, A., Silva, L. F. da, Sayette, V. de la, Eustache, F., & Desgranges, B. (2021). Une nouvelle épreuve de mémoire prospective: Mem-Pro clinic. *Revue de neuropsychologie*, Volume 13(1), 43-58. [ <https://doi.org/10.1684/nrp.2021.0618> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *test Mem-Pro-Clinic*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WG17XBG4-V>

MemFlex

→ **Memory Flexibility intervention**

**MEMO test**

BT: **neuropsychological test**

- RT:
- **emotion**
  - **emotional arousal**
  - **emotional valence**

**Diagnostic tool of:**

- **Alzheimer's disease**
- **memory disorder**
- **mild cognitive impairment**

**Is study method of :**

- **emotional memory**
- **episodic memory**
- **verbal memory**

"an emotional memory test that separately evaluates the impact of emotion components (valence and arousal) on the memorization of new verbal information in episodic memory (anterograde component)." (Desgranges et al., 2018, p. 260).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Desgranges, B., Faraut, E., Mondou, A., Eustache, F., & Laisney, M. (2018). La MEMO: Évaluation de l'impact de l'émotion sur la mémorisation d'informations verbales en mémoire épisodique: *Revue de neuropsychologie*, Volume 10(3), 257-263. [ <https://doi.org/10.1684/nrp.2018.0471> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Laisney, M., Pèlerin, A., & Eustache, F. (2023). Deux nouveaux indices évaluant l'effet de l'émotion sur la mémoire dans la MEMO: Illustrations cliniques: *Revue de neuropsychologie*, 15(1), 39-44. [ <https://doi.org/10.1684/nrp.2023.0745> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

PO: *Human*

DO: *Neuropsychology*

*Psychology*

FR: *test MEMO*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HVCND953-R>

memorial capacity

→ **memory capacity**

**memory**

Syn: *memory disposition*

- *memory function*
- *memory system*
- *mnemonic function*
- *mnestic function*

BT: **cognition**

- RT:
- **atypical protein kinase C**
  - **eye movement**
  - **FN400 wave**
  - **hypermnesia**
  - **long-term depression**
  - **long-term potentiation**
  - **LPC wave**
  - **memory disorder**
  - **memory organization**
  - **mental simulation**
  - **mnemicity**
  - **old/new effect**
  - **protein kinase C**
  - **repetition enhancement**
  - **strategy**
  - **transfer-appropriate processing principle**
- NT:
- **adaptive memory**
  - **associative memory**
  - **auditory memory**

## MEMORY AGING

- collective memory
- ephoric information
- engram
- false memory
- long-term memory
- memory sensitivity
- metamemory
- mnemonic discrimination
- phyletic memory
- recognition memory
- recovered memory
- repisodic memory
- sensory memory
- short-term memory
- spatial memory
- suggestibility
- verbal memory
- visual memory
- working memory

### Has model(s) :

- ATHENA model
- global matching model
- MNESIS model
- modal model of memory

### Has theory(ies) :

- Act-In theory
- functionalist theories of memory
- fuzzy trace theory
- multiple memory systems theory
- Selective Construction and Preservation of Experience theory

Capability for encoding, storing and retrieving information.

note: The concept of memory is difficult to define. In 2000, the psychologist Endel Tulving identified several frequently used meanings of the concept in the scientific literature. "(1) memory as a neurocognitive capacity to encode, store, and retrieve information; (2) memory a hypothetical store in which information is held; (3) memory as the information in that store; (4) memory as a property of that information; (5) memory as a component of retrieval of that information; and (6) memory as an individual's phenomenal awareness of remembering something." (Tulving, 2000, p. 36).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Baddeley, A., Eysenck, M. W., & Anderson, M. C. (2020). Memory (3rd ed.). Psychology Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Eustache, F., & Desgranges, B. (2020). Les nouveaux chemins de la mémoire. Le Pommier. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Madan, C. R. (2024). Memories that matter: How we remember important things. Routledge. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Rossi, P. (2018). Neuropsychologie de la mémoire. De Boeck. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Schacter, D.L. (2007). Memory: delineating the core. In H.L. Roediger, Y. Dudai, & S.M. Fitzpatrick (Eds.) Science of memory: Concepts, (pp.23-27). Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Tulving, E. (2000). Concepts of memory. In E. Tulving & F. I. M. Craik (Eds.), The Oxford Handbook of Memory (pp. 33–43). Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

### FR: *mémoire*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-P3PC7CZ3-D>  
EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-GX3HLBCR-L> [SantéPsy]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/73G-JRL42QWL-7>  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-NBDMXCCQ-C> [MeSH]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0013346>  
<http://scholarpedia.org/article/Memory> [Scholarpedia]  
<https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/memory> [SAGE]  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Memory> [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mémoire\\_\(psychologie\)](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mémoire_(psychologie)) [Wikipédia FR]  
[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0a891](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0a891) [Cognitive Atlas]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q492> [Wikidata]

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*memory acquisition*

→ **encoding**

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## memory aging

BT: cognitive aging

- RT:
- age-associated memory impairment
  - age-prospective memory-paradox
  - cognitive slowing hypothesis
  - positivity bias
  - production deficiency

### Has model(s) :

- Compensation Related Utilization of Neural Circuits Hypothesis
- HAROLD model
- PASA Model

### Has theory(ies):

scaffolding theory of cognition and aging

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Castel, A. D. (2024). Memory selectivity in older age. *Current Opinion in Psychology*, 55, 101744. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.copsyc.2023.101744> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Gautier, R., Pinard, F., Vanneste, S., Fay, S., Bouazzaoui, B., & Taconnat, L. (2022). Vieillesse, performances mnésiques et croyances métacognitives : une revue narrative. *Geriatrics et Psychologie Neuropsychiatrie Du Vieillessement*, 20, 497–505. [ <https://doi.org/10.1684/pnv.2022.1070> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Gutches, A., & Cho, I. (2024). Memory and aging across cultures. *Current Opinion in Psychology*, 55, 101728. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.copsyc.2023.101728> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Jobin, B., Roy-Côté, F., Frasnelli, J., & Boller, B. (2023). Olfaction and declarative memory in aging: A meta-analysis. *Chemical Senses*, 48, bjad045. [ <https://doi.org/10.1093/chemse/bjad045> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: free]
- Moutoussamy, I., Taconnat, L., Villatte, J., Toussaint, L., & Pothier, K. (2023). Étudier le vieillissement mnésique d'un point de vue incarné: réflexions sur l'apport des simulateurs de vieillissement. *L'Année Psychologique*, 123(4), 641–671. [ <https://doi.org/10.3917/anpsy1.234.0641> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Nyberg, L., & Pudas, S. (2019). Successful memory aging. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 70, 219–243. [ <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-psych-010418-103052> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: free]
- Wylie, L. E., Patihis, L., McCuller, L., Davis, D., Brank, E., Loftus, E. F., & Bornstein, B. (2014). Misinformation effect in older versus younger adults: A meta-analysis and review. In M. P. Toglia, D. F. Ross, J. D. Pozzulo, & E. Pica (Eds.), *The elderly eyewitness in court* (pp. 38–66). Psychology Press. [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]

PO: · *Animal*

· *Human*

DO: *Multidisciplinary*

FR: *vieillessement de la mémoire*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-M27HBS7N-W>

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*memory aid*

→ **strategy**

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## Memory Alteration Test

Syn: *M@T*

BT: neuropsychological test

- RT: · cued recall task  
· free recall task

### Diagnostic tool of:

- Alzheimer's disease
- amnesic mild cognitive impairment
- mild cognitive impairment

### Is study method of:

- episodic memory
- semantic memory
- verbal memory

A neuropsychological test of verbal episodic memory and semantic memory for the diagnosis of amnesic mild cognitive impairment and the early stage of Alzheimer's disease.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Breton, A., Casey, D., & Arnaoutoglou, N. A. (2019). Cognitive tests for the detection of mild cognitive impairment (MCI), the prodromal stage of dementia: Meta-analysis of diagnostic accuracy studies. *International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry*, 34(2), 233–242. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/gps.5016> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Rami, L., Molinuevo, J. L., Sanchez-Valle, R., Bosch, B., & Villar, A. (2007). Screening for amnesic mild cognitive impairment and early Alzheimer's disease with M@T (Memory Alteration Test) in the primary care population. *International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry*, 22(4), 294–304. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/gps.1672> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

PO: *Human*

DO: *Neuropsychology*

FR: *Test d'altération mnésique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KP7DV2R3-5>

## memory amplification effect

BT: memory phenomenon

- RT: · emotion  
· stress

The tendency for some people to evaluate an experience as more traumatic after a delay than immediately after.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Oulton, J. M., Takarangi, M. K. T., & Strange, D. (2016). Memory amplification for trauma : Investigating the role of analogue PTSD symptoms in the laboratory. *Journal of Anxiety Disorders*, 42, 60–70. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.janxdis.2016.06.001> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- van Giezen, A. E., Arensman, E., Spinhoven, P., & Wolters, G. (2005). Consistency of memory for emotionally arousing events: A review of prospective and experimental studies. *Clinical Psychology Review*, 25(7), 935–953. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cpr.2005.04.011> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet d'amplification mnésique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W2JHC3NS-4>

*memory athlete*

→ **mnemonist**

## memory bias

BT: memory phenomenon

Preference for a processing type of information or for particular memories.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Schacter, D. L. (2003). *Science de la mémoire. Oublier et se souvenir*. Odile Jacob. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Schacter, D. L. (2021). The seven sins of memory : An update. *Memory*, 30(1), 37–42. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2021.1873391> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *biais mnésique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SNPS20VK-C>

## memory binding

Syn: *binding*

BT: memory process

- RT: · associative memory  
· BIC model  
· conjunctive memory  
· episodic buffer  
· episodic memory  
· relational memory  
· working memory

### Has study method(s):

- Face-Name Associative Memory Exam
- Memory Binding Test
- Semantic and Episodic Memory Test

### Component of:

SOB-CS model

A process of information integration to form a coherent memory of an object or event.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Yonelinas, A. P., Ranganath, C., Ekstrom, A. D., & Wiltgen, B. J. (2019). A contextual binding theory of episodic memory : Systems consolidation reconsidered. *Nature Reviews Neuroscience*, 20(6), 364–375. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41583-019-0150-4> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *liage mnésique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ND80SHXD-0>



**Memory Binding Test**

- Syn: · *FMBT*  
 · *MBT*  
 · *Memory Capacity Test*  
 BT: neuropsychological test  
 RT: · cued recall task  
 · verbal memory

**Diagnostic tool of:**

- Alzheimer's disease
- amnesic mild cognitive impairment
- mild cognitive impairment

**Is study method of :**

- associative memory
- episodic memory
- memory binding

A neuropsychological test for the assessment of associative memory.

note: "The test procedure is the following. In the first step, the participant was instructed to learn the 16 word items from the first list, presented on 4 cards with 4 words on each card, 1 card at a time. For each item, after the examiner stated a category cue (e.g., flower), the participant was asked to verbally identify the correct item from the card associated with the cue (e.g., tulip) within 5 s to ensure controlled learning and encoding specificity. In the second step, the participant was instructed to recall the items from the first list after cue presentation. Five seconds were allowed for each cue and errors were not corrected. In the third step, the participant was instructed to learn 16 new items from the second list, as similarly done for the first list. In the fourth step, the participant was asked to recall items from the second list, as similarly done for the first list. In the fifth step, the paired recall condition, for each cue the participant was asked to recall both items from both lists in any order within 10 s. The total procedure takes about 6 min." (Buschke et al., 2017, p. 31-32).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Buschke, H., Mowrey, W. B., Ramratan, W. S., Zimmerman, M. E., Loewenstein, D. A., Katz, M. J., & Lipton, R. B. (2017). Memory Binding Test distinguishes amnesic mild cognitive impairment and dementia from cognitively normal elderly. *Archives of Clinical Neuropsychology*, 32(1), 29–39. [ <https://doi.org/10.1093/arclin/acw083> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: free]
- Loewenstein, D. A., Curiel, R. E., Duara, R., & Buschke, H. (2018). Novel cognitive paradigms for the detection of memory impairment in preclinical Alzheimer’s disease. *Assessment*, 25(3), 348–359. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/1073191117691608> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Mille, J., Magnon, V., Izaute, M., Duthel, F., & T. Vallet, G. (2023). First steps toward the french validation of the Memory Binding Test (FMBT): Adaptation, convergent validity and application to normal aging. *L’Année psychologique*, 123(3), 469–489. [ <https://doi.org/10.3917/anpsy1.233.0469> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Mowrey, W., Lipton, R., Katz, M., Ramratan, W., Loewenstein, D., Zimmerman, M., & Buschke, H. (2018). Memory binding test predicts incident dementia: Results from the Einstein Aging Study. *Journal of Alzheimer’s Disease*, 62, 293–304. [ <https://doi.org/10.3233/JAD-170714> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

PO: *Human*  
 DO: *Neuropsychology*  
 FR: *Test de liage mnésique*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GZ969C25-L>

**memory blindness effect**

- BT: memory phenomenon  
 RT: · autobiographical memory  
 · blind implantation method  
 · episodic memory  
 · eyewitness testimony  
 · induced false memory  
 · misleading information

Phenomenon occurring when a person is unable to detect the differences between his or her original memories of an event and a modified version of those memories containing misleading information.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Cochran, K. J., Greenspan, R. L., Bogart, D. F., & Loftus, E. F. (2016). Memory blindness: Altered memory reports lead to distortion in eyewitness memory. *Memory & Cognition*, 44(5), 717–726. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13421-016-0594-y> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Stille, L., Norin, E., & Sikström, S. (2017). Self-delivered misinformation—Merging the choice blindness and misinformation effect paradigms. *PLoS ONE*, 12(3). [ <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0173606> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Urban, E. J., Cochran, K. J., Acevedo, A. M., Cross, M. P., Pressman, S. D., & Loftus, E. F. (2019). Misremembering pain: A memory blindness approach to adding a better end. *Memory & Cognition*, 47(5), 954–967. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13421-019-00913-9> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *effet de cécité mnésique*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PTRPLM1X-Z>

**memory capacity**

- Syn: · *limited capacity storage*  
 · *memorial capacity*  
 · *storage capacity*  
 BT: *measure*  
 RT: · *antisaccade task*  
 · *change detection paradigm*  
 · *chunk*  
 · *chunking*  
 · *DemTect*  
 · *hierarchical chunking*  
 · *missing scan task*  
 · *simple chunking*  
 · *span task*  
 · *working memory period paradigm*  
 NT: *memory span*

**Is measure of:**

- short-term memory
- storage
- working memory

The number of items or chunks of items that can be stored in memory (usually in short-term memory).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Manoochehri, M. (2021). Up to the magical number seven: An evolutionary perspective on the capacity of short term memory. *Heliyon*, 7(5), e06955. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2021.e06955> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Oberauer, K., Farrell, S., Jarrold, C., & Lewandowsky, S. (2016). What limits working memory capacity? *Psychological Bulletin*, 142(7), 758–799. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/bul0000046> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *capacité de la mémoire*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KLMDB2PP-T>  
 EQ: <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q56822799> [Wikidata]

*Memory Capacity Test*  
 → **Memory Binding Test**

memory champion

→ **mnemonist**

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## Memory Characteristics Questionnaire

Syn: MCQ

BT: self-report questionnaire

RT: · mental imagery  
· reality monitoring

### Is study method of :

- autobiographical memory
- memory vividness
- phenomenological characteristic of memory

Questionnaire to assess the phenomenological characteristics of autobiographical memory. Based on reality monitoring theory, the questionnaire is designed to distinguish memories of experienced events, which contain more sensory and contextual details, from memories of imagined events, which contain more elements related to cognitive operations.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Johnson, M. K., Foley, M. A., Suengas, A. G., & Raye, C. L. (1988). Phenomenal characteristics of memories for perceived and imagined autobiographical events. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 117(4), 371-376. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0096-3445.117.4.371> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *Questionnaire des caractéristiques mnésiques*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-V038PKGZ-4>

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## memory complaint

Syn: · *memory discontentment*  
· *subjective memory complaint*  
· *subjective memory decline*  
· *subjective memory impairment*  
· *subjective memory loss*

BT: declarative metamemory

RT: memory distrust syndrome

### Has study method(s):

- Brief Assessment of Prospective Memory
- Cognitive Difficulties Scale
- Cognitive failures questionnaire
- Cognitive Failures Questionnaire Daily
- Comprehensive Assessment of Prospective Memory
- Everyday Memory Questionnaire
- Eyewitness Metamemory Scale
- Frequency of Forgetting-10 Scale
- Memory Complaint Intensity Scale
- Metamemory in Adulthood Questionnaire
- Multifactorial Memory Questionnaire
- Prospective and Retrospective Memory Questionnaire
- Prospective Memory Concerns Questionnaire
- Prospective Memory Questionnaire
- Squire Subjective Memory Questionnaire
- Stirling Face Recognition Scale
- Subjective Memory Complaints Questionnaire
- Subjective Memory Complaints Scale

Subjective assessment of our own memory problems.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Archer, H. A., Newson, M. A., & Coulthard, E. J. (2015). Subjective memory complaints: Symptoms and outcome in different research settings. *Journal of Alzheimer's Disease*, 48(S1), S109–S114. [ <https://doi.org/10.3233/JAD-150108> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Derouesné, C., & Lacomblez, L. (2000). La plainte mnésique : épidémiologie et démarche diagnostic. *Presse Medicale*, 29(15), 858–862. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Perfect, T., Lindsay, D. S., Perfect, T. J., & Lindsay, D. . (2014). Memory complaints in adulthood and old age. In *The SAGE Handbook of Applied Memory* (p. 423–443). 1 Oliver's Yard, 55 City Road, London EC1Y 1SP United Kingdom: SAGE Publications Ltd. [ <https://doi.org/10.4135/9781446294703> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *plainte mnésique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W1LP7KG3-6>

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## Memory Complaint Intensity Scale

BT: self-report questionnaire

RT: declarative metamemory

**Is study method of :**  
memory complaint

A 10-item self-report questionnaire designed to assess memory complaints for adults under three categories: history of memory changes, impact on daily life, medicalisation/nosophobia (Balzamo et al., 2009).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Balzamo, M., Barbeau, E., Ceccaldi, M., Mancini, J., & Ali Chérif, A. (2009). L'Echelle d'Intensité de la Plainte Mnésique (EIPM): Un outil de quantification de la plainte mnésique réellement exprimée par la personne. *Revue Neurologique*, 165(10, Supplement 1), 79. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0035-3787\(09\)72653-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0035-3787(09)72653-0) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *Échelle d'intensité de la plainte mnésique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-R67FW6ZG-S>

## memory conformity

Syn: · co-witness suggestibility effect

· social contagion of memory

BT: misinformation effect

RT: · autobiographical memory

· eyewitness testimony

· misleading information

· reinforced self-affirmation procedure

· suggestibility

### Has study method(s):

· misinformation paradigm

· MORI technique

### Has theory(ies):

source monitoring framework

A phenomenon observed when “people sometimes 'conform' to another person's version of events when discussing their recollections together, such that their subsequent individual memory reports converge and become similar.” (Gabbert & Hope, 2013, p. 64).

note: Memory conformity is a special case of the effect of post-event information on the memory of that event. Here, the post-event information is a memory presented by another person who attended the same event. Such information has the potential to modify an individual's initial memory after discussion.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Gabbert, F., & Hope, L. (2013). Suggestibility and memory conformity. In A. M. Ridley, F. Gabbert, & D. J. La Rooy (Eds.), *Suggestibility in legal contexts: Psychological research and forensic implications* (pp. 63–83). Wiley-Blackwell. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Garry, M., French, L., Kinzett, T., & Mori, K. (2008). Eyewitness memory following discussion : Using the MORI technique with a Western sample. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 22(4), 431–439. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.1376> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Ito, H., Barzykowski, K., Grzesik, M., Gülgöz, S., Gürdere, C., Janssen, S. M. J., Khor, J., Rowthorn, H., Wade, K. A., Luna, K., Albuquerque, P. B., Kumar, D., Singh, A. D., Ceconello, W. W., Cadavid, S., Laird, N. C., Baldassari, M. J., Lindsay, D. S., & Mori, K. (2019). Eyewitness memory distortion following co-witness discussion : A replication of Garry, French, Kinzett, and Mori (2008) in ten countries. *Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition*, 8(1), 68–77. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jarmac.2018.09.004> ] [Study type: empirical study, replication] [Access: closed]
- Maswood, R., & Rajaram, S. (2019). Social transmission of false memory in small groups and large networks. *Topics in Cognitive Science*, 11(4), 687–709. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/tops.12348> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: free]
- Wright, D. B., Self, G., & Justice, C. (2000). Memory conformity: Exploring misinformation effects when presented by another person. *British Journal of Psychology*, 91(2), 189–202. [ <https://doi.org/10.1348/000712600161781> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

### Dataset citation(s):

- Calado, B., Otgaar, H., & Muris, P. (2018, September 27). Are children better witnesses than adolescents? Developmental trends in different false memory paradigms. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/6EMH2](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/6EMH2) ].
- Mori, K., Ito, H., Lindsay, D. S., & Luna, K. (2019, March 19). International Project for Assessing the Average Ratios of Conformity Frequencies among Co-witness Pairs by Utilizing the Standardized MORI Experimental Procedure. [ <https://osf.io/j5f82> ].

FR: *conformisme des souvenirs*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LTHBCQG7-G>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Memory\\_conformity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Memory_conformity) [Wikipedia EN]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q6815715> [Wikidata]

**memory confusion**

BT: confabulation by content

**Is disorder of:**

- autobiographical memory
- episodic memory
- semantic memory

A confusion with other personal or public events related to the target memory or a confusion between family members (La Corte et al., 2010).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- La Corte, V., Serra, M., Attali, E., Boissé, M.-F., & Barba, G. D. (2010). Confabulation in Alzheimer's disease and amnesia: A qualitative account and a new taxonomy. *Journal of the International Neuropsychological Society*, 16(6), 967–974. [ <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1355617710001001> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *confusion mnésique*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KF6TKB5M-F>*memory conjunction illusion*→ **conjunction illusion***memory consolidation*→ **consolidation***memory cue*→ **cue***memory decay*→ **trace decay hypothesis***memory deficit*→ **memory disorder***memory deterioration*→ **memory disorder***memory device*→ **strategy***memory discontentment*→ **memory complaint***memory discriminability*→ **memory sensitivity****memory disorder**

Syn: · *memory deficit*  
 · *memory deterioration*  
 · *memory failure*  
 · *memory impairment*

BT: cognitive disorder

RT: · *associative deficit hypothesis*  
 · *cognitive reserve*  
 · *cognitive slowing hypothesis*  
 · *environmental support hypothesis*  
 · *K.F. case*

- *memory*
- *P.V. case*
- *principle of mass action*
- *Ribot's law*
- *Test of Memory Malinger*
- NT: · *age-associated memory impairment*
- *agnosia*
- *Alzheimer's disease*
- *amnesia*
- *category-specific semantic deficit*
- *confabulation*
- *environmental reduplicative paramnesia*
- *hypermnnesia (pathology)*
- *proper name anomia*
- *semantic dementia*
- *transposition in the past*

**Has diagnostic tool(s):**

- *Autobiographical Memory Test*
- *Benton Facial Recognition Test*
- *California Verbal Learning Test*
- *Cambridge Face Memory Test*
- *Cambridge Prospective Memory Test*
- *Comprehensive Assessment of Prospective Memory*
- *DMS48*
- *Doors and People Test*
- *Ecological Test of Prospective Memory*
- *Encoding, Storage, Retrieval test*
- *envelope task*
- *Everyday Memory Questionnaire*
- *Face-Name Associative Memory Exam*
- *GERIA-12*
- *Grober and Buschke test*
- *IMA-12*
- *Mem-Pro-Clinic test*
- *MEMO test*
- *Memory for Intentions Screening Test*
- *Mini Mental State Examination*
- *Montreal Cognitive Assessment*
- *neuropsychological test*
- *prompt card task*
- *Prospective and Retrospective Memory Questionnaire*
- *Prospective Memory Concerns Questionnaire*
- *Prospective Memory Questionnaire*
- *Rey-Osterrieth complex figure test*
- *Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test*
- *Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test for Children*
- *Royal Prince Alfred Prospective Memory Test*
- *Self-Initiated Memory Test*
- *Squire Subjective Memory Questionnaire*
- *Subjective Memory Complaints Questionnaire*
- *telephone test*
- *Test for Odor Memory*
- *Trail Making Test*
- *Virtual Reality Everyday Assessment Lab*
- *visual association test*
- *Wechsler Memory Scale*
- *Working Memory Questionnaire*

**Has study method(s):**

Nijmegen-Venray Confabulation List

**Has model(s) :**

HAROLD model

**Has theory(ies):**

scaffolding theory of cognition and aging

Impairment in memory functions or processes.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Eustache, F., & Desgranges, B. (2020). Les nouveaux chemins de la mémoire. Le Pommier. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *trouble de la mémoire*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GNBK2L59-K>

**EQ:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-2WSCWBJH-W> [SantéPsy]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-PK204HKT-B> [MeSH]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0013349>

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0337127>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Memory\\_disorder](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Memory_disorder) [Wikipedia EN]

[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trouble\\_de\\_la\\_mémoire](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trouble_de_la_mémoire) [Wikipédia FR]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q3072083> [Wikidata]

memory disposition

→ **memory**

**memory distinctiveness**

**BT:** phenomenological characteristic of memory

- RT:**
- distinctiveness effect
  - picture superiority effect
  - relative distinctiveness principle
  - SIMPLE model

Degree to which a memory stands out from other memories.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Schmidt, S. R. (1991). Can we have a distinctive theory of memory? *Memory & Cognition*, 19(6), 523-542. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03197149> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

**FR:** *distinctivité du souvenir*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HS8RX9D6-T>

memory distortion

→ **false memory**

**Memory Distrust Scale**

**Syn:** *MDS*

**BT:** self-report questionnaire

- RT:**
- autobiographical memory
  - commission error
  - false memory
  - Squire Subjective Memory Questionnaire

**Is study method of :**

- metamemory
- nonbelieved memory

A 20-item self-report scale used to assess people's tendency to distrust their memories because of commission errors they may commit (misremembering and false remembering).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Nash, R. A., Saraiva, R. B., & Hope, L. (2023). Who doesn't believe their memories? Development and validation of a new Memory Distrust Scale. *Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition*, 12(3), 401-411. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/mac0000061> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Development and validation of a Memory Distrust Scale (MDS)—Study 1. (2020). [Data set]. OSF. [ <https://osf.io/r8vqu/> ].

**PO:** *Human*

**DO:** *Psychology*

**FR:** *Échelle de méfiance à l'égard des souvenirs*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZV2MRLJ6-6>

**memory distrust syndrome**

**BT:** declarative metamemory

- RT:**
- eyewitness testimony
  - false confession
  - memory complaint
  - misinformation effect
  - suggestibility

**Has study method(s):**

Squire Subjective Memory Questionnaire

"A condition where people develop profound distrust of their memory recollections, as a result of which they are particularly susceptible to relying on external cues and suggestions" (Gudjonsson, 2003, p. 196).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Dudek, I., & Polczyk, R. (2024). Memory distrust and suggestibility: A registered report. *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 26(1), 100-123. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/lcrp.12249> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Gudjonsson, G. H., & MacKeith, J. A. C. (1982). False confessions. Psychological effects of interrogation. A discussion paper. In A. Trankell (Ed.), *Reconstructing the past: The role of psychologists in criminal trials* (pp. 53-269). Kluwer. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Gudjonsson, G. H. (2003). The psychology of interrogations and confessions: A handbook. John Wiley & Sons. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Gudjonsson, G. (2017). Memory distrust syndrome, confabulation and false confession. *Cortex*, 87, 156-165. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cortex.2016.06.013> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Zhang, Y., Battista, F., Thissen, D., Otgaar, H., Wang, J., & Jelicic, M. (2022). Examining the associations between nonbelieved memories and memory distrust, self-esteem, and rumination. *Psychology of Consciousness: Theory, Research, and Practice*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/cns0000344> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Dudek, I. A. (2023, August 28). Memory distrust and suggestibility. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/MCQ7T](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/MCQ7T) ].

**FR:** *syndrome de méfiance mnésique*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FWZS318N-7>

**EQ:** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Memory\\_distrust\\_syndrome](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Memory_distrust_syndrome)

[Wikipedia EN]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q6815723> [Wikidata]



memory effect

→ [memory phenomenon](#)

memory engram

→ [engram](#)

memory engram cell

→ [engram cell](#)

memory enhancement effect of emotion

→ [emotion-enhanced memory effect](#)

memory error

→ [false memory](#)

### Memory Experiences Questionnaire

BT: [self-report questionnaire](#)

**Is study method of :**

- [autobiographical memory](#)
- [emotional arousal](#)
- [emotional valence](#)
- [episodic memory](#)
- [memory vividness](#)
- [narrative coherence](#)
- [phenomenological characteristic of memory](#)

Questionnaire to assess ten phenomenological properties of a memory: its levels of vividness (visual clarity and intensity), coherence (logical story in time and space) and accessibility (easy access to the memory), its temporal (clarity when the event described in the memory was experienced) and visual (perspective of the first or third person) perspective, the level with which sensory details are relived during the retrieval of the memory, its emotional intensity and valence, the level of distancing (distance the subject takes with the experience described in the memory) and sharing (sharing the experience described in the memory with other people).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Sutin, A. R., & Robins, R. W. (2007). Phenomenology of autobiographical memories: The Memory Experiences Questionnaire. *Memory*, 15(4), 390–411. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658210701256654> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: [Questionnaire des expériences mnésiques](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RC6SJMDW-R>

### memory fabrication

BT: [confabulation by content](#)

**Is disorder of:**

- [autobiographical memory](#)
- [episodic memory](#)
- [semantic memory](#)

Plausible memory, semantic or episodic, without any recognizable link with personal or public events (La Corte et al., 2010).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- La Corte, V., Serra, M., Attali, E., Boissé, M.-F., & Barba, G. D. (2010). Confabulation in Alzheimer's disease and amnesia: A qualitative account and a new taxonomy. *Journal of the International Neuropsychological Society*, 16(6), 967–974. [ <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1355617710001001> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: [fabrication mnésique](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PBL8WPZJ-Z>

memory failure

→ [memory disorder](#)

### Memory Flexibility intervention

Syn: · [Autobiographical Memory Flexibility intervention](#)  
· [MemFlex](#)

BT: [cognitive behavioral therapy](#)

- RT: · [autobiographical memory](#)  
· [Memory Specificity Training](#)  
· [negativity bias](#)  
· [overgeneral memory](#)

“MemFlex aims to improve retrieval of, and flexible movement between, both specific and general memory types. In addition, the intervention seeks to ameliorate the negative memory bias associated with depression.” (Hitchcock et al., 2021, p. 2).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Hitchcock, C., Smith, A. J., Elliott, R., O’Leary, C., Gormley, S., Parker, J., Patel, S. D., Esteves, C. V., Rodrigues, E., Hammond, E., Watson, P., Werner-Seidler, A., & Dalgleish, T. (2021). A randomized, controlled proof-of-concept trial evaluating durable effects of memory flexibility training (MemFlex) on autobiographical memory distortions and on relapse of recurrent major depressive disorder over 12 months. *Behaviour Research and Therapy*, 140, 103835. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.brat.2021.103835> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Moradi, A. R., Piltan, M., Choobin, M. H., Azadfallah, P., Watson, P., Dalgleish, T., & Hitchcock, C. (2021). Proof of concept for the Autobiographical Memory Flexibility (MemFlex) intervention for posttraumatic stress disorder. *Clinical Psychological Science*, 9(4), 686-698. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/2167702620982576> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Hitchcock, C. (2020, September 18). Autobiographical Memory Flexibility in Posttraumatic Stress Disorder. [ <https://osf.io/9pxqw/> ].
- Hitchcock, C. (2021). Proof-of-concept for the autobiographical Memory Flexibility (MemFlex) intervention for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/U2HQP](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/U2HQP) ].

FR: [intervention sur la flexibilité mnésique](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XZZ3LSQ2-M>

memory for faces

→ [face memory](#)

memory for intention

→ [prospective memory](#)

**Memory for Intentions Screening Test**

Syn: *MIST*

BT: neuropsychological test

**Diagnostic tool of:**  
memory disorder

**Is study method of :**

- event-based prospective memory
- prospective memory
- time-based prospective memory

Standardized neuropsychological test for the assessment of prospective memory, comprising four event- and four time-based prospective memory tasks. An additional task invites the subject to call the examiner 24 hours after the initial test phase.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Kamat, R., Weinborn, M., Kellogg, E. J., Bucks, R. S., Velnoweth, A., & Woods, S. P. (2014). Construct validity of the Memory for Intentions Screening Test (MIST) in healthy older adults: Assessment, 21(6), 742–752. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/1073191114530774> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Raskin, S. (2009). Memory for Intentions Screening Test: Psychometric properties and clinical evidence. Brain Impairment, 10(1), 23–33. [ <https://doi.org/10.1375/brim.10.1.23> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Raskin, S.; Buckheit, C.; Sherrod, C. (2010). MIST: Memory for Intentions Test professional manual. Psychological Assessment. [Study type: test description] [Access: closed]

FR: *Test de dépistage de la mémoire des intentions*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DD16N3CT-8>

*memory for planned intention*

→ **prospective memory**

**memory foraging**

BT: retrieval

RT: · BEAGLE model  
· semantic memory

Search in semantic memory "similar to search in physical space, involving a dynamic process of mediating between local exploitation and global exploration of clusters of information in much the same way that animals forage among patches of food in their environment." (Hills et al., 2012, p. 438).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Abbott, J. T., Austerweil, J. L., & Griffiths, T. L. (2015). Random walks on semantic networks can resemble optimal foraging. Psychological Review, 122(3), 558-569. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0038693> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Hills, T. T., Jones, M. N., & Todd, P. M. (2012). Optimal foraging in semantic memory. Psychological Review, 119(2), 431-440. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0027373> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: closed]
- Hills, T. T., Todd, P. M., & Jones, M. N. (2015). Foraging in semantic fields : How we search through memory. Topics in Cognitive Science, 7(3), 513-534. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/tops.12151> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: free]

FR: *fouillage mnésique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DTGSJ8FL-R>

*memory formation*

→ **encoding**

*memory function*

→ **memory**

*memory illusion*

→ **false memory**

*memory impairment*

→ **memory disorder**

*memory intrusion*

→ **intrusive memory**

*memory narrowing*

→ **memory narrowing effect**

**memory narrowing effect**

Syn: *memory narrowing*

BT: memory phenomenon

RT: · Easterbrook's cue-utilization hypothesis  
· emotion  
· emotional arousal  
· emotional valence  
· eyewitness testimony  
· stress

NT: **weapon focus effect**

Better memory for central details than for peripheral details of an arousing negative event.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Levine, L.J., & Edelman, R.S. (2009). Emotion and memory narrowing: A review and goal-relevance approach. Cognition & Emotion, 23(5), 833–875. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/02699930902738863> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet de rétrécissement mnésique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DHFLRLTZ-3>

*Memory Neostructural and Inter-systemic model*

→ **MNESIS model**

*memory operating characteristics*

→ **ROC curve**

**memory organization**

Syn: · *memory structuration*  
· *memory structure*

BT: cognitive quality

RT: · event segmentation  
· memory

NT: **event cluster**

A general term used to describe the organization of information in memory.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- de Sousa, A. F., Chowdhury, A., & Silva, A. J. (2021). Dimensions and mechanisms of memory organization. Neuron, 109(17), 2649–2662. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuron.2021.06.014> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *organisation de la mémoire*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HJ05DKHC-2>

*memory overgenerality*

→ **overgeneral memory**

memory palace

→ [method of loci](#)

## memory penumbra

BT: [memory phenomenon](#)

RT: [episodic memory](#)

Memory for salient events can strengthen memory for weakly encoded, mundane events that are close in time over a temporal window of up to several hours.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Dunsmoor, J. E., Murty, V. P., Clewett, D., Phelps, E. A., & Davachi, L. (2022). Tag and capture: How salient experiences target and rescue nearby events in memory. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 26(9), 782–795. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2022.06.009> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *pénombre mnésique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-V1N1LV6TL-H>

memory phenomenology

→ [phenomenological characteristic of memory](#)

## memory phenomenon

Syn: [memory effect](#)

[mnesic phenomenon](#)

BT: [phenomenon](#)

NT: [age-prospective memory-paradox](#)

- [animacy effect](#)
- [anti-remembrance bump](#)
- [articulatory suppression effect](#)
- [asymmetry effect](#)
- [attentional boost effect](#)
- [Baker/baker paradox](#)
- [bilateral field advantage](#)
- [boundary extension illusion](#)
- [butcher-in-the-bus phenomenon](#)
- [calendar effect](#)
- [category size effect](#)
- [choice blindness effect](#)
- [choice-supportive memory](#)
- [Clark Kent effect](#)
- [cognitive triage effect](#)
- [cognitive-context dependent memory](#)
- [collaborative inhibition](#)
- [complementarity effect](#)
- [composite face effect](#)
- [concreteness effect](#)
- [confidence-accuracy relationship](#)
- [conjunction error](#)
- [conjunction illusion](#)
- [consistency bias](#)
- [context-dependent memory effect](#)
- [context-dependent recognition](#)
- [contiguity effect](#)
- [crime-related amnesia](#)
- [cue depreciation effect](#)
- [déjà entendu](#)
- [déjà vu](#)
- [developmental reversal](#)
- [distinctiveness effect](#)
- [distributed practice effect](#)

- [drawing effect](#)
- [DRM memory illusion](#)
- [dud-alternative effect](#)
- [dynamic coding](#)
- [dynamic superiority effect](#)
- [emotion-enhanced memory effect](#)
- [enactment effect](#)
- [encoding/retrieval flip](#)
- [error-pruning effect](#)
- [event boundary advantage](#)
- [exclusivity effect](#)
- [explanation inflation](#)
- [fabrication inflation](#)
- [fading affect bias](#)
- [false fame effect](#)
- [false-persistence effect](#)
- [fan effect](#)
- [fill-in effect](#)
- [forced confabulation effect](#)
- [forgetting](#)
- [Fröhlich effect](#)
- [Geiselman effect](#)
- [generation effect](#)
- [Google effect](#)
- [group-reference effect](#)
- [grouping effect](#)
- [hindsight bias](#)
- [humour effect](#)
- [hypermnesia](#)
- [illusory truth effect](#)
- [imagination facilitation effect](#)
- [imagination inflation effect](#)
- [inconsistency effect](#)
- [inoculation effect](#)
- [insight memory advantage](#)
- [intention superiority effect](#)
- [interleaving effect](#)
- [inverse modality effect](#)
- [inversion effect](#)
- [irrelevant sound effect](#)
- [jamais vu](#)
- [joint memory effect](#)
- [lag-recency effect](#)
- [language familiarity effect](#)
- [letter-frequency effect](#)
- [level-of-processing effect](#)
- [lexicality effect](#)
- [list composition effect](#)
- [list-length effect](#)
- [list-strength effect](#)
- [living-in-history effect](#)
- [location updating effect](#)
- [Mandela effect](#)
- [McCabe effect](#)
- [mediation deficiency](#)
- [memory amplification effect](#)
- [memory bias](#)
- [memory blindness effect](#)
- [memory narrowing effect](#)
- [memory penumbra](#)
- [memory reactivity effect](#)
- [memory-driven attentional capture](#)
- [memory-guided attention](#)
- [mere exposure effect](#)

- mirror effect
- misinformation effect
- mnemonic neglect
- mnemonic time-travel effect
- modality effect
- modality effect in false memories
- mood-congruent memory
- motor consolidation effect
- negative repetition effect
- negativity bias
- note-taking effect
- observation inflation effect
- old/new effect
- onset repulsion effect
- orthographic neighborhood effect
- output interference
- overgeneral memory bias
- own-group bias
- part-list cuing effect
- perceptual interference effect
- permastore effect
- phonological neighbourhood effect
- phonological similarity effect
- photo-taking impairment effect
- picture complexity effect
- picture superiority effect
- positivity bias
- post-encoding stress effect
- post-identification feedback effect
- prefix effect
- pretesting effect
- prime-task effect
- priming effect
- production deficiency
- production effect
- prototype effect
- Proust effect
- pseudoword effect
- pupil old/new effect
- rationalization
- recognition failure
- recognition without identification
- recollection without remembering
- release from proactive interference
- reminiscence (retesting)
- reminiscence bump
- repetition effect
- repetition enhancement
- repetition suppression
- reproduction processing effect
- retrieval-enhanced suggestibility
- retrieval-induced facilitation
- retro-cue effect
- retroactive enhancement effect
- retroactive memory enhancement
- retrograde facilitation
- revelation effect
- reverse interference effect
- sandwich effect
- saving-enhanced memory effect
- self-choice effect
- self-enhancement bias
- self-reference effect
- semantic blocking effect

- semantic feature effect
- semantic proximity effect
- semantic satiation
- sentence superiority effect
- serial order intrusion
- serial position effect
- simulated amnesia
- simultaneous learning effect
- size congruency effect
- sleeper effect
- source attribution error
- source overdistribution
- spontaneous recovery (memory)
- state-dependent memory
- subsequent memory effect
- survival processing effect
- target effect
- telescoping effect
- temporal gradient of retroactive interference
- test expectancy effect
- testing effect
- tip-of-the-tongue
- transposition error
- true-false effect
- tunnel memory
- typicality effect
- unconscious transference effect
- upheaval bump
- utilization deficiency
- verbal overshadowing effect
- whole-part effect
- word length effect
- word-frequency effect
- Zeigarnik effect
- zombie effect

Empirical effects related to memory.

FR: *phénomène de la mémoire*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RQWF016Q-4>

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*memory probe method*

→ **cue-word method**

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**memory process**

- BT: cognitive process  
 RT: eye movement  
 NT: · cognitive load
- configural processing
  - contextual fluctuation
  - decoding
  - encoding
  - event segmentation
  - interference
  - judgment of recency
  - memory binding
  - mental simulation
  - Now Print! mechanism
  - numerical judgment of recency
  - relative judgment of recency
  - reproductive inhibition
  - retrieval
  - retrieval stopping
  - semantization

- storage
- strategy
- survival processing
- temporal compression
- temporal tagging
- transfer
- unitization
- working memory updating

**Has theory(ies):**

functionalist theories of memory

A process that realizes a memory disposition.

FR: *processus mnésique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-D7HZ1ZFN-K>

**memory reactivity effect**

Syn: · JOL reactivity  
· reactive effect  
· reactivity effect

BT: · memory phenomenon  
· metamemory phenomenon

RT: judgment of learning

Phenomenon observed when judgements of learning affect memory performance.

MV: Type of stimulus: a positive memory reactivity effect is observed with lists of semantically related word pairs and word lists, but not with lists of unrelated word pairs or with lists containing a mix of related and unrelated word pairs (Double et al., 2018).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Double, K. S., Birney, D. P., & Walker, S. A. (2018). A meta-analysis and systematic review of reactivity to judgements of learning. *Memory*, 26(6), 741–750. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2017.1404111> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Double, K. S., & Birney, D. P. (2019). Reactivity to measures of metacognition. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 10, 2755. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2019.02755> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Witherby, A. E., Babineau, A. L., & Tauber, S. K. (2023). Does interactive imagery influence the reactive effect of judgments of learning on memory? *Journal of Intelligence*, 11(7), Article 7. [ <https://doi.org/10.3390/jintelligence11070139> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Witherby, A., Babineau, A., & Tauber, U. (2023). Witherby, Babineau, & Tauber—Does Interactive Imagery Influence the Reactive Effect of Judgments of Learning on Memory? [ <https://osf.io/q87g2/> ].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *effet de réactivité mnésique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GS7VNJK2-8>

memory reconstruction

→ reconstructive memory

memory retrieval

→ retrieval

memory scanning experiment

→ Sternberg task

memory scanning paradigm

→ Sternberg task

memory search

→ retrieval

**memory self-efficacy**

BT: declarative metamemory

**Has study method(s):**

- Frequency of Forgetting-10 Scale
- Memory Self-Efficacy Questionnaire
- Squire Subjective Memory Questionnaire
- Subjective Memory Questionnaire

Subjective perception of the efficacy of our own memory in various situations.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Beaudoin, M., & Desrichard, O. (2011). Are memory self-efficacy and memory performance related? A meta-analysis. *Psychological Bulletin*, 137(2), 211–241. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0022106.supp> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Gopi, Y., & Madan, C. R. (2023). Subjective memory measures: Metamemory questionnaires currently in use. *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 77(5), 924–942. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/17470218231183855> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Hertzog, C., Hultsch, D. F., & Dixon, R. A. (1989). Evidence for the convergent validity of two self-report metamemory questionnaires. *Developmental Psychology*, 25(5), 687–700. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0012-1649.25.5.687> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *sentiment d'efficacité mnésique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZPVBGPM8-D>

**Memory Self-Efficacy Questionnaire**

Syn: MSEQ

BT: self-report questionnaire

RT: declarative metamemory

**Is study method of :**

memory self-efficacy

“a rationally constructed, paper-and-pencil task that describes 10 memory tasks for which subjects assess their memory abilities.” (Berry et al., 1989, p. 703). The questionnaire is designed for adults.

note: A French version is available (Beaudoin et al., 2008).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Beaudoin, M., Agrigoroaei, S., Desrichard, O., Fournet, N., & Roulin, J.-L. (2008). Validation of the French version of the Memory Self-Efficacy Questionnaire. *European Review of Applied Psychology*, 58(3), 165–176. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.erap.2007.09.001> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Berry, J. M., West, R. L., & Dennehey, D. M. (1989). Reliability and validity of the Memory Self-Efficacy Questionnaire. *Developmental Psychology*, 25(5), 701–713. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0012-1649.25.5.701> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *Questionnaire d'auto-efficacité mnésique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W50ZKLZT-Z>



**memory sensitivity**

Syn: · *discriminability*  
 · *memory discriminability*  
 · *sensitivity*

BT: *memory*  
 RT: *response bias*

**Is measured by:**  
 · *A' measure*  
 · *d' index*

**Has theory(ies):**  
*signal detection theory*

In signal detection theory, the ability to discriminate between old and new items in a recognition task.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**  
 • Macmillan, N. A., & Creelman, C. D. (1996). Triangles in ROC space : History and theory of “nonparametric” measures of sensitivity and response bias. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 3(2), 164-170. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03212415> ] [Study type: historical study, literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *sensibilité mnésique*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WQKZ3MHT-D>

*memory separation*  
 → **pattern separation**

**memory span**

Syn: *span*  
 BT: *memory capacity*  
 RT: · *alpha span task*  
 · *backward digit span task*  
 · *categorization working memory span task*  
 · *complex span task*  
 · *composite complex span*  
 · *computation span task*  
 · *conceptual span task*  
 · *contralateral delay activity*  
 · *Corsi task*  
 · *counting span task*  
 · *operation span task*  
 · *reading span task*  
 · *reading-digit span task*  
 · *recognition span task*  
 · *rotation letter task*  
 · *running span task*  
 · *simple span task*  
 · *span task*  
 · *spatial span task*  
 · *symmetry span task*  
 · *verbal span task*  
 · *Walking Corsi Test*

**Is measure of:**  
 · *short-term memory*  
 · *storage*  
 · *working memory*

The maximum number of items an individual is able to remember in short-term memory or in working memory.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**  
 • Jacobs, J. (1887). Experiments on "prehension". *Mind*, (45), 75–79. [ <https://www.jstor.org/stable/2246990> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]  
 • Miller, G. A. (1956). The magical number seven, plus or minus two : Some limits on our capacity for processing information. *Psychological Review*, 63(2), 81-97. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0043158> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]  
 • Shipstead, Z., & Nespodzany, A. (2019). Methods of studying working memory. In H. Otani & B. L. Schwartz (Éds.), *Handbook of research methods in human memory* (p. 84-103). Routledge. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *empan mnésique*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WPDN8P51-4>  
 EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Memory\\_span](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Memory_span) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q355122> [Wikidata]

*memory span task*  
 → **span task**

## Memory Specificity Training

Syn: *MeST*

BT: cognitive behavioral therapy

RT: · autobiographical memory  
· Memory Flexibility intervention  
· overgeneral memory

Cognitive-behavioral intervention for the prevention and treatment of emotional disorders through training in the retrieval of specific autobiographical memories.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Barry, T. J., Sze, W. Y., & Raes, F. (2019). A meta-analysis and systematic review of Memory Specificity Training (MeST) in the treatment of emotional disorders. *Behaviour Research and Therapy*, 116, 36-51. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.brat.2019.02.001> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Raes, F., Williams, J. M. G., & Hermans, D. (2009). Reducing cognitive vulnerability to depression: A preliminary investigation of MEmory Specificity Training (MEST) in inpatients with depressive symptomatology. *Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry*, 40(1), 24-38. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbtep.2008.03.001> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *entraînement à la spécificité des souvenirs*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-L4JLQV86-6>

## memory strength

BT: cognitive quality

RT: · familiarity  
· Jost's laws  
· recognition memory  
· recognition task  
· signal detection theory  
· storage

A concept for which it is difficult to find a precise definition in the literature, referring to the level of robustness and durability of memory traces.

note: In signal detection theory of recognition memory, familiarity of items is often synonymous with strength of memory.

FR: *force du souvenir*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-C25BH10L-T>

## memory Stroop paradigm

BT: Stroop test

RT: · distractor  
· recognition task

### Is study method of :

episodic memory

Paradigm derived from the Stroop test “[...] to determine how the oldness of to-be-ignored items influenced recognition of target items.” (Anderson et al., 2011, p. 732).

note: The Memory Stroop task is based on the following principle. Participants first study a series of images and words. During the recognition phase, they are presented with words superimposed on images in four combinations: old (studied) words on old images; old words on new (unstudied) images; new words on old images; new words on new images. Their task is to indicate which target stimuli (words or pictures) are old.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Anderson, B. A., Jacoby, L. L., Thomas, R. C., & Balota, D. A. (2011). The effects of age and divided attention on spontaneous recognition. *Memory & Cognition*, 39(4), 725–735. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13421-010-0046-z> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Bergström, Z. M., Williams, D. G., Bhula, M., & Sharma, D. (2016). Unintentional and intentional recognition rely on dissociable neurocognitive mechanisms. *Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience*, 28(11), 1838–1848. [ [https://doi.org/10.1162/jocn\\_a\\_01010](https://doi.org/10.1162/jocn_a_01010) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *paradigme de Stroop mnésique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-VZMFWZRF-K>

*memory structuration*

→ **memory organization**

*memory structure*

→ **memory organization**

*memory suppression*

→ **suppression-induced forgetting**

*memory system*

→ **memory**

*memory trace*

→ **engram**

*Memory trace decay*

→ **trace decay hypothesis**

**memory vividness**

- Syn: *vividness*  
 BT: [phenomenological characteristic of memory](#)  
 RT: [aphantasia](#)  
     · [autobiographical memory](#)  
     · [episodic memory](#)  
     · [mental imagery](#)  
     · [Proust effect](#)  
     · [Vividness of Visual Imagery Questionnaire](#)

**Has study method(s):**

- [Autobiographical Recollection Test](#)
- [Autographical Memory Characteristics Questionnaire](#)
- [Memory Characteristics Questionnaire](#)
- [Memory Experiences Questionnaire](#)

A memory is vivid when it contains many details of the past experience.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Morton, C., & MacLeod, A. K. (2023). Vividness of imagery and affective response to episodic memories and episodic future thoughts: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Memory*, 31(8), 1098–1110. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2023.2224609> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: open]

FR: [vivacité du souvenir](#)  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W2MHDGTB-7>

**memory-driven attentional capture**

- Syn: *memory-driven capture*  
 BT: [attentional capture](#)  
     · [memory phenomenon](#)  
 RT: [visual memory](#)  
     · [working memory](#)

“when participants are searching a display while holding other information in memory, distractors that match the contents of memory automatically capture visual attention and disrupt search.” (Sasin & Fougnie, 2020).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Olivers, C. (2009). What drives memory-driven attentional capture? The effects of memory type, display type, and search type. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance*, 35, 1275–1291. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0013896> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Sasin, E., & Fougnie, D. (2020). Memory-driven capture occurs for individual features of an object. *Scientific Reports*, 10(1), 19499. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-020-76431-5> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Sasin, E. (2020, May 20). Memory-driven capture is at the level of features not objects. [ <https://osf.io/faecw> ].
- Sasin, E. (2021, July 11). Training modulates memory-driven capture. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/PVUR8](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/PVUR8) ].

FR: [capture attentionnelle mnésique](#)  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZMP9T6QV-Z>

*memory-driven capture*

→ [memory-driven attentional capture](#)

*memory-editing mechanism*

→ [memory-editing process](#)

*memory-editing operation*

→ [memory-editing process](#)

**memory-editing process**

- Syn: [editing process](#)  
     · [memory-editing mechanism](#)  
     · [memory-editing operation](#)  
 BT: [metamemory process](#)  
 RT: [false memory](#)  
     · [procedural metamemory](#)  
 NT: [distinctiveness heuristic](#)  
     · [identify-to-reject process](#)  
     · [recall-to-reject process](#)

"mechanisms people use to avoid false memories" (Geurten et al., 2018, p. 131).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Geurten, M., Meulemans, T., & Willems, S. (2018). A closer look at children’s metacognitive skills: The case of the distinctiveness heuristic. *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 172, 130–148. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jecp.2018.03.007> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Lampinen, J. M., & Odegard, T. N. (2006). Memory editing mechanisms. *Memory*, 14(6), 649–654. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658210600648407> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: [processus de révision mnésique](#)  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-N7MP9BVP-0>

**memory-guided attention**

- BT: [attention phenomenon](#)  
     · [memory phenomenon](#)  
 RT: [attention](#)  
     · [frontal lobe](#)  
     · [parietal lobe](#)  
     · [top-down processing](#)

"we define memory-guided attention as “expectation for perception”, whereby the memory of a familiar stimulus contains predictive information about an association that is used to influence a perceptual decision. In order to qualify as memory-guided attention, there must be a long-term association that influences a perceptual decision." (Fisher et al., 2021).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Fischer, M., Moscovitch, M., & Alain, C. (2021). A systematic review and meta-analysis of memory-guided attention: Frontal and parietal activation suggests involvement of fronto-parietal networks. *WIREs Cognitive Science*, 12(1), e1546. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/wcs.1546> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Nussenbaum, K., Scerif, G., & Nobre, A. C. (2018, October 10). Differential effects of salient visual events on memory-guided attention in adults and children. [Data set]. OSF. [ <https://osf.io/fjpcg> ].

FR: [attention guidée par la mémoire](#)  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DS4GQ28N-J>

*mental chronometry*

→ [chronometry](#)

**mental context reinstatement**

Syn: · *episodic context reinstatement*  
 · *mental reinstatement of context*

BT: *internal strategy*

RT: · *autobiographical memory*  
 · *cognitive interview*  
 · *Cognitive Interview for Suspects*  
 · *context-dependent memory effect*  
 · *contextual memory*  
 · *encoding specificity principle*  
 · *episodic memory*  
 · *eyewitness testimony*  
 · *retrieval*

A memory aid that consists of mentally replacing oneself in the physical or emotional context of an event in order to facilitate its retrieval.

note: The mental context reinstatement generally facilitates the retrieval of experienced events. It is one of the mnemonic aids implemented in the Cognitive Interview with the eyewitness. However, under certain circumstances, the strategy may also exert a negative influence on memory (e.g., Doss et al., 2018).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Doss, M. K., Picart, J. K., & Gallo, D. A. (2018). The dark side of context: Context reinstatement can distort memory. *Psychological Science*, 29(6), 914–925. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/0956797617749534> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Smith, S. M., & Vela, E. (2001). Environmental context-dependent memory: A review and meta-analysis. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 8(2), 203–220. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03196157> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: open]

FR: *restauration mentale du contexte*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Z3ZVMZ87-7>

*mental image*

→ **mental imagery**

**mental imagery**

Syn: · *imagination*  
 · *mental image*

BT: *cognitive process*

RT: · *bizarreness effect*  
 · *concreteness effect*  
 · *continuism*  
 · *discontinuism*  
 · *dual coding theory*  
 · *internal strategy*  
 · *Memory Characteristics Questionnaire*  
 · *memory vividness*  
 · *mental representation*  
 · *simulation theory*

NT: · *auditory imagery*  
 · *episodic counterfactual thought*  
 · *episodic future thought*  
 · *hyperphantasia*  
 · *semantic prospection*  
 · *visual imagery*

**Is impaired in:**

*aphantasia*

**Has study method(s):**

*Vividness of Visual Imagery Questionnaire*

The process of generating a mental and sensory representation (visual, auditory, etc.) of an event or object that the subject has previously perceived or created by him or herself. Mental imagery can be used as a strategy to enhance memory performance.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Morton, C., & MacLeod, A. K. (2023). Vividness of imagery and affective response to episodic memories and episodic future thoughts: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Memory*, 31(8), 1098–1110. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2023.2224609> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: open]
- Nanay, B. (2023). *Mental imagery: Philosophy, psychology, neuroscience*. Oxford University Press. [ <https://doi.org/10.1093/oso/9780198809500.001.0001> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Nanay, B. (2021). *Mental imagery*. In E. N. Zalta (Ed.), *The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy* (Winter 2021). Metaphysics Research Lab, Stanford University. [ <https://plato.stanford.edu/archives/win2021/entries/mental-imagery/> ] [Study type: conceptual analysis, literature review] [Access: free]
- Pearson, J. (2019). The human imagination: The cognitive neuroscience of visual mental imagery. *Nature Reviews Neuroscience*, 20(10), 624–634. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41583-019-0202-9> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Sahadevan, S. S., Chen, Y. Y., & Caplan, J. B. (2021). Imagery-based strategies for memory for associations. *Memory*, 29(10), 1275–1295. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2021.1978095> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *imagerie mentale*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FFDHW6FD-F>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-FS0VSNTF-6> [*SantéPsy*]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-MW3X34PS-6> [*SantéPsy*]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mental\\_image](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mental_image) [*Wikipedia EN*]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image\\_mentale](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image_mentale) [*Wikipédia FR*]  
[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0a8fc](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0a8fc)  
 [*Cognitive Atlas*]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q860959> [*Wikidata*]

**mental lexicon**

- BT: semantic memory  
 RT: · orthographic neighborhood effect  
 · phonological neighbourhood effect

Phonological, orthographic, semantic, syntactic and morphological knowledge of words stored in semantic memory.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Dóczy, B. (2020). An overview of conceptual models and theories of lexical representation in the mental lexicon. In S. Webb (Ed.), *The Routledge handbook of vocabulary studies* (pp. 46–65). Routledge. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *lexique mental*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WRBXK1F6-T>  
 EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mental\\_lexicon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mental_lexicon) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q655170> [Wikidata]

*mental load*

→ **cognitive load**

*mental reinstatement of context*

→ **mental context reinstatement**

**mental representation**

- Syn: *cognitive representation*  
 BT: cognition  
 RT: mental imagery  
 NT: · amodal representation  
 · concept  
 · modal representation  
 · schema

An internal cognitive entity, permanent or transitory, that maintains a correspondence with a situation, object or event and can be used as a substitute for cognitive processing in their absence.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bault, N., Chambon, V., Maionchi-Pino, N., Pénicaud, F.-X., Putois, B., & Roy, J.-M. (2011). Peut-on se passer de représentations en sciences cognitives ? De Boeck. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Favela, L. H., & Machery, E. (2023). Investigating the concept of representation in the neural and psychological sciences. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 14. [ <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpsyg.2023.1165622> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Pitt, D. (2022). Mental representation. In E. N. Zalta & U. Nodelman (Eds.), *The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy* (Fall 2022). Metaphysics Research Lab, Stanford University. [ <https://plato.stanford.edu/archives/fall2022/entries/mental-representation/> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: free]

PO: · Animal  
 · Human  
 DO: Psychology  
 FR: *représentation mentale*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XV9RQQS0-9>

**mental simulation**

- Syn: · motor simulation  
 · sensori-motor simulation  
 BT: memory process  
 RT: · embodied cognition  
 · memory  
 · modal representation  
 · simulation theory

According to the embodied cognition approach, as applied to memory, remembering consists of mentally simulating the past event. This simulation reactivates the same sensorimotor brain regions that were activated during event encoding.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Iani, F. (2019). Embodied memories: Reviewing the role of the body in memory processes. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 26(6), 1747–1766. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-019-01674-x> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *simulation mentale*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TJCGVV56-5>

**mental time travel**

- BT: phenomenological characteristic of memory  
 RT: · auto-noetic consciousness  
 · chronesthesia  
 · episodic memory  
 · late frontal effect  
 · mnemonic time-travel effect  
 · simulation theory  
 NT: episodic future thought

**Has theory(ies):**

- continuism
- discontinuism

A term coined "to refer to the faculty that allows humans to mentally project themselves backwards in time to re-live, or forwards to pre-live, events" (Suddendorf et Corballis, 2007, p. 299).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Addis, D. R., Wong, A. T., & Schacter, D. L. (2007). Remembering the past and imagining the future: Common and distinct neural substrates during event construction and elaboration. *Neuropsychologia*, 45(7), 1363–1377. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2006.10.016> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Addis, D. R. (2020). Mental time travel? A neurocognitive model of event simulation. *Review of Philosophy and Psychology*, 11(2), 233–259. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13164-020-00470-0> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Busby, J., & Suddendorf, T. (2005). Recalling yesterday and predicting tomorrow. *Cognitive Development*, 20(3), 362–372. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cogdev.2005.05.002> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Corballis, M. C. (2019). Mental time travel, language, and evolution. *Neuropsychologia*, 134, 107202. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2019.107202> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Ernst, A. (2019). Le voyage mental dans le temps à la lumière des neurosciences cognitives et de la neuropsychologie clinique. *Psychiatrie, Sciences humaines, Neurosciences*, 17(3), 41–55. [ <https://www.cairn.info/revue-psn-2019-3-page-41.htm> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Michaelian, K. (2016). *Mental time travel: Episodic memory and our knowledge of the personal past*. The MIT Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Michaelian, K., Klein, S. B., & Szpunar, K. K. (2016). *Seeing the future: Theoretical perspectives on future-oriented mental time travel*. Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Perrin, D., & Michaelian, K. (2017). Memory as mental time travel. In S. Bernecker & K. Michaelian (Eds.), *The Routledge handbook of philosophy of memory* (pp. 228–239). Routledge. [Study type: conceptual analysis] [Access: closed]
- Sant’Anna, A. (2018). Mental time travel and the philosophy of memory. *Filosofia Unisinos*, 19(1), 52–62. [ <https://doi.org/10.4013/fsu.2018.191.06> ] [Study type: conceptual analysis] [Access: open]
- Suddendorf, T., & Corballis, M. C. (1997). Mental time travel and the evolution of the human mind. *Genetic, Social, and General Psychology Monographs*, 123(2), 133–167. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Suddendorf, T., & Corballis, M. C. (2007). The evolution of foresight: What is mental time travel, and is it unique to humans? *Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, 30(3), 299–



313. [ <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0140525X07001975> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

- Wang, Y., Ye, J., Lui, S. S. Y., & Chan, R. C. K. (2023). Mental time travel in psychiatric disorders. *PsyCh Journal*, 12(4), 543-546. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/pchj.634> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Wheeler, M. A., Stuss, D. T., & Tulving, E. (1997). Toward a theory of episodic memory: the frontal lobes and autonoetic consciousness. *Psychological Bulletin*, 121(3), 331-354. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.121.3.331> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

#### Dataset citation(s):

- Hofmann, W., Summerville, A., & Baumeister, R. (2020, March 14). Dataset and Materials for "Everyday Thoughts in Time: Experience Sampling Studies of Mental Time Travel." [ <https://osf.io/9uytp/> ].
- Suo, T., & Wang, Q. (2021, February 23). Data for Culture and Visual Perspective in Mental Time Travel: The Relations to Psychological Well-being. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/EPJUF](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/EPJUF) ].

**FR:** *voyage mental dans le temps*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BBT8K8S7-G>

**EQ:** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mental\\_time\\_travel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mental_time_travel) [Wikipedia EN]

*mental walk technique*

→ **method of loci**

## mentalizing

**BT:** cognition

**NT:** theory of mind

"the ability to attribute mental states (e.g., knowledge, intentions, emotions, perception) to self and others". (Quesque et al., 2024, p. 2).

note: Quesque et al. (2024) report that the term "mentalizing" was selected by a group of experts as the most generic term for the ability to attribute mental states.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Quesque, F., Apperly, I., Baillargeon, R., Baron-Cohen, S., Becchio, C., Bekkering, H., Bernstein, D., Bertoux, M., Bird, G., Bukowski, H., Burgmer, P., Carruthers, P., Catmur, C., Dziobek, I., Epley, N., Erle, T. M., Frith, C., Frith, U., Galang, C. M., ... Brass, M. (2024). Defining key concepts for mental state attribution. *Communications Psychology*, 2(1), 1-5. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/s44271-024-00077-6> ] [Study type: conceptual analysis] [Access: open]

**FR:** *mentalisation*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RW99C3C3-G>

## mere exposure effect

**BT:** memory phenomenon

**RT:** implicit memory

Preference for an unfamiliar stimulus as a result of a previous presentation of that stimulus, especially when the stimulus is presented in such a way that the subject may not be aware of it.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Bornstein, R. F., & Craver-Lemley, C. (2022). Mere exposure effect. In R. F. Pohl (Ed.), *Cognitive illusions: Intriguing phenomena in thinking, judgment, and memory* (pp. 241-258). Routledge. [ <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003154730-18> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Zajonc, R. B. (2001). Mere exposure: A gateway to the subliminal. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 10(6), 224-228. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-8721.00154> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *effet de simple exposition*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZWH2JFBC-2>

**EQ:** [https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/mere\\_exposure\\_effect](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/mere_exposure_effect) [SAGE]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mere-exposure\\_effect](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mere-exposure_effect) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Effet\\_de\\_simple\\_exposition](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Effet_de_simple_exposition) [Wikipédia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1153614> [Wikidata]

MeST

→ **Memory Specificity Training**

## meta-d'

**BT:** measure

**RT:** signal detection theory

#### Is measure of:

- metacognitive resolution
- metamemory
- procedural metamemory

A measure of metacognitive sensitivity based on signal detection theory.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Barrett, A. B., Dienes, Z., & Seth, A. K. (2013). Measures of metacognition on signal-detection theoretic models. *Psychological Methods*, 18(4), 535-552. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0033268> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Maniscalco, B., & Lau, H. (2012). A signal detection theoretic approach for estimating metacognitive sensitivity from confidence ratings. *Consciousness and Cognition*, 21(1), 422-430. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.concog.2011.09.021> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Maniscalco, B., & Lau, H. (2014). Signal detection theory analysis of Type 1 and Type 2 data: Meta-d', response-specific meta-d', and the unequal variance SDT model. In S. M. Fleming & C. D. Frith (Eds.), *The Cognitive Neuroscience of Metacognition* (pp. 25-66). Springer. [ [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-45190-4\\_3](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-45190-4_3) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**DO:** · Probability / Statistics

· Probability / Statistics

**FR:** *méta-d'*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-K67VTJLD-W>

## metacognitive bias

**BT:** metamemory phenomenon

**RT:** · confidence judgment  
 · metacognitive resolution  
 · procedural metamemory

"the tendency to give high confidence ratings, all else being equal." (Fleming & Lau, 2014).

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Fleming, S. M., & Lau, H. C. (2014). How to measure metacognition. *Frontiers in Human Neuroscience*, 8. [ <https://www.frontiersin.org/article/10.3389/fnhum.2014.00443> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

**FR:** *biais métacognitif*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TXJ400L9-F>

**metacognitive resolution**

- Syn: · *metacognitive sensitivity*  
 · *metamemory resolution*  
 · *metamemory sensitivity*  
 · *relative metacognitive accuracy*  
 · *relative metamemory accuracy*  
 · *relative metamnemonic accuracy*  
 · *resolution*

BT: procedural metamemory

- RT: · judgment of learning  
 · metacognitive bias

**Is measured by:**

- adjusted normalized resolution index
- Goodman-Kruskal gamma correlation coefficient
- meta-d'
- phi correlation coefficient

"people's ability to discriminate between the items that will and will not be recalled at a later occasion." (Kubik et al, 2022, p. 376).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Benjamin, A. S., & Diaz, M. (2008). Measurement of relative metamnemonic accuracy. In J. Dunlosky & R. A. Bjork (Eds.), *Handbook of metamemory and memory* (pp. 73–94). Psychology Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Kubik, V., Jemstedt, A., Eshraty, H. M., Schwartz, B. L., & Jönsson, F. U. (2022). The underconfidence-with-practice effect in action memory: The contribution of retrieval practice to metacognitive monitoring. *Metacognition and Learning*, 17(2), 375–398. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11409-021-09288-2> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *résolution métacognitive*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BFZS53DS-X>

*metacognitive sensitivity*

→ **metacognitive resolution**

*metamemorial judgment*

→ **metamemory judgment**

**metamemory**

BT: memory

- RT: · eyewitness testimony  
 · nonbelieved memory  
 · phenomenological characteristic of memory  
 NT: · declarative metamemory  
 · procedural metamemory

**Is measured by:**

- adjusted normalized resolution index
- Goodman-Kruskal gamma correlation coefficient
- meta-d'
- phi correlation coefficient

**Has study method(s):**

- Cognitive failures questionnaire
- Cognitive Failures Questionnaire Daily
- Eyewitness Metamemory Scale
- Memory Distrust Scale
- Metamemory in Adulthood Questionnaire
- Stirling Face Recognition Scale

Metamemory is 1) the knowledge that a person has about memory in general and about his /her memory in particular and 2) the monitoring and control processes during a memory task.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Dunlosky, J., & Bjork, R. A. (Eds.). (2013). *Handbook of Metamemory and Memory*. Psychology Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Dunlosky, J., & Tauber, S. (Eds.). (2016). *The Oxford handbook of metamemory*. Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Flavell, J. H. (1971). First discussant's comments: What is memory development the development of? *Human Development*, 14(4), 272–278. [ <https://doi.org/10.1159/000271221> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Le Berre, A.-P., Eustache, F., & Beaunieux, H. (2009). La métamémoire : théorie et clinique. *Revue de neuropsychologie*, 1(4), 312–320. [ <https://doi.org/10.3917/rne.014.0312> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Mazancieux, A., Pereira, M., Faivre, N., Mamassian, P., Moulin, C. J. A., & Souchay, C. (2023). Towards a common conceptual space for metacognition in perception and memory. *Nature Reviews Psychology*, 2(12), Article 12. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/s44159-023-00245-1> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *métamémoire*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RGFWPLNW-K>

- EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-ZFS4MKLQ-D> [MeSH]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M000599742>  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metamemory> [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0b94f](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0b94f) [Cognitive Atlas]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q6822984> [Wikidata]

**metamemory expectancy illusion**

- BT: [metamemory phenomenon](#)  
 RT: [inconsistency effect](#)  
[judgment of learning](#)  
[schema](#)

The misconception that source memory is better if the source is expected rather than unexpected.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Gordon, L. T., Bilollikar, V. K., Hodhod, T., & Thomas, A. K. (2020). How prior testing impacts misinformation processing: A dual-task approach. *Memory & Cognition*, 48(2), 314–324. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13421-019-00970-0> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Schaper, M. L., Kuhlmann, B. G., & Bayen, U. J. (2019). Metamemory expectancy illusion and schema-consistent guessing in source monitoring. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 45(3), 470–496. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/xlm0000602> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Schaper, M. L., & Bayen, U. J. (2021). The metamemory expectancy illusion in source monitoring affects metamemory control and memory. *Cognition*, 206, 104468. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cognition.2020.104468> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Mieth, L., Schaper, M. L., Kuhlmann, B. G., & Bell, R. (2020, July 14). Memory and metamemory for social interactions: Evidence for a metamemory expectancy illusion. [ <https://osf.io/h98qs> ].
- Schaper, M. L., & Bayen, U. J. (2020, September 11). The Metamemory Expectancy Illusion in Source Monitoring Affects Metamemory Control and Memory. [ <https://osf.io/njmrw/> ].
- Schaper, M. L., Kuhlmann, B. G., & Bayen, U. J. (2019, June 4). Metacognitive Expectancy Effects in Source Monitoring: Beliefs, In-The-Moment Experiences, or Both? [ <https://osf.io/mxk4p/> ].
- Schaper, M. L., Kuhlmann, B. G., & Bayen, U. J. (2019, June 4). Metamemory Expectancy Illusion and Schema-Consistent Guessing in Source Monitoring. [ <https://osf.io/h9mj6/> ].

FR: *illusion métamnésique sur les attentes*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-X3NQ6ZRJ-H>

*metamemory experience*

→ [procedural metamemory](#)

**Metamemory in Adulthood Questionnaire**

- Syn: *MIA*  
 BT: [self-report questionnaire](#)  
 RT: [Multifactorial Memory Questionnaire](#)  
[Squire Subjective Memory Questionnaire](#)

**Is study method of :**

- [declarative metamemory](#)
- [memory complaint](#)
- [metamemory](#)
- [strategy](#)

A metamemory questionnaire for adults to assess their knowledge about memory in general and their own memory in particular: knowledge and use of memory strategies, knowledge of basic memory processes, beliefs about one's own memory abilities, perception of changes in one's memory abilities, relationships between anxiety and memory, motivations to succeed in memory tasks, and sense of control over one's memory skills.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Baillargeon, J., & Neault, S. (1989). Les modifications de la métamémoire reliées au vieillissement: Nouvelle évidence auprès d'un échantillon francophone. *Canadian Journal on Aging / La Revue canadienne du vieillissement*, 8(4), 343–354. [ <https://doi.org/10.1017/S071498080008552> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Boucheron, C. (1995). Version française du MIA (Metamemory in Adulthood). *European Review of Applied Psychology / Revue Européenne de Psychologie Appliquée*, 45(3), 163–170. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Dixon, R. A., Hultsch, D. F., & Hertzog, C. (1988). The Metamemory in Adulthood (MIA) questionnaire. *Psychopharmacology Bulletin*, 24, 671–688. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- McDonough, I. M., McDougall, G. J., LaRocca, M., Dalmida, S. G., & Arheart, K. L. (2020). Refining the Metamemory in Adulthood Questionnaire: A 20-item version of change and capacity designed for research and clinical settings. *Aging & Mental Health*, 24(7), 1054–1063. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/13607863.2019.1594160> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *Questionnaire de métamémoire chez l'adulte*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BPZK0T52-L>

**metamemory judgment**

- Syn: *metamemorial judgment*  
 BT: [metamemory process](#)  
 RT: [phenomenological characteristic of memory](#)  
 NT: [confidence judgment](#)  
[familiarity](#)  
[fluency heuristic](#)  
[processing fluency](#)  
[recollection](#)

Subjective assessment of one's current memory state.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Nelson, T. O., Narens, L., & Dunlosky, J. (2004). A revised methodology for research on metamemory: Pre-Judgment Recall and Monitoring (PRAM). *Psychological Methods*, 9(1), 53–69. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/1082-989X.9.1.53> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *jugement métamnésique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CDM73TZP-V>

*metamemory knowledge*

→ [declarative metamemory](#)

**metamemory phenomenon**

- Syn: *metamnesic phenomenon*  
 BT: phenomenon  
 NT: · delayed judgment of learning effect  
 · font size illusion  
 · foresight bias  
 · hard-easy effect  
 · hypercorrection effect  
 · memory reactivity effect  
 · metacognitive bias  
 · metamemory expectancy illusion  
 · post-identification feedback effect  
 · remembered success effect  
 · stability bias  
 · tip-of-the-tongue  
 · underconfidence-with-practice effect

Empirical effects related to metamemory.

FR: *phénomène de la métamémoire*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WN2MNB4D-F>

**metamemory process**

- BT: cognitive process  
 NT: · allocation of study time  
 · memory-editing process  
 · metamemory judgment  
 · remembered utility  
 · source monitoring

A process that realizes a metamemory disposition.

FR: *processus métamnésique*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GJ6V9SL7-Z>

*metamemory resolution*

→ **metacognitive resolution**

*metamemory sensitivity*

→ **metacognitive resolution**

*metamnesic phenomenon*

→ **metamemory phenomenon**

**method of loci**

- Syn: · MoL  
 · loci method  
 · loci mnemonics  
 · memory palace  
 · mental walk technique  
 · palace of memory  
 BT: internal strategy  
 RT: · episodic memory  
 · mnemonist  
 · spatial memory  
 · visual imagery

A mnemonic aid, whose discovery is attributed to the poet Simonides of Ceos (556–468/467 BC), which consists of mentally associating items with different locations on a route and then mentally going through this route to recall them.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Blunt, J. R., & VanArsdall, J. E. (2021). Animacy and animate imagery improve retention in the method of loci among novice users. *Memory & Cognition*, 49(7), 1360-1369. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13421-021-01175-0> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Twomey, C., & Kroneisen, M. (2021). The effectiveness of the loci method as a mnemonic device: Meta-analysis. *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 74(8), 1317-1326. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/1747021821993457> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Wagner, I. C., Konrad, B. N., Schuster, P., Weisig, S., Repantis, D., Ohla, K., Kühn, S., Fernández, G., Steiger, A., Lamm, C., Czisch, M., & Dresler, M. (2021). Durable memories and efficient neural coding through mnemonic training using the method of loci. *Science Advances*, 7(10), eabc7606. [ <https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.abc7606> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Yates, F. (1966). *The art of memory*. Routledge [Study type: historical study] [Access: closed]
- Yates, F. A. (1966/2022). *L'art de la mémoire* (D. Arasse, Trad.). Folio Gallimard [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- VanArsdall, J., & Blunt, J. (2021, March 19). Method of Loci and Animacy. [ <https://osf.io/qj8pb/> ].

FR: *méthode des lieux*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GXCW895F-S>  
 EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Method\\_of\\_loci](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Method_of_loci) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Méthode\\_des\\_loci](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Méthode_des_loci) [Wikipédia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1758418> [Wikidata]

MIA

→ **Metamemory in Adulthood Questionnaire**

**middle-aged adult**

- BT: adult  
 RT: · 20-item prosopagnosia index  
 · CELEB battery  
 · Geneva Space Cruiser  
 · GRECO's semantic knowledge assessment battery  
 · Pyramids and Palm Trees Test  
 · Reminiscence Functions Scale

Adult aged 40 to 59 years.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Dohm-Hansen, S., English, J. A., Lavelle, A., Fitzsimons, C. P., Lucassen, P. J., & Nolan, Y. M. (in press). The “middle-aging” brain. *Trends in Neurosciences*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tins.2024.02.001> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

PO: *Human*  
 FR: *adulte d'âge moyen*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZNTMJLW0-W>

**mild cognitive impairment**Syn: *MCI*

BT: cognitive disorder

NT: amnesic mild cognitive impairment

**Has diagnostic tool(s):**

- Addenbrooke's Cognitive Examination - III
- California Verbal Learning Test
- DemTect
- DMS48
- Doors and People Test
- Grober and Buschke test
- Mattis Dementia Rating Scale
- MEMO test
- Memory Alteration Test
- Memory Binding Test
- Mini Mental State Examination
- Montreal Cognitive Assessment
- Quick Mild Cognitive Impairment Screen
- Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test
- Self-Initiated Memory Test
- Wechsler Memory Scale

**Is disorder of:**

- autobiographical memory
- episodic memory
- prospective memory
- semantic memory
- short-term memory
- working memory

Cognitive and memory difficulties more severe than those encountered during normal aging, but without reaching dementia and without interfering with daily life. People with mild cognitive impairment are at higher risk for developing dementia.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Chehrehnegar, N., Nejadi, V., Shati, M., Rashedi, V., Lotfi, M., Adelirad, F., & Foroughan, M. (2020). Early detection of cognitive disturbances in mild cognitive impairment: A systematic review of observational studies. *Psychogeriatrics*, 20(2), 212–228. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/psyg.12484> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- De Vita, D., Sagliano, L., & Trojano, L. (2023). Memory biases in Alzheimer's disease and Mild Cognitive Impairment. A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews*, 152, 105277. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neubiorev.2023.105277> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Dunne, R. A., Aarsland, D., O'Brien, J. T., Ballard, C., Banerjee, S., Fox, N. C., Isaacs, J. D., Underwood, B. R., Perry, R. J., Chan, D., Denning, T., Thomas, A. J., Schryer, J., Jones, A.-M., Evans, A. R., Alessi, C., Coulthard, E. J., Pickett, J., Elton, P., ... Burns, A. (2021). Mild cognitive impairment: The Manchester consensus. *Age and Ageing*, 50(1), 72–80. [ <https://doi.org/10.1093/ageing/afaa228> ] [Study type: conceptual analysis] [Access: open]
- Flicker, C., Ferris, S. H., & Reisberg, B. (1991). Mild cognitive impairment in the elderly: Predictors of dementia. *Neurology*, 41(7), 1006–1006. [ <https://doi.org/10.1212/WNL.41.7.1006> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Joubert, S., Gardy, L., Didic, M., Rouleau, I., & Barbeau, E. J. (2021). A meta-analysis of semantic memory in mild cognitive impairment. *Neuropsychology Review*, 31(2), 221–232. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11065-020-09453-5> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Malone, C., Deason, R. G., Palumbo, R., Heyworth, N., Tat, M., & Budson, A. E. (2019). False memories in patients with mild cognitive impairment and mild Alzheimer's disease dementia: Can cognitive strategies help? *Journal of Clinical and Experimental Neuropsychology*, 41(2), 204–218. Scopus. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/13803395.2018.1513453> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Petersen, R. C., Smith, G. E., Waring, S. C., Ivnik, R. J., Tangalos, E. G., & Kokmen, E. (1999). Mild cognitive impairment: Clinical characterization and outcome. *Archives of Neurology*, 56(3), 303. [ <https://doi.org/10.1001/archneur.56.3.303> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: free]
- Petersen, R. C. (2004). Mild cognitive impairment as a diagnostic entity. *Journal of Internal Medicine*, 256(3), 183–194. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2796.2004.01388.x> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: free]

- Ragueneau-Le Ny, M., & Medjahed, S. (2009). Évolution du concept de mild cognitive impairment. *NPG Neurologie - Psychiatrie - Gériatrie*, 9(49), 11–16. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.npg.2008.04.006> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *déficit cognitif léger*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-M7RWCXWH-Q>EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-XJ6ZP5P6-G> [MeSH]<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0555582>[https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/mild\\_cognitive\\_impairment](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/mild_cognitive_impairment) [SAGE][https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mild\\_cognitive\\_impairment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mild_cognitive_impairment)

[Wikipedia EN]

[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trouble\\_cognitif\\_léger](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trouble_cognitif_léger) [Wikipédia FR]<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1472703> [Wikidata]

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*mind reading*→ **theory of mind**

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*mindreading*→ **theory of mind**

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**MINERVA 2**

Syn: · MINERVA II  
· MINERVA2

BT: · global matching model  
· multiple trace model

RT: · ATHENA model  
· ecphory

**Is model of:**

- DRM memory illusion
- episodic memory
- false memory
- semantic memory
- spontaneous false memory

"A simulation model of human memory. The model makes some assumptions: First, only episodic traces are stored in memory; second, repetition produces multiple traces of an item; third, a retrieval cue contacts all memory traces simultaneously; fourth, each trace is activated according to its similarity to the retrieval cue; five, all traces respond in parallel, the retrieved information reflecting their summed output. MINERVA 2 represents an attempt to account for data from both episodic and generic memory tasks within a single system. The theory underpinning the model is primarily concerned with long-term or secondary memory (SM) although it also assumes that there is a temporary working store or primary memory (PM) that communicates with SM." (Finotelli & Eustache, 2023, p. 10).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Arndt, J., & Hirshman, E. (1998). True and false recognition in MINERVA2: Explanations from a global matching perspective. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 39(3), 371-391. [ <https://doi.org/10.1006/jmla.1998.2581> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: closed]
- Finotelli, P., & Eustache, F. (2023). Mathematical modeling of human memory. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 14. [ <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpsyg.2023.1298235> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Hintzman, D. L. (1984). MINERVA 2: A simulation model of human memory. *Behavior Research Methods, Instruments, & Computers*, 16(2), 96-101. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03202365> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: open]
- Hintzman, D. L. (1986). « Schema abstraction » in a multiple-trace memory model. *Psychological Review*, 93(4), 411-428. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.93.4.411> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: closed]
- Hintzman, D. L. (1988). Judgments of frequency and recognition memory in a multiple-trace memory model. *Psychological review*, 95(4), 528. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.95.4.528> ] [Study type: empirical study, simulation study] [Access: closed]
- Nick Reid, J., & Jamieson, R. K. (2023). True and false recognition in MINERVA 2: Extension to sentences and metaphors. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 129, 104397. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2022.104397> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: closed]
- Tiberghien, G. (1997). La Mémoire oubliée. *Mardaga*. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: **MINERVA 2**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-J5MM9009-6>

MINERVA II

→ **MINERVA 2**

MINERVA2

→ **MINERVA 2**

**Mini Mental State Examination**

Syn: · Folstein test  
· MMS  
· MMSE  
· Mini-Mental State  
· Mini-Mental Status Exam

BT: neuropsychological test

RT: · Addenbrooke's Cognitive Examination - III  
· Mattis Dementia Rating Scale  
· Montreal Cognitive Assessment  
· recall task

**Diagnostic tool of:**

- Alzheimer's disease
- memory disorder
- mild cognitive impairment

**Is study method of :**

- episodic memory
- learning
- short-term memory
- verbal memory

A neuropsychological test used for the rapid screening of cognitive disorders that assesses spatial and temporal orientation, attention and mental calculation, immediate and delayed verbal memory, language and visual-constructive ability.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Derouesné C. (2001). Le Mini-Mental State Examination. Version française consensuelle du GRECO, *Revue Neurologique*, 157(5), 567-571. [Study type: test description] [Access: closed]
- Folstein, M. F., Folstein, S. E., & McHugh, P. R. (1975). "Mini-mental state": A practical method for grading the cognitive state of patients for the clinician. *Journal of psychiatric research*, 12(3), 189-198. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0022-3956\(75\)90026-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/0022-3956(75)90026-6) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: **Mini Mental State Examination**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-VGWH73DK-L>

EQ: [http://www.cognitiveatlas.org/task/id/tsk\\_4a57abb949bb1/](http://www.cognitiveatlas.org/task/id/tsk_4a57abb949bb1/) [Cognitive Atlas]

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mini>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mini\\_Mental\\_State\\_Examination](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mini_Mental_State_Examination) [Wikipedia EN]

[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mini-mentale\\_state](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mini-mentale_state) [Wikipédia FR]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q52072054> [Wikidata]

Mini-Mental State

→ **Mini Mental State Examination**

Mini-Mental Status Exam

→ **Mini Mental State Examination**

**mirror effect**

Syn: *word frequency mirror effect*

BT: *memory phenomenon*

- RT: · *episodic memory*
- *recognition memory*
- *verbal memory*
- *word frequency*
- *word-frequency effect*

NT: *strength-based mirror effect*

**Has study method(s):**  
*recognition task*

**Has model(s) :**  
*Source of Activation Confusion model*

The mirror effect refers to "a regularity of recognition memory in which a variable has opposite effects on the hit and false alarm rates. For example, low frequency words have a higher hit rate and a lower false alarm rate than high frequency words." (Neath et al., 2021, p. 1833).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Glanzer, M., & Adams, J. K. (1985). The mirror effect in recognition memory. *Memory & Cognition*, 13(1), 8–20. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03198438> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Glanzer, M., & Adams, J. K. (1990). The mirror effect in recognition memory: data and theory. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 16(1), 5–16. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037//0278-7393.16.1.5> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Neath, I., Hockley, W. E., & Ensor, T. M. (2021). Stimulus-based mirror effects revisited. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 48(12), 1833–1849. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/xlm0000901> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Heathcote, A. (2006) Examining the origins of the word frequency effect in episodic recognition memory and its relationship to the word frequency effect in lexical memory. University of Newcastle, Australia. [ <http://hdl.handle.net/1959.13/807086> ].
- Joykuty, Z. (2022, January 18). Mirror Effect in Recognition-Induced Forgetting. [ <https://osf.io/46jky/> ].
- Neath, I. (2022, January 20). Mirror Effect and Stimulus Sets. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/PJD6K](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/PJD6K) ].

FR: *effet miroir*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XDT8FJWP-K>

**mirror learning**

BT: *objective study method of memory*

- Is study method of :**
- *implicit memory*
  - *procedural memory*
  - *skill acquisition*

Task during which the subject learns the skill to read mirror words.

FR: *tâche de lecture en miroir*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RFXT7DNQ-V>

*misattribution error*

→ **source attribution error**

*misattribution of memory*

→ **source attribution error**

*misinformation*

→ **misleading information**

**misinformation effect**

Syn: *post-event information effect*

BT: *memory phenomenon*

- RT: · *developmental reversal*
- *eyewitness testimony*
- *forced confabulation effect*
- *implanted false memory*
- *induced false memory*
- *inoculation effect*
- *memory distrust syndrome*
- *misleading information*
- *post-identification feedback effect*
- *reconsolidation*
- *reinforced self-affirmation procedure*
- *suggestibility*

NT: *memory conformity*

- Has study method(s):**
- *crashing memories paradigm*
  - *false feedback paradigm*
  - *misinformation paradigm*
  - *rumor mongering paradigm*

**Has theory(ies):**  
*source monitoring framework*

"The misinformation effect refers to the tendency for post-event misleading information to reduce memory accuracy for the original event." (PeConga et al., 2022, p. 419).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Ayers, M. S., & Reder, L. M. (1998). A theoretical review of the misinformation effect: Predictions from an activation-based memory model. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 5(1), 1–21. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03209454> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Blank, H., & Launay, C. (2014). How to protect eyewitness memory against the misinformation effect: A meta-analysis of post-warning studies. *Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition*, 3(2), 77–88. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0101798> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Brassil, M., O'Mahony, C., & Greene, C. M. (in press). Do cognitive abilities reduce eyewitness susceptibility to the misinformation effect? A systematic review. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-024-02512-5> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Calvillo, D. P., & Emami, A. S. (2019). Do lateral eye movements increase susceptibility to misinformation? A registered replication. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 26(6), 1905–1910. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-019-01641-6> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Davis, D. (2014). Misinformation effects in older versus younger adults: A meta-analysis and review. In M. P. Toglia, D. F. Ross, J. D. Pozzulo, & E. Pica (Eds.), *The elderly eyewitness in court* (pp. 38–66). Psychology Press. [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Houben, S. T. L., Otgaar, H., Roelofs, J., & Merckelbach, H. (2018). Lateral eye movements increase false memory rates. *Clinical Psychological Science*, 6(4), 610–616. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/2167702618757658> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Loftus, E. F. (2005). Planting misinformation in the human mind: A 30-year investigation of the malleability of memory. *Learning & Memory*, 12(4), 361–366. [ <https://doi.org/10.1101/lm.94705> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: free]
- PeConga, E., Pickrell, J. E., Bernstein, D. M., & Loftus, E. F. (2022). Misinformation effect. In R. F. Pohl (Ed.), *Cognitive illusions: Intriguing phenomena in thinking, judgment, and memory* (3rd ed.). Routledge. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Putnam, A. L., Sungkhasettee, V. W., & Roediger, H. L. (2017). When misinformation improves memory: The effects of recollecting change. *Psychological Science*, 28(1), 36–46. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/0956797616672268> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Rindal, E. J., Chrobak, Q. M., Zaragoza, M. S., & Weihing, C. A. (2017). Mechanisms of eyewitness suggestibility: Tests of the explanatory role hypothesis. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 24(5), 1413–1425. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-016-1201-8> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Sharma, P. R., Wade, K. A., & Jobson, L. (2023). A systematic review of the relationship between emotion and susceptibility to misinformation. *Memory*, 31(1), 1–21. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2022.2120623> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Wylie, L. E., Patihis, L., McCuller, L., Davis, D., Brank, E., Loftus, E. F., & Bornstein, B. (2014). Misinformation effect in older versus younger adults: A meta-analysis

and review. In M. P. Toglia, D. F. Ross, J. D. Pozzulo, & E. Pica (Eds.), *The elderly eyewitness in court* (pp. 38–66). Psychology Press. [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Crozier, W. E., & Strange, D. (2018, September 21). Correcting the Misinformation Effect. [ doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/25AMW ].
- Cullen, H. J., Dilevski, N., Nitschke, F. T., & Ribeiro, G. (2022, March 9). The effect of misinformation on juror memory and decision-making. [ https://osf.io/wqgsm/ ].
- Hardwicke, T. E. (2016, August 25). Chapter 4 Revisiting the misinformation effect: Does disruption of reconsolidation enable memory trace overwriting? [ https://osf.io/7wn8c/ ].
- Houben, S. T. L., Otgaar, H., Roelofs, J., & Merckelbach, H. (2019). Lateral Eye Movements Increase False Memory Rates [Data set]. DataverseNL. [ doi:10.34894/J3HPR4 ].
- Inducing resistance to the misinformation effect by means of reinforced self-affirmation: The importance of positive feedback. (2019). [Data set]. PLOS ONE. [ doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0210987 ].
- Irwanda, D. Y., Maulina, D., Otgaar, H., & Bücken, C. A. (2021, October 22). False memory: misinformation type and age. [ https://osf.io/x9v3m/ ].
- Le Moignan, E., Patihis, L., & Mangiulli, I. (2022, March 8). The effects of simulating amnesia and misinformation on memory performance for mock offenders. [ https://osf.io/kms62/ ].
- Luke, T. J., Crozier, W. E., & Strange, D. (2021, November 23). Memory errors in Police Interviews: The Bait Question as a Source of Misinformation. [ https://osf.io/m8qt2/ ].
- Peters, A., Otgaar, H., & Chan, J. C. (2017, August 4). NICHD Protocol and Misinformation. [ https://osf.io/vyngz ].
- Putnam, A. L., Sungkhasettee, V., & Roediger, H. L., III. (2021, October 11). When Misinformation Improves Memory: The Effects of Recollecting Change. [ doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/DW9BK ].
- Race, E., & Karanian, J. M. (2020, June 18). Protecting memory from misinformation: Warnings modulate cortical reinstatement during memory retrieval. [ https://osf.io/wgn83/ ].
- Robin, F., Ménétrier, E., & Beffara Bret, B. (2021, June 11). Effect of visual imagery on false memories in DRM and Misinformation paradigms. [ https://osf.io/zsh3b/ ].

**FR:** *effet de désinformation*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-J4PVMSMT-F>

**EQ:** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Misinformation\\_effect](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Misinformation_effect) [Wikipedia EN]

[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Effet\\_de\\_désinformation](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Effet_de_désinformation) [Wikipédia FR]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1401274> [Wikidata]

**misinformation paradigm**

**BT:** objective study method of memory

**RT:** · autobiographical memory

- episodic memory
- eyewitness testimony
- misleading information

**NT:** · crashing memories paradigm

- false feedback paradigm
- false memory implantation paradigm
- forced confabulation paradigm

**Is study method of :**

- false memory
- induced false memory
- memory conformity
- misinformation effect
- suggestibility

Experimental paradigm to study the formation of false memories suggested by misleading information. The procedure is carried out in three phases. 1. The subjects are first exposed to an event. 2. They are then given incorrect information about this event. 3. The subjects are asked to remember the original event. The critical issue is whether they will incorporate the suggested misleading information into their memories.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Loftus, E. F., Miller, D. G., & Burns, H. J. (1978). Semantic integration of verbal information into a visual memory. *Journal of Experimental Psychology. Human Learning and Memory*, 4(1), 19–31. [ https://doi.org/10.1037//0278-7393.4.1.19 ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *paradigme de désinformation*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BWV6KKB6-P>

**misleading information**

**Syn:** · *misinformation*

- post-event information
- post-event misinformation

**BT:** data

**RT:** · eyewitness testimony

- implanted false memory
- induced false memory
- memory blindness effect
- memory conformity
- misinformation effect
- misinformation paradigm
- rumor mongering paradigm
- suggestibility

False information about an event.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Davies, D., & Loftus, E. F. (2007). Internal and external sources of misinformation in adult witness memory. In M. P. Toglia, J. Don Read, D. F. Ross, & R. C. L. Lindsay (Eds.), *The Handbook of Eyewitness Psychology : Volume I: Memory for Events* (1<sup>re</sup> éd., p. 195-237). Laurence Erlbaum Associates. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Robin, F., Menetrier, E., & Bret, B. B. (2021, June 11). Effect of visual imagery on false memories in DRM and Misinformation paradigms. [ https://osf.io/zsh3b/ ].

**FR:** *information trompeuse*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-J9P6J5TJ-S>

**misplacement confabulation**

BT: confabulation by content  
 NT: recollective confabulation

**Is disorder of:**

- autobiographical memory
- episodic memory

A confabulation consisting of true episodes and facts misplaced in time and place (La Corte et al., 2010).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- La Corte, V., Serra, M., Attali, E., Boissé, M.-F., & Barba, G. D. (2010). Confabulation in Alzheimer's disease and amnesia: A qualitative account and a new taxonomy. *Journal of the International Neuropsychological Society*, 16(6), 967–974. [ <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1355617710001001> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *confabulation d'erreur de placement*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FB7ZBSRT-5>

*misremembering*

→ **false memory**

**missing item task**

BT: objective study method of memory

**Is study method of :**

- episodic memory
- retrieval

"In the missing item task (Yntema & Trask, 1963), two lists are presented on each trial, a study list and a test list. The items in both lists are presented one at a time. The test list contains all but one of the items from the study list and they are presented in a new random order. The task is to report which item from the study list is missing in the test list." (Neath, 2022, p. 1).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Neath, I. (2022). Memory without retrieval: Testing the direct-access account of the missing item task. *Canadian Journal of Experimental Psychology = Revue Canadienne De Psychologie Experimentale*, 76(1), 1–9. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/cep0000263> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Yntema, D. B., & Trask, F. P. (1963). Recall as a search process. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 2(1), 65–74. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(63\)80069-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(63)80069-9) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Neath, I. (2022, April 18). Memory without retrieval: Testing the direct-access account of the missing item task [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/4DN3Z](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/4DN3Z) ].

FR: *tâche de l'item manquant*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QF5WF7MJ-Z>

**missing scan task**

BT: objective study method of memory  
 RT: memory capacity

**Is study method of :**

short-term memory

Method for measuring the storage capacity of short-term memory, which is thought to be independent of the effects of the retrieval processes (recognition or recall). The experimenter shows series of digits (in random order), and after each series, the subject is asked to indicate the missing digit.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Buschke, H. (1963a). Relative retention in immediate memory determined by the Missing Scan Method. *Nature*, 200(4911), 1129–1130. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/2001129b0> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Buschke, H. (1963b). Retention in immediate memory estimated without retrieval. *Science*, 140(3562), 56–57. [ <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.140.3562.56> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *tâche de recherche de l'item manquant*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HKHC8DBX-4>

*MIST*

→ **Memory for Intentions Screening Test**

*mixed-list paradox*

→ **list composition effect**

**MMFR procedure**

Syn: *Modified Modified Free Recall*

BT: modified free recall procedure

**Is study method of :**

- explicit memory
- retroactive interference

Subjects are asked to study a first list of A-B pairs of stimuli. They then study a list of A-C pairs. They are subsequently presented with stimulus A and asked to remember both stimuli B and C in any order. The more the A-C list is mastered, the less the B items are recalled and the more the C items are recalled (Barnes and Underwood, 1959). This procedure is designed to eliminate competition between responses B and C at the time of recall.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Barnes, J. M., & Underwood, B. J. (1959). "Fate" of first-list associations in transfer theory. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 58(2), 97–105. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0047507> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *procédure MMFR*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-C9HCXG83-2>

*MMQ*

→ **Multifactorial Memory Questionnaire**

*MMS*

→ **Mini Mental State Examination**

*MMS theory*

→ **multiple memory systems theory**

MMSE

→ [Mini Mental State Examination](#)

mneme

→ [engram](#)

### mnemic neglect

BT: [memory phenomenon](#)  
 RT: [forgetting](#)

A tendency to forget negative feedback about oneself more frequently than positive or neutral feedback. Mnemic neglect is thought to be a way of protecting and preserving one's self-image.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Sedikides, C., & Green, J. D. (2004). What I don't recall can't hurt me: Information negativity versus information inconsistency as determinants of memorial self-defense. *Social Cognition*, 22(1), 4–29. [ <https://doi.org/10.1521/soco.22.1.4.30987> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: [négligence mnésique](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-K6N89RBW-N>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mnemic\\_neglect](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mnemic_neglect) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q6885879> [Wikidata]

### mnemicity

BT: [cognitive quality](#)  
 RT: [memory](#)

Criteria specific to memory that distinguishes it from imagination.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Mahr, J. B. (2024). How to become a memory: The individual and collective aspects of mnemicity. *Topics in Cognitive Science*, 16(2), 225-240. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/tops.12646> ] [Study type: conceptual analysis, literature review] [Access: open]
- Mahr, J. B., van Bergen, P., Sutton, J., Schacter, D. L., & Heyes, C. (2023). Mnemicity: A cognitive gadget? Perspectives on Psychological Science, 18(5), 1160–1177. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/17456916221141352> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Mahr, J. B., & Schacter, D. L. (2022). Mnemicity versus temporality: Distinguishing between components of episodic representations. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 151(10), 2448-2465. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/xge0001215> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Michaelian, K., & Sutton, J. (2017). Memory. In E. N. Zalta (Ed.), *The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy* (Summer 2017). Metaphysics Research Lab, Stanford University. [ <https://plato.stanford.edu/archives/sum2017/entries/memory/> ] [Study type: conceptual analysis, literature review] [Access: free]

FR: [mnémicité](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-N32KDCLV-N>

mnemonic device

→ [strategy](#)

### mnemonic discrimination

BT: [memory](#)  
 RT: [autobiographical memory](#)  
[episodic memory](#)  
[hippocampus](#)  
[pattern separation](#)

**Has study method(s):**

- [mnemonic discrimination of object-in-context task](#)
- [mnemonic similarity task](#)

“Mnemonic discrimination denotes one's ability to differentiate a new stimulus from a previous, highly similar one.” (Berstein et al., 2020).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bernstein, E. E., Brühl, A., Kley, H., Heinrichs, N., & McNally, R. J. (2020). Mnemonic discrimination in treatment-seeking adults with and without PTSD. *Behaviour Research and Therapy*, 131, 103650. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.brat.2020.103650> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Yassa, M. A., & Stark, C. E. L. (2011). Pattern separation in the hippocampus. *Trends in Neurosciences*, 34(10), 515-525. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tins.2011.06.006> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Aust, F., & Stahl, C. (2022, February 14). The enhancing effect of caffeine on mnemonic discrimination. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/P7F4M](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/P7F4M) ].
- Ngo, C., Lin, Y., Newcombe, N., & Olson, I. R. (2018, April 2). Building up and wearing down episodic memory: Mnemonic discrimination and relational binding. Retrieved from [ <https://osf.io/j94nz> ].
- Wahlheim, C. N., Christensen, A. P., Cassidy, B. S., & Reagh, Z. (2021, November 23). Intrinsic functional connectivity in the default mode network predicts mnemonic discrimination: A connectome-based modeling approach. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/F6VG8](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/F6VG8) ].

FR: [discrimination mnémorique](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BL8NT4M5-Q>

### mnemonic discrimination of object-in-context task

Syn: [MDOC task](#)

BT: [recognition task](#)

**Is study method of :**

- [episodic memory](#)
- [explicit memory](#)
- [mnemonic discrimination](#)
- [recognition memory](#)

Method for the study of mnemonic discrimination. Subjects learn images in which an everyday object is placed against a background (the context). During the recognition phase, three types of images are presented: images identical to those studied, completely new images, and images similar but not identical to those studied. For each image, the subject is asked to indicate whether the object and the context are old, new or similar.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Dohm-Hansen, S., & Johansson, M. (2020). Mnemonic discrimination of object and context is differentially associated with mental health. *Neurobiology of Learning and Memory*, 107268. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nlm.2020.107268> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: [tâche de discrimination mnémorique d'un objet en contexte](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZM0NJDTK-B>

mnemonic effect of insight

→ [insight memory advantage](#)



*mnemonic function*

→ **memory**

### mnemonic similarity task

Syn: *Behavioral Pattern Separation Task*

BT: **recognition task**

RT: · **dentate gyrus**  
· **hippocampus**  
· **incidental learning**

#### Is study method of :

- **episodic memory**
- **explicit memory**
- **mnemonic discrimination**
- **pattern separation**
- **recognition memory**

A recognition task used as a method for studying hippocampal pattern separation processes. Subjects encode a series of visual stimuli in an incidental manner. The items presented during the recognition test are of three types: 1) items identical to those presented during the encoding phase (old items); 2) completely new items; 3) visually similar items to encoded items. During the surprise recognition test, subjects are asked to indicate whether each item presented is old, new or similar.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Stark, S. M., Kirwan, C. B., & Stark, C. E. L. (2019). Mnemonic similarity task : A tool for assessing hippocampal integrity. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 23(11), 938-951. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2019.08.003> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: ***tâche de similarité mnémorique***

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-K8BKRRGB-Q>

### mnemonic time-travel effect

BT: **memory phenomenon**

RT: · **embodied cognition**  
· **episodic memory**  
· **mental time travel**

Inducing a mental time travel by a backward motion (real motion of the subject, optical flow or by imagination) improves episodic memory for different kinds of information, compared to a forward movement or no movement.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Aksentijevic, A., Brandt, K. R., Tsakanikos, E., & Thorpe, M. J. A. (2019). It takes me back: The mnemonic time-travel effect. *Cognition*, 182, 242–250. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cognition.2018.10.007> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Mieth, L., Bell, R., & Buchner, A. (2019). The “mnemonic time-travel effect”: A preregistered failure to replicate. *Experimental Psychology*, 1-6. [ <https://doi.org/10.1027/1618-3169/a000461> ] [Study type: empirical study, replication] [Access: closed]

#### Dataset citation(s):

- Mieth, L., Bell, R., & Buchner, A. (2019, October 31). The “mnemonic time-travel effect”: A preregistered failure to replicate. [ <https://osf.io/rf47v/> ].

FR: ***effet du voyage mnésique dans le temps***

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TCJTKP1M-T>

*mnemonic trace*

→ **engram**

### mnemonist

Syn: · *memory athlete*  
· *memory champion*  
· *super memorizer*  
· *superior memorist*  
· *superior memorizer*

BT: **person by aptitude**

RT: · **highly superior autobiographical memory**  
· **method of loci**  
· **strategy**  
· **super-recognizer**

A person with exceptional memory performance, usually through memory training and the use of memory aids.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Brandt, J., & Bakker, A. (2018). Neuropsychological investigation of “the Amazing Memory Man.” *Neuropsychology*, 32(3), 304–316. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/neu0000410> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Ericsson, K. A., & Chase, W. G. (1982). Exceptional Memory: Extraordinary feats of memory can be matched or surpassed by people with average memories that have been improved by training. *American Scientist*, 70(6), 607–615. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Luria, A. R. (1968). *The mind of a mnemonist: A little book, about a vast memory* (L. Solotaroff, Trans.). Basic Books. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Mecacci, L. (2013). Solomon V. Shereshevsky: The great Russian mnemonist. *Cortex*, 49(8), 2260–2263. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cortex.2013.05.007> ] [Study type: historical study] [Access: closed]
- Ramon, M., Mielle, S., Dzieciol, A. M., Konrad, B. N., Dresler, M., & Caldarà, R. (2016). Super-memorizers are not super-recognizers. *PLOS ONE*, 11(3), e0150972. [ <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0150972> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Santangelo, V., Macri, S., & Campolongo, P. (2022). Superior memory as a new perspective to tackle memory loss. *Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews*, 141, 104828. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neubiorev.2022.104828> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Ståhlhammar, J., Nordlund, A., & Wallin, A. (2015). An example of exceptional practice effects in the verbal domain. *Neurocase*, 21(2), 162–168. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/13554794.2013.878727> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: ***mnémoniste***

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DGV9435D-R>

EQ: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mnemonist> [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q6885897> [Wikidata]

*mnesic function*

→ **memory**

*mnesic phenomenon*

→ **memory phenomenon**

*mnesic trace*

→ **engram**

**MNESIS model**

Syn: *Memory Neostructural and Inter-systemic model*

BT: non-computational model

- RT: · consolidation
- semantization

Is model of:

memory

Has component(s) :

- episodic memory
- procedural memory
- semantic memory
- working memory

Integrative model of memory, specifying the relations between different memory systems: procedural memory, semantic memory, episodic memory, perceptual memory and working memory (according to Baddeley's model).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Eustache, F., & Desgranges, B. (2008). MNESIS: Towards the integration of current multisystem models of memory. *Neuropsychology Review*, 18(1), 53-69. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11065-008-9052-3> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Eustache, F., Viard, A., & Desgranges, B. (2016). The MNESIS model: Memory systems and processes, identity and future thinking. *Neuropsychologia*, 87, 96–109. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2016.05.006> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *modèle MNESIS*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JPNM07C9-T>

**mobile conjugate reinforcement technique**

BT: recognition task

RT: operant conditioning

Is study method of :

- episodic memory
- recognition memory

An operant conditioning technique used to study memory development in infants aged 2-6 months. A ribbon is attached to one of the baby's ankles. The baby's kicks do not move a mobile placed above the cot (a phase to assess the basic level of foot movement). The other end of the ribbon is then attached in such a way that the child's kicks move the mobile (acquisition phase). After a retention interval, which the researcher can vary, the ribbon is again attached to the baby's ankle but the baby's kicks do not move the mobile (which can be the same as the one used during the acquisition phase or a different mobile). During this test, if the kicks are more numerous than the baseline kicks, the researcher infers that the baby has recognised the mobile. If there is no difference between these two phases, the mobile has not been recognised.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Rovee, C. K., & Rovee, D. T. (1969). Conjugate reinforcement of infant exploratory behavior. *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 8(1), 33-39. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0022-0965\(69\)90025-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/0022-0965(69)90025-3) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *technique du renforcement conjugué*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ND9PB3B3-K>

MOC function

→ **ROC curve**

MoCa

→ **Montreal Cognitive Assessment**

**modal model of memory**

Syn: *Atkinson and Shiffrin's model*

BT: non-computational model

RT: multiple memory systems theory

Is model of:

memory

Has component(s) :

- long-term memory
- sensory memory
- short-term memory

Model of the structure and control processes of memory (Atkinson & Shiffrin, 1968). The information first enters the sensory register. Selected information is then transferred to the short-term store, whose capacity is limited. It is temporarily stored for several seconds. It may be kept longer if a mental rehearsal mechanism is engaged. Information is then transferred in the long-term store, and the latter can transfer information in the short-term store.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Atkinson, R. C., & Shiffrin, R. M. (1968). Human memory : A proposed system and its control processes. In K. W. Spence & J. T. Spence (Eds.), *The Psychology of Learning and Motivation* (Vol. 2, pp. 89-195). Academic Press. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Atkinson, R.C., & Shiffrin, R.M. (1968). La mémoire humaine : proposition d'un modèle avec ses processus de contrôle. Dans Serge Nicolas & Pascale Piolino (2010). *Anthologie de psychologie cognitive de la mémoire* (pp. 33-70). De Boeck. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Malmberg, K. J., Raaijmakers, J. G. W., & Shiffrin, R. M. (2019). 50 years of research sparked by Atkinson and Shiffrin (1968). *Memory & Cognition*, 47(4), 561–574. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13421-019-00896-7> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *modèle modal de la mémoire*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DWQ32RZC-F>

EQ: <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q4815941> [Wikidata]

**modal representation**

Syn: · *modal symbol*

· *modality-specific representation*

BT: mental representation

RT: · concept

- embodied cognition
- hub and spoke model
- mental simulation

The idea that the format of conceptual representations is based on perceptual and motor properties.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Barsalou, L. W. (1999). Perceptual symbol systems. *Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, 22(4), 577-660. [ <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0140525X99002149> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Haimovici, S. (2018). The modal—amodal distinction in the debate on conceptual format. *Philosophies*, 3(2), 7. [ <https://doi.org/10.3390/philosophies3020007> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Michel, C. (2021). Overcoming the modal/amodal dichotomy of concepts. *Phenomenology and the Cognitive Sciences*, 20(4), 655-677. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11097-020-09678-y> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *représentation modale*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BLZGR3RV-1>

*modal symbol*

→ **modal representation**

**modality effect**

- BT: memory phenomenon  
 RT: · inverse modality effect  
 · recall task  
 · recency effect  
 · short-term memory

**Has study method(s):**  
 recall task

In an immediate recall test, better memory performance for an auditory presentation of items compared to a visual presentation, especially for the items at the end of the list (recency effect).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Corballis, M. C. (1966). Rehearsal and decay in immediate recall of visually and aurally presented items. *Canadian Journal of Psychology/Revue canadienne de psychologie*, 20(1), 43-51. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0082923> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Pazdera, J. K., & Kahana, M. J. (2023). Modality effects in free recall: A retrieved-context account. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 49(6), 866–888. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/xlm0001140> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *effet de modalité*

- URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BSGC0R9H-H>  
 EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modality\\_effect](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modality_effect) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q6888033> [Wikidata]

**modality effect in false memories**

- BT: memory phenomenon  
 RT: DRM paradigm

In the DRM paradigm, the production of false memories is reduced when stimuli are presented visually rather than aurally.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Smith, R. E., & Hunt, R. R. (1998). Presentation modality affects false memory. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 5(4), 710–715. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03208850> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

**FR:** *effet de modalité (faux souvenirs)*

- URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-S0TLBK5L-Q>

**modality tagging**

- BT: encoding

The process of assigning to an item the sensory modality in which it was presented.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Hintzman, D. L., Block, R. A., & Summers, J. J. (1973). Modality tags and memory for repetitions: Locus of the spacing effect. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 12(2), 229-238. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(73\)80013-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(73)80013-1) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *marquage de la modalité*

- URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QM848B20-4>

*modality-specific representation*

→ **modal representation**

**model**

- BT: theoretical entity  
 NT: · computational model  
 · non-computational model

"representational units of science" (Frigg & Nguyen, 2016).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Frigg, R., Nguyen, J., & Zalta, E. N. (2016). Scientific representation. In *The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy*. [ <https://plato.stanford.edu/archives/spr2020/entries/scientific-representation/> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: free]
- Frigg, R., & Hartmann, S. (2020). Models in science. In E. N. Zalta (Ed.), *The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy* (Spring 2020). Metaphysics Research Lab, Stanford University. [ <https://plato.stanford.edu/archives/spr2020/entries/models-science/> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: free]
- Frigg, R. (2023). *Models and theories : A philosophical inquiry*. Routledge. [ <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003285106> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Tiberghien, G. (1988). Modèles d'activités cognitives. In J.-P. Caverni, C. Bastien, P. Mendelsohn, & G. Tiberghien (Eds.), *Psychologie cognitive: Modèles et méthodes* (pp. 13–26). PUG. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *modèle*

- URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XJKPHB5X-M>  
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-Z4SG9KNH-0> [SantéPsy]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/73G-GV9Z6T33-G>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scientific\\_modelling](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scientific_modelling) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mod%C3%A8le\\_scientifique](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mod%C3%A8le_scientifique) [Wikipédia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q193946> [Wikidata]

**modified free recall procedure**

- BT: free recall task  
 NT: MMFR procedure

**Is study method of :**

- explicit memory  
 · retroactive interference

Method for studying the retroactive interference effect. The subjects learn a first list of A-B pairs, and the first member of each pair is used a cue to retrieve the response associated with it. They then learn a second list of pairs of stimuli A-C, wherein the same cues as in the first list are associated with different responses. At the time of testing, the experimenter presents the cues and subjects are asked to recall the first answer that comes to mind (which may be B, C or an intrusion).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Underwood, B. J. (1948). « Spontaneous recovery » of verbal associations. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 38(4), 429-439. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0059565> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *procédure de rappel libre modifié*

- URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W61JMPHD-L>

*Modified Modified Free Recall*

→ **MMFR procedure**

*MoL*

→ **method of loci**

*momentary confabulation*

→ **provoked confabulation**

## Montreal Cognitive Assessment

Syn: *MoCa*

BT: neuropsychological test

RT: · Addenbrooke's Cognitive Examination - III  
· Mini Mental State Examination

### Diagnostic tool of:

- Alzheimer's disease
- cognitive disorder
- memory disorder
- mild cognitive impairment

### Is study method of:

- attention
- executive functions
- language
- short-term memory
- working memory

Brief neuropsychological test used particularly in diagnosing mild cognitive impairment. The test assesses attention, working memory, spatio-temporal orientation, language, executive and visuoconstructive functions, and short-term memory.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Nasreddine, Z. S., Phillips, N. A., Bédirian, V., Charbonneau, S., Whitehead, V., Collin, I., Cummings, J. L., & Chertkow, H. (2005). The Montreal Cognitive Assessment, MoCA: A Brief Screening Tool for mild cognitive impairment. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society*, 53(4), 695–699. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1532-5415.2005.53221.x> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

PO: *Human*

DO: *Neuropsychology*

FR: *Évaluation cognitive de Montréal*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JTBTSV2R-B>

EQ: [https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Montreal\\_Cognitive\\_Assessment](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Montreal_Cognitive_Assessment)  
[*Wikipédia FR*]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q6906262> [*Wikidata*]

*mood congruence effect*

→ **mood-congruent memory**

*mood congruency effect*

→ **mood-congruent memory**

## mood-congruent memory

Syn: · *mood congruence effect*  
· *mood congruency effect*

BT: **memory phenomenon**

RT: · **emotion**  
· **emotional memory**

Selective retrieval of memories that have the same affective tone as the current mood.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Blaney, P. H. (1986). Affect and memory: A review. *Psychological Bulletin*, 99(2), 229–246. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.99.2.229> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Faul, L., & LaBar, K. S. (2023). Mood-congruent memory revisited. *Psychological Review*, 130(6), 1421–1456. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/rev0000394> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *mémoire congruente avec l'humeur*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NMPJRDHN-7>

## mood-dependent memory

BT: **state-dependent memory**

RT: · **encoding specificity principle**  
· **episodic memory**

Better recall of memories that were encoded in the same emotional context (positive, negative or neutral) as that present at the time of retrieval.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Eich, E., Macaulay, D., & Ryan, L. (1994). Mood dependent memory for events of the personal past. *Journal of Experimental Psychology. General*, 123(2), 201–215. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037//0096-3445.123.2.201> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Eich, E. (1995). Searching for mood dependent memory. *Psychological Science*, 6(2), 67–75. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9280.1995.tb00309.x> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *mémoire dépendante de l'humeur*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-T6G0NB10-6>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mood-dependent\\_memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mood-dependent_memory)  
[*Wikipedia EN*]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q6907073> [*Wikidata*]

*MORI procedure*

→ **MORI technique**

## MORI technique

Syn: *MORI procedure*

BT: **objective study method of memory**

### Is study method of:

- **eyewitness testimony**
- **memory conformity**
- **suggestibility**

A technique for studying social influences on memory. “The technique allows people to watch different movies on the same screen at the same time without realizing that each of them sees something different. As a result, researchers can create a situation in which people feel as though they share an experience, but systematic differences are introduced into their memories, and the effect of those differences can be tracked through a discussion.” (French et al., 2009, p. 1224).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Cadavid, S., & Luna, K. (2021). Online co-witness discussions also lead to eyewitness memory distortion: The MORI-v technique. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 35(3), 621–631. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.3785> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- French, L., Gerrie, M. P., Garry, M., & Mori, K. (2009). Evidence for the efficacy of the MORI technique: Viewers do not notice or implicitly remember details from the alternate movie version. *Behavior Research Methods*, 41(4), 1224–1232. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BRM.41.4.1224> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Garry, M., French, L., Kinzett, T., & Mori, K. (2008). Eyewitness memory following discussion: Using the MORI technique with a Western sample. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 22(4), 431–439. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.1376> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Ito, H., Barzykowski, K., Grzesik, M., Gülgöz, S., Gürdere, C., Janssen, S. M. J., Khor, J., Rowthorn, H., Wade, K. A., Luna, K., Albuquerque, P. B., Kumar, D., Singh, A. D., Ceconello, W. W., Cadavid, S., Laird, N. C., Baldassari, M. J., Lindsay, D. S., & Mori, K. (2019). Eyewitness memory distortion following co-witness discussion: A replication of Garry, French, Kinzett, and Mori (2008) in ten countries. *Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition*, 8(1), 68–77. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jarmac.2018.09.004> ] [Study type: empirical study, replication] [Access: closed]
- Kękus, M., Polczyk, R., Ito, H., Mori, K., & Barzykowski, K. (2024). Is your memory better than mine? Investigating the mechanisms and determinants of the memory conformity effect using a modified MORI technique. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 38(1), e4171. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.4171> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Kękus, M., Chylińska, K., Szpitalak, M., Polczyk, R., Ito, H., Mori, K., & Barzykowski, K. (2023). Reinforced self-affirmation as a method for reducing eyewitness memory conformity: An experimental examination using a modified MORI technique. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 37(3), 660–674. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.4065> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

- Mori, K. (2003). Surreptitiously projecting different movies to two subsets of viewers. *Behavior Research Methods, Instruments, & Computers*, 35(4), 599–604. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03195539> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Mori, K. (2007). A revised method for projecting two different movies to two groups of viewers without their noticing the duality. *Behavior Research Methods*, 39(3), 574–578. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03193028> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Mori, K., Ito, H., Lindsay, D. S., Luna, K., & Barzykowski, K. (2023, January 18). International Project for Assessing the Average Ratios of Conformity Frequencies among Co-witness Pairs by Utilizing the Standardized MORI Experimental Procedure. [ <https://osf.io/j5f82> ].

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: *technique MORI*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MN46JRBN-3>*morphological priming*→ **morphological priming effect****morphological priming effect**Syn: *morphological priming*BT: *priming effect*RT: *implicit memory*

Facilitation of the processing of a word by the prior presentation of another word that is morphologically related.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Drews, E. (1996). Morphological priming. *Language and Cognitive Processes*, 11(6), 629–634. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/016909696387033> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet d'amorçage morphologique*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-G4DLBK9R-M>**motivated forgetting**Syn: *intentional forgetting**voluntary forgetting*BT: *forgetting*NT: *directed forgetting**suppression-induced forgetting***Has study method(s):**

- autobiographical think/no-think task
- item-method directed forgetting paradigm
- list-method directed forgetting paradigm
- selective directed forgetting paradigm
- think/no-think alcohol task
- think/no-think paradigm
- thought substitution method

**Has model(s):**

retrieving effectively from memory model

Generic term for intentional or non-accidental forgetting with the subject not being necessarily conscious of it.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Anderson, M. C. (2020). Motivated forgetting. In A. D. Baddeley, M. W. Eysenck, & M. C. Anderson (Eds.), *Memory* (pp. 315–349). Psychology Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *oubli motivé*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QXL9L0F4-P>EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Motivated\\_forgetting](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Motivated_forgetting) [Wikipedia EN]<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q6917862> [Wikidata]**motor consolidation effect**BT: *memory phenomenon*RT: *consolidation**embodied cognition**episodic memory*

Better memory for action words if their memorization was followed by motor execution.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Dam, W. O. van, Rueschemeyer, S.-A., Bekkering, H., & Lindemann, O. (2013). Embodied grounding of memory: Toward the effects of motor execution on memory consolidation. *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 66(12), 2310–2328. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/17470218.2013.777084> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Romero, T., Vargas, C. A., Alonso, M. Á., Díez, E., & Fernandez, A. (2020). Absence of post-learning motor activity effects on memory for motor-related words. *Memory*, 30(2), 217–228. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2020.1826527> ] [Study type: empirical study, replication] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Díez, E., Fernandez, A., & Alonso, M. A. (2020, October 7). Absence of post-learning motor activity effects on memory for motor related words. [ <https://osf.io/bx945/> ].

FR: *effet de consolidation motrice*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-S21SWMTW-K>*motor simulation*→ **mental simulation****movement span task**Syn: *movement span test*BT: *simple span task***Is study method of:***short-term memory**working memory*

Movement span is estimated by asking the subject to repeat movement sequences of increasing length performed by the experimenter. The movement span is the longest sequence that the subject is able to reproduce immediately.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Smyth, M. M., Pearson, N. A., & Pendleton, L. R. (1988). Movement and working memory: patterns and positions in space. *The Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology Section A*, 40(3), 497–514. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/02724988843000041> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *tâche d'empan de mouvement*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CD6HKZZD-C>*movement span test*→ **movement span task***mPFC*→ **medial prefrontal cortex***MSEQ*→ **Memory Self-Efficacy Questionnaire**



**MT+ area**BT: [temporal lobe](#)

Region of the brain located in the inferior temporal sulcus, involved in the perception and memory of movements. It is composed of the sub-region MT (middle temporal area), involved in the processing of motion in the contralateral visual field, and the subregion MST (medial superior temporal area), involved in the processing of motion in the contralateral and ipsilateral fields.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Huk, A. C., Dougherty, R. F., & Heeger, D. J. (2002). Retinotopy and functional subdivision of human areas MT and MST. *The Journal of Neuroscience: The Official Journal of the Society for Neuroscience*, 22(16), 7195–7205. [ <https://doi.org/10.1523/jneurosci.22-16-07195.2002> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Watson, J. D. G., Myers, R., Frackowiak, R. S. J., Hajnal, J. V., Woods, R. P., Mazziotta, J. C., ... Zeki, S. (1993). Area V5 of the human brain: Evidence from a combined study using Positron Emission Tomography and Magnetic Resonance Imaging. *Cerebral Cortex*, 3(2), 79–94. [ <https://doi.org/10.1093/cercor/3.2.79> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: [aire MT+](#)URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DQVDH2BN-M>**MTT**→ [multiple trace theory](#)**multi-process theory of prospective memory**Syn: [multiprocess framework](#)  
[multiprocess theory](#)BT: [theory](#)RT: [preparatory attentional and memory processes theory](#)**Is theory of:**

- [event-based prospective memory](#)
- [prospective memory](#)

A theory of event-based prospective memory which suggests that retrieving a planned intention can occur through either strategic or automatic processes.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- McDaniel, M. A., & Einstein, G. O. (2000). Strategic and automatic processes in prospective memory retrieval: A multiprocess framework. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 14(7), S127-S144. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.775> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: [théorie des processus multiples de la mémoire prospective](#)URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FZ3S259C-7>**multicomponent working memory model**→ [Baddeley's model](#)**multidimensional face space model**Syn: [face space model](#)BT: [computational model](#)RT: [categorization-individuation model](#)  
[in-group/outgroup model](#)**Is model of:**

- [face memory](#)
- [own-race bias](#)

Model developed by Tim Valentine and collaborators describing how faces are thought to be stored in memory. Each face is represented by a value related to the dimensions of different aspects of a face (length of nose, elongation of the face, etc). Typical faces are concentrated in space and closest to the intersections of the axes. Distinctive faces are more distant and isolated, which would explain why the latter are better recognized than the former. There are actually two versions of the model: the exemplar model (faces are represented independently of a norm) and the prototype model (faces are represented as deviations from a prototype).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Valentine, T., & Endo, M. (1992). Towards an exemplar model of face processing: The effects of race and distinctiveness. *The Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology Section A*, 44(4), 671–703. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/14640749208401305> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Valentine, T., Lewis, M. B., & Hills, P. J. (2016). Face-space: A unifying concept in face recognition research. *The Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 69(10), 1996–2019. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/17470218.2014.990392> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: [modèle de l'espace multidimensionnel des visages](#)URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZZQH7LV3-Q>**Multifactorial Memory Questionnaire**Syn: [MMQ](#)BT: [self-report questionnaire](#)RT: [Metamemory in Adulthood Questionnaire](#)**Is study method of :**

- [declarative metamemory](#)
- [forgetting](#)
- [memory complaint](#)
- [strategy](#)

Metamemory questionnaire in which subjects assess their level of satisfaction with their memory, their memory skills (frequency of forgetting and memory difficulties) and their frequency of using different mnemonic strategies in daily life.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Shaikh, K. T., Tatham, E. L., Rich, J. B., & Troyer, A. K. (2021). Examining the factor structure of the multifactorial memory questionnaire. *Memory*, 0(0), 1–6. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2021.1874995> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Troyer, A. K., & Rich, J. B. (2002). Psychometric properties of a new metamemory questionnaire for older adults. *The Journals of Gerontology: Series B*, 57(1), P19–P27. [ <https://doi.org/10.1093/geronb/57.1.P19> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: free]
- Troyer, A. K., Leach, L., Vandermorris, S., & Rich, J. B. (2019). The measurement of participant-reported memory across diverse populations and settings: A systematic review and meta-analysis of the Multifactorial Memory Questionnaire. *Memory*, 27(7), 931–942. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2019.1608255> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]

FR: [Questionnaire multifactoriel de mémoire](#)URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JWGTJ6PW-1>

**multinomial model of prospective memory**

Syn: *multinomial processing tree model*

BT: *computational model*

RT: *attention*  
*preparatory attentional and memory processes theory*

**Is model of:**

- *event-based prospective memory*
- *prospective memory*

A statistical model of event-based prospective memory based on multinomial processing tree models and on the theory of preparatory attentional and memory processes (PAM). It is used to estimate several parameters, especially the retrospective and prospective components of prospective memory.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Smith, R. E., & Bayen, U. J. (2004). A multinomial model of event-based prospective memory. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 30(4), 756–777. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.30.4.756> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *modèle multinomial de la mémoire prospective*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QFQ4ZT9N-L>

*multinomial processing tree model*

→ **multinomial model of prospective memory**

*multiple memory systems framework*

→ **multiple memory systems theory**

*multiple memory systems model*

→ **multiple memory systems theory**

**multiple memory systems theory**

Syn: *MMS theory*

· *multiple memory systems framework*

· *multiple memory systems model*

· *structural theory of memory*

BT: *theory*

RT: *Baddeley's model*

· *declarative memory*

· *episodic memory*

· *evolutionary accretion model*

· *modal model of memory*

· *non-declarative memory*

· *Predictive Interactive Multiple Memory Systems model*

· *procedural memory*

· *semantic memory*

**Is theory of:**

*memory*

Theories that consider the existence of different memory systems (working memory, episodic memory, semantic memory, procedural memory, etc.) between which information is transferred and where different types of memories are stored temporarily or in the long term.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Eichenbaum, H. (2010). Memory systems. *Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Cognitive Science*, 1(4), 478-490. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/wcs.49> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Ferbinteanu, J. (2018). Memory systems 2018 – towards a new paradigm. *Neurobiology of Learning and Memory*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nlm.2018.11.005> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Schacter, D. L., & Tulving, E. (1994). What are the memory systems of 1994? In D. L. Schacter & E. Tulving (Eds.), *Memory systems 1994* (pp. 1–38). MIT Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Schacter, D. L., & Tulving, E. (1996). Qu'en est-il de la notion de systèmes mnésiques en 1994 ? In D. L. Schacter & E. Tulving (Eds.), *Systèmes de la mémoire chez l'animal et chez l'homme* (pp. 15-48). Solal. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Sherman, B. E., Turk-Browne, N. B., & Goldfarb, E. V. (2024). Multiple memory subsystems: Reconsidering memory in the mind and brain. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, 19(1), 103–125. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/17456916231179146> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Squire, L.R. (2004). Memory systems of the brain: a brief history and current perspective. *Neurobiology of Learning and Memory*, 82(3), 171-177. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nlm.2004.06.005> ] [Study type: historical study] [Access: closed]
- Squire, L. R. (2007). Memory systems: A biological concept. In H. L. Roediger III, Y. Dudai, & S. M. Fitzpatrick (Eds.), *Science of memory: Concepts* (pp. 339–343). Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Zárate-Rochín, A. M. (2024). Contemporary neurocognitive models of memory: A descriptive comparative analysis. *Neuropsychologia*, 196, 108846. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2024.108846> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *théorie multisystèmes de la mémoire*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CZK4KBML-L>

EQ: [http://scholarpedia.org/article/Multiple\\_memory\\_systems](http://scholarpedia.org/article/Multiple_memory_systems)  
 [Scholarpedia]

### multiple trace model

BT: computational model  
RT: exemplar theories  
NT: · ATHENA model  
· MINERVA 2

Computational models of memory in which each encoded item will leave a unique trace in memory.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Hintzman, D. L. (1986). « Schema abstraction » in a multiple-trace memory model. *Psychological Review*, 93(4), 411-428. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.93.4.411> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: closed]
- Logan, G. D. (1988). Toward an instance theory of automatization. *Psychological Review*, 95(4), 492-527. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.95.4.492> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Whittlesea, B. W. (1987). Preservation of specific experiences in the representation of general knowledge. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 13(1), 3-17. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.13.1.3> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *modèle à traces multiples*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-B2VBR640-C>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multiple\\_trace\\_theory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multiple_trace_theory) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q6934969> [Wikidata]

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### multiple trace theory

Syn: MTT

BT: theory

RT: · episodic memory  
· hippocampus  
· semantic memory  
· standard theory of consolidation

NT: trace transformation theory

#### Is theory of:

systems consolidation

Theory of systems consolidation according to which the hippocampus and the neocortex continue to interact in the case of episodic memory. The reactivation of an episodic memory trace creates a new memory trace. Thus, an episodic memory is represented by multiple traces. Semantic memory can be stabilized in the neocortex and no longer be influenced by the hippocampus.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Nadel, L., & Moscovitch, M. (1997). Memory consolidation, retrograde amnesia and the hippocampal complex. *Current Opinion in Neurobiology*, 7(2), 217-227. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0959-4388\(97\)80010-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0959-4388(97)80010-4) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Sutherland, R. J., Lee, J. Q., McDonald, R. J., & Lehmann, H. (2020). Has multiple trace theory been refuted? *Hippocampus*, 30(8), 842-850. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/hipo.23162> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *théorie des traces multiples*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-N0RV20V3-M>

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*multiprocess framework*

→ **multi-process theory of prospective memory**

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*multiprocess theory*

→ **multi-process theory of prospective memory**

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### multitrial free recall task

BT: free recall task

#### Is study method of:

· explicit memory  
· subjective organization

The subject first learns a list of words and is then asked to remember them in the order he/she wants. The procedure is repeated several times, with the order of presentation of the words in the list varying from trial to trial.

FR: *tâche de rappel libre à essais multiples*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KHJ4FZQ3-L>

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# N

*n-back lag task*

→ **n-back task**

## n-back task

Syn: *n-back lag task*

BT: objective study method of memory

NT: reference-back paradigm

### Is study method of :

- central executive
- short-term memory
- transsaccadic memory
- working memory
- working memory updating

"In the n-back task, individuals are asked to report whether or not the item currently presented matches the item that had been presented n items back." (Redick et Lindsey, 2013, p. 1103).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Bopp, K. L., & Verhaeghen, P. (2018). Aging and n-back performance : A meta-analysis. *The Journals of Gerontology: Series B*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1093/geronb/gby024> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: free]
- Jaeggi, S. M., Buschkuhl, M., Perrig, W. J., & Meier, B. (2010). The concurrent validity of the N-back task as a working memory measure. *Memory*, 18(4), 394-412. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211003702171> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Kane, M. J., Conway, A. R. A., Miura, T. K., & Colflesh, G. J. H. (2007). Working memory, attention control, and the n-back task: A question of construct validity. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 33(3), 615-622. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.33.3.615> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Kirchner, W. K. (1958). Age differences in short-term retention of rapidly changing information. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 55(4), 352-358. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0043688> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Redick, T. S., & Lindsey, D. R. B. (2013). Complex span and n-back measures of working memory : A meta-analysis. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 20(6), 1102-1113. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-013-0453-9> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: open]
- Yaple, Z. A., Stevens, W. D., & Arsalidou, M. (2019). Meta-analyses of the n-back working memory task : FMRI evidence of age-related changes in prefrontal cortex involvement across the adult lifespan. *NeuroImage*, 196, 16-31. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuroimage.2019.03.074> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]

FR: *tâche n-back*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZC2P7ZSV-6>

EQ: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/N-back> [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/tsk\\_4a57abb949bcd](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/tsk_4a57abb949bcd) [Cognitive Atlas]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q306942> [Wikidata]

N.N. case

→ **K.C. case**

N.N. patient

→ **K.C. case**

## N2 posterior contralateral component

Syn: *N2pc*

BT: event-related potentials

RT: · selective attention  
 · working memory

Negative component in event-related potentials, recorded by electrodes placed on the posterior part of the scalp, appearing between 180 and 300 ms after the onset of the visual stimulus and in the hemisphere contralateral to the side of the attended stimulus (e.g., in the left hemisphere when the stimulus is presented in the right visual field).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Couperus, J. W., Lydic, K. O., Hollis, J. E., Roy, J. L., Lowe, A. R., Bukach, C. M., & Reed, C. L. (2021). Individual differences in working memory and the N2pc. *Frontiers in Human Neuroscience*, 15, 109. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fnhum.2021.620413> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Eimer, M. (1996). The N2pc component as an indicator of attentional selectivity. *Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology*, 99(3), 225-234. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0013-4694\(96\)95711-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/0013-4694(96)95711-9) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Luck, S. J., & Hillyard, S. A. (1994). Spatial filtering during visual search : Evidence from human electrophysiology. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance*, 20(5), 1000-1014. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0096-1523.20.5.1000> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *composante N2 postérieure controlatérale*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-C2JH69X6-1>

*N2pc*

→ **N2 posterior contralateral component**

*namimg*

→ **namimg task**

## namimg task

Syn: *namimg*

BT: objective study method of memory

RT: · GRECO's semantic knowledge assessment battery  
 · indirect test of memory

### Is study method of :

- implicit memory
- priming effect

### Component of:

- CELEB battery
- Semantic and Episodic Memory Test

A task involving naming a picture or word as quickly and accurately as possible. Used mainly as an indirect test of memory.

FR: *tâche de dénomination*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MBTNZLRQ-4>

**narrative coherence**

Syn: · *autobiographical memory coherence*  
 · *coherent autobiographical memory*  
 BT: *phenomenological characteristic of memory*  
 RT: *autobiographical memory*

**Has study method(s):**

- *Autobiographical Recollection Test*
- *Autographical Memory Characteristics Questionnaire*
- *Memory Experiences Questionnaire*

“a coherent personal narrative is one that makes sense to a naïve listener—not just in terms of understanding when, where, and what event took place but also with respect to understanding the meaning of that event to the narrator.” (Reese et al., 2011, p. 465).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Reese, E., Haden, C. A., Baker-Ward, L., Bauer, P., Fivush, R., & Ornstein, P. A. (2011). Coherence of personal narratives across the lifespan : A multidimensional model and coding method. *Journal of Cognition and Development, 12*(4), 424-462. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/15248372.2011.587854> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Adler, J. M. (2017, August 2). The Nature of Narrative Coherence: An Empirical Approach. [ doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/EHMWP ].
- Garry, M. (2020, August 23). Judgments of memory coherence depend on the conditions under which a memory is retrieved, regardless of reported PTSD symptoms. [ <https://osf.io/jzbr7> ].
- Vanaken, L. (2020, April 14). Memory coherence and the response of others. [ doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/534NQ ].
- Vanaken, L. (2020, April 30). Social Anxiety & Narrative Coherence. [ doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/WF5HN ].
- Vanaken, L. (2020, May 3). The relations between narrative coherence, trauma, social support, psychological well-being and cortisol responses. [ doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/3H7QM ].
- Vanderveren, E., Aerts, L., Rousseaux, S., Bijttebier, P., & Hermans, D. (2018). Influence of an induced negative emotional state on autobiographical memory coherence [Data set]. OSF. [ <https://osf.io/k294y/> ].

FR: *cohérence narrative*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-M498R5ZB-4>

*National Institute of Child Health and Human Development protocol*

→ **NICHD protocol**

**near transfer**

BT: *transfer*  
 RT: · *far transfer*  
 · *working memory training*

The transfer of knowledge or skills acquired during a task to a new task that shares many common features with the first task.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Kaminske, A. N., Kuepper-Tetzl, C. E., Nebel, C. L., Sumeracki, M. A., & Ryan, S. P. (2020). Transfer: A review for biology and the life sciences. *CBE—Life Sciences Education, 19*(3), es9. [ <https://doi.org/10.1187/cbe.19-11-0227> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: free]
- Sala, G., Aksayli, N. D., Tatlidil, K. S., Tatsumi, T., Gondo, Y., & Gobet, F. (2019). Near and far transfer in cognitive training: A second-order meta-analysis. *Collabra: Psychology, 5*(1). [ <https://doi.org/10.1525/collabra.203> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: open]

FR: *transfert proche*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QC5VSKJV-H>

**negation-induced forgetting**

BT: *incidental forgetting*  
 RT: · *episodic memory*  
 · *eyewitness testimony*

Answering questions by rightly denying incorrect facts about an item (for example, after seeing a blue carpet, answering "No" to the question "Was the carpet yellow? ") increases the risk of forgetting this item compared to answering yes to questions about exact facts about this item (answering "Yes" to the question "Was the carpet blue?").

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Mayo, R., Schul, Y., & Rosenthal, M. (2014). If you negate, you may forget: Negated repetitions impair memory compared with affirmative repetitions. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General, 143*(4), 1541-1552. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0036122> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Zang, A., Beltrán, D., Wang, H., González, K. R., & de Vega, M. (2023). The negation-induced forgetting effect remains even after reducing associative interference. *Cognition, 235*, 105412. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cognition.2023.105412> ] [Study type: empirical study, replication] [Access: open]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Beltrán, D. (2022, March 24). Negation Induced Forgetting. [ <https://osf.io/ktjfp> ].

FR: *oubli induit par négation*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FPGRS2KW-V>

*negative acceleration*

→ **negative acceleration learning curve**

**negative acceleration learning curve**

Syn: · *negative acceleration*  
 · *negative learning curve*

BT: *learning curve*

RT: *learning*

A type of learning curve that shows that learning is rapid at first, and then gradually slows down to reach a point where no further progress is observed (the asymptote).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bills, A. G. (1934). General experimental psychology. Longmans, Green and co. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *courbe d'apprentissage à accélération négative*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PNZWZRVK-K>

*negative learning curve*

→ **negative acceleration learning curve**

*negative memory bias*

→ **negativity bias**

*negative priming*

→ **negative priming effect**



**negative priming effect**

Syn: *negative priming*  
 BT: *priming effect*  
 RT: *implicit memory*

Reaction time slowing when a response is required to a stimulus that the subject was asked to ignore in an earlier phase of the experiment.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Mayr, S., & Buchner, A. (2007). Negative priming as a memory phenomenon: A review of 20 years of negative priming research. *Zeitschrift für Psychologie/Journal of Psychology*, 215(1), 35–51. [ <https://doi.org/10.1027/0044-3409.215.1.35> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Tipper, S. P. (1985). The negative priming effect: Inhibitory priming by ignored objects. *The Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology Section A*, 37(4), 571–590. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/14640748508400920> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet d'amorçage négatif*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-F1PMQZ2Z-S>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Negative\\_priming](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Negative_priming) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_5521a7a1376ed](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_5521a7a1376ed) [Cognitive Atlas]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q6987242> [Wikidata]

**negative recency effect**

BT: *recency effect*

Participants in the experiment are asked to learn several lists of items. At the end of each list, an immediate recall test is administered. A recency effect occurs for each individual list. However, at the end of the experiment, when the subjects are asked to recall the items from all the lists, the items at the end of each list are harder to recall (Craig, 1970).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Craik, F. I. M. (1970). The fate of primary memory items in free recall. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 9(2), 143–148. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(70\)80042-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(70)80042-1) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet de récence négatif*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RM1L7MV6-5>

**negative repetition effect**

BT: *memory phenomenon*  
 RT: *episodic memory*  
*repetition effect*  
 NT: *repetition decrement effect*

In some conditions, lower recall of a repeated item compared to a non-repeated item.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Mulligan, N. W., & Peterson, D. J. (2013). The negative repetition effect. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 39(5), 1403–1416. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0031789> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Mulligan, N. W. (2020). Negative effects of repetition and testing. In A. M. Cleary & B. L. Schwartz (Eds.), *Memory quirks: The study of odd phenomena in memory* (p. 114–136). Routledge. [ <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429264498-10> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet négatif de la répétition*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-P7WKFD46-7>

**negative subsequent memory effect**

Syn: *nSM*  
*reversed subsequent memory effect*  
*subsequent forgetting effect*  
 BT: *subsequent memory effect*

Greater activation in a region of the brain during the encoding of a stimulus that is later forgotten (and lower activation in a region of the brain during the encoding of a stimulus that is later remembered).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Kim, H. (2011). Neural activity that predicts subsequent memory and forgetting: A meta-analysis of 74 fMRI studies. *NeuroImage*, 54(3), 2446–2461. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuroimage.2010.09.045> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Otten, L. J., & Rugg, M. D. (2001). When more means less: neural activity related to unsuccessful memory encoding. *Current Biology*, 11(19), 1528–1530. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0960-9822\(01\)00454-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0960-9822(01)00454-7) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet de la mémoire subséquente négatif*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RN0GL886-1>

**negative transfer**

BT: *transfer*  
 RT: *positive transfer*

Negative transfer occurs when a first learning impairs a second learning.

FR: *transfert négatif*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KQSLWCN0-6>

EQ: <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q6987274> [Wikidata]

**negativity bias**

Syn: *negative memory bias*  
*negativity effect*  
 BT: *memory phenomenon*  
 RT: *emotional memory*  
*emotional valence*  
*episodic memory*  
*Memory Flexibility intervention*  
*positivity bias*

A tendency to pay more attention to negative events and to remember them more preferentially, especially among young adults.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Kensinger, E. A., Garoff-Eaton, R. J., & Schacter, D. L. (2006). Memory for specific visual details can be enhanced by negative arousing content. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 54(1), 99–112. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2005.05.005> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *biais de négativité*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TPPNZQFX-Q>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Negativity\\_bias](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Negativity_bias) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q16254302> [Wikidata]

*negativity effect*

→ **negativity bias**

*neoconnectionism*

→ **connectionist model**

*nerve cell*

→ **neuron**

neural network model

→ **connectionist model**

**neurogenic hypothesis**

BT: testable hypothesis  
 RT: · engram  
 · infantile amnesia

The hypothesis proposed by Josselyn and Frankland (2012) to explain infantile amnesia. The hippocampus of infants (humans, non-human primates, and rodents) undergoes a high level of neurogenesis, resulting in the replacement of existing synaptic connections in hippocampal memory circuits (neural networks in the hippocampus that encode memories). Therefore, this high level of neurogenesis is accompanied by an inability to form stable long-term memories. When the level of neurogenesis decreases, the formation of long-term memories becomes possible.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Guskjolen, A., Kenney, J. W., Parra, J. de la, Yeung, B. A., Josselyn, S. A., & Frankland, P. W. (2018). Recovery of “lost” infant memories in mice. *Current Biology*, 28(14), 2283-2290.e3. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2018.05.059> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Josselyn, S. A., & Frankland, P. W. (2012). Infantile amnesia: A neurogenic hypothesis. *Learning & Memory*, 19(9), 423-433. [ <https://doi.org/10.1101/lm.021311.110> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *hypothèse neurogénétique*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-T41CSTSG-0>

✓ Antoine Bouyeure

neurogram

→ **engram**

**neuron**

Syn: nerve cell  
 BT: cell  
 NT: · concept cell  
 · engram cell  
 · grid cell  
 · place cell  
 · time cell

"Neurons are the principal cellular elements that underlie the function of the nervous system including the brain, spinal cord, peripheral sensory systems and enteric (gut) nervous system." (Llinas, 2008).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Gros, A., Veyrac, A., & Laroche, S. (2015). Cerveau et mémoire: Des nouveaux neurones pour se souvenir. *Biologie Aujourd'hui*, 209(3), 229-248. [ <https://doi.org/10.1051/jbio/2015028> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Llinas, R. (2008). Neuron. *Scholarpedia*, 3(8), 1490. [ <https://doi.org/10.4249/scholarpedia.1490> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *neurone*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-B5GMR3B8-H>  
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-3BL07GF3-7> [SantéPsy]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-WC23BGTK-2> [MeSH]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0014736>  
<http://purl.org/sig/ont/fma/fma54527> [FMA]  
<http://scholarpedia.org/article/Neuron> [Scholarpedia]  
<https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/neurons> [SAGE]  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neuron> [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neurone> [Wikipédia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q43054> [Wikidata]

neuronal replay

→ **replay**

**neurophysiological method**

BT: study method  
 NT: · diffusion tensor imaging  
 · electroencephalography  
 · functional magnetic resonance imaging  
 · functional near-infrared spectroscopy  
 · magnetoencephalography  
 · optogenetics  
 · transcranial direct current stimulation  
 · transcranial magnetic stimulation

FR: *méthode neurophysiologique*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FBXSV7N-L>

**neurophysiological process**

BT: process  
 NT: · alpha rhythm  
 · beta rhythm  
 · conjunctive coding  
 · event-related potentials  
 · eye movement  
 · gamma rhythm  
 · long-term depression  
 · long-term potentiation  
 · replay  
 · sharp wave ripple  
 · sleep  
 · theta rhythm

FR: *processus neurophysiologique*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RZ2X1NZ0-K>

neuropsychological assessment

→ **neuropsychological test**

neuropsychological battery

→ **neuropsychological test**

**neuropsychological test**

Syn: · neuropsychological assessment  
 · neuropsychological battery  
 · neuropsychological testing  
 BT: objective study method of memory  
 NT: · Addenbrooke's Cognitive Examination - III  
 · Autobiographical Memory Test  
 · Benton Facial Recognition Test  
 · California Verbal Learning Test  
 · Cambridge Face Memory Test  
 · Cambridge Prospective Memory Test  
 · CELEB battery  
 · Confabulation Battery  
 · Confabulation Screen  
 · Crimes and Doors Test  
 · DemTect  
 · DMS48  
 · Doors and People Test  
 · Ecological Test of Prospective Memory  
 · Encoding, Storage, Retrieval test

- envelope task
- Face-Name Associative Memory Exam
- GERIA-12
- GRECO's semantic knowledge assessment battery
- Grober and Buschke test
- IMA-12
- Mattis Dementia Rating Scale
- Mem-Pro-Clinic test
- MEMO test
- Memory Alteration Test
- Memory Binding Test
- Memory for Intentions Screening Test
- Mini Mental State Examination
- Montreal Cognitive Assessment
- Nijmegen-Venray Confabulation List
- prompt card task
- Provoked Confabulation Test
- Pyramids and Palm Trees Test
- Quick Mild Cognitive Impairment Screen
- Rey-Osterrieth complex figure test
- Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test
- Royal Prince Alfred Prospective Memory Test
- Self-Initiated Memory Test
- Semantic and Episodic Memory Test
- telephone test
- Test for Odor Memory
- Test of Memory Malingering
- Tower of Hanoi task
- Trail Making Test
- Virtual Reality Everyday Assessment Lab
- visual association test
- Wechsler Memory Scale
- Wisconsin Card Sorting Test

**Diagnostic tool of:**

- cognitive disorder
- memory disorder

Test used for the diagnostic of psychological disorders resulting from brain lesions, and even to specify the location of the lesions.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Amieva, H., Azouvi, P., Barbeau, E., & Colette, F. (Eds.). (2023). *Traité de neuropsychologie clinique de l'adulte: Volume 1- Évaluation* (3e édition). De Boeck Supérieur. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *test neuropsychologique*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W1ZLMWDL-F>

**EQ:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-LF0M3Q1B-S> [MeSH]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0014759>

[https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/neuropsychological\\_assessment](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/neuropsychological_assessment) [SAGE]

[https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/neuropsychological\\_tests](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/neuropsychological_tests) [SAGE]

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neuropsychological\\_test](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neuropsychological_test) [Wikipedia EN]

[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Test\\_neuropsychologique](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Test_neuropsychologique) [Wikipédia FR]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q3818443> [Wikidata]

*neuropsychological testing*

→ **neuropsychological test**

**neurotransmitter**

**BT:** biological material entity

**NT:** · acetylcholine  
· glutamate

"a chemical substance that allows for communication between neurons." (Slotnick, 2017, p. 243).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Slotnick, S.D. (2017). *Cognitive neuroscience of memory*. Cambridge University Press. [ <https://doi.org/10.1017/9781316026687> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *neurotransmetteur*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QC6M3NL9-P>

**EQ:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-BK3V74DW-6> [SantéPsy]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-XRDBWGV9-R> [MeSH]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0014762>

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0027603>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neurotransmitter> [Wikipedia EN]

<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neurotransmetteur> [Wikipédia FR]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q162657> [Wikidata]

**neurotrophin**

**BT:** biological material entity

**NT:** brain-derived neurotrophic factor

"Neurotrophins are a family of secreted proteins that promote different activities during development and in the adult nervous system, like cell survival and differentiation, synaptic plasticity, and axonal growth." (Franco et al., 2020, p. 83)

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Franco, M. L., Comaposada-Baró, R., & Vilar, M. (2020). Neurotrophins and neurotrophin receptors. In G. Litwack (Ed.), *Hormonal Signaling in Biology and Medicine* (pp. 83–106). Academic Press. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-813814-4.00005-5> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *neurotrophine*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FQGW05DR-T>

**EQ:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-GB9CT27K-7> [MeSH]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0014655>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neurotrophin> [Wikipedia EN]

<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neurotrophine> [Wikipédia FR]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q420457> [Wikidata]

**newborn**

**BT:** person by age

Aged 0 to 1 month.

**PO:** Human

**FR:** *nouveau-né*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-S87VDF5Z-0>

*NICHD interview protocol*

→ **NICHD protocol**

**NICHD protocol**

**Syn:** · *NICHD interview protocol*

· *National Institute of Child Health and Human Development protocol*

· *Revised NICHD investigative interview protocol*

· *protocol of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development protocol*

**BT:** investigative interview

**RT:** free recall task

**Is study method of :**

· autobiographical memory

- [episodic memory](#)
- [eyewitness testimony](#)
- [testimony](#)

A structured interview protocol to guide the investigator for interviewing children in a forensic context, particularly in the case of sexual abuse allegations. It relies primarily on the use of open-ended questions. A revised version of the protocol emphasizes socioemotional communication.

note: The different phases of the NICHD protocol are as follows (after Lamb et al., 2007, pp. 1204-1205). Introductory phase. The interviewer introduces himself/herself, clarifies what he/she expects from the child (describing events in detail and telling the truth). He/She explains the basic rules of communication: the child can say "I don't know", "I don't remember", "I don't understand", and correct the interviewer if appropriate. Rapport-building phase. In the first part of this phase, the interviewer creates a relaxed, positive atmosphere and a rapport with the child. In the second part, the child is asked to recall a neutral event in detail. The goal is to familiarize the child with the open-ended questioning used later during the investigation of the alleged sexual abuse, and to make the child aware of the level of detail that will be required. Transition phase. Prompts are introduced in an open-ended and non-suggestive manner to address the events that are the subject of the interview. The interviewer may use increasingly specific prompts, but worded with great caution if the child does not identify the events in question. When the child makes an allegation, the free recall phase begins. Free recall phase. Prompts to freely recall the events are offered to the child. The interviewer may ask open-ended questions such as "What happened next?" or "Earlier, you mentioned a person/object/action. Tell me everything you know about it," referring to details mentioned by the child himself or herself. Direct questioning phase. Only after the open-ended questioning can the interviewer begin to use directive questions ("When did it happen?", "What color was the car?"), always referring to what the child has said in order to learn more. If crucial details are still missing, a limited number of forced-choice or yes/no questions can be asked ("Did it hurt?", "Did he touch you over or under your clothes?"). The interviewer is strongly discouraged from using suggestive sentences that contain information that is expected but never stated by the child. The NICHD protocol is available in several languages : <http://nichdprotocol.com/the-nichd-protocol/>

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Benia, L. R., Hauck-Filho, N., Dillenburg, M., & Stein, L. M. (2015). The NICHD investigative interview protocol: A meta-analytic review. *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse: Research, Treatment, & Program Innovations for Victims, Survivors, & Offenders*, 24(3), 259–279. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/10538712.2015.1006749> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Cyr, M., & Dion, J. (2006). Quand des guides d'entrevue servent à protéger la mémoire des enfants : l'exemple du protocole NICHD. *Revue Québécoise de Psychologie*, 27(3), 157-175. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Cyr, M., & Lamb, M. E. (2009). Assessing the effectiveness of the NICHD investigative interview Protocol when interviewing French-speaking alleged victims of child sexual abuse in Quebec. *Child Abuse*, 33(5), 257-268. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2008.04.002> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Cyr, M. (2014). Recueillir la parole de l'enfant témoin ou victime - De la théorie à la pratique. Dunod. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Cyr, M. (2022). Conducting interviews with child victims of abuse and witnesses of crime: A practical guide. Routledge. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Hershkowitz, I., Ahern, E. C., Lamb, M. E., Blasbalg, U., Karni-Visel, Y., & Breitman, M. (2017). Changes in interviewers' use of supportive techniques during the revised protocol training. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 31(3), 340–350. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.3333> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Hershkowitz, I., & Lamb, M. E. (2020). Allegation rates and credibility assessment in forensic interviews of alleged child abuse victims: Comparing the revised and standard NICHD protocols. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 26(2), 176–184. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/law0000230> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Karni-Visel, Y., Hershkowitz, I., Lamb, M. E., & Blasbalg, U. (2019). Facilitating the expression of emotions by alleged victims of child abuse during investigative interviews using the revised NICHD protocol. *Child Maltreatment*, 24(3), 310–318. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/1077559519831382> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Lamb, M. E., Orbach, Y., Hershkowitz, I., Esplin, P. W., & Horowitz, D. (2007). A structured forensic interview protocol improves the quality and informativeness of investigative interviews with children: A review of research using the NICHD Investigative Interview Protocol. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 31(11–12), 1201–1231. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2007.03.021> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Lamb, M. E., Orbach, Y., Hershkowitz, I., & Esplin, P. W. (2018). Tell me what happened: Structured investigative interviews of child victims and witnesses (2nd ed.). Wiley-Blackwell. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Morville, A., Bénard, M., Podlipski, M.-A., Larson, M., Lopez, G., & Gerardin, P. (2016). Recueillir la parole de l'enfant victime d'agression sexuelle selon le protocole du National Institute of Child Health and Human Development: Enjeux, méthode et intérêts pour les intervenants du champ non judiciaire. *Neuropsychiatrie de l'Enfance et de l'Adolescence*, 64(4), 224–230. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neurenf.2016.03.006> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Myklebust, T., La Rooy, D. J., & Peixoto, C. E. (2023). The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development protocol. In G. E. Oxburgh, T. Myklebust, M. Fallon, & M. Hartwig (Eds.), *Interviewing and interrogation: A review of research*

and practice since World War II (pp. 367–387). Torkel Opsahl Academic EPublisher. [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

- Orbach, Y., Hershkowitz, I., Lamb, M. E., Sternberg, K. J., Esplin, P. W., & Horowitz, D. (2000). Assessing the value of structured protocols for forensic interviews of alleged child abuse victims. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 24(6), 733–752. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0145-2134\(00\)00137-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0145-2134(00)00137-X) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Peters, A., Otgaar, H., & Chan, J. C. (2017, August 4). NICHD Protocol and Misinformation. [ <https://osf.io/vyngz> ].

FR: [protocole du NICHD](#)  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TW7V3RP3-L>  
 EQ: [https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protocole\\_d%27audition\\_du\\_NICHD](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protocole_d%27audition_du_NICHD) [Wikipédia FR]

**Nijmegen-Venray Confabulation List**

Syn: · [NVCL-20](#)  
 · [Nijmegen–Venray Confabulation List-20](#)

BT: [neuropsychological test](#)

RT: · [amnesia](#)  
 · [autobiographical memory](#)  
 · [episodic memory](#)  
 · [Korsakoff syndrome](#)

**Is study method of :**

- [confabulation](#)
- [memory disorder](#)
- [provoked confabulation](#)
- [spontaneous confabulation](#)

An observation scale for assessing spontaneous and provoked confabulations, memory and orientation (Rensen et al., 2015).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Rensen, Y. C. M., Oosterman, J. M., van Damme, J. E., Griekspoor, S. I. A., Wester, A. J., Kopelman, M. D., & Kessels, R. P. C. (2015). Assessment of confabulation in patients with alcohol-related cognitive disorders: The Nijmegen–Venray Confabulation List (NVCL-20). *The Clinical Neuropsychologist*, 29(6), 804–823. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/13854046.2015.1084377> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Rensen, Y. C. M., Oudman, E., Oosterman, J. M., & Kessels, R. P. C. (2021). Confabulations in alcoholic Korsakoff's syndrome: A factor analysis of the Nijmegen–Venray Confabulation List. *Assessment*, 28(6), 1545–1555. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/1073191119899476> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: [Liste de confabulation de Nijmegen-Venray](#)  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Q0Z67M3N-F>

*Nijmegen–Venray Confabulation List-20*

→ [Nijmegen-Venray Confabulation List](#)

**node**

BT: [format](#)  
 RT: · [concept](#)  
 · [semantic network](#)

In a semantic network, a node corresponds to a concept.

FR: [nœud](#)  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KD7XV1JK-L>

*noetic awareness*

→ [noetic consciousness](#)

**noetic consciousness**

Syn: *noetic awareness*

BT: phenomenological characteristic of memory

RT: semantic memory

**Has study method(s):**

Remember/Know paradigm

According to Tulving (1985), awareness of knowledge about the world (knowing), based on a sense of familiarity and associated with semantic memory.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Tulving, E. (1985). Memory and consciousness. *Canadian Psychology/Psychologie Canadienne*, 26(1), 1-12. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0080017> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *conscience noétique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MZJXHV9N-N>

EQ: [https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4ffdc96dc85b7](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4ffdc96dc85b7) [Cognitive Atlas]

**non-associative learning**

BT: learning process

RT:

- dishabituation
- habituation
- sensitization

Generic term used for any kind of learning resulting in an increase or disappearance of a response to a repeated stimulus.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Doré, F.-Y., & Mercier, P. (1992). Les fondements de l'apprentissage et de la cognition. Presses Universitaires de Lille. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Sweatt, J. D. (2010). Mechanisms of memory (2nd ed.). Academic Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *apprentissage non associatif*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-C2J3RXTZ-H>

EQ: [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO\\_0000177](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO_0000177) [NBO]

**non-computational model**

Syn:

- conceptual model
- graphical model
- verbal model

BT: model

NT:

- Attention to Delayed Intention model
- Baddeley's model
- BIC model
- CARFAX model
- categorization-individuation model
- concentric model
- dual-process models of recognition memory
- embedded-processes model
- evolutionary accretion model
- feature-selection model
- General Abstract Processing System Model
- HAROLD model
- HERA model
- HIPER model
- in-group/outgroup model
- MNESIS model
- modal model of memory
- PASA Model
- Predictive Interactive Multiple Memory Systems model
- schema assimilation model
- self-memory system

- sensory recruitment
- SPI model
- supervisory attentional system
- Test-Wait-Test-Exit model
- tetrahedral model

Non-formal model, expressed in natural language.

FR: *modèle non computationnel*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QN84V90N-V>

**non-declarative memory**

BT: long-term memory

RT:

- dishabituation
- habituation
- implicit memory
- multiple memory systems theory
- priming effect
- sensitization

NT:

- classical conditioning
- operant conditioning
- perceptual representation system
- procedural memory

Memory system proposed by Squire including skills (perceptual, motor, cognitive) and habits, priming, simple classical conditioning, and non-associative learning.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Squire, L. R. (1992). Declarative and nondeclarative memory: Multiple brain systems supporting learning and memory. *Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience* 4(3), 232–243. [ <https://doi.org/10.1162/jocn.1992.4.3.232> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *mémoire non déclarative*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XVPBQZQV-M>

EQ: [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO\\_0000188](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO_0000188) [NBO]

*non-episodic autobiographical memory*

→ **personal semantics**

*non-existent news-footage paradigm*

→ **crashing memories paradigm**

*non-match to sample paradigm*

→ **delayed non-matching to sample task**

*non-match to sample procedure*

→ **delayed non-matching to sample task**

*non-match to sample task*

→ **delayed non-matching to sample task**

*non-REM sleep*

→ **slow wave sleep**

**nonbelieved memory**

BT: autobiographical memory

RT:

- anti-remembrance bump
- eyewitness testimony
- metamemory
- retractor



**Has study method(s):**

Memory Distrust Scale

A vivid autobiographical memory, the veracity of which is called into question by the subject.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Mazzoni, G., Scoboria, A., & Harvey, L. (2010). Nonbelieved Memories. *Psychological Science*, 21(9), 1334-1340. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/0956797610379865> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Otgaar, H., Scoboria, A., & Mazzoni, G. (2014). On the existence and implications of nonbelieved memories. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 23(5), 349-354. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/0963721414542102> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Otgaar, H., Bücken, C., Bogaard, G., Wade, K. A., Hopwood, A. R., Scoboria, A., & Howe, M. L. (2019). Nonbelieved memories in the false memory archive. *Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition*, 8(4), 429-438. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jarmac.2019.07.003> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Scoboria, A., Mazzoni, G., & Boucher, C. (2017). Nonbelieved memories : A review of findings and theoretical implications. In R. A. Nash & J. Ost (Eds.), *False and distorted memories*. Psychology Press. Ebook edition. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Scoboria, A., Nash, R. A., & Mazzoni, G. (2017). Sub-types of nonbelieved memories reveal differential outcomes of challenges to memories. *Memory*, 25(7), 876-889. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2016.1203437> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Zhang, Y., Battista, F., Thissen, D., Otgaar, H., Wang, J., & Jelicic, M. (2022). Examining the associations between nonbelieved memories and memory distrust, self-esteem, and rumination. *Psychology of Consciousness: Theory, Research, and Practice*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/cns0000344> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Brockerhoff, A. (2020, July 2). Eliciting Nonbelieved Memories. [ <https://osf.io/vew4s/> ].
- Creating Nonbelieved Memories for Bizarre Actions Using an Imagination Inflation Procedure. (2020). [Data set]. OSF. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/8XNZ3](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/8XNZ3) ].
- Li, C., Otgaar, H., Wang, J., Zhang, Y., Mr, & Muris, P. (2022, March 21). Inducing nonbelieved memories using negative pictures from the Open Affective Standardized Image Set. [ <https://osf.io/jdu45/> ].
- Otgaar, H., Wang, J., Li, C., Mazzoni, G., & Zhang, Y., Mr. (2022, January 6). Review: Belief, Recollection, and Nonbelieved memories. [ <https://osf.io/5yr8a/> ].
- Virtual reality and nonbelieved memories. (2017). [Data set]. OSF. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/) ].
- Zhang, Y., Battista, F., Thissen, D., Otgaar, H., Wang, J., & Jelicic, M. (in press). Examining the associations between nonbelieved memories and memory distrust, self-esteem, and rumination. *Psychology of Consciousness: Theory, Research, and Practice*. [ [doi:10.1037/cns0000344](https://doi.org/10.1037/cns0000344) ].

FR: *souvenir contesté*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-VWG96TP1-F>

**nonfocal prospective memory task**

BT: objective study method of memory

RT: · focal prospective memory task  
· Virtual Reality Everyday Assessment Lab

**Is study method of :**

- event-based prospective memory
- prospective memory

Prospective memory task in which attention is not directly focused on the event that needs to be remembered.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Einstein, G. O., & McDaniel, M. A. (2005). Prospective memory: Multiple retrieval processes. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 14(6), 286-290. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.0963-7214.2005.00382.x> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *tâche de mémoire prospective non focale*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QKNBFKQQ-R>

*nonintentional learning*

→ **incidental learning**

**nonsense syllables**

BT: stimulus

Syllables (consonant-vowel-consonant) having no meaning, used for the first time by Ebbinghaus in memory experiments (1885) to study how memory operates when it is not contaminated by the meaning of the material.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Ebbinghaus, H. (1885/1913). *Memory: A contribution to experimental psychology*. Columbia University. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Ebbinghaus, H. (1885/2010). *La mémoire : recherches de psychologie expérimentale* (trad. S. Nicolas). L'harmattan. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *syllabes sans signification*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LKF7PKB0-6>

**nonword repetition task**

BT: objective study method of memory

**Is study method of :**

- phonological loop
- working memory

Method for studying the phonological loop. Subjects listened to nonwords and try to repeat them orally. In children, performance in this task is correlated with vocabulary level and is thought to be a good predictor of language acquisition.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Gathercole, S. E., & Baddeley, A. D. (1989). Evaluation of the role of phonological STM in the development of vocabulary in children: A longitudinal study. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 28(2), 200-213. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0749-596X\(89\)90044-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/0749-596X(89)90044-2) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *tâche de répétition de non-mots*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TMQL9CCL-R>

EQ: [https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4da88b17b985b](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4da88b17b985b)  
[Cognitive Atlas]

**note-taking**

BT: cognitive offloading  
 RT: · encoding  
 · note-taking effect

A strategy consisting of storing the elements that need to be remembered in external documents (paper or electronic media).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Jansen, R. S., Lakens, D., & IJsselstein, W. A. (2017). An integrative review of the cognitive costs and benefits of note-taking. *Educational Research Review*, 22, 223–233. Scopus. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.edurev.2017.10.001> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Kiewra, K. A. (1985). Investigating notetaking and review: A depth of processing alternative. *Educational Psychologist*, 20(1), 23. [ [https://doi.org/10.1207/s15326985ep2001\\_4](https://doi.org/10.1207/s15326985ep2001_4) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Lalchandani, L. A., & Healy, A. F. (2022). Elucidating the cognitive processes involved in the note-taking effect. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 36(5), 1009–1021. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.3985> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Piolat, A., Olive, T., & Kellogg, R. T. (2005). Cognitive effort during note taking. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 19(3), 291–312. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.1086> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Rickards, J. P., & Friedman, F. (1978). The encoding versus the external storage hypothesis in note taking. *Contemporary Educational Psychology*, 3(2), 136–143. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0361-476X\(78\)90020-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/0361-476X(78)90020-6) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: prise de notes

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CHHR3NPN-N>

EQ: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Note-taking> [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prise\\_de\\_notes](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prise_de_notes) [Wikipédia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q5668585> [Wikidata]

**note-taking effect**

Syn: encoding effect

BT: memory phenomenon  
 RT: note-taking

Note-taking improves retention of information even without the opportunity to review the notes (Lalchandani & Healy, 2022).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Lalchandani, L. A., & Healy, A. F. (2022). Elucidating the cognitive processes involved in the note-taking effect. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 36(5), 1009–1021. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.3985> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: effet de la prise de notes

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-K5NFSQXC-H>

**Now Print! mechanism**

BT: memory process  
 RT: flashbulb memory

Hypothetical mechanism whereby the context of a surprising and personally significant emotional event is thought to be stored automatically, in detail and with precision, which produces a flashbulb memory.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Brown, R., & Kulik, J. (1977). Flashbulb memories. *Cognition*, 5(1), 73–99. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0277\(77\)90018-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0277(77)90018-X) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Livingston, R. B. (1967). Brain circuitry relating to complex behavior. In G. C. Quarton, T. O. Melnechuk, & F. O. Schmitt (Eds.), *The neurosciences: A study program* (pp. 105–109). Rockefeller University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: mécanisme de l'« empreinte du moment »

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CR164TX7-V>

nSM

→ negative subsequent memory effect

**numerical judgment of recency**

BT: memory process  
 RT: episodic memory

Judgment of the number of presented items since the occurrence of a target item.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Hintzman, D. L. (2004). Time versus items in judgment of recency. *Memory & cognition*, 32(8), 1298–1304. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03206320> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: jugement de récence numérique

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-STXKZJ5-F>

NVCL-20

→ Nijmegen-Venray Confabulation List

## O

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*O/U index*

→ **over/underconfidence index**

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*O/U measure*

→ **over/underconfidence index**

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**object**

BT: material entity

NT: stimulus

FR: *objet*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DBQ2D6HP-T>

EQ: [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/BFO\\_0000030](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/BFO_0000030)

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**objective study method of memory**

BT: study method of memory

NT:

- acquired equivalence paradigm
- Actual Week task
- affective priming task
- antisaccade task
- artificial grammar learning task
- autobiographical fluency task
- Autobiographical Implicit Association Test
- backward conditioning
- Bonn test of statement suggestibility
- Brown-Peterson task
- category probe task
- choice reaction time task
- color-word contingency learning task
- continuous reproduction task
- CyberCruiser
- deferred imitation task
- diary method
- direct test of memory
- distractor task
- double-cue method
- DRM paradigm
- dual task paradigm
- ecological assessment
- Einstein and McDaniel's paradigm
- emotional false memory paradigm
- episodic flanker task
- episodic specificity induction
- event-cueing paradigm
- focal prospective memory task
- forward conditioning
- functional independence
- fusion method
- Go/No-Go task
- Gudjonsson Suggestibility Scale
- imagine/no-imagine paradigm
- important memories method
- indirect test of memory
- interview
- Involuntary Memories Program
- involuntary memory diary method
- item-method directed forgetting paradigm

- letter number sequencing test
- lexical decision task
- list-method directed forgetting paradigm
- mirror learning
- misinformation paradigm
- missing item task
- missing scan task
- MORI technique
- n-back task
- naming task
- neuropsychological test
- nonfocal prospective memory task
- nonword repetition task
- overt-repetition technique
- paired-associates learning task
- partial report task
- personal future task
- process dissociation procedure
- property generation task
- property verification task
- Prospective Remembering Video Procedure
- random generation task
- rapid serial visual presentation
- repeated reproduction
- rumor mongering paradigm
- schedule of reinforcement
- second-order conditioning
- self-ordered pointing test
- semantic categorization task
- semantic differential
- semantic distance task
- Sentence Completion for Events from the Past Test
- Sentence Completion for Events in the Future Test
- sentence verification task
- serial order reconstruction task
- serial reaction time task
- simple reaction time task
- simultaneous conditioning
- span task
- spin list
- spin the pots task
- stochastic independence
- Stroop test
- targeted memory reactivation
- Test of Episodic Memory for the Autobiographical Past
- think/no-think paradigm
- trauma film paradigm
- Trier Social Stress Test
- verbal association task
- verbal fluency test
- violation of expectation paradigm
- Virtual Week task
- visual paired-comparison paradigm
- working memory period paradigm

A task, procedure or paradigm for studying memory performance.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

• Otani, H., & Schwartz, B. L. (Eds.). (2018). Handbook of research methods in human memory. Routledge. [ <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429439957> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *méthode objective d'étude de la mémoire*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BM4VZW20-5>

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 oblivescence

 → **forgetting**


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oblivion

 → **forgetting**


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oblivescence

 → **forgetting**


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### observation inflation effect

BT: memory phenomenon

 RT:
 

- action memory
- eyewitness testimony
- induced false memory

#### Has theory(ies):

source monitoring framework

Observing another person perform an action can lead people to falsely remember that they performed that action (Lindner et al., 2010).

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Kashihara, S., Kanayama, N., Miyatani, M., & Nakao, T. (2017). Attentive observation is essential for the misattribution of agency to self-performance. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 8, 890. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2017.00890> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Kersten, A. W., Earles, J. L., & Brymer, J. W. (2022). Effects of age and self-performance on memory for who did what. *The Journals of Gerontology: Series B*, 77(3), 472–481. [ <https://doi.org/10.1093/geronb/gbab118> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Kękuś, M., Dziubańska, R., Komęza, I., Dudek, I., Chylińska, K., Szpitalak, M., & Polczyk, R. (2020). Observation inflation and interrogative suggestibility: Different but related memory errors. *Polish Psychological Bulletin* 51(3):219-225. [ <https://doi.org/10.24425/ppb.2020.134728> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Lange, N., Hollins, T. J., & Bach, P. (2017). Testing the motor simulation account of source errors for actions in recall. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 8, 1686. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2017.01686> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Lindner, I., Echterhoff, G., Davidson, P., & Brand, M. (2010). Observation inflation: Your actions become mine. *Psychological science*, 21, 1291-1299. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/0956797610379860> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Lindner, I., Schain, C., Kopietz, R., & Echterhoff, G. (2012). When do we confuse self and other in action memory? Reduced false memories of self-performance after observing actions by an out-group vs. in-group actor. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 3, 467. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2012.00467> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Pfister, R., Schwarz, K. A., Wirth, R., & Lindner, I. (2017). My command, my act: Observation inflation in face-to-face interactions. *Advances in Cognitive Psychology*, 13(2), 177-187. [ <https://doi.org/10.5709/acp-0217-7> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Schain, C., Lindner, I., Beck, F., & Echterhoff, G. (2012). Looking at the actor's face: Identity cues and attentional focus in false memories of action performance from observation. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 48(5), 1201-1204. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jesp.2012.04.003> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Wang, L., Chen, Y., & Yue, Y. (2022). Is motor activity the key to the observation-inflation effect? The role of action simulation. *Memory & Cognition*, 50(5), 1048-1060. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13421-021-01259-x> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

#### Dataset citation(s):

- Pfister, R., Schwarz, K. A., Wirth, R., & Lindner, I. (2017, April 26). My command, my act: Observation inflation in face-to-face interactions. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/RDFS6](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/RDFS6) ].

 FR: *effet d'inflation par observation*

 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-S3BKSKPR-P>


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observer memory

 → **observer point of view**


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observer perspective

 → **observer point of view**


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### observer point of view

 Syn:
 

- observer memory
- observer perspective
- third-person perspective

BT: phenomenological characteristic of memory

 RT:
 

- alethism
- autobiographical memory
- field point of view
- visual imagery

#### Has study method(s):

Autographical	Memory	Characteristics
Questionnaire		

A term used when the subject sees him/herself in the visual image of an autobiographical memory.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Dranseika, V., McCarroll, C. J., & Michaelian, K. (2021). Are observer memories (accurate) memories? Insights from experimental philosophy. *Consciousness and Cognition*, 96, 103240. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.concog.2021.103240> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- McCarroll, C. J., & Sutton, J. (in press). Perspective. In L. M. Bietti & M. Pogacar (Eds.), *The Palgrave Encyclopedia of Memory Studies*. Springer International Publishing. [ [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-93789-8\\_47-1](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-93789-8_47-1) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Nigro, G., & Neisser, U. (1983). Point of view in personal memories. *Cognitive Psychology*, 15(4), 467–482. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0285\(83\)90016-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0285(83)90016-6) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- St. Jacques, P. L. (2019). A new perspective on visual perspective in memory. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 28(5), 450–455. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/0963721419850158> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- St. Jacques, P. L. (2024). Perspective matters: When visual perspective reshapes autobiographical memories. *Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition*, 13(1), 1–15. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/mac0000156> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: free]

 FR: *point de vue d'observateur*

 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RJ25Q3RF-S>


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OGB

 → **own-group bias**


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### ogive learning curve

 Syn:
 

- S shape learning curve
- sigmoid learning curve

BT: learning curve

RT: learning

A type of learning curve that indicates that the learning process starts slowly and then accelerates before it stabilizes.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Bills, A. G. (1934). *General experimental psychology*. Longmans, Green and co. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

 FR: *courbe d'apprentissage en ogive*

 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PHZJ1K5P-2>


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old adult

 → **aged adult**


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old person

 → **aged adult**


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**old/new effect**

- BT: memory phenomenon  
 RT: · brain  
 · event-related potentials  
 · familiarity  
 · FN400 wave  
 · LPC wave  
 · memory  
 · parietal lobe  
 · recollection

Greater amplitude in FN400 and LPC components of event-related potentials when a stimulus is recognized.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Friedman, D., & Johnson Jr., R. (2000). Event-related potential (ERP) studies of memory encoding and retrieval: A selective review. *Microscopy Research and Technique*, 51(1), 6-28. [ [https://doi.org/10.1002/1097-0029\(20001001\)51:1<6::AID-JEMT2>3.0.CO;2-R](https://doi.org/10.1002/1097-0029(20001001)51:1<6::AID-JEMT2>3.0.CO;2-R) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Gonthier, C., & Hot, P. (2013). Apports de l'électroencéphalographie à la compréhension de la mémoire. *Revue de Neuropsychologie*, 5(4), 243-254. [ <https://doi.org/10.1684/nrp.2013.0280> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *effet ancien/nouveau*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KFPL5JD1-1>

older adult

→ [aged adult](#)

older individual

→ [aged adult](#)

older person

→ [aged adult](#)

**omission error**

Syn: *error of omission*

BT: data

RT: forgetting

In a memory test, an error consisting of not recalling items presented during the study phase.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Schacter, D. L. (2021). *The seven sins of memory: How the mind forgets and remembers* (2nd ed.). Houghton Mifflin. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Schacter, D. L. (2021). The seven sins of memory: An update. *Memory*, 30(1), 37-42. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2021.1873391> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *erreur d'omission*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XF72XKL5-C>

**one-list-back paradigm**

Syn: *list-before-last paradigm*

BT: free recall task

RT: trace decay hypothesis

**Is study method of :**

- contextual memory
- episodic memory
- explicit memory
- retroactive interference

Subjects studied lists of 5 or 20 words. After each list (except for the first list), they are asked to remember the words of the previous list (for example, after studying list 3, recall of list 2).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Jang, Y., & Huber, D. E. (2008). Context retrieval and context change in free recall: Recalling from long-term memory drives list isolation. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 34(1), 112-127. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.34.1.112> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Laming, D. (2012). Recalling the list-before-last: A cautionary tale. *Mathématiques et sciences humaines*, 199, 61-69. [ <https://doi.org/10.4000/msh.12289> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: free]
- Shiffrin, R. M. (1970). Forgetting: Trace erosion or retrieval failure? *Science*, 168(3939), 1601-1603. [ <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.168.3939.1601> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *paradigme de l'avant-dernière liste*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-D840XQXL-Q>

one-shot acquisition

→ [one-shot learning](#)

**one-shot learning**

Syn: *one-shot acquisition*

BT: learning process

RT: · fast mapping process  
 · learning

Learning new information after that information has only been presented once.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Landau, B., Smith, L. B., & Jones, S. S. (1988). The importance of shape in early lexical learning. *Cognitive Development*, 3(3), 299-321. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0885-2014\(88\)90014-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/0885-2014(88)90014-7) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Weaver, J. (2015). How one-shot learning unfolds in the brain. *PLOS Biology*, 13(4), e1002138. [ <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.1002138> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *apprentissage en une fois*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NLTPHDCZ-C>



**onset repulsion effect**BT: [memory phenomenon](#)RT: [spatial memory](#)

Error in the memory of the initial position of a moving stimulus, which is estimated to be more backward in the opposite direction of this stimulus.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Hubbard, T. L., & Motes, M. A. (2005). An effect of context on whether memory for initial position exhibits a Fröhlich effect or an onset repulsion effect. *The Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology Section A*, 58(6), 961-979. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/02724980443000368> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Thornton, I. (2002). The onset repulsion effect. *Spatial Vision*, 15(2), 219-243. [ <https://doi.org/10.1163/15685680252875183> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: [effet de répulsion de la position initiale](#)URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W4K5G2GJ-S>**operant conditioning**

Syn: [Skinnerian conditioning](#)  
[instrumental conditioning](#)  
[instrumental learning](#)  
[type 2 conditioning](#)

BT: [associative learning](#)  
[non-declarative memory](#)

RT: [apparent learning](#)  
[avoidance conditioning](#)  
[escape conditioning](#)  
[extinction](#)  
[law of effect](#)  
[learning](#)  
[mobile conjugate reinforcement technique](#)  
[reinforcement](#)  
[reinforcer](#)  
[spontaneous recovery \(conditioning\)](#)  
[stimulus generalization](#)

**Has study method(s):**

- [continuous schedule of reinforcement](#)
- [fixed interval schedule of reinforcement](#)
- [fixed ratio schedule of reinforcement](#)
- [intermittent schedule of reinforcement](#)
- [interval schedule of reinforcement](#)
- [ratio schedule of reinforcement](#)
- [schedule of reinforcement](#)
- [variable interval schedule of reinforcement](#)
- [variable ratio schedule of reinforcement](#)

Type of associative learning. Learning results from the behavior of the subject and its consequences.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Doré, F.-Y., & Mercier, P. (1992). Les fondements de l'apprentissage et de la cognition. Presses Universitaires de Lille. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Konorski, J., & Miller, S. (1937). On two types of conditioned reflex. *The Journal of General Psychology*, 16(1), 264-272. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/00221309.1937.9917950> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Miller, S., & Konorski, J. (1928). Sur une forme particulière de réflexe conditionnel. *Bulletin de biologie*, 99, 1155-1158. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Skinner, B. F. (1938). *The behavior of organisms: An experimental analysis*. Appleton-Century-Croft, Inc. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Thorndike, E. L. (1898). *Animal intelligence: An experimental study of the associative processes in animals*. *Psychological Monographs: General and Applied*, 2(4), 1-109. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: [conditionnement opérant](#)URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-VN4KQNR0-W>EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-L8JLHD2F-Z> [MeSH]<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0004992>[http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO\\_0000212](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO_0000212) [NBO][http://scholarpedia.org/article/Operant\\_conditioning](http://scholarpedia.org/article/Operant_conditioning)

[Scholarpedia]

[https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/operant\\_conditioning](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/operant_conditioning) [SAGE][https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operant\\_conditioning](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operant_conditioning) [Wikipedia EN][https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conditionnement\\_opérant](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conditionnement_opérant) [Wikipédia FR][https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0a642](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0a642)

[Cognitive Atlas]

[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0a64e](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0a64e)

[Cognitive Atlas]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q847079> [Wikidata]

**operation span task**

Syn: *OSPAN task*  
 BT: complex span task  
 RT: · computation span task  
 · memory span  
 · serial recall task

**Is study method of :**

- verbal memory
- working memory

The subject is required to check the results of a series of mathematical equations and to read aloud a word that ends each equation. After the presentation of a series of two to seven equations, the subject is asked to remember the words in the correct order. The span is the maximum number of words that the subject is able to remember. There are variations on this procedure (e.g. words at the end of a series of equations may be replaced by letters).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Turner, M. L., & Engle, R. W. (1989). Is working memory capacity task dependent? *Journal of Memory and Language*, 28(2), 127-154. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0749-596X\(89\)90040-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/0749-596X(89)90040-5) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *tâche d'empan d'opération*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PWW1BM9B-K>

*optogenetic stimulation*

→ **optogenetics**

**optogenetics**

Syn: *optogenetic stimulation*  
 BT: neurophysiological method  
 RT: · engram  
 · engram cell  
 · silent engram

**Is study method of :**  
engram

"Optogenetic technology combines genetic targeting of specific neurons or proteins with optical technology for imaging or control of the targets within intact, living neural circuits." (Deisseroth et al., 2006, p. 10380).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Deisseroth, K., Feng, G., Majewska, A. K., Miesenböck, G., Ting, A., & Schnitzer, M. J. (2006). Next-generation optical technologies for illuminating genetically targeted brain circuits. *Journal of Neuroscience*, 26(41), 10380–10386. [ <https://doi.org/10.1523/JNEUROSCI.3863-06.2006> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Mudiayi, D., Wong, S., & Gruber, A. (2015). Optogenetics. In J. D. Wright (Ed.), *International Encyclopedia of the Social & Behavioral Sciences* (Second Edition) (p. 268–273). Oxford: Elsevier. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-08-097086-8.55060-0> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *optogénétique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CT8NQP8K-R>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-NKGJNM4K-X> [MeSH]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0562437>  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Optogenetics> [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Optogénétique> [Wikipédia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q781492> [Wikidata]

*ordered recall task*

→ **serial recall task**

ORE

→ **own-race bias**

**organ**

BT: anatomical entity  
 NT: brain

Anatomical structure with a specific function.

FR: *organe*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-T0LMM8FT-M>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-SRGV5WB5-K> [SantéPsy]  
[http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON\\_0000062](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000062) [UBERON]  
<http://purl.org/sig/ont/fma/fma67498> [FMA]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organ\\_\(anatomy\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organ_(anatomy)) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organe> [Wikipédia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q712378> [Wikidata]

**organism**

BT: biological material entity  
 NT: human organism

"A material entity that is an individual living system, such as animal, plant, bacteria or virus, that is capable of replicating or reproducing, growth and maintenance in the right environment. An organism may be unicellular or made up, like humans, of many billions of cells divided into specialized tissues and organs." (source: [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI\\_0100026](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0100026))

FR: *organisme*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PGBJ7BWL-1>

**organization**

Syn: *organizational strategy*  
 BT: internal strategy  
 NT: · categorization  
 · chunking  
 · clustering  
 · subjective organization

A generic term for strategies by which material to be memorized or retrieved is structured.

FR: *organisation*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-VS0Q3F43-7>

*organizational strategy*

→ **organization**

**orienting task**

BT: incidental learning  
 RT: levels of processing theory

**Is study method of :**

- level-of-processing effect
- self-reference effect

Incidental learning procedure by directing the subject to process a particular aspect of stimuli (semantic, perceptual, etc.) to highlight the role of levels of processing in memory performance. For example, to guide a subject towards the perceptual aspect, he/she is asked to judge whether the words are written in capital letters; to focus him/her towards the semantic aspect, he/she has to decide if stimuli belong to a semantic category (for example, the animal category).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Craik, F. I. M., & Tulving, E. (1975). Depth of processing and the retention of words in episodic memory. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 104(3), 268–294. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0096-3445.104.3.268> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Hyde, T. S., & Jenkins, J. J. (1969). The differential effects of incidental tasks on the organization of recall of a list of highly associated words. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 82, 472–481. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0028372> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *tâche d'orientation*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-P8CJTKR1-N>

**orthographic distinctiveness effect**

BT: secondary distinctiveness effect

RT: · episodic memory  
 · verbal memory

Better memory for words with a distinctive spelling compared to words with a common spelling.

MV: List composition: the effect appears in mixed lists composed of words with atypical letter combinations and words with more usual letter combinations, but not in pure lists (Hunt & Elliot, 1980 ; McDaniel et al., 2011).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Hunt, R. R., & Elliot, J. M. (1980). The role of nonsemantic information in memory: Orthographic distinctiveness effects on retention. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 109(1), 49–74. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0096-3445.109.1.49> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- McDaniel, M. A., Cahill, M., Bugg, J. M., & Meadow, N. G. (2011). Dissociative effects of orthographic distinctiveness in pure and mixed lists : An item-order account. *Memory & Cognition*, 39(7), 1162. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13421-011-0097-9> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *effet d'orthographe*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NC6HX90K-0>

**orthographic neighborhood effect**

BT: memory phenomenon

RT: · free recall task  
 · mental lexicon  
 · phonological neighbourhood effect  
 · recognition task  
 · serial recall task  
 · serial recognition task  
 · short-term memory  
 · verbal memory

In short-term memory, better memory for words with more orthographic neighbors (i.e., non-presented words that differ from target words by only one letter while maintaining letter positions) than for words with fewer orthographic neighbors.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Ballot, C., Mathey, S., & Robert, C. (2021). Word imageability and orthographic neighbourhood effects on memory: A study in free recall and recognition. *Memory*, 29(6), 829–834. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2021.1921216> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Coltheart, M., Davelaar, E., Jónasson, J., & Besner, D. (1977). Access to the internal lexicon. In S. Dornic, (Ed.), *Attention and performance VI* (pp. 535–555). Erlbaum. [ <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003309734-29> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Guitard, D., Miller, L. M., Neath, I., & Roodenrys, S. (2024). Set size and the orthographic/phonological neighbourhood size effect in serial recognition: The importance of randomization. *78(1)*, 9–16. *Canadian Journal of Experimental Psychology / Revue Canadienne de Psychologie Expérimentale*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/cep0000320> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet du voisinage orthographique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XMTSLPKB-Q>

**orthographic working memory**

Syn: *graphemic buffer*

BT: working memory

RT: · language  
 · verbal memory

Function of working memory “involved in retaining the identity and order of letters during the spelling of individual words.” (Purcell et al., 2021, p. 1-2).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Martin, R. C., Rapp, B., & Purcell, J. (2021). Domain-specific working memory: Perspectives from cognitive neuropsychology. In R. Logie, V. Camos, & N. Cowan (Eds.), *Working memory: The state of the science* (pp. 235–281). Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Purcell, J., Rapp, B., & Martin, R. C. (2021). Distinct neural substrates support phonological and orthographic working memory: Implications for theories of working memory. *Frontiers in Neurology*, 12, 681141. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fneur.2021.681141> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- jpurcel8. (2021). Data for Purcell, Rapp, and Martin (2021) Distinct neural substrates support phonological and orthographic working memory: Implications for theories of working memory. [ [https://github.com/jpurcel8/Distinct-Neural-Substrates-Support-P-and-O-WM\\_Figure3-4](https://github.com/jpurcel8/Distinct-Neural-Substrates-Support-P-and-O-WM_Figure3-4) ].

FR: *mémoire de travail orthographique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JQQCZCLQ-R>

**OSCAR model**

Syn: *OSCillator-based Associative Recall*  
 BT: *connectionist model*  
 RT: *Hebb's rule*

**Is model of:**

- *associative memory*
- *serial recall task*
- *short-term memory*

A computational model of serial recall in short-term memory. Each item in a list is represented by a vector. This vector is associated with a dynamic vector representing the context, through Hebbian learning. The vector of the learning context represents the successive changes of different temporal oscillators throughout the sequence of presentation of the items. These oscillators operate at different frequencies (some are slow, other fast). Remembering the order of items consists of reinstating the temporal learning context by resetting the oscillators. Each successive state context is then used to retrieve the vector of the item associated with it.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Brown, G. D. A., Preece, T., & Hulme, C. (2000). Oscillator-based memory for serial order. *Psychological Review*, 107(1), 127-181. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.107.1.127> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: closed]

FR: *modèle OSCAR*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GNSXTW6L-P>

*OSCillator-based Associative Recall*

→ *OSCAR model*

*OSPAN task*

→ *operation span task*

*other race effect*

→ *own-race bias*

*other-species effect*

→ *own-species bias*

**output interference**

- BT: *memory phenomenon*  
 RT: · *cued recall task*  
 · *episodic memory*  
 · *forgetting*  
 · *free recall task*  
 · *inhibition*  
 · *interference*  
 · *recognition memory*  
 · *recognition task*  
 · *retrieval*  
 · *self-limiting process*  
 · *short-term memory*

**Has model(s) :**

*retrieving effectively from memory model*

A memory phenomenon observed when retrieving specific items reduces the probability of retrieving the remaining items.

note: For example, in an experiment by Smith (1971, Experiment 1), participants are asked to study words that are exemplars of different semantic categories. They are then asked to remember the words using the name of each category as a cue, given 30 s or 60 s for the recall per category. The results show that mean word recall decreases as a function of the position of the category cue in the recall sequence: the later the cue is presented, the fewer exemplars of the category are remembered by participants.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Criss, A. H., Malmberg, K. J., & Shiffrin, R. M. (2011). Output interference in recognition memory. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 64(4), 316–326. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2011.02.003> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Peixotto, H. E. (1947). Proactive inhibition in the recognition of nonsense syllables. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 37(1), 81–91. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0060509> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Smith, A. D. (1971). Output interference and organized recall from long-term memory. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 10(4), 400–408. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(71\)80039-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(71)80039-7) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Tulving, E., & Arbuckle, T. Y. (1966). Input and output interference in short-term associative memory. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 72(1), 145–150. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0023344> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *interférence en sortie*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NL02RMCX-S>

**over/underconfidence index**

- Syn: · *O/U index*  
 · *O/U measure*  
 · *overconfidence/underconfidence index*

BT: *calibration*

- RT: · *calibration curve*  
 · *eyewitness testimony*  
 · *legalPsych*

**Is measure of:**

- *confidence-accuracy relationship*
- *procedural metamemory*

"Over/underconfidence (O/U) indicates if a curve strays more above or below the perfect calibration line, with values ranging from -1 (very underconfident) to 1 (very overconfident)." (Saraiva et al., 2020, p. 95).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Saraiva, R. B., Hope, L., Horselenberg, R., Ost, J., Sauer, J. D., & van Koppen, P. J. (2020). Using metamemory measures and memory tests to estimate eyewitness free recall performance. *Memory*, 28(1), 94-106. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2019.1688835> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

DO: *Probability / Statistics*

FR: *indice de sur/sousconfiance*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W0MRJFXZ-D>

*overconfidence/underconfidence index*

→ [over/underconfidence index](#)

*overgeneral autobiographical memory*

→ [overgeneral memory](#)

## overgeneral memory

Syn: · *memory overgenerality*  
· *overgeneral autobiographical memory*  
· *reduced autobiographical memory specificity*

BT: [autobiographical memory](#)

RT: · [Memory Flexibility intervention](#)  
· [Memory Specificity Training](#)  
· [overgeneral memory bias](#)

### Has study method(s):

- [Autobiographical Memory Test](#)
- [Sentence Completion for Events from the Past Test](#)

### Has model(s):

[CARFAX model](#)

Autobiographical memories without reference to a specific event. These memories tend to be more common in people with depression or post-traumatic stress disorder.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Barry, T. J., Hallford, D. J., & Takano, K. (2021). Autobiographical memory impairments as a transdiagnostic feature of mental illness : A meta-analytic review of investigations into autobiographical memory specificity and overgenerality among people with psychiatric diagnoses. *Psychological Bulletin*, 47(10), 1054–1074. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/bul0000345> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Barry, T. J., Takano, K., Hallford, D. J., Roberts, J. E., Salmon, K., & Raes, F. (2023). Autobiographical memory and psychopathology: Is memory specificity as important as we make it seem? *WIREs Cognitive Science*, 14(3), e1624. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/wcs.1624> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Hallford, D. J., Rusanov, D., Yeow, J. J. E., & Barry, T. J. (2021). Overgeneral and specific autobiographical memory predict the course of depression : An updated meta-analysis. *Psychological Medicine*, 51(6), 909 - 926. [ <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0033291721001343> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Ono, M., Devilly, G. J., & Shum, D. H. K. (2016). A meta-analytic review of overgeneral memory : The role of trauma history, mood, and the presence of posttraumatic stress disorder. *Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy*, 8(2), 157-164. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/tra0000027> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Preko, T., Edler, K., Behrens, B., & Valentino, K. (2023). A meta-analysis of the influence of cue valence on overgeneral memory and autobiographical memory specificity among youth. *Research on Child and Adolescent Psychopathology*, 51(11), 1683–1698. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10802-023-01099-0> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Weiss-Cowie, S., Verhaeghen, P., & Duarte, A. (2023). An updated account of overgeneral autobiographical memory in depression. *Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews*, 149, 105157. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neubiorev.2023.105157> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Williams, J. M., & Broadbent, K. (1986). Autobiographical memory in suicide attempters. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 95(2), 144-149. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0021-843X.95.2.144> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Williams, J. M. G., Barnhofer, T., Crane, C., Herman, D., Raes, F., Watkins, E., & Dalgleish, T. (2007). Autobiographical memory specificity and emotional disorder. *Psychological Bulletin*, 133(1), 122-148. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.133.1.122> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: [souvenir surgénéralisé](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JDM901RR-4>

EQ: <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q18385717> [Wikidata]

## overgeneral memory bias

Syn: · *overgeneral memory effect*  
· *overgenerality*

BT: [memory phenomenon](#)

RT: [overgeneral memory](#)

### Has study method(s):

[Autobiographical Memory Test](#)

A tendency to recall overgeneral autobiographical memories rather than specific memories observed, for example, in depressed patients.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Barry, T. J., Hallford, D. J., & Takano, K. (2021). Autobiographical memory impairments as a transdiagnostic feature of mental illness : A meta-analytic review of investigations into autobiographical memory specificity and overgenerality among people with psychiatric diagnoses. *Psychological Bulletin*, 47(10), 1054–1074. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/bul0000345> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Barry, T. J., Takano, K., Hallford, D. J., Roberts, J. E., Salmon, K., & Raes, F. (2023). Autobiographical memory and psychopathology: Is memory specificity as important as we make it seem? *WIREs Cognitive Science*, 14(3), e1624. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/wcs.1624> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Lemogne, C., Piolino, P., Jouvent, R., Allilaire, J.-F., & Fossati, P. (2006). Mémoire autobiographique épisodique et dépression: Episodic autobiographical memory in depression: a review. *L'Encéphale*, 32(5), 781–788. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0013-7006\(06\)76231-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0013-7006(06)76231-5) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Weiss-Cowie, S., Verhaeghen, P., & Duarte, A. (2023). An updated account of overgeneral autobiographical memory in depression. *Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews*, 149, 105157. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neubiorev.2023.105157> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Dalgleish, T., Williams, J. M. G., Golden, A.-M. J., Perkins, N., Barrett, L. F., Barnard, P. J., ... Watkins, E. (2007). Reduced specificity of autobiographical memory and depression: The role of executive control. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 136(1), 23–42. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0096-3445.136.1.23> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Williams, J. M. G., Barnhofer, T., Crane, C., Herman, D., Raes, F., Watkins, E., & Dalgleish, T. (2007). Autobiographical memory specificity and emotional disorder. *Psychological Bulletin*, 133(1), 122-148. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.133.1.122> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

### Dataset citation(s):

- Barry, T. J., Hallford, D. J., & Takano, K. (2022, April 6). Autobiographical Memory Impairments as a Transdiagnostic Feature of Mental Illness. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/3RJJUZ](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/3RJJUZ) ].
- Hallford, D. J., & Barry, T. J. (2021, July 14). Reduced Specificity and Increased Overgenerality of Autobiographical Memory Persist as Cognitive Vulnerabilities in Remitted Major Depression: A Meta-Analysis. [ <https://osf.io/bfcyj> ].

FR: [biais de surgénéralité](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KZ9HB46B-X>

*overgeneral memory effect*

→ [overgeneral memory bias](#)

*overgenerality*

→ [overgeneral memory bias](#)



**overt-repetition technique**

BT: objective study method of memory

**Is study method of :**

- explicit memory
- free recall task
- rehearsal

A method developed by Rundus (1971) to study how subjects mentally rehearse items they are learning by asking them to memorize aloud the items on a list presented one after the other.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Rundus, D. (1971). Analysis of rehearsal processes in free recall. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 89(1), 63-77. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0031185> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *technique de répétition à voix haute*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GXGH17KD-G>**own-age bias**

BT: own-group bias

- RT:
- estimator variable
  - eyewitness testimony
  - face memory
  - police lineup
  - recognition memory
  - visual memory

**Has study method(s):**

recognition task

"recognition memory for faces of one's own age group is often superior to memory for faces of another age group." (Rhodes et Anastasi, 2012, p. 146).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Martschuk, N., & Sporer, S. L. (2018). Memory for faces in old age: A meta-analysis. *Psychology and Aging*, 33(6), 904-923. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/pag0000282> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Rhodes, M. G., & Anastasi, J. S. (2012). The own-age bias in face recognition: A meta-analytic and theoretical review. *Psychological Bulletin*, 138(1), 146-174. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0025750> ] [Study type: literature review, meta-analysis] [Access: closed]

FR: *biais lié au groupe d'âge d'appartenance*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KNWZ0FMC-F>*own-ethnicity bias*→ **own-race bias***own-eyes perspective*→ **field point of view***own-gender bias*→ **own-sex bias****own-group bias**Syn: *OGB*

BT: memory phenomenon

- RT:
- eyewitness testimony
  - face memory
  - recognition memory
  - visual memory

NT: · own-age bias

· own-race bias

· own-sex bias

· own-species bias

**Has study method(s):**

recognition task

A memory phenomenon observed when people recognize faces from their own social group (e.g., ethnicity, gender, age, species) better than those from a different social group.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Fuller, E. A., Majolo, B., Flack, T. R., & Ritchie, K. L. (2021). The importance of out-group characteristics for the own-group face memory bias: *Visual Cognition*, 29(4), 263-276. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/13506285.2021.1905125> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Mukudi, P. B. L., & Hills, P. J. (2019). The combined influence of the own-age, -gender, and -ethnicity biases on face recognition. *Acta Psychologica*, 194, 1-6. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.actpsy.2019.01.009> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *biais lié au groupe d'appartenance*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-V7BBHCV5-R>**own-race bias**Syn: · *ORE*

- cross-race deficit
- cross-race effect
- cross-race identification bias
- cross-race recognition deficit
- other race effect
- own-ethnicity bias
- own-race recognition deficit

BT: own-group bias

- RT:
- estimator variable
  - eyewitness testimony
  - face memory
  - holistic processing
  - perceptual-social linkage hypothesis
  - police lineup
  - recognition memory
  - visual memory

**Has study method(s):**

recognition task

**Has model(s) :**

- categorization-individuation model
- feature-selection model
- in-group/outgroup model
- multidimensional face space model

**Has theory(ies):**

contact theory

A memory phenomenon observed when people are less accurate at recognizing other-race faces than own-race faces.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Anthony, T., Copper, C., & Mullen, B. (1992). Cross-racial facial identification: A social cognitive integration. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 18(3),

296–301. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/0146167292183005> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]

- Bothwell, R. K., Brigham, J. C., & Malpass, R. S. (1989). Cross-racial identification. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 15(1), 19–25. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/0146167289151002> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Brigham, J. C., Bennett, L. B., Meissner, C. A., & Mitchell, T. L. (2007). The influence of race on eyewitness memory. In R. C. L. Lindsay, D. F. Ross, J. D. Read, & M. P. Toglia (Eds.), *The handbook of eyewitness psychology, Vol II: Memory for people*. (p. 257–281). Lawrence Erlbaum Associates Publishers. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Brown, T. I., Uncapher, M. R., Chow, T. E., Eberhardt, J. L., & Wagner, A. D. (2017). Cognitive control, attention, and the other race effect in memory. *PLoS ONE*, 12(3). [ <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0173579> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Dai, J., Griffin, J. W., & Scherf, K. S. (2024). How is race perceived during adolescence? A meta-analysis of the own-race bias. *Developmental Psychology*, 60(4), 649–664. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/dev0001721> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Ficco, L., Müller, V. I., Kaufmann, J. M., & Schweinberger, S. R. (2023). Socio-cognitive, expertise-based and appearance-based accounts of the other-‘race’ effect in face perception: A label-based systematic review of neuroimaging results. *British Journal of Psychology*, 114(S1), 45–69. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/bjop.12595> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Lee, J., & Penrod, S. D. (2022). Three-level meta-analysis of the other-race bias in facial identification. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 36(5), 1106–1130. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.3997> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Meissner, C. A., & Brigham, J. C. (2001). Thirty years of investigating the own-race bias in memory for faces: A meta-analytic review. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 7(1), 3–35. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/1076-8971.7.1.3> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Singh, B., Mellinger, C., Earls, H. A., Tran, J., Bardsley, B., & Correll, J. (2022). Does cross-race contact improve cross-race face perception? A meta-analysis of the cross-race deficit and contact. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 48(6), 865–887. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/01461672211024463> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Tüttenberg, S. C., & Wiese, H. (2023). Event-related brain potential correlates of the other-race effect: A review. *British Journal of Psychology*, 114(S1), 24–44. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/bjop.12591> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- de Viviés, X., Kelly, D. J., Cordier, V., & Pascalis, O. (2010). Reconnaissance des visages d'un autre groupe ethnique : éclairage d'une approche développementale. *Psychologie Française*, 55(3), 243–257. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psfr.2010.07.001> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

#### Dataset citation(s):

- Brown, T.I. and Uncapher, M.R. and Chow, T.E. and Eberhardt, J.L. and Wagner, A.D. (2016). Intentional Elaborative Face Encoding and Other Race Effects in Subsequent Memory. Stanford Digital Repository. Available at: [ <http://purl.stanford.edu/mg371pn3455> ].
- Lee, J. (2023, January 11). Three-level meta-analysis of the other-race bias in facial identification. [ doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/SJ2TG ].
- Singh, B., Mellinger, C., Earls, H. A., Tran, J., Bardsley, B., & Correll, J. (2021). Does Cross-Race Contact Improve Cross-Race Face Perception? A Meta-Analysis of the Cross-Race Deficit and Contact. [ <https://osf.io/avh3x/> ].

FR: *biais lié à l'ethnie d'appartenance*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-F8JMF1VC-G>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cross-race\\_effect](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cross-race_effect) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q820926> [Wikidata]

*own-race recognition deficit*

→ **own-race bias**

## own-sex bias

Syn: *own-gender bias*

BT: *own-group bias*

- RT: *estimator variable*
- *eyewitness testimony*
  - *face memory*
  - *police lineup*
  - *recognition memory*
  - *visual memory*

Has study method(s):  
*recognition task*

Bias indicating that people recognize the faces of people from their own sex better than from the opposite sex.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Herlitz, A., & Lovén, J. (2013). Sex differences and the own-gender bias in face recognition: A meta-analytic review. *Visual Cognition*, 21(9-10), 1306–1336. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/13506285.2013.823140> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Russell, E. M., Longstaff, M. G., & Winkler, H. (in press). Sex differences in eyewitness memory: A scoping review. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-023-02407-x> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *biais lié au sexe d'appartenance*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-G5ZPKSZ8-1>

## own-species bias

Syn: *other-species effect*

BT: *own-group bias*

- RT: *eyewitness testimony*
- *face memory*
  - *recognition memory*
  - *visual memory*

Has study method(s):  
*recognition task*

Bias indicating that people recognize the faces of individuals from their own species (e.g. humans) better than those from a different species (e.g. non-human primates).

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Scott, L. S., & Fava, E. (2013). The own-species face bias: A review of developmental and comparative data. *Visual Cognition*, 21(9-10), 1364–1391. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/13506285.2013.821431> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *biais lié à l'espèce d'appartenance*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QM4X4VDR-X>

**ownership effect**

Syn: · *ownership self-reference effect*  
 · *ownership-induced self-bias*

BT: [self-reference effect](#)

A memory phenomenon observed when memory for objects owned by the subject is better than memory for objects owned by another person.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Clarkson, T. R., Cunningham, S. J., Haslam, C., & Kritikos, A. (2022). Is self always prioritised? Attenuating the ownership self-reference effect in memory. *Consciousness and Cognition*, 106, 103420. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.concog.2022.103420> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Clarkson, T., Paff, H. A., Cunningham, S., Ross, J., Haslam, C., & Kritikos, A. (2024). Mine for life: Charting ownership effects in memory from adolescence to old age. *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 17470218241254119. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/17470218241254119> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Cunningham, S. J., Scott, L., Hutchison, J., Ross, J., & Martin, D. (2018). Applying self-processing biases in education: Improving learning through ownership. *Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition*, 7(3), 342–351. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jarmac.2018.04.004> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Cunningham, S. J., Brady-Van den Bos, M., & Turk, D. J. (2011). Exploring the effects of ownership and choice on self-memory biases. *Memory*, 19(5), 449–461. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2011.584388> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Cunningham, S. J., Turk, D. J., Macdonald, L. M., & Neil Macrae, C. (2008). Yours or mine? Ownership and memory. *Consciousness and Cognition*, 17(1), 312–318. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.concog.2007.04.003> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Li, Q., Gao, J., Cao, C., & Li, T. (2023). The impact of group ownership on memory. *The Journal of General Psychology*, 150(3), 267–277. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/00221309.2022.2047002> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Sparks, S., Cunningham, S. J., & Kritikos, A. (2016). Culture modulates implicit ownership-induced self-bias in memory. *Cognition*, 153, 89–98. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cognition.2016.05.003> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- van den Bos, M., Cunningham, S. J., Conway, M. A., & Turk, D. J. (2010). Mine to remember: The impact of ownership on recollective experience. *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 63(6), 1065–1071. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/17470211003770938> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet de propriété*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WJJR1CX9-X>

EQ: <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q28135489> [Wikidata]

*ownership self-reference effect*

→ [ownership effect](#)

*ownership-induced self-bias*

→ [ownership effect](#)

# P

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## P.V. case

Syn: *P.V. patient*

BT: patient

- RT:
- memory disorder
  - phonological loop
  - phonological store
  - short-term memory

A patient suffering from a pure and specific phonological immediate memory impairment (Basso et al., 1982).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Basso, A., Spinnler, H., Vallar, G., & Zanobio, M. E. (1982). Left hemisphere damage and selective impairment of auditory verbal short-term memory. A case study. *Neuropsychologia*, 20(3), 263–274. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0028-3932\(82\)90101-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/0028-3932(82)90101-4) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Vallar, G., & Baddeley, A. D. (1984a). Fractionation of working memory: Neuropsychological evidence for a phonological short-term store. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 23(2), 151–161. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(84\)90104-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(84)90104-X) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Vallar, G., & Baddeley, A. D. (1984b). Phonological short-term store, phonological processing and sentence comprehension: A neuropsychological case study. *Cognitive Neuropsychology*, 1(2), 121–141. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/02643298408252018> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *cas P.V.*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PB0PJVKNB>

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*P.V. patient*

→ **P.V. case**

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*paired-associates learning method*

→ **paired-associates learning task**

---

*paired-associates learning paradigm*

→ **paired-associates learning task**

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*paired-associates learning procedure*

→ **paired-associates learning task**

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## paired-associates learning task

- Syn:
- *paired-associates learning method*
  - *paired-associates learning paradigm*
  - *paired-associates learning procedure*

BT: objective study method of memory

RT:

- associative memory Stroop task
- cued recall task
- visual association test

NT:

- A-B, A-Br learning task
- A-B, A-C learning task
- A-B, C-B learning task
- continuous paired-associate learning task
- double-function pairs
- sound-scene paired-associates paradigm

### Is study method of :

- associative learning
- associative memory
- episodic memory

Learning pairs of stimuli. An item of each pair is then used as a cue to retrieve the other item that was associated with it.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Calkins, M.W. (1894). Association. *Psychological Review*, 1(5), 476–483. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0069000> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *tâche d'apprentissage de paires associées*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LPL0Z33B-L>

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*palace of memory*

→ **method of loci**

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*PAM theory*

→ **preparatory attentional and memory processes theory**

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**Papez circuit**

Syn: · *Papez-Jakob circuit*  
 · *medial limbic circuit*

BT: brain network

RT: · emotion  
 · episodic memory  
 · hippocampus  
 · mammillary bodies  
 · parahippocampal cortex  
 · spatial memory

This network of brain structures was described for the first time by the American neuroanatomist James W. Papez in 1937, and is thought to be involved in the control of emotions and in memory: mammillary bodies, anterior nucleus of the thalamus, anterior cingulate cortex, parahippocampal gyrus, hippocampus, fornix.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Aggleton, J. P., Nelson, A. J. D., & O'Mara, S. M. (2022). Time to retire the serial Papez circuit: Implications for space, memory, and attention. *Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews*, 140, 104813. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neubiorev.2022.104813> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Hall, S. (in press). Is the Papez circuit the location of the elusive episodic memory engram? *IBRO Neuroscience Reports*, 0. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ibneur.2024.01.016> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Papez, J.W. (1937). A proposed mechanism of emotion. *Archives of Neurology & Psychiatry*, 38(4), 725-743. [ <https://doi.org/10.1001/archneurpsyc.1937.02260220069003> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *circuit de Papez*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-L74QNBRZ-T>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Papez\\_circuit](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Papez_circuit) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Circuit\\_de\\_Papez](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Circuit_de_Papez) [Wikipédia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1755301> [Wikidata]

*Papez-Jakob circuit*

→ **Papez circuit**

**paradoxical sleep**

Syn: · REM  
 · REM sleep  
 · rapid eye movement sleep

BT: sleep

RT: · consolidation  
 · slow wave sleep

Paradoxical sleep is a phase of sleep characterised by brain activity similar to wakefulness, irregular and rapid breathing, rapid heart rate and muscular atonia. During this phase, the eyes move rapidly and the dreams reported on waking are more vivid (Nicolas Ribeiro).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Boyce, R., Williams, S., & Adamantidis, A. (2017). REM sleep and memory. *Current Opinion in Neurobiology*, 44, 167–177. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.conb.2017.05.001> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Jouvet, M. (1967). The states of sleep. *Scientific American*, 216(2), 62-75. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/scientificamerican0267-62> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *sommeil paradoxal*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-G2R5TQRR-M>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-C0ZTWQ02-P> [SantéPsy]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-R3BX4C78-B> [MeSH]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0019972>  
[http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO\\_0000159](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO_0000159) [NBO]  
[http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO\\_0000754](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO_0000754) [NBO]  
[https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/REM\\_sleep](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/REM_sleep) [SAGE]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rapid\\_eye\\_movement\\_sleep](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rapid_eye_movement_sleep) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sommeil\\_paradoxal](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sommeil_paradoxal) [Wikipédia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q211402> [Wikidata]

Creators: · Frank Arnould  
 · Nicolas Ribeiro

**parahippocampal cortex**

BT: · limbic lobe  
 · medial temporal lobe

RT: · contextual memory  
 · core recollection network  
 · episodic memory  
 · Papez circuit  
 · personal semantics  
 · prospective memory  
 · recollection  
 · semantic memory

Structure in the medial temporal lobe involved in contextual memory and in recollection.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Aminoff, E. M., Kveraga, K., & Bar, M. (2013). The role of the parahippocampal cortex in cognition. *Trends in cognitive sciences*, 17(8), 379–390. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2013.06.009> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *cortex parahippocampique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MRNF4MMC-Q>

EQ: [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON\\_0002973](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002973) [UBERON]  
<http://purl.org/sig/ont/fma/fma61918> [FMA]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parahippocampal\\_gyrus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parahippocampal_gyrus) [Wikipedia EN]

*parallel distributed processing*

→ **connectionist model**

*parental reminiscing style*

→ **reminiscing style**



*parietal cortex*

→ [parietal lobe](#)

## parietal lobe

Syn: · *parietal cortex*  
· *parietal region*  
· *parietal site*

BT: brain lobe

RT: · K.F. case  
· LPC wave  
· memory-guided attention  
· old/new effect  
· prospective memory

NT: posterior parietal cortex

Lobe of the brain located behind the frontal lobe and above the temporal lobe.

FR: *lobe pariétal*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-S4GDHSXF-C>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-NM7R1LX2-Q> [*SantéPsy*]  
[http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON\\_0001872](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0001872) [*UBERON*]  
<http://purl.org/sig/ont/fma/fma61826> [*FMA*]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parietal\\_lobe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parietal_lobe) [*Wikipedia EN*]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lobe\\_pari%C3%A9tal](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lobe_pari%C3%A9tal) [*Wikipédia FR*]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q815334> [*Wikidata*]

## parietal memory network

BT: brain network

RT: familiarity

Parietal brain network comprising the precuneus, the mid-cingular cortex and the posterior inferior parietal lobule/dorsal angular cortex. This network deactivates when a new stimulus is encountered and activates when a familiar stimulus is encountered.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Gilmore, A. W., Nelson, S. M., & McDermott, K. B. (2015). A parietal memory network revealed by multiple MRI methods. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 19(9), 534-543. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2015.07.004> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *réseau pariétal de la mémoire*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-P5H185NF-4>

*parietal region*

→ [parietal lobe](#)

*parietal site*

→ [parietal lobe](#)

## part-list cuing effect

Syn: · *part-list cuing impairment effect*  
· *part-set cuing effect*  
· *part-set cuing impairment effect*  
· *part-set cuing inhibition effect*

BT: memory phenomenon

RT: · episodic memory  
· inhibition  
· self-limiting process  
· working memory

### Has study method(s):

[part-set cuing task](#)

“re-exposure of a subset of memory items as retrieval cues often impairs recall of the remaining non-cue (target) items” (Xing et al., 2021).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Pepe, N. W., Moyer, A., Peña, T., & Rajaram, S. (2023). Deceitful hints: A meta-analytic review of the part-list cuing impairment in recall. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 30(4), 1243–1272. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-023-02263-9> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Slamecka, N.J. (1968). An examination of trace storage in free recall. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 76(4, Pt.1), 504-513. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0025695> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Xing, M., Niu, Z., & Liu, T. (2021). The part-list cuing effect in working memory: The influence of task presentation mode. *Acta Psychologica*, 219, 103393. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.actpsy.2021.103393> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *effet d'indigage partiel d'une liste*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QJZN2X6P-9>

*part-list cuing impairment effect*

→ [part-list cuing effect](#)

*part-list cuing paradigm*

→ [part-set cuing task](#)

*part-list cuing task*

→ [part-set cuing task](#)

*part-set cuing effect*

→ [part-list cuing effect](#)

*part-set cuing impairment effect*

→ [part-list cuing effect](#)

*part-set cuing inhibition effect*

→ [part-list cuing effect](#)

**part-set cuing task**

Syn: · *part-list cuing paradigm*  
· *part-list cuing task*

BT: *cued recall task*

RT: *cue*

**Is study method of :**

- *episodic memory*
- *explicit memory*
- *part-list cuing effect*
- *self-limiting process*

Experimental paradigm in which subjects are asked to study items and then use some of these items as cues to recall the other items. The memory of the remaining items is then impaired. Part-list cueing thus shows that retrieval cues do not always have a facilitating effect on memory. This effect has been demonstrated for words (related or not) as well as for images.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Slamecka, N.J. (1968). An examination of trace storage in free recall. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 76(4, Pt.1), 504-513. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0025695> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Slamecka, N.J. (1969). Testing for associative storage in multitrial free recall. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 81(3), 557-560. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0027909> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *tâche d'indication partielle*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Q7S86FZW-7>

*partial reinforcement schedule*

→ **intermittent schedule of reinforcement**

*partial report procedure*

→ **partial report task**

**partial report task**

Syn: · *Sperling's paradigm*  
· *partial report procedure*

BT: *objective study method of memory*

RT: *recall task*

**Is study method of :**

- *echoic memory*
- *iconic memory*
- *sensory memory*

In sensory memory studies, a technique in which the subject is asked to report a subset of the items that were presented.

note: In Sperling's (1960) experiments on iconic memory, three lines of four letters were briefly presented to the subject who was then asked to report either the first, second, or third line according to a sound cue (a high-pitched sound for the first line, a mid-pitched sound for the second line, and a low-pitched sound for the third line). This method showed that iconic memory contains more items than the whole report of the items would suggest.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bliss, J. C., Crane, H. D., Mansfield, P. K., & Townsend, J. T. (1966). Information available in brief tactile presentations. *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1(4), 273-283. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03207391> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Darwin, C. J., Turvey, M. T., & Crowder, R. G. (1972). An auditory analogue of the Sperling partial report procedure: Evidence for brief auditory storage. *Cognitive Psychology*, 3(2), 255-267. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0285\(72\)90007-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0285(72)90007-2) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Sperling, G. (1960). The information available in brief visual presentations. *Psychological Monographs: General and Applied*, 74(11), 1-29. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0093759> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *tâche de rapport partielle*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TT05R285-L>

*partial retrieval*

→ **selective retrieval**

*partial schedule of reinforcement*

→ **intermittent schedule of reinforcement**

PASA

→ **PASA Model**

**PASA Model**

Syn: · *PASA*  
· *Posterior-Anterior Shift in Aging*

BT: *non-computational model*

**Is model of:**

- *cognitive aging*
- *memory aging*

Model of cognitive aging. Aging increases activation in the prefrontal cortex while decreasing activation in the occipital cortex during cognitive tasks, particularly in memory tasks (working memory, encoding and retrieval in episodic memory). The high recruitment of the prefrontal cortex in the elderly is thought to be an indicator of their attempts to compensate for their cognitive difficulties.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Davis, S. W., Dennis, N. A., Daselaar, S. M., Fleck, M. S., & Cabeza, R. (2008). Que PASA? The Posterior-Anterior Shift in Aging. *Cerebral Cortex*, 18(5), 1201-1209. [ <https://doi.org/10.1093/cercor/bhm155> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: free]

FR: *modèle PASA*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-X46HL565-J>

**patient**

Syn: · *case study*  
· *clinical case*

BT: *person*

NT: · *H.M. case*

· *K.C. case*

· *K.F. case*

· *L.S. case*

· *P.V. case*

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Barbeau, E. J., Ronat, L., & Didic, M. (2020). Études de cas et neuropsychologie de la mémoire : Et maintenant, c'est fini ? *Revue de neuropsychologie*, 12(1), 19-25. [ <https://doi.org/10.1684/nrp.2020.0536> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

PO: *Human*

FR: *patient*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SFBFS598-M>

**pattern completion***Syn:* *deblurring*BT: *retrieval*

- RT:
- auto-associative memory
  - episodic memory
  - hippocampus
  - pattern separation
  - redintegration

The process in the hippocampus to retrieve a complex and multimodal memory from a partial or degraded cue.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Liu, K. Y., Gould, R. L., Coulson, M. C., Ward, E. V., & Howard, R. J. (2016). Tests of pattern separation and pattern completion in humans—A systematic review. *Hippocampus*, 26(6), 705–717. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/hipo.22561> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Rolls, E. T. (2013). The mechanisms for pattern completion and pattern separation in the hippocampus. *Frontiers in Systems Neuroscience*, 7. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fnsys.2013.00074> ]. [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

*FR:* *complètement de pattern*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-B53H4Z21-5>**pattern separation***Syn:* *memory separation*BT: *encoding*· *storage*RT: *conjunctive coding*· *dentate gyrus*· *episodic memory*· *hippocampus*· *mnemonic discrimination*· *pattern completion***Has study method(s):***mnemonic similarity task*

In the hippocampus, the process by which similar representations are stored separately from each other without overlap, a kind of disambiguation of similar memory traces, to avoid interference phenomena.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Amer, T., & Davachi, L. (2023). Extra-hippocampal contributions to pattern separation. *eLife*, 12, e82250. [ <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.82250> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Liu, K. Y., Gould, R. L., Coulson, M. C., Ward, E. V., & Howard, R. J. (2016). Tests of pattern separation and pattern completion in humans—A systematic review. *Hippocampus*, 26(6), 705–717. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/hipo.22561> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Quiroga, R. Q. (2020). No pattern separation in the human hippocampus. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 24(12), 994–1007. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2020.09.012> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Rolls, E. T. (2013). The mechanisms for pattern completion and pattern separation in the hippocampus. *Frontiers in Systems Neuroscience*, 7. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fnsys.2013.00074> ]. [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Yassa, M. A., & Stark, C. E. L. (2011). Pattern separation in the hippocampus. *Trends in Neurosciences*, 34(10), 515–525. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tins.2011.06.006> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

*FR:* *séparation de pattern*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JJRFDFC-S>*Pavlovian conditioning*→ **classical conditioning***PCT*→ **Provoked Confabulation Test***PDI*→ **Person Description Interview****PEACE interview model***Syn:* *PEACE interview technique*· *PEACE interviewing model*· *PEACE method of interrogation*· *PEACE method of investigative interviewing*· *PEACE model*BT: *investigative interview*

An investigative interview technique used in England and Wales with adults suspects and complainants. The procedure "involves five discrete stages: Planning and preparation; Engage and explain; Account, clarification, and challenge; Closure, and Evaluation. Before any questioning, interviewers are taught to build rapport with the witness, to ensure that the interview is a two-way conversation, with witnesses feeling free to use their own words and express uncertainty if they do not know the answer to a question." (Baddeley et al., 2023, p. 15).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Baddeley, A., Brewin, C. R., Davies, G. M., Kopelman, M. D., & MacQueen, H. L. (2023). Legal aspects of memory: A summary of scientific evidence issued by the Psychology and Law Sections of the British Academy. *Journal of the British Academy*, 11, a1–a45. [ <https://doi.org/10.5871/jba/011.095-annex> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Bull, R. (2018). PEACE-ful Interviewing/Interrogation. In K. Shigemasa, S. Kuwano, T. Sato, & T. Matsuzawa (Eds.), *Diversity in harmony—Insights from psychology: Proceedings of the 31st International Congress of Psychology* (pp. 189–210). [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/9781119362081.ch10> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

*PO:* *Human**DO:* *Psychology**FR:* *Modèle d'entretien PEACE*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZPTXBQN8-G>*EQ:* [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PEACE\\_method\\_of\\_interrogation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PEACE_method_of_interrogation) [Wikipedia EN]<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q106254026> [Wikidata]*PEACE interview technique*→ **PEACE interview model***PEACE interviewing model*→ **PEACE interview model***PEACE method of interrogation*→ **PEACE interview model***PEACE method of investigative interviewing*→ **PEACE interview model***PEACE model*→ **PEACE interview model**

**percent correct recall**

BT: measure  
 RT: · cued recall task  
 · free recall task

Percent of correct responses in a free or cued recall task.

DO: · Probability / Statistics  
 · Psychology

FR: *pourcentage de rappels corrects*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-B7MB8JBL-P>

**percent correct recognition**

BT: measure  
 RT: · hit  
 · recognition task

In a recognition task, "proportion of the total number of items (old and new) correctly identified." (Goranson & Thodor, 1970, p. 848).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

• Goranson, R. E., & Theodor, L. H. (1970). Optimal percent correct measures in recognition memory. *Perceptual and Motor Skills*, 31(3), 848-848. [ <https://doi.org/10.2466/pms.1970.31.3.848> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

DO: · Probability / Statistics  
 · Psychology

FR: *pourcentage de reconnaissances correctes*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SSC18SCR-G>

**perceptual fluency**

BT: processing fluency

Judgment of the ease with which items are perceived. Perceptual fluency can be used by the subjects as an indicator of the item familiarity.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

• Reber, R., & Schwarz, N. (1999). Effects of perceptual fluency on judgments of truth. *Consciousness and Cognition*, 8(3), 338-342. [ <https://doi.org/10.1006/ccog.1999.0386> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *fluence perceptive*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JMF16VF1-Q>  
 EQ: [https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0ab9f](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0ab9f) [Cognitive Atlas]

**perceptual identification task**

BT: indirect test of memory

**Is study method of :**

- implicit memory
- priming effect

Task used to study implicit memory. The subject is asked to identify a stimulus (word, image, etc.) presented in a degraded form.

FR: *tâche d'identification perceptive*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RHDBPZ6B-N>

**perceptual interference effect**

BT: memory phenomenon  
 RT: · interference  
 · retrieval

Brief presentation of a word followed by a retroactive mask improves memory for the word in free recall, cued recall, and recognition (Mulligan, 1999, 2002).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Mulligan, N. W. (1999). The effects of perceptual interference at encoding on organization and order: Investigating the roles of item-specific and relational information. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 25(1), 54-69. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.25.1.54> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Mulligan, N. W. (2002). The generation effect: Dissociating enhanced item memory and disrupted order memory. *Memory & Cognition*, 30(6), 850-861. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03195771> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet d'interférence perceptive*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-H3GQKBX5-Q>

**perceptual learning**

BT: learning process  
 RT: learning

Long-lasting improvement in the perception of a stimulus with practice and experience.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

• Prettyman, A. (2018). Perceptual learning. *Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Cognitive Science*, e1489. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/wcs.1489> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *apprentissage perceptif*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NGW4PJPZ-5>  
 EQ: [https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/perceptual\\_learning](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/perceptual_learning) [SAGE]

*perceptual priming*

→ **perceptual priming effect**

**perceptual priming effect**

Syn: *perceptual priming*  
 BT: priming effect  
 RT: · implicit memory  
 · perceptual representation system

Type of priming based on the perceptual relations between the prime and the target stimulus.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

• Wiggs, C. L., & Martin, A. (1998). Properties and mechanisms of perceptual priming. *Current Opinion in Neurobiology*, 8(2), 227-233. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0959-4388\(98\)80144-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0959-4388(98)80144-X) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet d'amorçage perceptif*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W8N5KJDT-L>  
 EQ: [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO\\_0000206](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO_0000206) [NBO]  
[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_5519ba1746e95](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_5519ba1746e95) [Cognitive Atlas]

**perceptual process**

Syn: *perceptual processing*  
 BT: *cognitive process*  
 NT: · *bottom-up processing*  
 · *configural processing*  
 · *event segmentation*  
 · *top-down processing*

A process that realizes a perceptual disposition.

FR: *processus perceptif*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WVBVBLHW-2>

*perceptual processing*

→ **perceptual process**

**perceptual representation system**

BT: *non-declarative memory*  
 RT: · *implicit memory*  
 · *perceptual priming effect*  
 · *priming effect*  
 · *repetition priming effect*  
 · *semantic memory*

**Has model(s) :**

*Predictive Interactive Multiple Memory Systems model*

Memory system theorized by Tulving and Schacter (1990), which is thought to account for object or word perceptual priming effects. According to the authors, this system is involved in perceptual identification of objects and words, but without reference to their meaning. The system is supposed to work in close collaboration with semantic memory and other systems.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Schacter, D. L. (1990). Perceptual representation systems and implicit memory. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 608(1), 543–571. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1749-6632.1990.tb48909.x> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Tulving, E., & Schacter, D. L. (1990). Priming and human memory systems. *Science*, 247(4940), 301–306. [ <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.2296719> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Tulving, E., & Schacter, D. L. (1990). Amorçage et systèmes de la mémoire humaine. *Science*, 247(4940), 301–306. Traduit dans S. Nicolas & P. Piolino (2010). *Anthologie de psychologie cognitive de la mémoire humaine* (pp. 147-167). De Boeck. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *système de représentations perceptives*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NX19ZTRC-Z>

**perceptual span**

Syn: · *field of effective vision*  
 · *visual span*  
 BT: *measure*

**Is measure of:**

*sensory memory*

Number of items that a person is able to perceive after a very short exposure time (a few milliseconds).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- McConkie, G. W., & Rayner, K. (1975). The span of the effective stimulus during a fixation in reading. *Perception & Psychophysics*, 17(6), 578–586. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03203972> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- McConkie, G. W., & Rayner, K. (1976). Asymmetry of the perceptual span in reading. *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 8(5), 365–368. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03335168> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *empan perceptif*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TBG45WFW-W>

**perceptual-social linkage hypothesis**

BT: *testable hypothesis*  
 RT: · *face memory*  
 · *own-race bias*

A hypothesis according to which, during early developmental stages, « asymmetrical exposure to own- versus other-race faces leads to marked differences in the development of preferences toward, recognition of, formation of categories for, and scanning of own- versus other-race faces. » (Lee et al., 2017, p. 260).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Lee, K., Quinn, P. C., & Pascalis, O. (2017). Face race processing and racial bias in early development: A perceptual-social linkage. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 26(3), 256–262. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/0963721417690276> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *hypothèse du lien perceptif-social*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KPRDCLLZ-7>

*perirhinal area 35*

→ **perirhinal cortex**



**perirhinal cortex**

- Syn: · *Brodman area 35*  
 · *perirhinal area 35*  
 BT: *medial temporal lobe*  
 RT: · *associative memory*  
 · *BIC model*  
 · *familiarity*  
 · *Predictive Interactive Multiple Memory Systems model*  
 · *recognition task*  
 · *semantic memory*

Medial temporal lobe region involved in object recognition, familiarity judgments and associative memory.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Brown, M. W., & Aggleton, J. P. (2001). Recognition memory: what are the roles of the perirhinal cortex and hippocampus? *Nature Reviews Neuroscience*, 2(1), 51–61. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/35049064> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Suzuki, W. A., & Naya, Y. (2014). The perirhinal cortex. *Annual Review of Neuroscience*, 37(1), 39-53. [ <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-neuro-071013-014207> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

- FR: *cortex périrhinal*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-M32JMLQM-4>  
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-V30V0TKP-3> [MeSH]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M000612951>  
[http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON\\_0006083](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0006083) [UBERON]  
<http://purl.org/sig/ont/fma/fma68632> [FMA]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perirhinal\\_cortex](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perirhinal_cortex) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cortex\\_périrhinal](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cortex_périrhinal) [Wikipédia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q2998089> [Wikidata]

*permanent memory*

→ **long-term memory**

**permastore effect**

- BT: *memory phenomenon*  
 RT: · *forgetting curve*  
 · *semantic memory*

The term used by Bahrik (1984) for knowledge that resists forgetting over long periods of time.

note: Bahrik (1984) was interested in the memory of the Spanish language learned during the high school and university years. The results indicate that the forgetting curve can be decomposed into three parts: the first shows a rapid forgetting of knowledge within 6 years after learning; the second part of the curve indicates knowledge that resists forgetting for a period of 25 to more than 50 years (permastore effect that persists even if the subjects have not had the opportunity to practice the Spanish language); the third suggests a further decline in memory (this last phase could in fact be the result of the memory difficulties of the respondents who are now older). The permastore effect has been studied for academic knowledge (e.g. foreign language, mathematics) or for knowledge acquired incidentally and informally in everyday life (e.g. the names of the streets in the childhood neighborhood). The term was coined by analogy with the term permafrost, a term for the ground that is permanently frozen in certain regions of the globe.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bahrick, H. P. (1984). Semantic memory content in permastore: Fifty years of memory for Spanish learned in school. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 113(1), 1–29. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0096-3445.113.1.1> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

- FR: *effet permastore*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WS2V394N-Q>

**person**

- Syn: *individual*  
 BT: *human organism*  
 NT: · *patient*  
 · *person by age*  
 · *person by aptitude*  
 · *person by status*  
 FR: *personne*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TK6NW0S2-V>

**person by age**

- Syn: *individual by age*  
 BT: *person*  
 NT: · *adolescent*  
 · *adult*  
 · *child*  
 · *infant*  
 · *newborn*  
 FR: *personne par âge*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-C3DLTKNH-D>

**person by aptitude**

- Syn: *individual by aptitude*  
 BT: *person*  
 NT: · *mnemonist*  
 · *super-recognizer*  
 · *superager*  
 PO: *Human*  
 FR: *personne par aptitude*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-VF25X7TG-7>

**person by status**

- BT: *person*  
 NT: *retractor*  
 FR: *personne par statut*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TJ10J5C6-T>

## Person Description Interview

Syn: *PDI*

BT: [investigative interview](#)

RT: [verbal overshadowing effect](#)

### Is study method of :

- [eyewitness testimony](#)
- [face memory](#)

An interview used to elicit a more complete description of a face from memory, particularly from eyewitnesses, using two instructions: description of the person globally and then recalling specific elements (general to local instruction), followed by a description of the face from the bottom to the top (bottom-to-top instruction).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Demarchi, S., Py, J., Groud-Than, S., Parain, T., & Brunel, M. (2013). Describing a face without overshadowing effect : Another benefice of the Person Description Interview. *Psychologie Française*, 58(2), 123–133. [ [doi:10.1016/j.psfr.2013.01.002](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psfr.2013.01.002) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Demarchi, S., & Py, J. (2009). A method to enhance person description : A field study. In R. Bull, T. Valentine, & T. Williamson (Eds.), *Handbook of Psychology of Investigative Interviewing* (pp. 241–256). Chichester : Wiley-Blackwell. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *Entretien de description des personnes*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Q3X6Q0JR-2>

## personal future task

BT: [objective study method of memory](#)

RT: [autobiographical fluency task](#)

### Is study method of :

- [episodic future thought](#)

A fluency task designed to study episodic future thinking (MacLeod et al., 1993). Participants are asked to imagine possible future events in a given time (e.g., 30 seconds) for different time periods (e.g. the next 24 h, the next week, the next month, the next year and the next ten years).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- MacLeod, A. K., Rose, G. S., & Williams, J. M. G. (1993). Components of hopelessness about the future in parasuicide. *Cognitive Therapy and Research*, 17(5), 441–455. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF01173056> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *tâche du futur personnel*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JFT8W2PW-Z>

*personal semantic memory*

→ [personal semantics](#)

## personal semantics

Syn: · *autobiographical fact*

· *non-episodic autobiographical memory*

· *personal semantic memory*

· *semantic self-knowledge*

BT: [declarative memory](#)

RT: · [autobiographical memory](#)

· [autobiographically significant concept](#)

· [Confabulation Battery](#)

· [episodic memory](#)

· [hippocampus](#)

· [medial prefrontal cortex](#)

· [medial temporal lobe](#)

· [parahippocampal cortex](#)

· [Positive Memory Training](#)

· [semantic memory](#)

· [temporal lobe](#)

### Has study method(s):

- [autobiographical fluency task](#)
- [Autobiographical Interview](#)
- [Autobiographical Memory Interview](#)
- [Survey of Autobiographical Memory](#)

Knowledge that a person possesses about his or her past (personality, autobiographical facts, knowledge of repeated events, autobiographically significant concepts).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Cermak, L. S., & O'Connor, M. (1983). The anterograde and retrograde retrieval ability of a patient with amnesia due to encephalitis. *Neuropsychologia*, 21(3), 213–234. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0028-3932\(83\)90039-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/0028-3932(83)90039-8) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Grilli, M. D., & Verfaellie, M. (2014). Personal semantic memory: Insights from neuropsychological research on amnesia. *Neuropsychologia*, 61, 56–64. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2014.06.012> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Grilli, M. D., Berceel, J. J., Wank, A. A., & Rapcsak, S. Z. (2018). The contribution of the left anterior ventrolateral temporal lobe to the retrieval of personal semantics. *Neuropsychologia*, 117, 178–187. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2018.06.002> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Kopelman, M. D., Wilson, B. A., & Baddeley, A. D. (1989). The autobiographical memory interview: A new assessment of autobiographical and personal semantic memory in amnesic patients. *Journal of Clinical and Experimental Neuropsychology*, 11(5), 724–744. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/01688638908400928> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Renoult, L., Davidson, P. S. R., Palombo, D. J., Moscovitch, M., & Levine, B. (2012). Personal semantics : At the crossroads of semantic and episodic memory. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 16(11), 550–558. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2012.09.003> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Renoult, L., Tanguay, A., Beaudry, M., Tavakoli, P., Rabipour, S., Campbell, K., Moscovitch, M., Levine, B., & Davidson, P. S. R. (2016). Personal semantics : Is it distinct from episodic and semantic memory? An electrophysiological study of memory for autobiographical facts and repeated events in honor of Shlomo Bentin. *Neuropsychologia*, 83, 242–256. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2015.08.013> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Renoult, L., Armson, M. J., Diamond, N. B., Fan, C. L., Jeyakumar, N., Levesque, L., Oliva, L., McKinnon, M., Papadopoulos, A., Selarka, D., St Jacques, P. L., & Levine, B. (2020). Classification of general and personal semantic details in the Autobiographical Interview. *Neuropsychologia*, 144, 107501. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2020.107501> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Warrington, E. K., & McCarthy, R. A. (1988). The fractionation of retrograde amnesia. *Brain and Cognition*, 7(2), 184–200. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0278-2626\(88\)90029-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/0278-2626(88)90029-2) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *sémantique personnelle*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WWK7W52C-7>



Louis Renoult

**phantom recollection**

Syn: *illusory recollection*

BT: [phenomenological characteristic of memory](#)

- RT: [episodic memory](#)  
[false memory](#)  
[recollection](#)

**Has study method(s):**

[conjoint recall paradigm](#)

**Has theory(ies):**

[fuzzy trace theory](#)

Illusory but vivid recollection of the occurrence of an event.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Brainerd, C. J., Wright, R., Reyna, V. F., & Mojardin, A. H. (2001). Conjoint recognition and phantom recollection. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 27(2), 307–327. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.27.2.307> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Brainerd, C. J., Payne, D. G., Wright, R., & Reyna, V. F. (2003). Phantom recall. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 48(3), 445–467. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0749-596X\(02\)00501-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0749-596X(02)00501-6) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Gallo, D. A., & Roediger, III, H. L. (2002). Variability among word lists in eliciting memory illusions: Evidence for associative activation and monitoring. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 47(3), 469–497. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0749-596X\(02\)00013-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0749-596X(02)00013-X) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: [recollection fantôme](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SNGHWJPG-V>

*phantom vision*

→ [visual imagery](#)

*phenomenal characteristic*

→ [phenomenological characteristic of memory](#)

**phenomenological characteristic of memory**

Syn: [memory phenomenology](#)  
[phenomenal characteristic](#)

BT: [cognitive quality](#)

- RT: [metamemory](#)  
[metamemory judgment](#)  
[source monitoring framework](#)

- NT: [anoetic consciousness](#)  
[autonoetic consciousness](#)  
[chronesthesia](#)  
[familiarity](#)  
[field point of view](#)  
[memory distinctiveness](#)  
[memory vividness](#)  
[mental time travel](#)  
[narrative coherence](#)  
[noetic consciousness](#)  
[observer point of view](#)  
[phantom recollection](#)  
[recollection](#)

**Has study method(s):**

- [Autobiographical Recollection Test](#)
- [Autographical Memory Characteristics Questionnaire](#)
- [Don't remember/Don't know paradigm](#)
- [Memory Characteristics Questionnaire](#)
- [Memory Experiences Questionnaire](#)
- [Remember/Know paradigm](#)
- [Test of Episodic Memory for the Autobiographical Past](#)

**Has theory(ies):**

[Selective Construction and Preservation of Experience theory](#)

How memories are experienced.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Çetin, O. G., & Gülgöz, S. (in press). Autobiographical phenomenology of memories of fiction. *Memory*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2024.2348154> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Chiu, C.-D. (2018). Phenomenological characteristics of recovered memory in nonclinical individuals. *Psychiatry Research*, 259, 135–141. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2017.10.021> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Simons, J. S., Ritchey, M., & Fernyhough, C. (2022). Brain mechanisms underlying the subjective experience of remembering. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 73, annurev-psych-030221-025439. [ <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-psych-030221-025439> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Sutin, A. R., & Robins, R. W. (2007). Phenomenology of autobiographical memories: The Memory Experiences Questionnaire. *Memory*, 15(4), 390–411. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658210701256654> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: [caractéristique phénoménologique de la mémoire](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QZXRZM22-5>

**phenomenon**

- Syn: · *empirical effect*  
 · *empirical generalization*  
 · *general empirical observation*
- NT: · *attention phenomenon*  
 · *learning phenomenon*  
 · *memory phenomenon*  
 · *metamemory phenomenon*

"Phenomena are general and stable features of nature, which scientists seek to explain [...]. We tend to identify phenomena as general patterns in data — structures that are observed across datasets — which, in psychology, are often called 'effects.'" (Maier et al., in press).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Maier, M., Dongen, N. van, & Borsboom, D. (in press). Comparing theories with the Ising Model of Explanatory Coherence (IMEC). *Psychological Methods*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/met0000543> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *phénomène*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W1GSDWF6-L>

*phi coefficient*

→ **phi correlation coefficient**

**phi correlation coefficient**

- Syn: · *fourfold point correlation coefficient*  
 · *phi coefficient*
- BT: *measure*
- RT: · *feeling of knowing judgment*  
 · *judgment of learning*

**Is measure of:**

- *metacognitive resolution*
- *metamemory*
- *procedural metamemory*

"An index of the correlation between two dichotomous variables" De Landsheere, 1979, p. 45).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- De Landsheere, G. (1979). *Dictionnaire de l'évaluation et de la recherche en éducation*. Presses Universitaires de France. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Fleming, S. M., & Lau, H. C. (2014). How to measure metacognition. *Frontiers in Human Neuroscience*, 8. [ <https://www.frontiersin.org/article/10.3389/fnhum.2014.00443> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Nelson, T. O. (1984). A comparison of current measures of the accuracy of feeling-of-knowing predictions. *Psychological Bulletin*, 95(1), 109–133. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037//0033-2909.95.1.109> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

DO: *Probability / Statistics*  
 FR: *coefficient de corrélation phi*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BSB0W4RP-6>

*phonemic fluency*

→ **phonemic verbal fluency test**

*phonemic fluency task*

→ **phonemic verbal fluency test**

*phonemic fluency test*

→ **phonemic verbal fluency test**

*phonemic similarity effect*

→ **phonological similarity effect**

**phonemic verbal fluency test**

- Syn: · *phonemic fluency*  
 · *phonemic fluency task*  
 · *phonemic fluency test*  
 · *phonological verbal fluency task*

BT: *verbal fluency test*  
 RT: *Addenbrooke's Cognitive Examination - III*

**Is study method of:**

- *central executive*
- *working memory*

The subject is asked to generate the largest number of words beginning with a particular letter (e.g., F, then A, and then S) in a given amount of time.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Rodriguez-Aranda, C., & Martinussen, M. (2006). Age-related differences in performance of phonemic verbal fluency measured by controlled oral word association task (cowat): A meta-analytic study. *Developmental Neuropsychology*, 30(2), 697–717. [ [https://doi.org/10.1207/s15326942dn3002\\_3](https://doi.org/10.1207/s15326942dn3002_3) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Schmidt, C. S. M., Schumacher, L. V., Römer, P., Leonhart, R., Beume, L., Martin, M., Dressing, A., Weiller, C., & Kaller, C. P. (2017). Are semantic and phonological fluency based on the same or distinct sets of cognitive processes? Insights from factor analyses in healthy adults and stroke patients. *Neuropsychologia*, 99, 148–155. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2017.02.019> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *test de fluence verbale phonémique*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W2HP08XP-2>

**phonological loop**

- BT: working memory  
 RT: · central executive  
 · P.V. case  
 · phonological similarity effect  
 · selective interference paradigm  
 · verbal memory  
 · word length effect

- Has study method(s):**  
 · nonword repetition task  
 · recognition span task

**Has model(s) :**  
 Primacy model

**Component of:**  
 Baddeley's model

- Has component(s) :**  
 · articulatory loop  
 · phonological store

Sub-system of working memory in Baddeley's model, whose function is the temporary storage of verbal information. It is composed of the phonological store and the articulatory loop.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Baddeley, A.D. (1986). Working memory. Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Baddeley, A. D., & Hitch, G. J. (2019). The phonological loop as a buffer store: An update. *Cortex*, 112, 91-106. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cortex.2018.05.015> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Gaonac'h, D., Larigauderie, P. (2000). Mémoire et fonctionnement cognitif : la mémoire de travail. Armand Colin [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *boucle phonologique*  
**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RVCCKRQL-F>  
**EQ:** [https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0ba48](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0ba48)  
 [Cognitive Atlas]

*phonological memory*  
 → **phonological store**

**phonological neighbourhood effect**

- BT: memory phenomenon  
 RT: · mental lexicon  
 · orthographic neighborhood effect  
 · serial recall task  
 · serial recognition task  
 · short-term memory  
 · verbal memory

In short-term memory, better memory for words with more phonological neighbours (i.e., non-presented words that differ from target words by only one phoneme) than words with fewer phonological neighbours.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Clarkson, L., Roodenrys, S., Miller, L. M., & Hulme, C. (2017). The phonological neighbourhood effect on short-term memory for order. *Memory*, 25(3), 391-402. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2016.1179330> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Guitard, D., Miller, L. M., Neath, I., & Roodenrys, S. (2024). Set size and the orthographic/phonological neighbourhood size effect in serial recognition: The importance of randomization, 78(1), 9–16. *Canadian Journal of Experimental Psychology / Revue Canadienne de Psychologie Expérimentale*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/cep0000320> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Roodenrys, S., Hulme, C., Lethbridge, A., Hinton, M., & Nimmo, L. M. (2002). Word-frequency and phonological-neighborhood effects on verbal short-term memory. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 28(6), 1019-1034. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.28.6.1019> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *effet du voisinage phonologique*  
**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MLWJ2PR9-Z>

*phonological priming*  
 → **phonological priming effect**

**phonological priming effect**

- Syn:** *phonological priming*  
 BT: priming effect  
 RT: implicit memory

Type of priming during which the prior presentation of a word facilitates the processing of another word which is phonologically related (compared to another word which is phonologically different).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Meyer, D. E., Schvaneveldt, R. W., & Ruddy, M. G. (1974). Functions of graphemic and phonemic codes in visual word-recognition. *Memory & Cognition*, 2(2), 309–321. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03209002> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

**FR:** *effet d'amorçage phonologique*  
**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MX6XZC84-S>

*phonological short-term memory*  
 → **phonological store**



**phonological similarity effect**

Syn: · *acoustic confusion effect*  
· *phonemic similarity effect*

BT: memory phenomenon

RT: · phonological loop  
· serial recall task  
· short-term memory

Effect showing that immediate serial recall of a list of items (e.g., words or letters) is reduced when these items are phonologically similar.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Baddeley, A. D. (1966). Short-term memory for word sequences as a function of acoustic, semantic and formal similarity. *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 18(4), 362-365. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/14640746608400055> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Conrad, R. (1964). Acoustic confusions in immediate memory. *British Journal of Psychology*, 55(1), 75-84. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.2044-8295.1964.tb00899.x> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: free]
- Conrad, R., & Hull, A. J. (1964). Information, acoustic confusion and memory span. *British Journal of Psychology*, 55(4), 429-432. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.2044-8295.1964.tb00928.x> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet de similarité phonologique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RN8DCDB0-2>

**phonological store**

Syn: · *phonological memory*  
· *phonological short-term memory*

BT: working memory

RT: · irrelevant speech effect  
· P.V. case

**Component of:**

- Baddeley's model
- phonological loop

In Baddeley's model of working memory, the phonological store is a component of the phonological loop. It is responsible for the temporary storage of verbal information in a phonological form. Without mental refreshing, the traces in the phonological store deteriorate very quickly. Phonological storage is automatic and direct when verbal material is presented orally. The identification of the phonological store is based on the phonological similarity effect and the irrelevant speech effect.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Baddeley, A. (2012). Working memory: Theories, models, and controversies. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 63, 1-29. [ <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-psych-120710-100422> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *registre phonologique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZCZ74KMG-R>

*phonological verbal fluency task*

→ **phonemic verbal fluency test**

**phonotactic frequency**

BT: measure

RT: short-term memory

**Is measure of:**  
language

Frequency of occurrence of a phoneme combination in a language.

note: For example, Gathercole et al. (1999) showed in 7- to 8-year-olds that short-term serial recall is better for non-words containing frequent phoneme combinations in English than for less frequent combinations.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Gathercole, S. E., Frankish, C. R., Pickering, S. J., & Peaker, S. (1999). Phonotactic influences on short-term memory. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 25(1), 84-95. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.25.1.84> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *fréquence phonotactique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KFSPKCGS-B>

**phosphatase**

BT: enzyme

RT: long-term depression

"A phosphatase is an enzyme that removes a phosphate group from its substrate by hydrolysis of phosphoric acid esters." (source: [http://www.bioassayontology.org/bao#BAO\\_0000295](http://www.bioassayontology.org/bao#BAO_0000295))

FR: *phosphatase*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CSRJH6RB-5>

EQ: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phosphatase> [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phosphatase> [Wikipédia FR]

**photo-taking impairment effect**

BT: memory phenomenon

RT: · attention  
· cognitive offloading  
· episodic memory  
· visual memory

Under certain circumstances, taking a photograph may impair the memory of what was photographed.

- MV:
- Attentional factor: effect eliminated when people zoom in with their cameras on a particular detail (Henkel, 2014).
  - Attentional factor: effect eliminated when subjects carry wearable cameras (Niforatos et al., 2017).
  - Attentional factor: photo-taking improves memory when what is photographed is accompanied by an audio commentary (Barasch et al., 2017).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Barasch, A., Diehl, K., Silverman, J., & Zauberman, G. (2017). Photographic memory: The effects of volitional photo taking on memory for visual and auditory aspects of an experience. *Psychological Science*, 28(8), 1056-1066. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/0956797617694868> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Henkel, L. A. (2014). Point-and-shoot memories: The influence of taking photos on memory for a museum tour. *Psychological Science*, 25(2), 396-402. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/0956797613504438> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Lurie, R., & Westerman, D. L. (2021). Photo-taking impairs memory on perceptual and conceptual memory tests. *Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition*, 10(2), 289-297. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jarmac.2020.11.002> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Niforatos, E., Cinel, C., Mack, C. C., Langheinrich, M., & Ward, G. (2017). Can less be more? Contrasting limited, unlimited, and automatic picture capture for augmenting memory recall. *Proceedings of the ACM on Interactive, Mobile, Wearable and Ubiquitous Technologies*, 1(2), 1-22. [ <https://doi.org/10.1145/3090086> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Soares, J. S., & Storm, B. C. (2018). Forget in a flash: A further investigation of the photo-taking-impairment effect. *Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition*, 7(1), 154-160. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jarmac.2017.10.004> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

## PHYLETIC MEMORY

- Barasch, A., Diehl, K., Silverman, J., & Zauberman, G. (2017, June 1). Photographic Memory: The Effects of Volitional Photo-Taking on Memory for Visual and Auditory Aspects of an Experience. [ <https://osf.io/hrzgs/> ].
- Lurie, R. (2020, April 15). Photo-taking Impairs Memory on Perceptual and Conceptual Memory Tests. [ <https://osf.io/pq23c/> ].

FR: *effet perturbateur de la prise de photos*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WVHLFGBG-K>

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*photographic memory*

→ **eidetic memory**

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## phyletic memory

BT: **memory**

Innate sensory and motor systems, which results from natural selection, and constituting the memory of the species, from which individual memory is built.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Fuster, J. M. (1997). Network memory. *Trends in Neurosciences*, 20(10), 451–459. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0166-2236\(97\)01128-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0166-2236(97)01128-4) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *mémoire phylétique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GX6HMK5-L>

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*PI-20*

→ **20-item prosopagnosia index**

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*pictorial superiority effect*

→ **picture superiority effect**

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## picture complexity effect

BT: **memory phenomenon**

RT: 

- episodic memory
- list composition effect

Better memory for complex pictures than for simple pictures.

MV: List composition: the effect is present in mixed lists, combining complex and simple pictures, but not when comparing pure lists, composed only of complex or simple pictures (Ngyen & McDaniel, 1999).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Nguyen, K., & McDaniel, M. A. (2015). The picture complexity effect: Another list composition paradox. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 41(4), 1026-1037. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/xlm0000071> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Zucco, G., Bardesano, T. A., & Comoldi, C. (1984). Il ruolo di dettagli non essenziali e della loro predicibilità contestuale nella rievocazione di nomi di figure. = The role of nonessential details and of their contextual predictability in the recall of the names of pictures. *Ricerche di Psicologia*, 8(4), 43-58. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet de complexité des images*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NW3JF7SX-J>

## picture superiority effect

Syn: *pictorial superiority effect*

BT: **memory phenomenon**

RT: 

- episodic memory
- memory distinctiveness

### Has theory(ies):

- dual coding theory
- levels of processing theory
- transfer-appropriate processing principle

A memory phenomenon observed when memory is better for pictures than for words.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Higdon, K. F., Neath, I., Surprenant, A. M., & Ensor, T. M. (in press). Distinctiveness, not dual coding, explains the picture-superiority effect. *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 17470218241235520. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/17470218241235520> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Madigan, S. (2013). Representational storage in picture memory. *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 4(6), 567-568. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03334293> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Paivio, A., & Csapo, K. (1973). Picture superiority in free recall: Imagery or dual coding? *Cognitive Psychology*, 5(2), 176-206. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0285\(73\)90032-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0285(73)90032-7) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Shepard, R. N. (1967). Recognition memory for words, sentences, and pictures. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 6(1), 156-163. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(67\)80067-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(67)80067-7) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

### Dataset citation(s):

- Ensor, T. (2018, September 29). Listening to the Picture-Superiority Effect: Evidence for the Conceptual-Distinctiveness Account of Picture Superiority in Recognition. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/YKG8S](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/YKG8S) ].
- Neath, I. (2021). Picture Superiority [Data set]. OSF. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/HTM7E](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/HTM7E) ].
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FR: *effet de supériorité des images*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SBBZLB70-Z>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Picture\\_superiority\\_effect](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Picture_superiority_effect) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q7191204> [Wikidata]

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*PIMMS*

→ **Predictive Interactive Multiple Memory Systems model**

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*PKC*

→ **protein kinase C**

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*PKM $\zeta$*

→ **protein kinase M $\zeta$**

**place cell**

- BT: neuron  
 RT: · cognitive map  
 · grid cell  
 · hippocampus  
 · replay  
 · spatial memory  
 · theta rhythm

Neuron in the hippocampus that fires at a specific location when an animal is moving in the environment. Place cells have an important role in spatial memory and the construction of cognitive maps.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Ekstrom, A. D., Kahana, M. J., Caplan, J. B., Fields, T. A., Isham, E. A., Newman, E. L., & Fried, I. (2003). Cellular networks underlying human spatial navigation. *Nature*, 425(6954), Article 6954. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/nature01964> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- O'Keefe, J., & Dostrovsky, J. (1971). The hippocampus as a spatial map. Preliminary evidence from unit activity in the freely-moving rat. *Brain Research*, 34(1), 171–175. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0006-8993\(71\)90358-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/0006-8993(71)90358-1) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *cellule de lieu*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-C98CQ8QN-Z>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-FRH1FKPR-6> [MeSH]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M000612948>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Place\\_cell](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Place_cell) [Wikipedia EN]

[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cellule\\_de\\_lieu](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cellule_de_lieu) [Wikipédia FR]

*place memory*

→ [spatial memory](#)

**planned process**

- BT: process  
 NT: · cognitive training  
 · study method  
 · treatment

"A process that realizes a plan which is the concretization of a plan specification." (source: [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI\\_0000011](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000011))

FR: *processus planifié*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NBZLNW5-L>

EQ: [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI\\_0000011](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000011) [OBI]

*PMCQ*

→ [Prospective Memory Concerns Questionnaire](#)

*PMDC model*

→ [Prospective Memory Decision Control model](#)

*PMQ*

→ [Prospective Memory Questionnaire](#)

*PMVP*

→ [Prospective Remembering Video Procedure](#)

**point-biserial correlation coefficient**

BT: measure

**Is measure of:**

confidence-accuracy relationship

Correlation between a dichotomous variable (e.g., identification or not of a suspect in a police lineup) and a quantitative variable whose values are considered as separate points (e.g., a confidence scale) (after De Landsheere, 1979).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- De Landsheere, G. (1979). *Dictionnaire de l'évaluation et de la recherche en éducation*. Presses Universitaires de France. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Juslin, P., Olsson, N., & Winman, A. (1996). Calibration and diagnosticity of confidence in eyewitness identification: Comments on what can be inferred from the low confidence-accuracy correlation. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 22(5), 1304–1316. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.22.5.1304> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Olsson, N. (2000). A comparison of correlation, calibration, and diagnosticity as measures of the confidence-accuracy relationship in witness identification. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 85(4), 504–511. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0021-9010.85.4.504> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

DO: *Probability / Statistics*

FR: *coefficient de corrélation bisériale de point*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZW6DMBFQ-1>

POK

→ [prediction of knowing](#)

**police lineup**

Syn: · *identification parade*  
 · *lineup*

BT: recognition task

- RT: · confidence-accuracy characteristic curve  
 · confidence-accuracy relationship  
 · diagnosticity ratio  
 · earwitness testimony  
 · estimator variable  
 · eyewitness testimony  
 · fullROC  
 · legalPsych  
 · own-age bias  
 · own-race bias  
 · own-sex bias  
 · positive predictive value  
 · post-identification feedback effect  
 · reflector variable  
 · sdtlu  
 · signal detection theory  
 · system variable  
 · unconscious transference effect  
 · verbal overshadowing effect  
 · weapon focus effect  
 · WITNESS model

- NT: · blank police lineup procedure  
 · rule-out procedure  
 · sequential police lineup  
 · simultaneous police lineup

**Is study method of:**

- earwitness testimony
- eyewitness testimony
- face memory
- recognition memory

## POSITIONAL CODING THEORY

In a police lineup, the suspect is presented among a group of persons known to be innocent. The witness's or victim's task is to identify or not identify the suspect among the persons in the identification parade. The members of the line-up can be presented through photographs, video recordings or live (behind a one-way mirror). In a voice lineup, the suspect's voice is presented among the voices of innocent people.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Kovera, M. B. (2024). The role of suspect development practices in eyewitness identification accuracy and racial disparities in wrongful conviction. *Social Issues and Policy Review*, 18(1), 125–147. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/sipr.12102> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Erickson, W. B., Lampinen, J. M., & Moore, K. N. (2016). Eyewitness identifications by older and younger adults: A meta-analysis and discussion. *Journal of Police and Criminal Psychology*, 31(2), 108–121. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11896-015-9176-3> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Fitzgerald, R. J., Price, H. L., Oriet, C., & Charman, S. D. (2013). The effect of suspect-filler similarity on eyewitness identification decisions: A meta-analysis. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 19(2), 151–164. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0030618> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Fitzgerald, R. J., & Price, H. L. (2015). Eyewitness identification across the life span: A meta-analysis of age differences. *Psychological Bulletin*, 141(6), 1228–1265. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/bul0000013> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
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- Pozzulo, J. D., Crescini, C., & Panton, T. (2008). Does methodology matter in eyewitness identification research?: The effect of live versus video exposure on eyewitness identification accuracy. *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 31(5), 430–437. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijlp.2008.08.006> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
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- Shen, K. J., Colloff, M. F., Vul, E., Wilson, B. M., & Wixted, J. T. (2023). Modeling face similarity in police lineups. *Psychological Review*, 130(2), 432–461. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/rev0000408> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Smith, A. M., Togli, M. P., & Lampinen, J. M. (Eds.). (2021). *Methods, measures, and theories in eyewitness identification tasks*. Routledge. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Wells, G. L., Kovera, M. B., Douglass, A. B., Brewer, N., Meissner, C. A., & Wixted, J. T. (2020). Policy and procedure recommendations for the collection and preservation of eyewitness identification evidence. *Law and Human Behavior*, 44(1), 3–36. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/lhb0000359> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
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- Baldassari, M. J. (2021, April 14). An ERP Lineup based on the P300 Guilty Knowledge Test. [ <https://osf.io/2mv54> ].
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- Baldassari, M. J., Holroyd, C. B., & Tanaka, J. (2021, February 5). An ERP-based Concealed Information Test for Simultaneous Lineups. [ <https://osf.io/b8tk9> ].
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- Colloff, M. F. (2021, February 16). Optimizing the selection of fillers in police lineups: Experiment 2. [ <https://osf.io/c36bf> ].
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- Holdstock, J., Dalton, P., May, K., Boogert, S., & Mickes, L. (2022, April 26). Lineup identification in young and older witnesses: Does describing the criminal help or hinder? [ <https://osf.io/xmk3h> ].
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FR: [tapissage](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QZMCKTT5-1>

PoMeT

→ [Positive Memory Training](#)

*positional clustering*

→ [locality constraint](#)

## positional coding theory

BT: [theory](#)

RT: [encoding](#)

Is theory of:

- [associative memory](#)
- [serial recall task](#)

A theoretical approach to serial recall. Each item is stored with its relative position in the list. The positions are then used as cues to recall the items in their order of presentation.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Kahana, M. J. (2020). Computational models of memory search. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 71, 107–138. [ <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-psych-010418-103358> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Ladd, G. T., & Woodworth, R. S. (1911). Elements of physiological psychology: A treatise of the activities and nature of the mind from the physical and experimental points of view. Charles Scribner's Sons [ <https://archive.org/details/elementsofphys2ed00ladd> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Logan, G. D., & Cox, G. E. (2021). Serial memory: Putting chains and position codes in context. *Psychological Review*, 28(6), 1197–1205. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/rev0000327> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: [théorie du codage positionnel](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-K0D65X2X-X>

*positive acceleration*

→ [positive acceleration learning curve](#)

*positive acceleration curve*

→ [positive acceleration learning curve](#)

### positive acceleration learning curve

Syn: · *positive acceleration*  
· *positive acceleration curve*

BT: [learning curve](#)

RT: [learning](#)

A type of learning curve that indicates that the learning process starts slowly and then accelerates.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Bills, A. G. (1934). General experimental psychology. Longmans, Green and co. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: [courbe d'apprentissage à accélération positive](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TPDKTCB1-N>

### Positive Memory Training

Syn: *PoMeT*

BT: [cognitive behavioral therapy](#)

RT: · [autobiographical memory](#)  
· [personal semantics](#)

"Positive memory training (PoMeT) is designed to enhance access to positive self-representations resulting in reduced levels of depression and increased self-esteem. It is based on a theoretical account of mood disorder which suggests that positive self representations are relatively dormant within individuals suffering from depression, at least in part due to infrequent activation." (Steel et al., 2015).

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Simon, J., Kiss, N., Korrelboom, K., Kingdon, D., Wykes, T., Phiri, P., van der Gaag, M., Baksh, M. F., & Steel, C. (2022). Cost-effectiveness of Positive Memory Training (PoMet) for the treatment of depression in schizophrenia. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 19(19), Article 19. [ <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph191911985> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Steel, C., van der Gaag, M., Korrelboom, K., Simon, J., Phiri, P., Baksh, M. F., Wykes, T., Rose, D., Rose, S., Hardcastle, M., Enright, S., Evans, G., & Kingdon, D. (2015). A randomised controlled trial of positive memory training for the treatment of depression within schizophrenia. *BMC Psychiatry*, 15(1), 85. [ <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12888-015-0453-6> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Steel, C., Korrelboom, K., Fazil Baksh, M., Kingdon, D., Simon, J., Wykes, T., Phiri, P., & van der Gaag, M. (2020). Positive memory training for the treatment of depression in schizophrenia: A randomised controlled trial. *Behaviour Research and Therapy*, 135, 103734. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.brat.2020.103734> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: [Entraînement à la mémoire positive](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-F2WCGX5S-7>

### positive predictive value

Syn: · *PPV*

· *probative value*

BT: [measure](#)

RT: · [confidence-accuracy characteristic curve](#)  
· [diagnosticity ratio](#)  
· [police lineup](#)

#### Is measure of:

· [eyewitness testimony](#)  
· [face memory](#)

"Ratio of correct suspect identifications to all suspect identifications (both correct and incorrect)." (Lampinen et al., 2021, p. 381).

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Lampinen, J. M., Smith, A. M., & Togli, M. P. (2021). Eyewitness memory: The next 40 years. In A. M. Smith, M. P. Togli, & J. M. Lampinen (Eds.), *Methods, measures, and theories in eyewitness identification tasks* (pp. 377–389). Routledge. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

PO: *Human*

DO: · *Probability / Statistics*

· *Psychology*

FR: [valeur prédictive positive](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-N8WC9X0K-0>

### positive subsequent memory effect

BT: [subsequent memory effect](#)

Greater activation in a region of the brain during the encoding of a stimulus that is later remembered.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Kim, H. (2011). Neural activity that predicts subsequent memory and forgetting: A meta-analysis of 74 fMRI studies. *NeuroImage*, 54(3), 2446-2461. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuroimage.2010.09.045> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]

FR: [effet de la mémoire subséquente positif](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-D5BFB81S-C>

### positive transfer

BT: [transfer](#)

RT: [negative transfer](#)

Positive transfer occurs when a first learning facilitates a second learning.

FR: [transfert positif](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Q591RXQT-B>

### positivity bias

Syn: · *positivity effect*

· *positivity memory bias*

BT: [memory phenomenon](#)

RT: · [emotional memory](#)  
· [emotional valence](#)  
· [episodic memory](#)  
· [fading affect bias](#)  
· [memory aging](#)  
· [negativity bias](#)

Memory bias leading older people to preferentially remember positive events rather than negative or emotionally neutral events.

MV: · Attention: effect observed when stimuli are encoded in a full attention condition and not in a divided attention condition (Joubert et al., 2018 ; Mather & Knight, 2005).



## POST-ENCODING STRESS EFFECT

· Word concreteness : absence of positivity effect for concrete words but presence for abstract words, especially among older people (Hamilton & Allard, 2020).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Charles, S. T., Mather, M., & Carstensen, L. L. (2003). Aging and emotional memory: The forgettable nature of negative images for older adults. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 132(2), 310-324. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0096-3445.132.2.310> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Guillaume, C., Eustache, F., & Desgranges, B. (2009). L'effet de positivité : un aspect intrigant du vieillissement. *Revue de neuropsychologie*, 1(3), 247-253. [ <https://doi.org/10.3917/rne.013.0247> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Hamilton, L. J., & Allard, E. S. (2020). Words matter: Age-related positivity in episodic memory for abstract but not concrete words. *Aging, Neuropsychology, and Cognition*, 27(4), 595-616. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/13825585.2019.1657556> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Joubert, C., Davidson, P. S. R., & Chainay, H. (2018). When do older adults show a positivity effect in emotional memory? *Experimental Aging Research*, 44(5), 455-468. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/0361073X.2018.1521498> ] [Study type: empirical study, replication] [Access: closed]
- Mather, M., & Carstensen, L. L. (2005). Aging and motivated cognition: The positivity effect in attention and memory. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 9(10), 496-502. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2005.08.005> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Mather, M., & Knight, M. (2005). Goal-directed memory: The role of cognitive control in older adults' emotional memory. *Psychology and Aging*, 20(4), 554-570. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0882-7974.20.4.554> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Reed, A. E., Chan, L., & Mikels, J. A. (2014). Meta-analysis of the age-related positivity effect: Age differences in preferences for positive over negative information. *Psychology and Aging*, 29(1), 1-15. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0035194> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]

FR: **biais de positivité**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-T7FC6MF2-F>

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### positivity effect

→ **positivity bias**

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### positivity memory bias

→ **positivity bias**

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## post-encoding stress effect

BT: **memory phenomenon**

RT: · **episodic memory**  
· **stress**

A memory phenomenon observed when acute stress that occurs shortly after learning has a beneficial effect on memory.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Sazma, M. A., Shields, G. S., & Yonelinas, A. P. (2019). The effects of post-encoding stress and glucocorticoids on episodic memory in humans and rodents. *Brain and Cognition*, 133, 12-23. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bandc.2018.10.005> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Shields, G. S., Sazma, M. A., McCullough, A. M., & Yonelinas, A. P. (2017). The effects of acute stress on episodic memory: A meta-analysis and integrative review. *Psychological Bulletin*, 143(6), 636-675. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/bul0000100> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]

FR: **effet du stress post-encodage**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CL2M18ZQ-P>

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### post-event information

→ **misleading information**

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### post-event information effect

→ **misinformation effect**

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### post-event misinformation

→ **misleading information**

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## post-identification feedback effect

BT: · **memory phenomenon**

· **metamemory phenomenon**

RT: · **eyewitness testimony**

· **face memory**

· **induced false memory**

· **misinformation effect**

· **police lineup**

· **retrospective confidence**

· **system variable**

The effect on retrospective judgments of providing feedback to the eyewitness after he or she has identified a person in a lineup. For example, if this feedback confirms that the person identified is the suspect, the eyewitness tends to be more confident in his or her decision, to feel that he or she perceived the perpetrator better, or to have identified the person more easily, compared to a person who did not receive this feedback.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Douglass, A., & Steblay, N. (2006). Memory distortion in eyewitnesses: A meta-analysis of the post-identification feedback effect. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 20, 859-869. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.1237> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Greenspan, R. L., & Loftus, E. F. (2020). Eyewitness confidence malleability: Misinformation as post-identification feedback. *Law and Human Behavior*, 44(3), 194-208. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/lhb0000369> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Steblay, N. K., Wells, G. L., & Douglass, A. B. (2014). The eyewitness post identification feedback effect 15 years later: Theoretical and policy implications. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 20(1), 1-18. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/law0000001> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Wells, G., & Douglass, A. (1998). "Good, you identified the suspect": Feedback to eyewitnesses distorts their reports of the witnessing experience. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 83, 360-376. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0021-9010.83.3.360> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: **effet de retroaction post-identification**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DRMT34VV-8>

**posterior parietal cortex**

- BT: parietal lobe  
 RT: · attention-to-memory hypothesis  
 · core recollection network  
 · episodic memory  
 · working memory  
 NT: · dorsal parietal cortex  
 · ventral parietal cortex

Area in the parietal cortex involved in episodic memory retrieval and working memory.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Berryhill, M. E. (2012). Insights from neuropsychology: pinpointing the role of the posterior parietal cortex in episodic and working memory. *Frontiers in Integrative Neuroscience*, 6. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fnint.2012.00031> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Rolls, E. T., Deco, G., Huang, C.-C., & Feng, J. (2023). The human posterior parietal cortex: Effective connectome, and its relation to function. *Cerebral Cortex*, 33(6), 3142–3170. [ <https://doi.org/10.1093/cercor/bhac266> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Sestieri, C., Shulman, G. L., & Corbetta, M. (2017). The contribution of the human posterior parietal cortex to episodic memory. *Nature Reviews Neuroscience*, 18(3), 183–192. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/nrn.2017.6> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *cortex pariétal postérieur*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TTFRG06N-X>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0590564>

[http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON\\_0034889](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0034889) [UBERON]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Posterior\\_parietal\\_cortex](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Posterior_parietal_cortex) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q3486606> [Wikidata]

*Posterior-Anterior Shift in Aging*

→ **PASA Model**

**postmemory**

BT: collective memory

"The relationship that later generations or distant contemporary witnesses bear to the personal, collective, and cultural trauma of others—to experiences they 'remember' or know only by means of stories, images, and behaviors" (Hirsch, 2014a).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Beiner, G. (2014). Probing the boundaries of Irish memory: From postmemory to prememory and back. *Irish Historical Studies*, 39(154), 296–307. [ <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0021121400019106> ] [Study type: historical study] [Access: closed]
- Hirsch, M. (2014a). Presidential Address 2014—Connective Histories in Vulnerable Times. *PMLA*, 129(3), 330–348. [ <https://doi.org/10.1632/pmla.2014.129.3.330> ] [Study type: historical study] [Access: closed]
- Hirsch, M. (2014b). Postmémoire. Témoigner. Entre histoire et mémoire. *Revue pluridisciplinaire de la Fondation Auschwitz*, 118, 205–206. [ <https://doi.org/10.4000/temoigner.1274> ] [Study type: historical study] [Access: open]

FR: *postmémoire*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RX649WCG-Z>

**postponement error**

BT: transposition error

In a serial recall task, a transposition error when an item is recalled after its correct position.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Hurlstone, M. J., Hitch, G. J., & Baddeley, A. D. (2014). Memory for serial order across domains: An overview of the literature and directions for future research. *Psychological Bulletin*, 140(2), 339–373. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0034221> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *erreur de report*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-S1PFKX4T-Q>

*potentiality*

→ **disposition**

**power function**

Syn: *power law*

BT: mathematical function

RT: forgetting curve

A mathematical function that describes the evolution of forgetting over time, especially the fact that forgetting is rapid after learning and slows down as time passes. It takes the form  $Y = at^b$  in which  $y$  is the memory performance,  $t$  is the elapsed time,  $b$  is the forgetting rate and  $a$  is a scaling parameter.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Anderson, J. R., & Schooler, L. J. (1991). Reflections of the environment in memory. *Psychological Science*, 2(6), 396–408. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9280.1991.tb00174.x> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Rubin, D. C., & Wenzel, A. E. (1996). One hundred years of forgetting: A quantitative description of retention. *Psychological Review*, 103(4), 734–760. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.103.4.734> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Wickelgren, W. A. (1974). Single-trace fragility theory of memory dynamics. *Memory & Cognition*, 2(4), 775–780. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03198154> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Wixted, J. T., & Ebbesen, E. B. (1991). On the form of forgetting. *Psychological Science*, 2(6), 409–415. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9280.1991.tb00175.x> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Wixted, J. T., & Ebbesen, E. B. (1997). Genuine power curves in forgetting: A quantitative analysis of individual subject forgetting functions. *Memory & Cognition*, 25(5), 731–739. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03211316> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Wixted, J. T., & Carpenter, S. K. (2007). The Wickelgren power law and the Ebbinghaus savings function. *Psychological Science*, 18(2), 133–134. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9280.2007.01862.x> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *fonction puissance*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KF6VNW4H-5>

*power law*

→ **power function**

*PPTT*

→ **Pyramids and Palm Trees Test**

*PPV*

→ **positive predictive value**

**preadolescent**

Syn: · *early adolescence*  
· *early adolescent*

BT: **child**

Aged 10 to 13 years.

PO: *Human*

FR: *préadolescent*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-X04J1443-5>

*preattentive immediate memory*

→ **sensory memory**

*precategorical acoustic store*

→ **echoic memory**

*precategorical visual store*

→ **iconic memory**

**prediction of knowing**

Syn: *POK*

BT: **prospective confidence**

RT: **procedural metamemory**

A metamemory judgment whereby a subject predicts his or her memory performance on a subsequent recall test (Eakin, 2005).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Eakin, D. K. (2005). Illusions of knowing: Metamemory and memory under conditions of retroactive interference. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 52(4), 526-534. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2005.01.009> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *prédiction de connaissance*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-D577TPZM-K>

**prediction of learning**

BT: **prospective confidence**

RT: · **procedural metamemory**

· **stability bias**

Metamemory judgment consisting of predicting the probability of recall of an item with one, two, three or four additional learning trials.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Kornell, N., & Bjork, R. A. (2009). A stability bias in human memory: Overestimating remembering and underestimating learning. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 138(4), 449-468. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0017350> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *prédiction d'apprentissage*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PQTL8CCL-Z>

**predictive brain**

Syn: · *active inference*

· *bayesian brain*

· *bayesian brain theory*

· *predictive coding*

· *predictive coding theory*

· *predictive mind*

· *predictive processing framework*

· *prospective brain*

· *prospective thought*

BT: **theory**

RT: · **bayesian model**

· **episodic future thought**

· **Predictive Interactive Multiple Memory Systems model**

· **semantic prospection**

Theory according to which the brain is "essentially a probabilistic prediction engine, dedicated to the task of minimizing the disparity between how it expects (predicts) the world to be and the evidence presented by the sensory flow" (Nave et al., 2020).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bein, O., Gasser, C., Amer, T., Maril, A., & Davachi, L. (2023). Predictions transform memories: How expected versus unexpected events are integrated or separated in memory. *Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews*, 153, 105368. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neubiorev.2023.105368> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Botteman, H., Longuet, Y., & Gauld, C. (2022). L'esprit prédictif: Introduction à la théorie du cerveau bayésien. *L'Encéphale*, 48(4), 436-444. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.encep.2021.09.011> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Clark, A. (2022). Extending the predictive mind. *Australasian Journal of Philosophy*, 0(0), 1-12. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/00048402.2022.2122523> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Milkowski, M., & Litwin, P. (2022). Testable or bust: Theoretical lessons for predictive processing. *Synthese*, 200(6), 462. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11229-022-03891-9> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Nave, K., Deane, G., Miller, M., & Clark, A. (2020). Wilding the predictive brain. *WIREs Cognitive Science*, 11(6), e1542. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/wcs.1542> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Quent, J. A., Henson, R. N., & Greve, A. (2021). A predictive account of how novelty influences declarative memory. *Neurobiology of Learning and Memory*, 179, 107382. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nlm.2021.107382> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Trapp, S., Parr, T., Friston, K., & Schröger, E. (2021). The predictive brain must have a limitation in short-term memory capacity. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 30(5), 384-390. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/09637214211029977> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Vecchi, T., & Gatti, D. (2020). Memory as prediction: From looking back to looking forward. The MIT Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *cerveau prédictif*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-VLJ0CQH4-G>

*predictive coding*

→ **predictive brain**

*predictive coding theory*

→ **predictive brain**

## Predictive Interactive Multiple Memory Systems model

Syn: *PIMMS*

BT: non-computational model

- RT:
- hippocampus
  - medial temporal lobe
  - multiple memory systems theory
  - perirhinal cortex
  - predictive brain
  - priming effect
  - recognition memory
  - recognition task
  - SPI model

### Is model of:

- episodic memory
- familiarity
- perceptual representation system
- recollection
- semantic memory

A model of memory “which suggests that multiple memory systems arise at different stages of interaction within a hierarchy of brain regions. These interactions refer to the idea that the brain is constantly trying to predict through backward connection the flow of forwarded sensory evidence about current item. Importantly, the nature of encoding and retrieval (i.e. recollection vs familiarity) is related to a single principle – the minimization of the resulting “prediction error” – and is driven by the pattern of connectivity between different levels of representation.” (Gagnepain, 2011, p. 112).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Gagnepain, P. (2011). Vers une redéfinition des systèmes de mémoire fondée sur la connectivité cérébrale. *Revue de neuropsychologie*, 3(2), 112–119. [ <https://doi.org/10.1684/nrp.2011.0173> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Henson, R. N., & Gagnepain, P. (2010). Predictive, interactive multiple memory systems. *Hippocampus*, 20(11), 1315–1326. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/hipo.20857> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *modèle multisystèmes prédictif et interactif de la mémoire*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SSKGPVQQ-N>

*predictive mind*

→ [predictive brain](#)

*predictive processing framework*

→ [predictive brain](#)

## prefix effect

BT: memory phenomenon

RT: short-term memory

Immediate recall of a series of items is impaired when the series is preceded by an item that participants are told to ignore.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Crowder, R. G. (1967). Prefix effects in immediate memory. *Canadian Journal of Psychology/Revue canadienne de psychologie*, 21(5), 450–461. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0082997> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet du préfixe*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HBR471V1-P>

*prefrontal association cortex*

→ [prefrontal cortex](#)

## prefrontal cortex

Syn: · *cortex associatif préfrontal*  
· *prefrontal association cortex*

BT: frontal lobe

- RT:
- activity-silent working memory
  - autobiographical memory network
  - Compensation Related Utilization of Neural Circuits Hypothesis
  - default mode network
  - dynamic coding
  - engram cell
  - executive functions
  - reality monitoring
  - replay
  - retrieval stopping
  - source monitoring
  - working memory
- NT:
- dorsolateral prefrontal cortex
  - medial prefrontal cortex
  - ventrolateral prefrontal cortex

"Region of cortex of frontal lobe anterior to primary motor area and premotor area." (source: <http://purl.org/sig/ont/fma/fma224850>)

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Levy, R. (2024). The prefrontal cortex: From monkey to man. *Brain*, 147(3), 794–815. [ <https://doi.org/10.1093/brain/awad389> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *cortex préfrontal*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PLLK6NVV-Z>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-BPW6MV87-B> [MeSH]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0026411>

[http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON\\_0000451](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000451) [UBERON]

<http://purl.org/sig/ont/fma/fma224850> [FMA]

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prefrontal\\_cortex](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prefrontal_cortex) [Wikipedia EN]

[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cortex\\_préfrontal](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cortex_préfrontal) [Wikipédia FR]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q18680> [Wikidata]

## preparatory attentional and memory processes theory

Syn: *PAM theory*

BT: *theory*

- RT:
- *attention*
  - *multi-process theory of prospective memory*
  - *multinomial model of prospective memory*

### Is theory of:

- *event-based prospective memory*
- *prospective memory*

A theory of event-based prospective memory (Smith, 2003; Smith et al., 2007), which states that "the performance of event-based tasks systematically requires the engagement of controlled preparatory processes. Specifically, preparatory attentional processes allow us to monitor the environment while considering the events occurring in it as potential prospective cues. As for the memory processes, they intervene in the recognition of prospective cues that must be discriminated from neutral events, as well as in the search in memory for the intention that follows this recognition" (Lecouvey et al., 2015, p. 209).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Lecouvey, G., Gonneaud, J., Eustache, F., & Desgranges, B. (2015). Les grandes théories de la mémoire prospective: Vers une vision dynamique des processus cognitifs engagés lors du rappel programmé d'intentions. *Revue de neuropsychologie*, 7(3), 207–216. [ <https://doi.org/10.3917/me.073.0207> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Smith, R. E. (2003). The cost of remembering to remember in event-based prospective memory: Investigating the capacity demands of delayed intention performance. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 29(3), 347–361. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.29.3.347> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Smith, R. E., Hunt, R. R., McVay, J. C., & McConnell, M. D. (2007). The cost of event-based prospective memory: Salient target events. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 33(4), 734–746. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.33.4.734> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *théorie des processus mnésiques et attentionnels préparatoires*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JGMN027G-S>

## preschool-aged child

Syn: *preschooler*

BT: *child*

- RT:
- *Bonn test of statement suggestibility*
  - *spin the pots task*

Child aged 2 to 5 years.

PO: *Human*

FR: *enfant d'âge préscolaire*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RZW0J5RS-T>

*preschooler*

→ [preschool-aged child](#)

## pretesting effect

BT: *memory phenomenon*

- RT:
- *learning*
  - *long-term memory*
  - *test-potentiated new learning*

An effect showing that long-term retention of information is improved when memory for that information is tested prior to learning.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Hartley, J. (1973). The effect of pre-testing on post-test performance. *Instructional Science*, 2(2), 193–214. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF00139871> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet du prétesting*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-T2M92N8V-6>

## primacy effect

- Syn:
- *law of primacy*
  - *principle of primacy*

BT: *serial position effect*

- RT:
- *Hunter-McCrary hypothesis*
  - *inverse modality effect*
  - *long-term memory*
  - *recency effect*
  - *short-term memory*

### Has study method(s):

- *free recall task*
- *recall task*
- *serial recall task*

Better memory for the first items in a list.

- MV:
- *Anterograde amnesia: no primacy effect*
  - *Association between items in the list: similar items accentuate the effect*
  - *Interfering activity between each item presentation: decrease of the effect.*
  - *List length : the effect is reduced when the number of items in the list increases*
  - *Presentation rate: the effect is reduced when the item presentation rate increases.*
  - *Type of recall: in serial recall, the primacy effect is larger than the recency effect.*
  - *Word frequency: common words accentuate the effect compared to rare words*
  - *Word imaginability: words that are easier to visualize mentally enhance the effect.*

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Glanzer, M., & Cunitz, A. R. (1966). Two storage mechanisms in free recall. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 5(4), 351-360. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(66\)80044-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(66)80044-0) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Murdock, B. B. Jr. (1962). The serial position effect of free recall. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 64(5), 482–488. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0045106> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Zwaan, R. A., Pecher, D., Paolacci, G., Bouwmeester, S., Verkoeijen, P., Dijkstra, K., & Zeelenberg, R. (2018). Participant Nonnaïveté and the reproducibility of cognitive psychology. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 25(5), 1968-1972. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-017-1348-y> ] [Study type: empirical study, replication] [Access: open]

### Dataset citation(s):

- Osth, A. F., & Farrell, S. (2018, August 2). Using response time distributions and race models to characterize primacy and recency effects in free recall initiation. [ <https://osf.io/bkjqn> ].

FR: *effet de primauté*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DZZPGZ5R-G>

EQ: [https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/primacy\\_effect](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/primacy_effect) [SAGE]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Effet\\_de\\_primauté](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Effet_de_primauté) [Wikipédia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q10885388> [Wikidata]



**Primacy model**

BT: connectionist model

**Is model of:**

- phonological loop
- serial recall task
- working memory

Connectionist model of immediate serial recall and the phonological loop (Page & Norris, 1998). Items are activated according to a primacy gradient: the first item in the list is the most active, and the activation of other items in the list gradually decreases with their serial position. The decay of an item's trace is rapid after activation, unless a rehearsal mechanism maintains its original activation. At the time of serial recall, the first item in the list with the greatest activation is recalled first and then suppressed. The other items are then recalled sequentially using the same principle.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Page, M. P. A., & Norris, D. (1998). The primacy model: A new model of immediate serial recall. *Psychological Review*, 105(4), 761-781. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.105.4.761-781> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: closed]

FR: *modèle Primacy*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TDDM8GS6-P>**primary distinctiveness effect**Syn: *intra-list distinctiveness effect*

BT: distinctiveness effect

RT: episodic memory

- NT: · temporal isolation effect
- von Restorff effect

Distinctiveness effect that occurs when an item is distinctive from its immediate context.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Schmidt, S. R. (1991). Can we have a distinctive theory of memory? *Memory & Cognition*, 19(6), 523-542. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03197149> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *effet de distinctivité primaire*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PBDK5069-G>*primary memory*→ **short-term memory****prime**

BT: stimulus

RT: priming effect

In a priming task, initially presented stimulus. The influence of its processing on performance in a subsequent cognitive task is assessed.

FR: *amorçe*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-J4T8Z01F-W>**prime-task effect**

BT: memory phenomenon

RT: semantic priming effect

Reduction or elimination of semantic priming when certain tasks are performed on the prime (e.g. finding a letter or the repetition of a letter).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Maxfield, L. (1997). Attention and semantic priming: a review of prime task effects. *Consciousness and Cognition*, 6(2-3), 204-218. [ <https://doi.org/10.1006/ccog.1997.0311> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet de la tâche sur l'amorçe*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JFLLCGXM-T>*priming*→ **priming effect****priming effect**Syn: *priming*

BT: memory phenomenon

- RT: · implicit memory
- non-declarative memory
- perceptual representation system
- Predictive Interactive Multiple Memory Systems model
- prime

- NT: · associative priming effect
- automatic priming effect
- episodic priming effect
- morphological priming effect
- negative priming effect
- perceptual priming effect
- phonological priming effect
- repetition priming effect
- semantic priming effect
- strategic priming effect
- syntactic priming effect
- unconscious priming effect

**Has study method(s):**

- backward priming effect
- naming task
- perceptual identification task
- word-fragment completion task
- word-stem completion task

An effect that shows the influence of processing a stimulus on the performance in a subsequent task.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Baddeley, A., Eysenck, M. W., & Anderson, M. C. (2020). *Memory* (3rd ed.). Psychology Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Schnyer, D. M., & Dobbins, I. (in press). Priming. In M. J. Kahana & A. D. Wagner (Eds.), *Oxford handbook of human memory*. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet d'amorçage*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W6B74BSG-7>EQ: [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO\\_0000200](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO_0000200) [NBO]<https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/priming> [SAGE][https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Priming\\_\(psychology\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Priming_(psychology)) [Wikipedia EN][https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amorçage\\_\(psychologie\)](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amorçage_(psychologie)) [Wikipédia FR][https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4e89aebaa311d](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4e89aebaa311d) [Cognitive Atlas]<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q18619> [Wikidata]

**principle**

- BT: theoretical entity  
 NT: · cue-overload principle  
 · discrepancy detection principle  
 · encoding specificity principle  
 · encoding variability principle  
 · principle of coherence  
 · principle of correspondence  
 · principle of desirable difficulties  
 · principle of mass action  
 · relative distinctiveness principle  
 · specificity principle  
 · transfer-appropriate processing principle

"[...] a well-established regularity that is independent of a particular task or paradigm or situation and independent or not reliant on a particular theory or theoretical orientation" (Surprenant & Neath, 2009, p. 6)

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Surprenant, A. M., & Neath, I. (2009). Principles of memory. Psychology Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *principe*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-N7XGNQGG-J>

**principle of coherence**

- BT: principle  
 RT: autobiographical memory

An autobiographical memory is reconstructed to be coherent with what we are, our aspirations and current beliefs and the image we have of ourselves.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Conway, M. A., Singer, J. A., & Tagini, A. (2004). The self and autobiographical memory : Correspondence and coherence. *Social Cognition*, 22(5), 491-529. [ <https://doi.org/10.1521/soco.22.5.491.50768> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Conway, M. A. (2005). Memory and the self. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 53(4), 594-628. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2005.08.005> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *principe de cohérence*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KHQHD0XQ-5>

**principle of correspondence**

- BT: principle  
 RT: autobiographical memory

An autobiographical memory should be most in line with our experience of reality.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Conway, M. A., Singer, J. A., & Tagini, A. (2004). The self and autobiographical memory : Correspondence and coherence. *Social Cognition*, 22(5), 491-529. [ <https://doi.org/10.1521/soco.22.5.491.50768> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Conway, M. A. (2005). Memory and the self. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 53(4), 594-628. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2005.08.005> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *principe de correspondance*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PW070F00-1>

**principle of desirable difficulties**

- BT: principle  
 RT: · encoding  
 · generation effect  
 · interleaving effect  
 · interleaving learning  
 · learning  
 · long-term memory  
 · retrieval practice  
 · spacing effect  
 · testing effect

In certain conditions, making the encoding of information more difficult (e.g. spacing the repetition of items) promotes long-term retention.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bjork, R. A. (1994). Memory and metamemory considerations in the training of human beings. In J. Metcalfe & A. P. Shimamura (Eds.), *Metacognition: Knowing about Knowing* (p. 185-205). MIT Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Bjork, E. L., & Bjork, R. (2011). Making things hard on yourself, but in a good way: Creating desirable difficulties to enhance learning. In M. A. Gernsbacher, R. . Pew, L. M. Hough, & J. R. Pomerantz (Eds.), *Psychology and the real world: Essays illustrating fundamentals contributions to society* (p. 56-64). Worth Publishers. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Bjork, R. A., & Bjork, E. L. (2020). Desirable difficulties in theory and practice. *Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition*, 9(4), 475-479. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jarmac.2020.09.003> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *principe des difficultés désirables*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-X3FS8R50-Q>

EQ: <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q25313480> [Wikidata]

**principle of mass action**

- BT: principle  
 RT: memory disorder

Principle defined by Lashley (1929) wherein the memory deficits of rats in a maze depend on the extent of the removed cortex and not the location of the lesion.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Lashley, S. K. (1929). *Brain Mechanisms and Intelligence: A Quantitative Study of Injuries to the Brain* (Vol. xi). University of Chicago Press. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *principe de l'action de masse*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HPZMXKW8-T>

EQ: <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q6783977> [Wikidata]

*principle of primacy*

→ **primacy effect**

*principle of recency*

→ **recency effect**

**prior knowledge**

- BT: semantic memory  
 RT: · Baker/baker paradox  
 · reconstructive memory  
 · schema  
 · script  
 · top-down processing

Term for knowledge (schemas, scripts, etc.) possessed by a subject that influence the memory of new information.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Brod, G., & Shing, Y. L. (2022). Are there age-related differences in the effects of prior knowledge on learning? Insights gained from the memory congruency effect. *Mind, Brain, and Education*, 16(6), 89-98. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/mbe.12320> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Brod, G., Werkle-Bergner, M., & Shing, Y. L. (2013). The influence of prior knowledge on memory: A developmental cognitive neuroscience perspective. *Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience*, 7. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fnbeh.2013.00139> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *connaissances pré-existantes*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-L65NNTH4-2>

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PRMQ

→ **Prospective and Retrospective Memory Questionnaire**

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*proactive inhibition*

→ **proactive interference**

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**proactive interference**

- Syn: *proactive inhibition*  
 BT: interference  
 RT: · forgetting  
 · inhibition  
 · release from proactive interference  
 · retroactive interference  
 · reverse interference effect

**Has study method(s):**

**California Verbal Learning Test**

The process by which older memories disrupts the retention of newer information.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Anderson, M. C., & Neely, J. H. (1996). Interference and inhibition in memory retrieval. In E. L. Bjork & R. A. Bjork (Eds.), *Memory* (p. 237-313). Academic Press. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-012102570-0/50010-0> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Keppel, G., & Underwood, B. J. (1962). Proactive inhibition in short-term retention of single items. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 1(3), 153-161. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(62\)80023-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(62)80023-1) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Kliegl, O., & Bäuml, K.-H. T. (2021). Buildup and release from proactive interference – Cognitive and neural mechanisms. *Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews*, 120, 264–278. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neubiorev.2020.10.028> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Neath, I., & Surprenant, A. M. (2015). Proactive interference. In J. Wright (Ed.), *International Encyclopedia of the Social & Behavioral Sciences* (p. 1-8). Elsevier. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-08-097086-8.51054-X> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Underwood, B. J. (1957). Interference and forgetting. *Psychological Review*, 64(1), 49-60. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0044616> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *interférence proactive*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-L0QT15F8-G>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-H9F96K6T-2> [MeSH]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0017594>

[https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/proactive\\_inhibition](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/proactive_inhibition) [SAGE]

[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0adab](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0adab) [Cognitive Atlas]

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**probabilistic topic model**

- Syn: · *topic model*  
 · *topic modeling*  
 BT: *distributional model*  
 RT: · *bayesian model*  
 · *distributional hypothesis*  
 · *latent semantic analysis*

**Is model of:**

- *language*
- *semantic memory*

"A generative probabilistic model that uses Bayesian inference to abstract the mental "topics" used to compose a set of documents." (Jones et al., 2015, p. 251).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Blei, D. M. (2012). Probabilistic topic models. *Communications of the ACM*, 55(4), 77-84. [ <https://doi.org/10.1145/2133806.2133826> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Griffiths, T. L., & Steyvers, M. (2004). Finding scientific topics. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 101(suppl 1), 5228-5235. [ <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0307752101> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Griffiths, T. L., Steyvers, M., & Tenenbaum, J. B. (2007). Topics in semantic representation. *Psychological Review*, 114(2), 211-244. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.114.2.211> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Jones, M. N., Willits, J. A., & Dennis, S. (2015). Models of semantic memory. In J. R. Busemeyer, Z. Wang, J. T. Townsend, & A. Eidels (Eds.), *The Oxford handbook of computational and mathematical psychology* (p. 232-254). Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Kumar, A. A. (2020). Semantic memory: A review of methods, models, and current challenges. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-020-01792-x> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

- FR: *modèle de topiques probabiliste*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Z32BVG4N-3>  
 EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Topic\\_model](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Topic_model) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Topic\\_model](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Topic_model) [Wikipédia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q3532085> [Wikidata]

*probative value*

→ **positive predictive value**

**probed recall task**

BT: *cued recall task*

**Is study method of :**

- *short-term memory*
- *working memory*

The subject learns a list of items. An item from the list is then presented to him/her and s/he is asked to remember the previous or next item in the list or at a specific position in the list.

- FR: *tâche de rappel par sondage*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DOH4K7JW-L>

*problem of Benares Temple*

→ **Tower of Hanoi task**

*problème de la Tour de Hanoi*

→ **Tower of Hanoi task**

*procedural learning*

→ **skill acquisition**

**procedural memory**

- BT: *non-declarative memory*  
 RT: · *anoetic consciousness*  
 · *H.M. case*  
 · *multiple memory systems theory*  
 · *production rule*  
 · *skill acquisition*  
 · *statistical learning*

**Has study method(s):**

- *alternating serial reaction time task*
- *mirror learning*
- *serial reaction time task*
- *Tower of Hanoi task*

**Component of:**

- *Adaptive Control of Thought-Rational*
- *MNESIS model*

Long-term memory system that stores information of the "know how" type, directly expressed in action, difficult to verbalize, not accessible to consciousness (E. Tulving therefore describes this memory as anoetic), difficult to modify and acquired progressively.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Beaunieux, H., Desgranges, B., Eustache, F. (1998) La mémoire procédurale : validité du concept et des méthodes d'évaluation, *Revue de neuropsychologie*, 8(2), 271-300. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Beaunieux, H. (2023). L'évaluation de la mémoire procédurale. In H. Amieva, P. Azouvi, E. Barbeau, & F. Colette (Éds.), *Traité de neuropsychologie de l'adulte: Tome 1. Évaluation* (p. 231-240). De Boeck Supérieur. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Cohen, N. J., & Squire, L. R. (1980). Preserved learning and retention of pattern-analyzing skill in amnesia: Dissociation of knowing how and knowing that. *Science*, 210(4466), 207-210. [ <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.7414331> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Lechevalier, B., & Habas, C. (2021). Mémoire procédurale et mémoire déclarative. *Bulletin de l'Académie Nationale de Médecine*, 205(2), 149-153. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.banm.2020.12.011> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

- FR: *mémoire procédurale*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DRFF94SX-B>  
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-BCLBRK2S-P> [SantéPsy]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Procedural\\_memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Procedural_memory) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mémoire\\_procédurale](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mémoire_procédurale) [Wikipédia FR]  
[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0add](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0add) [Cognitive Atlas]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q18606> [Wikidata]

**procedural metamemory**

Syn: *metamemory experience*

BT: **metamemory**

- RT:
- allocation of study time
  - calibration curve
  - confidence judgment
  - déjà vu
  - distinctiveness heuristic
  - ease of learning
  - feeling of knowing judgment
  - forgot-it-all-along effect
  - identify-to-reject process
  - judgment of learning
  - judgment of retention
  - judgment of the rate of learning
  - late frontal effect
  - memory-editing process
  - metacognitive bias
  - prediction of knowing
  - prediction of learning
  - processing fluency
  - recall-to-reject process
  - source monitoring
  - test expectancy effect
  - tip-of-the-tongue
- NT:
- metacognitive resolution
  - responsible remembering

**Is measured by:**

- adjusted normalized resolution index
- C calibration index
- Goodman-Kruskal gamma correlation coefficient
- meta-d'
- over/underconfidence index
- phi correlation coefficient

Ability for monitoring, regulating and controlling memory functioning.

FR: *métamémoire procédurale*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WM9BNKJ9-8>

*procedural theories of memory*

→ **functionalist theories of memory**

**procedural working memory**

BT: **working memory**

- RT:
- concentric model
  - declarative working memory

"Procedural working memory temporarily holds procedural representations available that govern the cognitive operations we carry out on the declarative representations." (Oberauer, 2010, p. 280).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Oberauer, K. (2009). Design for a working memory. In *Psychology of Learning and Motivation* (Vol. 51, p. 45-100). Academic Press. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0079-7421\(09\)51002-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0079-7421(09)51002-X) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Oberauer, K. (2010). Declarative and procedural working memory: Common principles, common capacity limits? *Psychologica Belgica*, 50(3-4), 277-308. [ <https://doi.org/10.5334/pb-50-3-4-277> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *mémoire de travail procédurale*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W0TLF8T9-S>

**process**

- NT:
- cognitive process
  - developmental process
  - emotion process
  - neurophysiological process
  - planned process

A process is "an occurrent entity that exists in time by occurring or happening, has temporal parts, and always depends on some (at least one) material entity." (Arp et al., 2015, p.121).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Arp, R., Smith, B., & Spear, A. D. (2015). *Building ontologies with Basic Formal Ontology*. MIT Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *processus*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RV949J4G-9>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-2VC80XRN-G> [SantéPsy] [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/BFO\\_0000015](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/BFO_0000015)

*process dissociation*

→ **process dissociation procedure**

**process dissociation procedure**

Syn: · *process dissociation*

· *process-dissociation approach*

BT: **objective study method of memory**

**Is study method of:**

- automatic processing
- controlled processing
- episodic memory

A procedure developed by Jacoby and collaborators in order to highlight the role of unconscious (automatic) and conscious (controlled) processes in the same memory task.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Adam, S. (2003). Nouvelles techniques d'évaluation de la mémoire: procédure de dissociation des processus et paradigme R/K. In T. Meulemans, B. Desgranges, S. Adam, & F. Eustache (Éds.), *Évaluation et prise en charge des troubles mnésiques* (pp. 141-167). Solal. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Jacoby, L. L. (1991). A process dissociation framework: Separating automatic from intentional uses of memory. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 30(5), 513-541. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0749-596X\(91\)90025-F](https://doi.org/10.1016/0749-596X(91)90025-F) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Nicolas, S. (2000a). La dissociation automatique vs. contrôlée en rappel : application de la PDP de Jacoby (1991, 1998). *Revue de Neuropsychologie*, 10(1), 97-128. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *procédure de dissociation des processus*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-C8R459L2-3>

*process-dissociation approach*

→ **process dissociation procedure**

*processing capacity*

→ **cognitive load**



**processing fluency**

Syn: *cognitive fluency*

BT: **metamemory judgment**

- RT: · discrepancy-attribution hypothesis  
 · illusory truth effect  
 · procedural metamemory

- NT: · conceptual fluency  
 · perceptual fluency  
 · retrieval fluency

Judgment of the ease or difficulty with which a cognitive task is performed.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Oppenheimer, D. M. (2008). The secret life of fluency. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 12(6), 237–241. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2008.02.014> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Undorf, M. (2020). Fluency illusions in metamemory. In A. M. Cleary & B. L. Schwartz (Eds.), *Memory Quirks: The study of odd phenomena in memory* (p. 150-174). Routledge. [ <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429264498-12> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *fluence du traitement*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-M5S8CX1R-7>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Processing\\_fluency](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Processing_fluency) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1530468> [Wikidata]

*processing-and-storage task*

→ **complex span task**

**production deficiency**

BT: **memory phenomenon**

- RT: · memory aging  
 · strategy

The situation when a subject is not able to spontaneously use a strategy to improve his/her memory, although he/she is able to use it after training or if he/she is encouraged to do so. Concept used mainly in studies investigating the production of memory strategies in children and older adults.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Paris, S. G. (1978). Coordination of means and goals in the development of mnemonic skills. In P. A. Ornstein (Ed.), *Memory development in children* (pp. 259-273). Laurence Erlbaum Associates. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *déficience de production*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Z6DZPVMP-5>

**production effect**

BT: **memory phenomenon**

- RT: · distinctiveness effect  
 · episodic memory  
 · list composition effect  
 · short-term memory

Words read aloud are better remembered than words read silently.

- MV: · Age: the production effect is reduced in older people compared to younger adults (Lin & MacLeod, 2012).  
 · List composition: in recognition tasks, the production effect is reduced when lists are composed entirely of read-aloud/silently read items compared to mixed lists (composed of read-aloud and silent items). In recall tasks, effect observed only with mixed lists (Fawcett, 2013; MacLeod & Bodner, 2017).  
 · Type of production: No production effect when the same word (e.g. "Yes") is produced repeatedly for each word in the list (MacLeod et al., 2010).  
 · Type of test: no production effect in an implicit memory test (MacLeod et al. 2010).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bodner, G. E., Taikh, A., & Fawcett, J. M. (2014). Assessing the costs and benefits of production in recognition. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 21(1), 149–154. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-013-0485-1> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Hopkins, R. H., & Edwards, R. E. (1972). Pronunciation effects in recognition memory. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 11(4), 534-537. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(72\)80036-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(72)80036-7) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- MacLeod, C. M., Gopie, N., Hourihan, K. L., Neary, K. R., & Ozubko, J. D. (2010). The production effect: Delineation of a phenomenon. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 36(3), 671-685. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0018785> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- MacLeod, C. M., & Bodner, G. E. (2017). The production effect in memory. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 26(4), 390-395. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/0963721417691356> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: free]
- MacLeod, C. M., Ozubko, J. D., Hourihan, K. L., & Major, J. C. (2022). The production effect is consistent over material variations: Support for the distinctiveness account. *Memory*, 30(8), 1000–1007. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2022.2069270> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Saint-Aubin, J., Yearsley, J. M., Poirier, M., Cyr, V., & Guitard, D. (2021). A model of the production effect over the short-term : The cost of relative distinctiveness. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 118, 104219. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2021.104219> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Saint-Aubin, J., Yearsley, J. M., Poirier, M., Cyr, V., & Guitard, D. (2021). A model of the production effect over the short-term : The cost of relative distinctiveness. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 118, 104219. [ doi:10.1016/j.jml.2021.104219 ].
- Zormpa, E., & Brehm, L. (2020, March 21). The production and the generation effect improve memory in picture naming. [ doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/7KQ5S ].

FR: *effet de production*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HHLK9QLK-6>

**production rule**

BT: **format**

RT: **procedural memory**

Format used by some authors to describe the knowledge stored in memory, especially in procedural memory. A production rule is a conditional rule of the type IF condition THEN action: when a condition is satisfied, then a particular action is performed.

FR: *règle de production*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GJZ75TCV-P>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Production\\_\(computer\\_science\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Production_(computer_science)) [Wikipedia EN]

**prompt card task**

BT: neuropsychological test

**Diagnostic tool of:**

memory disorder

**Is study method of :**

- event-based prospective memory
- prospective memory

Time-based prospective memory task. At the beginning of a cognitive assessment, a card is prepared with information about upcoming appointments. At the end of the assessment, the subject has to remind the clinician to give him/her the card.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Delprado, J., Kinsella, G., Ong, B., Pike, K., Ames, D., Storey, E., Saling, M., Clare, L., Mullaly, E., & Rand, E. (2012). Clinical measures of prospective memory in amnesic mild cognitive impairment. *Journal of the International Neuropsychological Society*, 18(2), 295-304. [ <https://doi.org/10.1017/S135561771100172X> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Kinsella, G., Mullaly, E., Rand, E., Ong, B., Burton, C., Price, S., Phillips, M., & Storey, E. (2009). Early intervention for mild cognitive impairment : A randomised controlled trial. *Journal of neurology, neurosurgery, and psychiatry*, 80, 730-736. [ <https://doi.org/10.1136/jnnp.2008.148346> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *tâche de la fiche de rendez-vous*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Q5QRFF65-T>**proper name anomia**Syn: *proper noun anomia*

BT: memory disorder

RT: L.S. case

**Is disorder of:**

semantic memory

Inability to name persons, while the ability to name common objects is preserved, as well as access to other conceptual information about persons (e.g., patients have no difficulty in recalling a person's occupation). Proper name anomia is sometimes accompanied by place anomia and is the result of lesions in the left cerebral hemisphere.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Semenza, C., & Zettin, M. (1989). Evidence from aphasia for the role of proper names as pure referring expressions. *Nature*, 342(6250), 678-679. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/342678a0> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *anomie des noms propres*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FJN7R4WL-5>EQ: <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q38473184> [Wikidata]*proper noun anomia*→ **proper name anomia***property elicitation task*→ **property generation task****property generation task**

- Syn: · *feature listing task*  
 · *feature production task*  
 · *property elicitation task*  
 · *property listing task*

BT: objective study method of memory

RT: feature comparison model

**Is study method of :**

- semantic feature
- semantic memory

Task consisting of asking participants to generate the properties of a concept.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Chaigneau, S. E., Canessa, E., Lenci, A., & Devereux, B. (2020). Eliciting semantic properties : Methods and applications. *Cognitive Processing*, 21(4), 583-586. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10339-020-00999-z> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- McRae, K., de Sa, V. R., & Seidenberg, M. S. (1997). On the nature and scope of featural representations of word meaning. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 126(2), 99-130. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037//0096-3445.126.2.99> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- McRae, K., Cree, G. S., Seidenberg, M. S., & McNorgan, C. (2005). Semantic feature production norms for a large set of living and nonliving things. *Behavior Research Methods*, 37(4), 547-559. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03192726> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *tâche de génération de propriétés*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WHJRJ6F1-Q>*property listing task*→ **property generation task****property verification task**Syn: *feature verification task*

BT: objective study method of memory

RT: concept

**Is study method of :**

- semantic feature
- semantic memory

The task of asking the subject to judge whether a property (e.g., "has wings") belongs to a concept.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Kosslyn, S. M. (1975). Information representation in visual images. *Cognitive Psychology*, 7(3), 341-370. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0285\(75\)90015-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0285(75)90015-8) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Kosslyn, S.M. (1976). Can imagery be distinguished from other forms of internal representation? Evidence from studies of information retrieval times. *Memory & Cognition*, 4(3), 291-297. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03213178> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *tâche de vérification de propriétés*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-X7BB814X-N>

**proposition**

BT: format

RT: amodal representation

The term proposition is used by researchers in cognitive psychology to refer to an abstract format of mental representations in memory. A proposition is considered to be the smallest unit that can have a truth value, that is, that can be said to be either true or false. A proposition consists of a predicate (what is denied or affirmed) and one or more arguments.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Vernant, D. (2011). Introduction à la logique standard. Flammarion. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *proposition*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZLTCNNK4-H>EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/73G-MMZ7RC02-9><https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proposition> [Wikipedia EN]<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q108163> [Wikidata]*propositional memory*→ **semantic memory****prosopagnosia**Syn: · *agnosia for face*· *face blindness*· *facial recognition agnosia*

BT: agnosia

NT: · *acquired prosopagnosia*· *developmental prosopagnosia***Has diagnostic tool(s):**· *Benton Facial Recognition Test*· *Cambridge Face Memory Test*· *CELEB battery***Is disorder of:**

face memory

"Prosopagnosia means inability to recognize faces, the term deriving from the Greek *proso* (face) and *gnosis* (knowledge), and refers to a condition that was first observed as a consequence of brain lesions (acquired prosopagnosia). The term is also used to refer to a graded but clearly disproportionate difficulty to recognize faces in the absence of a neurological damage (developmental prosopagnosia)." (Lahiri, 2020, p. 479).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Barton, J. J. S., Davies-Thompson, J., & Corrow, S. L. (2021). Prosopagnosia and disorders of face processing. *Handbook of Clinical Neurology*, 178, 175–193. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-821377-3.00006-4> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Bodamer, J. (1947). Die Prosop-Agnosie: Die Agnosie des Physiognomieerkennens. *Archiv für Psychiatrie und Nervenkrankheiten*, 179(1–2), 6–53. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF00352849> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Lahiri, D. (2020). Prosopagnosia. *Cortex*, 132, 479. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cortex.2020.08.010> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Quaglino, A., & Borelli, G. (1867). Emiplegia sinistra con amaurosiguarigione-perdita totale della percezione dei colouri e della memoria della configurazione degli oggetti. *Giornale d'Oftalmologia Italiano*, 10, 106–117. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Rossion, B. (2022). Twenty years of investigation with the case of prosopagnosia PS to understand human face identity recognition. Part I: Function. *Neuropsychologia*, 173, 108278. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2022.108278> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Rossion, B. (2022). Twenty years of investigation with the case of prosopagnosia PS to understand human face identity recognition. Part II: Neural basis. *Neuropsychologia*, 173, 108279. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2022.108279> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *prosopagnosie*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PD4X3GW4-9>EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-LD0MBQLW-D> [MeSH]<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0328275><https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/prosopagnosia> [SAGE]<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prosopagnosia> [Wikipedia EN]<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prosopagnosie> [Wikipédia FR]<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q244438> [Wikidata]**prosopamnesia**

BT: anterograde amnesia

**Is disorder of:**

episodic memory

Difficulty to learn new faces after a brain injury.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Tippett, L. J., Miller, L. A., & Farah, M. J. (2000). Prosopamnesia: A selective impairment in face learning. *Cognitive Neuropsychology*, 17(1-3), 241–255. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/026432900380599> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *prosopamnésie*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-X311VJZ9-2>EQ: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prosopamnesia> [Wikipedia EN]<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q7250686> [Wikidata]

prosopdysgnosia

→ [developmental prosopagnosia](#)

## Prospective and Retrospective Memory Questionnaire

Syn: PRMQ

BT: self-report questionnaire

**Diagnostic tool of:**  
memory disorder

**Is study method of:**

- declarative metamemory
- episodic memory
- event-based prospective memory
- forgetting
- memory complaint
- prospective memory
- retrospective memory
- time-based prospective memory

Questionnaire asking respondents to rate the frequency with which they encounter different types of prospective and retrospective memory difficulties in their daily lives.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Guerdoux, E., Martin, S., Alexandre, J., Brouillet, D., & Trouillet, R. (2019). Validity of the French Prospective and Retrospective Memory Questionnaire (PRMQ) in healthy controls and in patients with no cognitive impairment, mild cognitive impairment and Alzheimer disease. *Journal of Clinical and Experimental Neuropsychology*, 41(9), 888–904. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/13803395.2019.1625870> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Smith, G., Del Sala, S., Logie, R. H., & Maylor, E. A. (2000). Prospective and retrospective memory in normal ageing and dementia: A questionnaire study. *Memory*, 8(5), 311–321. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658210050117735> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *Questionnaire de mémoire prospective et rétrospective*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CPGFGNQT-1>

prospective brain

→ [predictive brain](#)

## prospective confidence

BT: confidence judgment

- NT:
- ease of learning
  - feeling of knowing judgment
  - judgment of learning
  - judgment of retention
  - prediction of knowing
  - prediction of learning

Confidence in a future response.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Morgan, G., Kornell, N., Kornblum, T., & Terrace, H. S. (2014). Retrospective and prospective metacognitive judgments in rhesus macaques (*Macaca mulatta*). *Animal Cognition*, 17(2), 249–257. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10071-013-0657-4> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Narens, L., Nelson, T. O., & Scheck, P. (2008). Memory monitoring and delayed JOL effect. In J. Dunlosky & R. A. Bjork (Eds.), *Handbook of Metamemory and Memory*. Psychology Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *confiance prospective*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JC8Z1BPC-X>

## prospective memory

- Syn:
- delayed intention
  - memory for intention
  - memory for planned intention
  - prospective remembering
  - realization of delayed intentions
  - remembering to recall
  - remembering to remember

BT: episodic memory

- RT:
- age-prospective memory-paradox
  - dorsolateral prefrontal cortex
  - hippocampus
  - intention superiority effect
  - medial prefrontal cortex
  - parahippocampal cortex
  - parietal lobe
  - ventrolateral prefrontal cortex

- NT:
- event-based prospective memory
  - implementation intention
  - time-based prospective memory

**Is impaired in:**

- Alzheimer's disease
- mild cognitive impairment

**Has study method(s):**

- Actual Week task
- Brief Assessment of Prospective Memory
- Cambridge Prospective Memory Test
- Comprehensive Assessment of Prospective Memory
- CyberCruiser
- diary method
- Ecological Test of Prospective Memory
- Einstein and McDaniel's paradigm
- envelope task
- focal prospective memory task
- Geneva Space Cruiser
- Mem-Pro-Clinic test
- Memory for Intentions Screening Test
- nonfocal prospective memory task
- prompt card task
- Prospective and Retrospective Memory Questionnaire
- Prospective Memory Concerns Questionnaire
- Prospective Memory Questionnaire
- Prospective Remembering Video Procedure
- Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test
- Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test for Children
- Royal Prince Alfred Prospective Memory Test
- telephone test
- Virtual Reality Everyday Assessment Lab
- Virtual Week task

**Has model(s):**

- Attention to Delayed Intention model
- diffusion model
- multinomial model of prospective memory
- Prospective Memory Decision Control model
- Test-Wait-Test-Exit model

**Has theory(ies):**

- multi-process theory of prospective memory
- preparatory attentional and memory processes theory

## PROSPECTIVE MEMORY CONCERNS QUESTIONNAIRE

### · reflexive-associative theory of prospective memory

Memory of delayed intentions, such as remembering an appointment next Monday at 5 p.m., comprising a retrospective component (i.e. remembering what is to be done and when) and a prospective component (i.e. remembering that something is to be done). Prospective memory thus integrates memory and executive processes (planning, monitoring, etc.).

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Blondelle, G., Hainselin, M., Gounden, Y., & Quaglino, V. (2020). Instruments measuring prospective memory: A systematic and meta-analytic review. *Archives of Clinical Neuropsychology*, 35(5), 576–596. [ <https://doi.org/10.1093/arclin/aaaa009> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: open]
- Bouëdec, B. L., & Germain, B. D. (1997). La mémoire prospective ou se souvenir des actions futures. *L'Année Psychologique*, 97(3), 519-544. [ <https://doi.org/10.3406/psy.1997.28973> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Cohen, A.-L., & Hicks, J. L. (2017). Prospective memory: Remembering to remember, remembering to forget. Springer. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Einstein, G. O., & McDaniel, M. A. (2005). Prospective memory: Multiple retrieval processes. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 14(6), 286–290. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.0963-7214.2005.00382.x> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Grünbaum, T., & Kyllingsbæk, S. (2020). Is remembering to do a special kind of memory? *Review of Philosophy and Psychology*, 11(2), 385-404. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13164-020-00479-5> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Guyonn, M. J., Einstein, G. O., & McDaniel, M. A. (2019). Methods of studying prospective memory. In H. Otani & B. L. Schwartz (Eds.), *Handbook of research methods in human memory* (p. 284-312). Routledge. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Kliegel, M., McDaniel, M. A., & Einstein, G. O. (Eds.). (2012). *Prospective memory: Cognitive, neuroscience, developmental, and applied perspectives*. Psychology Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Lecouvey, G., Gonneaud, J., Eustache, F., & Desgranges, B. (2015). Les grandes théories de la mémoire prospective: Vers une vision dynamique des processus cognitifs engagés lors du rappel programmé d'intentions. *Revue de neuropsychologie*, 7(3), 207–216. [ <https://doi.org/10.3917/me.073.0207> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Lecouvey, G., Gonneaud, J., Eustache, F., & Desgranges, B. (2015). Les processus cognitifs de la mémoire prospective. *Revue de neuropsychologie*, Volume 7(3), 199-206. [ <https://doi.org/10.3917/me.073.0199> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- McBride, D. M., & Workman, R. A. (2017). Is prospective memory unique? A comparison of prospective and retrospective memory. In B. H. Ross (Ed.), *Psychology of Learning and Motivation* (Vol. 67, p. 213-238). Elsevier. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/bs.plm.2017.03.007> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- McDaniel, M. A., & Einstein, G. O. (2000). Strategic and automatic processes in prospective memory retrieval: A multiprocess framework. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 14(7), S127-S144. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.775> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Meacham, J. & B.Leiman. (1975). Remembering to perform future actions. *American Psychological Association Conference*, Chicago. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Meacham, J., & Singer, J. (1977). Incentive effects in prospective remembering. *Journal of Psychology: Interdisciplinary and Applied*, 97, 191-197. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/00223980.1977.9923962> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Perdue, B. M., Evans, T. A., Williamson, R. A., Gonsiorowski, A., & Beran, M. J. (2014). Prospective memory in children and chimpanzees. *Animal Cognition*, 17(2), 287–295. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10071-013-0661-8> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Rouleau, I., Lajeunesse, A., Drolet, V., Potvin, M.-J., Marcone, S., Lecomte, S., Imbeault, H., Limoges, F., Labelle, V., Gagnon, J.-F., & Joubert, S. (2016). L'évaluation clinique de la mémoire prospective dans le MCI. *NPG Neurologie - Psychiatrie - Gériatrie*, 16(93), 152-158. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.npg.2015.07.010> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Rummel, J., & McDaniel M.A. (Eds.) (2019). *Prospective memory*. Routledge. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Rummel, J., & Kvavilashvili, L. (2023). Current theories of prospective memory and new directions for theory development. *Nature Reviews Psychology*, 2, 40–54. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/s44159-022-00121-4> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Wilson, A. G., & Crystal, J. D. (2012). Prospective memory in the rat. *Animal Cognition*, 15(3), 349–358. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10071-011-0459-5> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *mémoire prospective*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Z6SQPXCN-P>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-X4NSGP9N-F> [SantéPsy]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-S91N0TTB-N> [MeSH]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0556652>

[http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO\\_0000192](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO_0000192) [NBO]

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prospective\\_memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prospective_memory) [Wikipedia EN]

[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mémoire\\_prospective](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mémoire_prospective) [Wikipédia FR]

[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0ae70](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0ae70)

[Cognitive Atlas]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q916150> [Wikidata]



· Geoffrey Blondelle

· Mathieu Hainselin

## Prospective Memory Concerns Questionnaire

Syn: PMCQ

BT: self-report questionnaire

Diagnostic tool of:  
memory disorder

Is study method of :

- declarative metamemory
- event-based prospective memory
- memory complaint
- prospective memory
- time-based prospective memory

A 35-item self-report questionnaire of prospective memory problems and concerns in daily life.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Sugden, N., Thomas, M., Kiernan, M., & Wilesmith, M. (2021). Validation of the Prospective Memory Concerns Questionnaire (PMCQ). *Frontiers in Human Neuroscience*, 15, 421. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fnhum.2021.686850> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *Questionnaire des préoccupations sur la mémoire prospective*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NK01KNV9-7>



## Prospective Memory Decision Control model

Syn: *PMDC model*

BT: linear ballistic accumulator model

### Is model of:

- event-based prospective memory
- prospective memory

A linear ballistic accumulator model of event-based prospective memory that "assumes a race to response selection between PM [prospective memory] and ongoing task decision processes. Each of the ongoing task accumulators and the PM accumulator has its own threshold, which corresponds to the evidence that must be accumulated to make that decision. Upon stimulus presentation, evidence accumulates toward each decision at an accumulation rate, and the first to reach threshold determines the decision made [...]. Thus, successful PM hits occur on PM trials where the PM accumulator reaches threshold before the ongoing task accumulators, whereas PM errors occur when the ongoing task accumulators reach threshold before the PM accumulator." (Strickland et al., 2022, p. 1111).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Strickland, L., Loft, S., Remington, R. W., & Heathcote, A. (2018). Racing to remember: A theory of decision control in event-based prospective memory. *Psychological Review*, 125(6), 851-887. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/rev0000113> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Strickland, L., Heathcote, A., Humphreys, M. S., & Loft, S. (2022). Target learning in event-based prospective memory. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 48(8), 1110-1126. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/xlm0000900> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *Modèle du contrôle de décision de la mémoire prospective*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-M92VBQJP-9>

## Prospective Memory Questionnaire

Syn: *PMQ*

BT: self-report questionnaire

### Diagnostic tool of:

memory disorder

### Is study method of:

- declarative metamemory
- event-based prospective memory
- memory complaint
- prospective memory
- time-based prospective memory

Self-rating questionnaire of prospective memory and its disorders.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Hannon, R., Adams, P., Harrington, S. E., Fries-Dias, C., & Gipson, M. (1995). Effects of brain injury and age on prospective memory self-rating and performance. *Rehabilitation Psychology*, 40(4), 289-298. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0090-5550.40.4.289> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *Questionnaire de mémoire prospective*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LCBXNXB9-Q>

## prospective person memory

BT: event-based prospective memory

RT: face memory

"the ability to recognize a face in the future in order to execute an action upon encountering said face." (Moore et al., 2021, p. 76).

note: An example of prospective person memory is the sighting of a missing person who was recognized after his or her photograph was made public.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Lampinen, J., Arnal, J., & Hicks, J. (2009). Prospective person memory. In M. Kelley (Ed.), *Applied Memory* (pp. 168–184). Nova. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Moore, K. N., Provenzano, A. C., Erickson, W. B., & Lampinen, J. M. (2021). Methodological considerations in prospective person memory. In A. M. Smith, M. P. Toglia, & J. M. Lampinen (Eds.), *Methods, measures, and theories in eyewitness identification tasks* (pp. 66–82). Routledge. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *mémoire des personnes prospective*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-D016C98C-Q>

*prospective remembering*

→ **prospective memory**

## Prospective Remembering Video Procedure

Syn: *PMVP*

BT: objective study method of memory

### Is study method of:

- event-based prospective memory
- prospective memory

Method for the study of event-based prospective memory. The subject is asked to remember different actions in response to environmental cues presented in a video that simulates a walk in a shopping district.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Titov, N., & Knight, R. G. (2001). A video-based procedure for the assessment of prospective memory. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 15(1), 61–83. [ [https://doi.org/10.1002/1099-0720\(200101/02\)15:1%3C61::AID-ACP689%3E3.0.CO;2-Y](https://doi.org/10.1002/1099-0720(200101/02)15:1%3C61::AID-ACP689%3E3.0.CO;2-Y) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *Procédure vidéo de mémoire prospective*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FNN3TTQ9-V>

*prospective thought*

→ **predictive brain**

## protein kinase

BT: enzyme

NT: protein kinase C

"A protein kinase is a kinase enzyme that modifies other proteins by chemically adding phosphate groups to them (phosphorylation)." (source: [http://www.drugtargetontology.org/dto/DTO\\_03300102](http://www.drugtargetontology.org/dto/DTO_03300102) )

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Giese, K. P., & Mizuno, K. (2013). The roles of protein kinases in learning and memory. *Learning & Memory*, 20(10), 540-552. [ <https://doi.org/10.1101/lm.028449.112> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *protéine kinase*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KQ45W2S2-4>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-NHQC4JMV-K> [MeSH]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0017869>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protein\\_kinase](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protein_kinase) [Wikipedia EN]

[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protéine\\_kinase](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protéine_kinase) [Wikipedia FR]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q58321> [Wikidata]

**protein kinase C**

Syn: PKC  
 BT: protein kinase  
 RT: · encoding  
     · learning  
     · memory  
 NT: atypical protein kinase C

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Giese, K. P., & Mizuno, K. (2013). The roles of protein kinases in learning and memory. *Learning & Memory*, 20(10), 540-552. [ <https://doi.org/10.1101/lm.028449.112> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Sun, M.-K., & Alkon, D. L. (2014). The “Memory Kinases”: Roles of PKC Isoforms in Signal Processing and Memory Formation. In Z. U. Khan & E. C. Muly (Eds.), *Progress in Molecular Biology and Translational Science* (Vol. 122, pp. 31–59). Academic Press. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-420170-5.00002-7> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *protéine kinase C*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RP348S0G-V>  
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-VZ6CKV6Q-5> [MeSH]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0017861>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protein\\_kinase\\_C](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protein_kinase_C) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q420877> [Wikidata]

*protein kinase M zeta*  
 → **protein kinase Mζ**

**protein kinase Mζ**

Syn: · PKMζ  
     · *protein kinase M zeta*  
 BT: atypical protein kinase C  
 RT: · consolidation  
     · long-term memory  
     · long-term potentiation

Enzyme, intervening at the synapse level, involved in actively maintaining consolidated memories.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Sacktor, T. C., & Hell, J. W. (2017). The genetics of PKMζ and memory maintenance. *Science Signaling*, 10(505), eaao2327. [ <https://doi.org/10.1126/scisignal.aao2327> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *protéine kinase Mζ*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-F3R6HDD2-Z>  
 EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protein\\_kinase\\_C\\_zeta\\_type](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protein_kinase_C_zeta_type) [Wikipedia EN]

*protocol of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development protocol*  
 → **NICHD protocol**

**prototype**

BT: concept  
 RT: · categorization  
     · prototype effect  
     · typicality

The prototype represents the central tendency of exemplars of a semantic category, retaining their most typical and common properties.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Hampton, J. A. (2006). Concepts as prototypes. In *Psychology of Learning and Motivation* (Vol. 46, p. 79–113). Academic Press. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0079-7421\(06\)46003-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0079-7421(06)46003-5) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Rosch, E. (1975). Cognitive representations of semantic categories. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 104(3), 192-233. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0096-3445.104.3.192> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *prototype*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-D19S6SFV-B>  
 EQ: [https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0ae87](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0ae87) [Cognitive Atlas]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1402719> [Wikidata]

**prototype effect**

Syn: *prototype-enhancement effect*  
 BT: memory phenomenon  
 RT: · episodic memory  
     · prototype  
     · recognition memory  
     · spontaneous false memory

**Has study method(s):**  
 recognition task

Tendency to falsely recognize an unstudied prototype which was used to generate the study items as variations of that prototype.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Posner, M. I., & Keele, S. W. (1968). On the genesis of abstract ideas. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 77(3, Pt.1), 353-363. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0025953> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet du prototype*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-B4ZR1FPB-W>

*prototype-enhancement effect*  
 → **prototype effect**

*prototype-familiarity illusion*  
 → **DRM memory illusion**

*protrusion effect*  
 → **serial order intrusion**

**Proust effect**

Syn: *Proust phenomenon*  
 BT: memory phenomenon  
 RT: · autobiographical memory  
     · cue  
     · emotion  
     · involuntary memory  
     · memory vividness

**Has study method(s):**  
 · cue-word method  
 · double-cue method

"The Proust Effect refers to the emotionality and vividness of re-experiencing autobiographical memories triggered by the senses" (Green et al., in press).

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Bartolomei, F., Lagarde, S., Médina Villalon, S., McGonigal, A., & Benar, C. G. (2017). The "Proust phenomenon": Odor-evoked autobiographical memories triggered by direct amygdala stimulation in human. *Cortex*, 90, 173-175. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cortex.2016.12.005> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Campan, C. van. (2014). The Proust effect : The senses as doorways to lost memories. Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Chu, S. (2000). Odour-evoked autobiographical memories: Psychological investigations of proustian phenomena. *Chemical Senses*, 25(1), 111-116. [ <https://doi.org/10.1093/chemse/25.1.111> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: free]
- Ernst, A., Bertrand, J. M. F., Voltzenlogel, V., Souchay, C., & Moulin, C. J. A. (2021). The Proust machine: What a public science event tells us about autobiographical memory and the five senses. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 11. [ <https://www.frontiersin.org/article/10.3389/fpsyg.2020.623910> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Green, J. D., Reid, C. A., Kneuer, M. A., & Hedgebeth, M. V. (2023). The Proust effect: Scents, food, and nostalgia. *Current Opinion in Psychology*, 50, 101562. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.copsyc.2023.101562> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Hackländer, R. P. M., Janssen, S. M. J., & Bermeitinger, C. (2019). An in-depth review of the methods, findings, and theories associated with odor-evoked autobiographical memory. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 26(2), 401-429. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-018-1545-3> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Jellinek, J. S. (2004). Proust remembered: Has Proust's account of odor-cued autobiographical memory recall really been investigated? *Chemical Senses*, 29(5), 455-458. [ <https://doi.org/10.1093/chemse/bjh043> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Lopis, D., Valentin, D., & Manetta, C. (2023). Odor-evoked memories: The importance of choosing the right odor. *Acta Psychologica*, 236, 103932. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.actpsy.2023.103932> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Mace, J. H. (2004). Involuntary autobiographical memories are highly dependent on abstract cuing : The Proustian view is incorrect. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 18(7), 893-899. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.1020> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- de Bruijn, M. J., & Bender, M. (2018). Olfactory cues are more effective than visual cues in experimentally triggering autobiographical memories. *Memory*, 26(4), 547-558. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2017.1381744> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *effet Proust*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JCTG18T3-1>

*Proust phenomenon*

→ **Proust effect**

### provoked confabulation

Syn: *momentary confabulation*

BT: confabulation by production mode

- RT:
- amnesia
  - autobiographical memory
  - episodic memory

#### Has study method(s):

- Confabulation Battery
- Confabulation Screen
- Nijmegen-Venray Confabulation List
- Provoked Confabulation Test

A form of confabulation in response to a question asked to the patient.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Kopelman, M. D. (1987). Two types of confabulation. *Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery & Psychiatry*, 50(11), 1482-1487. [ <https://doi.org/10.1136/jnnp.50.11.1482> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: free]

FR: *confabulation provoquée*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LHL158KJ-6>

### Provoked Confabulation Test

Syn: PCT

BT: neuropsychological test

- RT:
- Alzheimer's disease
  - amnesia
  - episodic memory

#### Is study method of :

- confabulation
- provoked confabulation

A neuropsychological test to assess provoked confabulations in patients.

note: "The test material consisted of a set of five picture cards, each depicting a different category (a mode of transport, a gender, an occupation, a hobby and a location). The test included a discursive section during which participants had to construct a short story based on the picture cards and after a short delay of 3 min they performed a recall task based on the story which they had constructed. This section was followed by a questionnaire based on the cards, and included 15 items designed to elicit recognition responses and five items whose answers could not be taken from the picture cards and which would normally elicit an "I don't know" response." (Cooper et al., 2006, p. 1699).

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Cooper, J. M., Shanks, M. F., & Venneri, A. (2006). Provoked confabulations in Alzheimer's disease. *Neuropsychologia*, 44(10), 1697-1707. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2006.03.029> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *Test des confabulations provoquées*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XG1WK6CS-K>

*pseudoreminiscence*

→ **confabulation**

### pseudoword effect

BT: memory phenomenon

- RT:
- recognition memory
  - verbal memory

#### Has study method(s):

recognition task

In a recognition task, more correct and false recognition of pseudowords (nonexistent but pronounceable words) than words.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Greene, R. L. (2004). Recognition memory for pseudowords. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 50(3), 259-267. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2003.12.001036> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet des pseudomots*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-T7PNWKZ6-B>

*psychogenic amnesia*

→ **functional amnesia**

*psychogenic fugue*

→ **functional amnesia**

*pupil change*

→ **pupillometry**

*pupil diameter*

→ **pupillometry**

## PUPIL OLD/NEW EFFECT

*pupil dilatation*

→ **pupillometry**

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*pupil dilation*

→ **pupillometry**

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### pupil old/new effect

BT: **memory phenomenon**

RT: · **episodic memory**  
· **recognition memory**

**Is measured by:**  
**pupillometry**

**Has study method(s):**  
**recognition task**

In a recognition task, the pupil dilates more in the presence of (studied) old items than in the presence of (unstudied) new items.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Lapteva, A., & Martarelli, C. (2024). [Preprint]. Pupil old/new effect as an objective measure of memory: A meta-analysis of 17 eye-tracking experiments. OSF. [ <https://doi.org/10.31234/osf.io/bf8m> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: open]
- Otero, S. C., Weekes, B. S., & Hutton, S. B. (2011). Pupil size changes during recognition memory. *Psychophysiology*, 48(10), 1346–1353. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-8986.2011.01217.x> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Vö, M. L.-H., Jacobs, A. M., Kuchinke, L., Hofmann, M., Conrad, M., Schacht, A., & Hutzler, F. (2008). The coupling of emotion and cognition in the eye: introducing the pupil old/new effect. *Psychophysiology*, 45(1), 130–140. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-8986.2007.00606.x> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: **effet ancien/nouveau sur la pupille**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Z1NG7ZH0-C>

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*pupil-size change*

→ **pupillometry**

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### pupillometry

Syn: · *pupil change*  
· *pupil diameter*  
· *pupil dilatation*  
· *pupil dilation*  
· *pupil-size change*

BT: **measure**  
RT: **eye movement**

**Is measure of:**  
**pupil old/new effect**

Measurement of pupil dilation. The pupil dilates during a cognitive effort, and so pupillometry is used by some research teams as an index of memory processes.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- El Haj, M., Janssen, S. M. J., Lenoble, Q., Robin, F., & Gallouj, K. (2022). The eyes of the past: Larger pupil size for autobiographical memories retrieved from field perspective. *Neurological Sciences*, 43(1), 661–666. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10072-021-05297-w> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Goldinger, S. D., & Papesch, M. H. (2012). Pupil dilation reflects the creation and retrieval of memories. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 21(2), 90–95. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/0963721412436811> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Kafkas, A., Brown, T., Olusola, N., & Guo, C. (2023). Pupil response patterns distinguish true from false memories. *Scientific Reports*, 13(1), Article 1. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-023-44362-6> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Mathôt, S., & Vilotjević, A. (2023). Methods in cognitive pupillometry: Design, preprocessing, and statistical analysis. *Behavior Research Methods*, 55(6), 3055–3077. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13428-022-01957-7> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

- Sirois, S., & Brisson, J. (2014). Pupillometry. *WIREs Cognitive Science*, 5(6), 679–692. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/wcs.1323> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Taikh, A., & Bodner, G. E. (2022). Pupil dilation during recognition reflects the subjective recollection/familiarity experience at test rather than the level of processing at encoding. *Canadian Journal of Experimental Psychology/Revue Canadienne de Psychologie Expérimentale*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/cep0000283> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

#### Dataset citation(s):

- Padilla, L. (2019, October 22). Toward Objective Evaluation of Working Memory in Visualizations: A Case Study Using Pupillometry and a Dual-Task Paradigm. [ <https://osf.io/6u8em/> ].
- Robison, M. K., & Unsworth, N. (2018, October 22). Pupillometry tracks fluctuations in working memory performance. [ <https://osf.io/vuw9h/> ].
- Wilschut, T., & Mathot, S. (2021, October 19). Interactions Between Visual Working Memory, Attention, and Color Categories: a Pupillometry Study. [ <https://osf.io/qksfh/> ].

FR: **pupillométrie**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JJQL3RVV-P>

EQ: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pupillometry> [Wikipedia EN]

<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pupillométrie> [Wikipédia FR]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q7260675> [Wikidata]

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## pure progressive amnesia

BT: · **Alzheimer's disease**

· **amnesia**

RT: **forgetting**

**Is disorder of:**  
· **semantic memory**  
· **storage**

A rare clinical form of Alzheimer's disease characterized by a focal deficit of memory over a prolonged period of time (Barbeau et al., 2006)

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Barbeau, E., Didic, M., Felician, O., Tramoni, E., Guedj, E., Ceccaldi, M., & Poncet, M. (2006). Pure progressive amnesia: An atypical amnesic syndrome? *Cognitive Neuropsychology*, 23, 1230–1247. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/02643290600893594> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Didic, M., & Tramoni, E. (2011). L'amnésie pure progressive: Un « modèle pathologique » privilégié pour l'étude des systèmes de mémoire? *Revue de neuropsychologie*, Volume 3(2), 120–126. [ <https://doi.org/10.3917/rne.032.0120> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: **amnésie progressive pure**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GN4TK3M7-8>

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*pure topographical disorientation*

→ **topographical memory loss**

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*pyramid puzzle*

→ **Tower of Hanoi task**

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## Pyramids and Palm Trees Test

Syn: *PPTT*

BT: neuropsychological test

RT: · aged adult  
· GRECO's semantic knowledge assessment battery  
· middle-aged adult  
· young adult

### Has diagnostic tool(s):

· Alzheimer's disease  
· semantic dementia

### Is study method of :

semantic memory

### Component of:

Semantic and Episodic Memory Test

A neuropsychological test to assess semantic knowledge. The subject is asked to match an image or word (e.g., pyramid) with one of the two images or words presented below (palm tree and pine tree) that is most strongly associated with it (palm tree).

note: The non-verbal version of the Pyramids-and Palm Trees Test is the most widely used (Callahan et al., 2010).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Callahan, B. L., Macoir, J., Hudon, C., Bier, N., Chouinard, N., Cossette-Harvey, M., Daigle, N., Fradette, C., Gagnon, L., & Potvin, O. (2010). Normative data for the Pyramids and Palm Trees Test in the Quebec-French population. *Archives of Clinical Neuropsychology*, 25(3), 212–217. [ <https://doi.org/10.1093/arclin/acq013> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Howard, D., & Patterson, K. (1992). *The Pyramids and Palm Trees Test: A test of semantic access from words and pictures*. Thames Valley Test Company. [Study type: test description] [Access: closed]
- Klein, Liesa A., & Buchanan, Jeffrey A. (2009). Psychometric properties of the Pyramids and Palm Trees Test. *Journal of Clinical & Experimental Neuropsychology*, 31(7), 803–808. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/13803390802508926> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *Test des pyramides et des palmiers*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WKBRHZ4H-B>

## pyWitness

BT: software

RT: · confidence judgment  
· confidence-accuracy characteristic curve  
· confidence-accuracy relationship  
· ROC curve  
· signal detection theory

### Is study method of :

eyewitness testimony

A Python library for analysing memory recognition and identification data from police lineups (ROC analysis, confidence-accuracy characteristic, response time accuracy characteristic).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Mickes, L., Seale-Carlisle, T. M., Chen, X., & Boogert, S. (2024). pyWitness 1.0: A python eyewitness identification analysis toolkit. *Behavior Research Methods*, 56(3), 1533–1550. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13428-023-02108-2> ] [Study type: software description] [Access: open]

PO: *Human*

DO: · *Informatics*  
· *Psychology*

FR: *pyWitness*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JJ0SLRB7-L>



# Q

QDCQ

→ [Cognitive Failures Questionnaire Daily](#)

QMCI

→ [Quick Mild Cognitive Impairment Screen](#)

## quality

NT: [cognitive quality](#)

"A quality is an attribute that is intrinsically associated with its bearer (or its parts), but whose presence/absence and observed/measured value may vary." (source: [http://semanticscience.org/resource/SIO\\_000005](http://semanticscience.org/resource/SIO_000005))

FR: [qualité](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-B1TWZGXG-D>

EQ: [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/BFO\\_0000019](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/BFO_0000019)

[http://semanticscience.org/resource/SIO\\_000005](http://semanticscience.org/resource/SIO_000005)

*quantitative model*

→ [computational model](#)

## Quick Mild Cognitive Impairment Screen

Syn: [QMCI](#)

BT: [neuropsychological test](#)

RT: [recall task](#)  
[semantic verbal fluency test](#)  
[verbal fluency test](#)

**Diagnostic tool of:**  
[mild cognitive impairment](#)

**Is study method of:**  
[episodic memory](#)  
[short-term memory](#)  
[verbal memory](#)

A quick cognitive screening tool for the diagnosis of mild cognitive impairment consisting of six sub-tests: orientation, registration, clock drawing, delayed recall, verbal fluency, and logical memory.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Glynn, K., Coen, R., & Lawlor, B. A. (2019). Is the Quick Mild Cognitive Impairment Screen (QMCI) more accurate at detecting mild cognitive impairment than existing short cognitive screening tests? A systematic review of the current literature. *International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry*, 34(12), 1739–1746. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/gps.5201> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- O’Caoimh, R., Gao, Y., McGlade, C., Healy, L., Gallagher, P., Timmons, S., & Molloy, D. W. (2012). Comparison of the quick mild cognitive impairment (Qmci) screen and the SMMSE in screening for mild cognitive impairment. *Age and Ageing*, 41(5), 624–629. [ <https://doi.org/10.1093/ageing/afs059> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

PO: [Human](#)

DO: [Neuropsychology](#)

FR: [Dépistage rapide du déficit cognitif léger](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BBJDH3L4-K>

# R

*R/K paradigm*

→ **Remember/Know paradigm**

## race model

BT: computational model

RT: · diffusion model  
· reaction time

NT: linear ballistic accumulator model

A quantitative model in which decision-making results from a competition between two or more cognitive processes.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Heathcote, A., & Matzke, D. (2022). Winner takes all! What are race models, and why and how should psychologists use them? *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 31(5), 383–394. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/09637214221095852> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Miller, J. (2016). Statistical facilitation and the redundant signals effect: What are race and coactivation models? *Attention, Perception, & Psychophysics*, 78(2), 516–519. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13414-015-1017-z> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Raab, D. H. (1962). Statistical facilitation of simple reaction times. *Transactions of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 24(5 Series II), 574–590. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.2164-0947.1962.tb01433.x> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: closed]

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *modèle de course*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-P3ZD9RMS-B>

*RAFT model*

→ **retrieval accuracy from fragmented traces model**

## random generation task

BT: objective study method of memory

### Is study method of :

- central executive
- working memory

Experimental technique used to study the central executive in working memory. The task of the subject is to generate numbers or letters as if they were drawn at random.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Wagenaar, W. A. (1972). Generation of random sequences by human subjects: A critical survey of literature. *Psychological Bulletin*, 77(1), 65–72. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0032060> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *tâche de génération aléatoire*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CCQBGS3R-L>

*Ranschburg effect*

→ **Ranschburg phenomenon**

## Ranschburg phenomenon

Syn: · *Ranschburg effect*  
· *repetition inhibition*

BT: repetition effect

RT: · serial recall task  
· short-term memory

Poorer immediate serial recall (omissions or position errors) of a short list of items containing at least one repeated item (or poorer memory of the repeated items) compared to a list with no repeated items.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Crowder, R. G. (1968). Intraserial repetition effects in immediate memory. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 7(2), 446–451. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(68\)80031-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(68)80031-3) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Jahnke, J. C. (1969). The Ranschburg effect. *Psychological Review*, 76(6), 592–605. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0028148> ] [Study type: empirical study, literature review] [Access: closed]
- Ranschburg, P. (1902). Über Hemmung gleichzeitiger Reizwirkungen. *Zeitschrift für Psychologie und Physiologie der Sinnesorgane*, 30, 39–86. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet Ranschburg*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GVCFTJQL-B>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ranschburg\\_effect](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ranschburg_effect) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q55648563> [Wikidata]

*rapid eye movement sleep*

→ **paradoxical sleep**

## rapid serial visual presentation

Syn: RSVP

BT: objective study method of memory

RT: stimulus-onset asynchrony

### Is study method of :

- attention
- attentional blink

Experimental procedure consisting of sequentially presenting images at the same location and at a high rate (e.g. ten images per second).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Eriksen, C. W., & Collins, J. F. (1969). Visual perceptual rate under two conditions of search. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 80(3), 489–492. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0027428> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *présentation visuelle sérielle rapide*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GNQL7X5H-B>

EQ: [https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/rapid\\_serial\\_visual\\_presentation](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/rapid_serial_visual_presentation) [SAGE]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rapid\\_serial\\_visual\\_presentation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rapid_serial_visual_presentation) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/task/id/tsk\\_4a57abb949879/](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/task/id/tsk_4a57abb949879/) [Cognitive Atlas]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q623092> [Wikidata]

*ratio law*

→ **ratio rule**

*ratio reinforcement schedule*

→ **ratio schedule of reinforcement**

**ratio rule**

- Syn: *ratio law*  
 BT: *scientific law*  
 RT: · *episodic memory*  
 · *free recall task*  
 · *long-term recency effect*  
 · *recency effect*

In free recall, the magnitude of the recency effect depends on the ratio between the time interval separating the items to be stored and the retention interval (time interval between the end of the study phase and the test of memory).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bjork, R. A., & Whitten, W. B. (1974). Recency-sensitive retrieval processes in long-term free recall. *Cognitive Psychology*, 6(2), 173-189. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0285\(74\)90009-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0285(74)90009-7) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Glenberg, A. M., Bradley, M. M., Stevenson, J. A., Kraus, T. A., Tkachuk, M. J., Gretz, A. L., ... Turpin, B. M. (1980). A two-process account of long-term serial position effects. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Learning and Memory*, 6(4), 355-369. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.6.4.355> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Glenberg, A. M., Bradley, M. M., Kraus, T. A., & Renzaglia, G. J. (1983). Studies of the long-term recency effect: Support for a contextually guided retrieval hypothesis. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 9(2), 231-255. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.9.2.231> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *règle du ratio*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CNBGWTNL-J>

**ratio schedule of reinforcement**

- Syn: *ratio reinforcement schedule*  
 BT: *intermittent schedule of reinforcement*  
 NT: · *fixed ratio schedule of reinforcement*  
 · *variable ratio schedule of reinforcement*

- Is study method of :**
- *operant conditioning*
  - *reinforcement*

Schedules of reinforcement that "condition the reward of a response on the prior delivery of a number of unrewarded responses." (Blancheteau, 1995, p. 68).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Blancheteau, M. (1995). L'apprentissage chez l'animal. Mardaga. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Doré, F.-Y., & Mercier, P. (1992). Les fondements de l'apprentissage et de la cognition. Presses Universitaires de Lille. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Ferster, C. B., & Skinner, B. F. (1957). Schedules of reinforcement. Appleton-Century-Crofts. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *programme de renforcement à rapport*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GLDMMHP5-S>

**rationalization**

- BT: *memory phenomenon*  
 RT: *schema*

According to Bartlett (1932), the tendency of individuals to produce memory errors that conform to their cultural background when they remember a story.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bartlett, F. C. (1932). Remembering: A study in experimental and social psychology. Cambridge University Press. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *rationalisation*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MT60XTLD-Z>

*RBMT*

→ **Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test**

*RBMT-C*

→ **Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test for Children**

**reaction time**

- Syn: · *response latency*  
 · *response time*  
 BT: *chronometry*  
 RT: · *cognitive slowing hypothesis*  
 · *diffusion model*  
 · *linear ballistic accumulator model*  
 · *race model*  
 · *response signal procedure*  
 · *sentence verification task*  
 · *Stroop test*

**Has study method(s):**

- *alternating serial reaction time task*
- *Go/No-Go task*
- *serial reaction time task*
- *simple reaction time task*

Time elapsed between the onset of the stimulus and the onset of the response to that stimulus.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Donders, F. C. (1868/1969). On the speed of mental processes. *Acta Psychologica*, 30, 412-431. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0001-6918\(69\)90065-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/0001-6918(69)90065-1) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Donders, F.C. (1868/2001). La vitesse des actes psychiques. *Psychologie et Histoire*, 2, 188-204. [ <https://sites.google.com/site/psychologieethistoire/DONDERS.HTM> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Yamaguchi, M., & Schweickert, R. (2019). Response time measure in memory research. In H. Otani & B. L. Schwartz (Eds.), *Handbook of research methods in human memory* (p. 67-83). Routledge. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *temps de réaction*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-B1XQ3JL0-1>  
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-CMX2M5LF-J> [MeSH]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0018540>  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0018541>  
[https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/reaction\\_time](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/reaction_time) [SAGE]  
[https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/response\\_time](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/response_time) [SAGE]

*reactive effect*

→ **memory reactivity effect**

*reactivity effect*

→ **memory reactivity effect**

**reading span task**

- BT: complex span task  
 RT: · listening span task  
 · memory span  
 · serial recall task

**Is study method of :**

- verbal memory  
 · working memory

A complex span task developed by Daneman and Carpenter (1980). The subject is asked to read increasing series of sentences and to remember the last word of each sentence. At the end of a series, he/she is asked to remember those words. The reading span is the maximum number of sentences for which the subject is able to remember the last word.

note: In the reading span task, reading can be aloud or silent. In some versions, the subject is asked to judge whether the sentences are true or false.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Daneman, M., & Carpenter, P. A. (1980). Individual differences in working memory and reading. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 19(4), 450-466. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(80\)90312-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(80)90312-6) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Desmette, D. , Hupet, M., Schelstraete, M.-A., & Van den Linden, M. . (1995). Adaptation en langue française du « Reading Span Test » de Daneman et Carpenter (1980). *L'Année Psychologique*, 95(3), 459-482. [ <https://doi.org/10.3406/psy.1995.28842> ]. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *tâche d'empan de lecture*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DF6PXM1G-3>

EQ: [http://cognitiveatlas.org/task/id/trm\\_4c40d168898db/](http://cognitiveatlas.org/task/id/trm_4c40d168898db/) [Cognitive Atlas]

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reading\\_span\\_task](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reading_span_task) [Wikipedia EN]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1224387> [Wikidata]

**reading-digit span task**

- BT: complex span task  
 RT: · memory span  
 · serial recall task

**Is study method of :**

- verbal memory  
 · working memory

Working memory span task in which subjects are asked to remember increasing series of letters while performing a digit reading task.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Barrouillet, P., Bernardin, S., & Camos, V. (2004). Time constraints and resource sharing in adults' working memory spans. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 133(1), 83-100. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0096-3445.133.1.83> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *tâche d'empan de lecture de chiffres*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TL97KW16-X>

**reality monitoring**

- BT: source monitoring  
 RT: · eyewitness testimony  
 · Memory Characteristics Questionnaire  
 · prefrontal cortex  
 · source attribution error

**Has theory(ies):**

source monitoring framework

"Reality monitoring refers to discriminating memories of internally generated information from memories of externally derived information, such as distinguishing memories for thoughts and imaginations from memories for perceived events." (Johnson et al., 1993, p. 4).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Gancedo, Y., Fariña, F., Seijo, D., Vilariño, M., & Arce, R. (2021). Reality monitoring: A meta-analytical review for forensic practice. *The European Journal of Psychology Applied to Legal Context*, 13(2), 99-110. [ <https://doi.org/10.5093/ejpalc2021a10> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: open]
- Johnson, M. K., & Raye, C. L. (1981). Reality monitoring. *Psychological Review*, 88(1), 67-85. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.88.1.67> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Johnson, M. K., Hashtroudi, S., & Lindsay, D. S. (1993). Source monitoring. *Psychological Bulletin*, 114(1), 3-28. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.114.1.3> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Simons, J. S., Garrison, J. R., & Johnson, M. K. (2017). Brain mechanisms of reality monitoring. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 21(6), 462-473. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2017.03.012> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *surveillance de la réalité*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XBR7GHKD-B>

*realization of delayed intentions*

→ **prospective memory**

*recall measure*

→ **recall task**

*recall method*

→ **recall task**

*recall paradigm*

→ **recall task**

## RECALL TASK

### recall task

Syn: · *recall measure*  
· *recall method*  
· *recall paradigm*  
· *recall test*

BT: direct test of memory

RT: · Addenbrooke's Cognitive Examination - III  
· cumulative recall function  
· DemTect  
· false recall  
· Mattis Dementia Rating Scale  
· Mini Mental State Examination  
· modality effect  
· partial report task  
· Quick Mild Cognitive Impairment Screen  
· recognition task  
· reminiscence  
· Rey-Osterrieth complex figure test  
· Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test  
· serial position curve  
· Tulving-Wiseman law

NT: · cued recall task  
· forced recall task  
· free recall task  
· serial recall task  
· serial reproduction task

### Is study method of :

· cognitive triage effect  
· collaborative inhibition  
· episodic memory  
· explicit memory  
· intrusion recency effect  
· modality effect  
· primacy effect  
· recency effect  
· retrieval  
· serial position effect  
· short-term memory  
· word-frequency effect  
· working memory

### Has model(s) :

SAM model

A task during which the subject is asked to retrieve, in their absence, elements stored in memory.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

• Cleary, A. M., Otani, H., & Schwartz, B. L. (2019). Dependent measures in memory research: From free recall to recognition. In *Handbook of research methods in human memory* (pp. 19–35). Routledge. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *tâche de rappel*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XFK08D50-D>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-F5GW0FK6-X> [MeSH]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0018550>

*recall test*

→ **recall task**

### recall-to-reject process

Syn: · *disqualifying recall-to-reject*  
· *recollection rejection*

BT: memory-editing process

RT: · distinctiveness heuristic

· *false memory*  
· *identify-to-reject process*  
· *procedural metamemory*  
· *recognition memory*  
· *recognition task*  
· *recollection*

Memory monitoring process to avoid false memories in recognition tasks and "based on the recall of logically inconsistent information (which disqualifies the false event from having occurred)" (Gallo et al., 2006, p. 730).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

• Brainerd, C. J., Reyna, V. F., Wright, R., & Mojardin, A. H. (2003). Recollection rejection: False-memory editing in children and adults. *Psychological Review*, 110(4), 762–784. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.110.4.762> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

• Cadavid, S., Beato, M. S., Suarez, M., & Albuquerque, P. B. (2021). Feelings of contrast at test reduce false memory in the deese/roediger-medermott paradigm. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 12, 3937. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2021.686390> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

• Clark, S. E. (1992). Word frequency effects in associative and item recognition. *Memory & Cognition*, 20(3), 231–243. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03199660> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

• Gallo, D. A. (2004). Using recall to reduce false recognition: Diagnostic and disqualifying monitoring. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 30(1), 120–128. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.30.1.120> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

• Gallo, D. A., Bell, D. M., Beier, J. S., & Schacter, D. L. (2006). Two types of recollection-based monitoring in younger and older adults: Recall-to-reject and the distinctiveness heuristic. *Memory*, 14(6), 730–741. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658210600648506> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

• Moore, K. N., Lampinen, J. M., Bridges, A. J., & Gallo, D. A. (2020). Developmental trends in children's use of different monitoring processes to avoid false memories. *Cognitive Development*, 55, 100911. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cogdev.2020.100911> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

• Pierce, B. H., Waring, J. D., Schacter, D. L., & Budson, A. E. (2008). Effects of distinctive encoding on source-based false recognition: Further examination of recall-to-reject processes in aging and alzheimer disease. *Cognitive and Behavioral Neurology*, 21(3), 179–186. [ <https://doi.org/10.1097/WNN.0b013e31817d74e7> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

• Rotello, C. M., & Heit, E. (1999). Two-process models of recognition memory: Evidence for recall-to-reject? *Journal of Memory and Language*, 40(3), 432–453. [ <https://doi.org/10.1006/jmla.1998.2623> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

• Rotello, C. M., Macmillan, N. A., & Van Tassel, G. (2000). Recall-to-reject in recognition: Evidence from ROC curves. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 43(1), 67–88. [ <https://doi.org/10.1006/jmla.1999.2701> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *processus de rappel pour rejeter*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-T8C6ZFJT-3>

*receiver operating characteristic curve*

→ **ROC curve**

### recency effect

Syn: · *law of recency*  
· *principle of recency*

BT: serial position effect

RT: · Hunter-McCrory hypothesis  
· K.F. case  
· modality effect  
· primacy effect  
· ratio rule  
· short-term memory

NT: · intrusion recency effect  
· long-term recency effect  
· negative recency effect  
· suffix effect

### Has study method(s):

· free recall task



- [recall task](#)
- [serial recall task](#)

Better memory for the last items in a list.

- MV: [Distraction task between the end of the list and recall: the effect is suppressed](#)
- Presentation modality: the effect is accentuated when items are acoustically presented compared to their visual presentation.
  - Type of recall: in free recall, the recency effect is larger than the primacy effect.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Glanzer, M., & Cunitz, A. R. (1966). Two storage mechanisms in free recall. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 5(4), 351-360. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(66\)80044-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(66)80044-0) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Murdock, B. B. Jr. (1962). The serial position effect of free recall. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 64(5), 482-488. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0045106> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Zwaan, R. A., Pecher, D., Paolacci, G., Bouwmeester, S., Verhoeijen, P., Dijkstra, K., & Zeelenberg, R. (2018). Participant Nonnaïveté and the reproducibility of cognitive psychology. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 25(5), 1968-1972. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-017-1348-y> ] [Study type: empirical study, replication] [Access: open]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Osth, A. F., & Farrell, S. (2018, August 2). Using response time distributions and race models to characterize primacy and recency effects in free recall initiation. [ <https://osf.io/bkjqn> ].

FR: [effet de récence](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-L4B4V85X-Z>

EQ: [https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Effet\\_de\\_récence](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Effet_de_récence) [Wikipédia FR] <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q15898759> [Wikidata]

*recitation*

→ [retrieval practice](#)

**recoding**

BT: [encoding](#)

RT: [General Abstract Processing System Model](#)

The process of transforming a code into another code.

FR: [recodage](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NL0PP8PZ-D>

**recognition failure**

BT: [memory phenomenon](#)

RT: [encoding specificity principle](#)

- [episodic memory](#)
- [recognition memory](#)

**Has study method(s):**

[recognition task](#)

**Has model(s) :**

[Composite Holographic Associative Recall Model](#)

Recognition failure occurs when a subject is able to recall items that he/she is unable to recognize elsewhere. This phenomenon was described experimentally by Tulving and Thompson in 1973.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Tulving, E., & Thomson, D. M. (1973). Encoding specificity and retrieval processes in episodic memory. *Psychological Review*, 80(5), 352-373. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0020071> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: [échec de la reconnaissance](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-T4F643ZN-K>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Recognition\\_failure\\_of\\_recallable\\_words](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Recognition_failure_of_recallable_words) [Wikipedia EN] <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q7302604> [Wikidata]

**recognition memory**

BT: [memory](#)

RT: [butcher-in-the-bus phenomenon](#)

- [context-dependent recognition](#)
- [face memory](#)
- [false recognition](#)
- [familiarity](#)
- [inversion effect](#)
- [memory strength](#)
- [mirror effect](#)
- [output interference](#)
- [own-age bias](#)
- [own-group bias](#)
- [own-race bias](#)
- [own-sex bias](#)
- [own-species bias](#)
- [Predictive Interactive Multiple Memory Systems model](#)
- [prototype effect](#)
- [pseudoword effect](#)
- [pupil old/new effect](#)
- [recall-to-reject process](#)
- [recognition failure](#)
- [recognition without identification](#)
- [recognition-induced forgetting](#)
- [recollection](#)
- [recollection without remembering](#)
- [repetition decrement effect](#)
- [repetition enhancement](#)
- [revelation effect](#)
- [serial search theory](#)
- [strength-based mirror effect](#)
- [super-recognizer](#)
- [Tulving-Wiseman law](#)
- [word-frequency effect](#)

**Has study method(s):**

- [associative recognition task](#)
- [category repetition paradigm](#)
- [change detection paradigm](#)
- [conjoint recognition paradigm](#)
- [continuous recognition task](#)
- [delayed non-matching to sample task](#)
- [dual-probe recognition task](#)
- [elimination lineup](#)
- [forced choice recognition task](#)
- [global recognition task](#)
- [habituation/dishabituation paradigm](#)
- [local recognition task](#)
- [mnemonic discrimination of object-in-context task](#)
- [mnemonic similarity task](#)
- [mobile conjugate reinforcement technique](#)
- [police lineup](#)
- [recognition span task](#)
- [recognition task](#)
- [response signal procedure](#)
- [rule-out procedure](#)
- [serial recognition task](#)
- [Sternberg task](#)
- [train task](#)
- [two-alternatives forced choice procedure](#)
- [yes/no recognition task](#)

**Has model(s) :**

- BIC model
- bind cue decide model of episodic memory
- Composite Holographic Associative Recall Model
- diffusion model
- dual process signal detection model
- dual-process models of recognition memory
- equal-variance signal detection theory
- Recognition through Semantic Synchronization model
- retrieving effectively from memory model
- SAM model
- signal detection theory
- single-process models of recognition memory
- TODAM
- unequal-variance signal detection theory

The ability to decide whether a stimulus has been encountered in the past.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Besson, G., Ceccaldi, M., & Barbeau, E. J. (2013). L'évaluation des processus de la mémoire de reconnaissance. *Revue de Neuropsychologie*, 4(4), 242–254. [ <https://doi.org/10.1684/nrp.2012.0238> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Kwon, S., Rugg, M. D., Wiegand, R., Curran, T., & Morcom, A. M. (2023). A meta-analysis of event-related potential correlates of recognition memory. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 30(6), 2083–2105. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-023-02309-y> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: open]

PO: · *Animal*  
· *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *mémoire de reconnaissance*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-VC9TWWJ8-D>

*recognition paradigm*

→ **recognition task**

**recognition span task**

BT: · recognition task  
· span task

RT: memory span

**Is study method of :**

- phonological loop
- recognition memory
- short-term memory
- verbal memory
- working memory

A span task in which increasing sequences of items are presented. After one series of items, another identical sequence is presented, or a sequence with an adjacent transposition in the order of two items. The subject is asked to indicate whether he or she recognizes the sequence that follows each series.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Gathercole, S., & Pickering, S. (2001). Working memory deficits in children with special educational needs. *British Journal of Special Education*, 28(2), 89-97. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-8527.00225> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *tâche d'empan de reconnaissance*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-R492C0GF-R>

**recognition task**

Syn: · *recognition paradigm*  
· *recognition test*

BT: direct test of memory

- RT: · A' measure  
· B" measure  
· butcher-in-the-bus phenomenon  
· d' index  
· déjà entendu  
· distinctiveness heuristic  
· distractor  
· Doors and People Test  
· dynamic superiority effect  
· emotional false memory paradigm  
· Encoding, Storage, Retrieval test  
· episodic flanker task  
· everyday amnesia  
· false alarm  
· false recognition  
· familiarity  
· FN400 wave  
· Grober and Buschke test  
· hit  
· IMA-12  
· letter-frequency effect  
· Mattis Dementia Rating Scale  
· memory strength  
· memory Stroop paradigm  
· orthographic neighborhood effect  
· output interference  
· percent correct recognition  
· perirhinal cortex  
· Predictive Interactive Multiple Memory Systems model  
· recall task  
· recall-to-reject process  
· recollection  
· recollection without remembering  
· Remember/Know paradigm  
· repetition decrement effect  
· response bias  
· Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test  
· Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test for Children  
· ROC curve  
· serial search theory  
· Tulving-Wiseman law  
· Virtual Reality Everyday Assessment Lab
- NT: · associative recognition task  
· category repetition paradigm  
· change detection paradigm  
· conjoint recognition paradigm  
· continuous recognition task  
· delayed non-matching to sample task  
· dual-probe recognition task  
· forced choice recognition task  
· global recognition task  
· habituation/dishabituation paradigm  
· local recognition task  
· mnemonic discrimination of object-in-context task  
· mnemonic similarity task  
· mobile conjugate reinforcement technique  
· police lineup  
· recognition span task  
· response signal procedure  
· serial recognition task  
· Sternberg task

- train task
- yes/no recognition task

**Is study method of :**

- composite face effect
- context-dependent recognition
- episodic memory
- explicit memory
- face memory
- inversion effect
- mirror effect
- own-age bias
- own-group bias
- own-race bias
- own-sex bias
- own-species bias
- prototype effect
- pseudoword effect
- pupil old/new effect
- recognition failure
- recognition memory
- recognition without identification
- repetition enhancement
- retrieval
- retro-cue effect
- revelation effect
- size congruency effect
- word-frequency effect

**Component of:**

CELEB battery

In a recognition task, the subject is asked to discriminate, among a set of items, those that have been studied (old items) from those that have not been studied (new items).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Besson, G., Ceccaldi, M., & Barbeau, E. J. (2013). L'évaluation des processus de la mémoire de reconnaissance. *Revue de Neuropsychologie*, 4(4), 242–254. [ <https://doi.org/10.1684/nrp.2012.0238> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Smith, D. G., & J, J. (2004). Testing theories of recognition memory by predicting performance across paradigms. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 30(3), 615–625. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.30.3.615> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *tâche de reconnaissance*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KCJ85PL3-0>

**EQ:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-J9CWZ9FS-F> [SantéPsy]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-MML7W6KG-1> [MeSH]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0013347>

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*recognition test*

→ **recognition task**

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**Recognition through Semantic Synchronization model**

**BT:** computational model

**RT:** fuzzy trace theory

**Is model of:**

- DRM memory illusion
- episodic memory
- false recognition
- recognition memory
- semantic memory

A computational model of true and false recognition that "[...] uses plausible semantic representations for words, built through exposure to a linguistic corpus. A study list is encoded in the model as a gist trace, similar to the proposal of fuzzy trace theory [...]. The model uses a decision process based on the principles of neural synchronization and information accumulation. The decision process operates by synchronizing a probe with the gist trace of a study context, allowing information to be accumulated about whether the word did or did not occur on the study list, and the efficiency of synchronization determines recognition." (Jones et al., 2012, p. 486).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Johns, B. T., Jones, M. N., & Mewhort, D. J. K. (2012). A synchronization account of false recognition. *Cognitive Psychology*, 65(4), 486-518. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cogpsych.2012.07.002> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: closed]
- Johns, B. T., Jones, M. N., & Mewhort, D. J. K. (2019). Using experiential optimization to build lexical representations. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 26(1), 103-126. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-018-1501-2> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: open]
- Johns, B. T., Jones, M. N., & Mewhort, D. J. K. (2021). A continuous source reinstatement model of true and false recollection. *Canadian Journal of Experimental Psychology/Revue Canadienne de Psychologie Expérimentale*, 75(1), 1-18. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/cep0000237> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *modèle de la reconnaissance par synchronisation sémantique*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-G47S1JVJ-B>

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**recognition without identification**

**BT:** memory phenomenon

**RT:** recognition memory

**Has study method(s):**

recognition task

After studying items (e.g. words), subjects are able to distinguish studied items and non-studied items, even if it is impossible to identify them when they are presented in degraded manner (e.g. in the form of word fragments).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Peynircioğlu, Z. F. (1990). A feeling-of-recognition without identification. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 29(4), 493-500. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0749-596X\(90\)90068-B](https://doi.org/10.1016/0749-596X(90)90068-B) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *reconnaissance sans identification*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZQJ9ZV3Z-P>

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**recognition-induced forgetting**

- BT: retrieval-induced forgetting  
 RT: · eyewitness testimony  
 · recognition memory

Type of retrieval-induced forgetting. Recognizing an object can lead to the forgetting of other objects belonging to the same category.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Rugo, K. F., Tamler, K. N., Woodman, G. F., & Maxcey, A. M. (2017). Recognition-induced forgetting of faces in visual long-term memory. *Attention, Perception, & Psychophysics*, 79(7), 1878–1885. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13414-017-1419-1> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Joykutty, Z. (2022, January 18). Mirror Effect in Recognition-Induced Forgetting. [ <https://osf.io/46jky/> ].
- Joykutty, Z. (2022, January 18). Mirror Effect in Recognition-Induced Forgetting. [ <https://osf.io/u7ev3/> ].
- Wu, X. (2021, March 5). Recognized Induced Forgetting with Semantic Closeness. [ <https://osf.io/hyb5p/> ].

FR: *oubli induit par la reconnaissance*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BDCM9X55-C>

**recollection**

Syn: *recollective experience*

- BT: · metamemory judgment  
 · phenomenological characteristic of memory  
 RT: · auto-noetic consciousness  
 · BIC model  
 · core recollection network  
 · episodic memory  
 · fuzzy trace theory  
 · General Abstract Processing System Model  
 · hippocampus  
 · LPC wave  
 · old/new effect  
 · parahippocampal cortex  
 · phantom recollection  
 · recall-to-reject process  
 · recognition memory  
 · recognition task  
 · recollection without remembering  
 · self-reference recollection effect

**Has study method(s):**

- Autographical Memory Characteristics Questionnaire
- conjoint recognition paradigm
- Remember/Know paradigm

**Has model(s):**

- dual process signal detection model
- dual-process models of recognition memory
- Predictive Interactive Multiple Memory Systems model
- Source of Activation Confusion model

In a recognition test, judgment that an item is old (has been studied) with the retrieval of specific elements of the acquisition context.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Yonelinas, A. P. (2002). The nature of recollection and familiarity: A review of 30 years of research. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 46(3), 441-517. [ <https://doi.org/10.1006/jmla.2002.2864> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *recollection*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XBK7Q5XL-7>

*recollection rejection*

→ **recall-to-reject process**

**recollection without remembering**

- BT: memory phenomenon  
 RT: · contextual memory  
 · episodic memory  
 · recognition memory  
 · recognition task  
 · recollection  
 · source memory

In a recognition test, people are sometimes able to remember the context of items they have studied while declaring these items to be new.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Chen, X. R., Gomes, C. F. A., & Brainerd, C. J. (2018). Explaining recollection without remembering. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 44(12), 1921–1930. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/xlm000559> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *recollection sans souvenir*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-R5X6GLR8-4>

**recollective confabulation**

BT: misplacement confabulation

**Is disorder of:**

- autobiographical memory
- episodic memory

A memory disorder in which patients produce confabulations to justify the persistent feeling that the present moment is the repetition of previous experiences.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Moulin, C. J. A. (2013). Disordered recognition memory: Recollective confabulation. *Cortex*, 49(6), 1541-1552. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cortex.2013.01.010> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *confabulation recollective*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-G5759T52-C>

*recollective experience*

→ **recollection**

*recollective memory*

→ **episodic memory**

**reconsolidation**

BT: consolidation  
 RT: · engram cell  
 · misinformation effect

"retrieval of an existing memory trace can destabilize it, which in turn opens a time-dependent window during which the memory becomes malleable. The memory can then be altered, strengthened, or weakened" (Parks et al., 2022, p. 2008).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Alberini, C. (Ed.). (2013). Memory reconsolidation. Academic Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Elsej, J. W. B., Van Ast, V. A., & Kindt, M. (2018). Human memory reconsolidation: A guiding framework and critical review of the evidence. *Psychological Bulletin*, 144(8), 797–848. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/bul0000152> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Gisquet-Verrier, P., & Riccio, D. C. (2018). Memory integration : An alternative to the consolidation/reconsolidation hypothesis. *Progress in Neurobiology*, 171, 15-31. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pneurobio.2018.10.002> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Hardt, O., Einarsson, E. Ö., & Nader, K. (2010). A bridge over troubled water: Reconsolidation as a link between cognitive and neuroscientific memory research traditions. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 61(1), 141–167. [ <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.psych.093008.100455> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Misanin, J. R., Miller, R. R., & Lewis, D. J. (1968). Retrograde amnesia produced by electroconvulsive shock after reactivation of a consolidated memory trace. *Science*, 160(3827), 554-555. [ <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.160.3827.554> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Nader, K., Schafe, G. E., & Le Doux, J. E. (2000). Fear memories require protein synthesis in the amygdala for reconsolidation after retrieval. *Nature*, 406(6797), 722-726. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/35021052> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Parks, C. M., Mohawk, K. D., Werner, L. L. S., & Kiley, C. (2022). The time window of reconsolidation : A replication. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 29(5), 2008-2013. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-022-02102-3> ] [Study type: empirical study, replication] [Access: open]
- Schroyens, N., Beckers, T., & Luyten, L. (2023). Appraising reconsolidation theory and its empirical validation. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 30(2), 450–463. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-022-02173-2> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: **reconsolidation**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FJ1L5NPX-6>

EQ: [https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0b972](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0b972)  
 [Cognitive Atlas]

**reconstructive memory**

Syn: *memory reconstruction*  
 BT: retrieval  
 RT: · autobiographical memory  
 · episodic memory  
 · eyewitness testimony  
 · false memory  
 · prior knowledge  
 · schema  
 · semantic memory

The term used to insist on the fact that memory is not the reproduction but rather the reconstruction of the past, based on memory traces, expectations, beliefs, inferences, goals, and prior knowledge. Reconstruction can lead to errors, memory distortions and false memories.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Roediger, H. L., & DeSoto, K. A. (2015). Reconstructive memory, *Psychology of*. In J. Wright (Ed.), *International Encyclopedia of the Social & Behavioral Sciences* (Second Edition, p. 50-55). Elsevier. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Schacter, D.L., Norman, K.A. & Koutstaal, W. (1998). The cognitive neuroscience of constructive memory. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 49, 289–318. [ <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.psych.49.1.289> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: **mémoire reconstructive**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-L6ZG9VWM-T>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reconstructive\\_memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reconstructive_memory) [Wikipedia EN]

**recovered memory**

BT: memory  
 RT: · autobiographical memory  
 · eyewitness testimony  
 · false memory  
 · forgot-it-all-along effect  
 · functional amnesia

Memory of a traumatic autobiographical event, recovered spontaneously or in the course of a therapy, and which was previously perceived as being inaccessible.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Belli, R. F. (Ed.). (2012). True and false recovered memories : Toward a reconciliation of the debate (2012<sup>e</sup> éd.). Springer-Verlag New York Inc. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Brédart, S. (2004). La récupération de souvenirs d'abus sexuels infantiles chez l'adulte. In S. Brédart & M. Van der Linden (Eds.), *Souvenirs récupérés, souvenirs oubliés et faux souvenirs*. (pp. 13–46). Solal. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Dodier, O., Barzykowski, K., & Souchay, C. (2023). Recovered memories of trauma as a special (or not so special) form of involuntary autobiographical memories. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 14. [ <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpsyg.2023.1268757> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Dodier, O. (2019). A bibliometric analysis of the recovered memory controversy in the 21st century. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 33(4), 571-584. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.3498> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Dodier, O., Patihis, L., & Payoux, M. (2019). Reports of recovered memories of childhood abuse in therapy in France. *Memory*, 27(9), 1283-1298. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2019.1652654> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Dodier, O. (2021). L'amnésie dissociative : Limites méthodologiques, limites conceptuelles, et explications alternatives. *L'Année Psychologique*, 121(3), 275-309. [ <https://doi.org/10.3917/anpsy1.213.0275> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Dodier, O., & Patihis, L. (2021). Recovered memories of child abuse outside of therapy. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 35(2), 538-547. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.3783> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Lofthus, E. F., & Davis, D. (2006). Recovered memories. *Annual Review of Clinical Psychology*, 2, 469-498. [ <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.clinpsy.2.022305.095315> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- McNally, R. J. (2003). *Remembering trauma*. Harvard University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]



## REDINTEGRATION

- McNally, R. J., & Geraerts, E. (2009). A new solution to the recovered memory debate. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, 4(2), 126-134. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1745-6924.2009.01112.x> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *souvenir retrouvé*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PWMZCKK6-2>

✓ Olivier Dodier

### redintegration

BT: retrieval

RT: · pattern completion  
· short-term memory

Process to retrieve a memory from fragmented information.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Hamilton, W. (1859). *Lectures on metaphysics and logic*. Boston : Gould. [ <http://archive.org/details/lecturesonmet00hamiuoft> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Horowitz, L. M., & Prytulak, L. S. (1969). Redintegrative memory. *Psychological Review*, 76(6), 519–531. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0028139> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Norris, D., Kalm, K., & Hall, J. (2020). Chunking and redintegration in verbal short-term memory. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 46(5), 872-893. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/xlm0000762> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Schweickert, R. (1993). A multinomial processing tree model for degradation and redintegration in immediate recall. *Memory & Cognition*, 21(2), 168–175. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03202729> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Surprenant, A. M., & Neath, I. (2009). *Principles of memory*. Psychology Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *réintégration*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DW563N6B-2>

EQ: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Redintegration> [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q7305958> [Wikidata]

*reduced autobiographical memory specificity*

→ **overgeneral memory**

*reduplicative paramnesia*

→ **environmental reduplicative paramnesia**

*reduplicative paramnesia for places*

→ **environmental reduplicative paramnesia**

### reference-back paradigm

BT: n-back task

#### Is study method of :

- gating process
- working memory
- working memory updating

Experimental paradigm based on the n-back task for studying working memory updating processes. On each trial, a stimulus (e.g., a letter or a face) is presented within a blue frame or a red frame. The subject is asked to indicate whether or not this stimulus is identical to the stimulus most recently presented in a red frame. Trials containing a red frame are termed reference trials. Trials with a blue frame are termed comparison trials (after Nir-Cohen et al., 2020).

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Boag, R. J., Stevenson, N., van Dooren, R., Trutti, A. C., Sjoerds, Z., & Forstmann, B. U. (2021). Cognitive control of working memory: A model-based approach. *Brain Sciences*, 11(6), 721. [ <https://doi.org/10.3390/brainsci11060721> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
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- Nir-Cohen, G., Kessler, Y., & Egner, T. (2020). Neural substrates of working memory updating. *Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience*, 32(12), 2285–2302. [ [https://doi.org/10.1162/jocn\\_a\\_01625](https://doi.org/10.1162/jocn_a_01625) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Rac-Lubashevsky, R., & Kessler, Y. (2016a). Dissociating working memory updating and automatic updating: The reference-back paradigm. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 42(6), 951–969. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/xlm0000219> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Rac-Lubashevsky, R., & Kessler, Y. (2016b). Decomposing the n-back task: An individual differences study using the reference-back paradigm. *Neuropsychologia*, 90, 190-199. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2016.07.013> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *paradigme de la référence précédente*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GD1BP0VW-G>

### reflector variable

BT: data

RT: · confidence judgment  
· estimator variable  
· eyewitness testimony  
· police lineup  
· system variable

“Reflector variables are the behaviors of eyewitnesses during the identification procedure that covary with, and hence reflect, whether the suspect in an identification procedure is innocent or guilty.” (Wells, 2020, p. 1318), such as the eyewitnesses’ decision times, vocalized decision processes, confidence statements, etc.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Smith, A. M., & Wells, G. L. (2023). Using reflector variables to determine whether the culprit is present in or absent from a police lineup. In D. DeMatteo & K. C. Scherr (Eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of Psychology and Law* (p. 464-C27P81). Oxford University Press. [ <https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordhb/9780197649138.013.27> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Wells, G. L. (2020). Psychological science on eyewitness identification and its impact on police practices and policies. *American Psychologist*, 75(9), 1316–1329. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/amp0000749> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *variable réflectrice*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-M2TDKT00-P>

**reflexive-associative theory of prospective memory**

BT: theory

**Is theory of:**

- event-based prospective memory
- prospective memory

A theory of event-based prospective memory. "According to this theory, when forming an intention for an event-based task, people create an association between the target cue and the intended action. Later, when the target event occurs, an automatic associative-memory system triggers retrieval of the intended action and delivers it into awareness. This is an associative system that processes information specifically for the purpose of associative encoding and retrieval. Regardless of whether a person is thinking about the PM intention at the time that the target event occurs, if the cue is fully processed and the association between the cue and action is sufficiently strong, then the occurrence of the cue will reflexively trigger the retrieval of the intended action." (Einstein et McDaniel, 2005, p. 287).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Einstein, G. O., & McDaniel, M. A. (2005). Prospective memory: Multiple retrieval processes. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 14(6), 286–290. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.0963-7214.2005.00382.x> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- McDaniel, M. A., & Einstein, G. O. (2007). Spontaneous retrieval in prospective memory. In J. S. Nairne (Ed.), *The foundations of remembering: Essays in Honor of Henry L. Roediger, III* (pp. 227–242). Psychology Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *théorie réflexive associative de la mémoire prospective*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Q8K81KPH-H>

**rehearsal**

Syn: · *subvocal rehearsal*  
· *subvocal repetition*

BT: internal strategy

RT: · articulatory loop  
· short-term memory

NT: · elaborative rehearsal  
· maintenance rehearsal

**Has study method(s):**

overt-repetition technique

Mental rehearsal mechanism to retain information in short-term memory (or in working memory).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Oberauer, K. (2019). Is rehearsal an effective maintenance strategy for working memory? *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 23(9), 798–809. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2019.06.002> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *autorépétition*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QG77SB43-1>

EQ: [https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0ba54](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0ba54)  
[Cognitive Atlas]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q6815754> [Wikidata]

**reinforced self-affirmation procedure**

Syn: RSA

BT: instruction

RT: · eyewitness testimony  
· induced false memory  
· memory conformity  
· misinformation effect  
· suggestibility

A method of increasing subjects' confidence in their memories, which is intended to reduce their susceptibility to suggestions and thus reduce the effect of various forms of memory distortion. The procedure is based on two techniques: self-affirmation (the subject is asked to write down his or her highest life achievements) and positive feedback in a memory task.

note: Studies showed that the reinforced self-affirmation procedure is efficient to reduce the misinformation effect (e.g., Szpitalak, 2022 ; Szpitalak & Polczyk, 2013 ; Szpitalak & Polczyk, 2019 ; Szpitalak & Polczyk, 2021) and interrogative suggestibility (Szpitalak & Polczyk, 2016), but not the memory conformity effect (Kękuś et al., 2023).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Kękuś, M., Chylińska, K., Szpitalak, M., Polczyk, R., Ito, H., Mori, K., & Barzykowski, K. (2023). Reinforced self-affirmation as a method for reducing eyewitness memory conformity: An experimental examination using a modified MORI technique. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 37(3), 660–674. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.4065> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Szpitalak, M. (in press). Reinforced self-affirmation as a method of reducing the misinformation effect: Towards ecological validity. *Psychology, Crime & Law*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2022.2093872> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Szpitalak, M., & Polczyk, R. (2013). Promoting eyewitness testimony quality: Warning vs. reinforced self-affirmation as methods of reduction of the misinformation effect. *Polish Psychological Bulletin*, 1(44), 85–91. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Szpitalak, M., & Polczyk, R. (2016). Reinforced self-affirmation and interrogative suggestibility. *Psychiatry, Psychology & Law*, 23(4), 512–520. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/13218719.2015.1081088> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Szpitalak, M., & Polczyk, R. (2019). Inducing resistance to the misinformation effect by means of reinforced self-affirmation: The importance of positive feedback. *PLOS ONE*, 14(1), e0210987. [ <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0210987> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Szpitalak, M., & Polczyk, R. (2021). Mediators and Moderators of Reinforced Self-Affirmation as a Method for Reducing the Memory Misinformation Effect. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 12, 5290. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2021.666707> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *procédure d'affirmation de soi renforcée*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-P3B4C1WJ-1>

**reinforcement**

- BT: learning process  
 RT: · classical conditioning  
 · operant conditioning  
 · reinforcer

**Has study method(s):**

- continuous schedule of reinforcement
- fixed interval schedule of reinforcement
- fixed ratio schedule of reinforcement
- intermittent schedule of reinforcement
- interval schedule of reinforcement
- ratio schedule of reinforcement
- schedule of reinforcement
- variable interval schedule of reinforcement
- variable ratio schedule of reinforcement

"Increase in the strength of a reaction by the presentation of a suitable stimulus." (Le Ny, 1980, p. 191).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Le Ny, J.-F. (1980). Le conditionnement et l'apprentissage (6ème édition). Presses Universitaires de France. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Skinner, B. F. (1938). The behavior of organisms: An experimental analysis. Appleton-Century-Croft, Inc. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *renforcement*

- URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-L63H1FX6-6>  
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-M791N1TD-P> [MeSH]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0018739>  
<http://scholarpedia.org/article/Reinforcement> [Scholarpedia]  
<https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/reinforcement> [SAGE]  
[https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/reinforcement\\_\(psychology\)](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/reinforcement_(psychology)) [SAGE]  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reinforcement> [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reinforcement> [Wikipedia FR]

*reinforcement schedule*

→ **schedule of reinforcement**

**reinforcer**

- BT: stimulus  
 RT: · classical conditioning  
 · operant conditioning  
 · reinforcement

"Stimulus that induces reinforcement." (Le Ny, 1980, p. 191).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Le Ny, J.-F. (1980). Le conditionnement et l'apprentissage (6ème édition). Presses Universitaires de France. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *renforceur*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MNL7240B-H>

*reiteration effect*

→ **illusory truth effect**

*relational binding*

→ **relational memory**

**relational memory**

- Syn: *relational binding*  
 BT: associative memory  
 RT: memory binding

Memory of the associations between the independent elements constituting an event or a scene (relationship between objects, between an object and its context, etc.).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Mayes, A., Montaldi, D., & Migo, E. (2007). Associative memory and the medial temporal lobes. Trends in Cognitive Sciences, 11(3), 126-135. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2006.12.003> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Moses, S. N., & Ryan, J. D. (2006). A comparison and evaluation of the predictions of relational and conjunctive accounts of hippocampal function. Hippocampus, 16(1), 43-65. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/hipo.20131> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *souvenir relationnel*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZKF4VVX2-J>

**relational processing**

BT: encoding

A form of information processing defined as the encoding of similarities between items.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Hunt, R. R., & Einstein, G. O. (1981). Relational and item-specific information in memory. Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior, 20(5), 497-514. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(81\)90138-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(81)90138-9) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *traitement relationnel*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-M06MX9HP-B>

**relative distinctiveness principle**

- BT: principle  
 RT: · memory distinctiveness  
 · von Restorff effect

Principle stipulating that "memory performance will depend on how much the to-be-remembered event differs from other alternatives that must be distinguished at the time of retrieval." (Hockley, 2010, p. 275).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Hockley, W. (2010). Memory: Lawless but principled? Canadian Journal of Experimental Psychology = Revue Canadienne de Psychologie Expérimentale, 64(4), 273-281. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0021773> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Surprenant, A. M., & Neath, I. (2009). Principles of memory. Psychology Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *principe de distinctivité relative*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZMXB5XVB-J>

**relative judgment of recency**

- Syn: *judgement of relative order*  
 BT: memory process  
 RT: episodic memory

In the relative recency task, subjects first study a list of items presented serially. They are then shown two items by the experimenter. They are asked to indicate which of the two items appeared the most recently.

**FR:** *jugement relatif de récence*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BJN438BQ-7>

*relative metacognitive accuracy*

→ **metacognitive resolution**

relative metamemory accuracy

→ **metacognitive resolution**

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relative metamnemonic accuracy

→ **metacognitive resolution**

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release from PI

→ **release from proactive interference**

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release from proactive inhibition

→ **release from proactive interference**

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### release from proactive interference

Syn: · *release from PI*  
· *release from proactive inhibition*

BT: **memory phenomenon**

RT: **proactive interference**

Disappearance of the proactive interference effect under certain experimental conditions, e.g., after the introduction of a list of dissimilar items.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Kliegl, O., & Bäuml, K.-H. T. (2021). Buildup and release from proactive interference – Cognitive and neural mechanisms. *Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews*, 120, 264–278. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neubiorev.2020.10.028> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Wickens, D. D., Born, D. G., & Allen, C. K. (1963). Proactive inhibition and item similarity in short-term memory. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 2(5–6), 440–445. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(63\)80045-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(63)80045-6) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: **levée de l'interférence proactive**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-T6MBB7W8-Z>

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### relocation bump

BT: **reminiscence bump**

In older adults, increase in the number of autobiographical memories for the period of their life when an important change of residence occurred.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Enz, K. F., Pillemer, D. B., & Johnson, K. M. (2016). The relocation bump: Memories of middle adulthood are organized around residential moves. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 145(8), 935–940. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/xge0000188> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: **pic de relocalisation**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZJ83T30M-2>

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REM

→ **paradoxical sleep**

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REM model

→ **retrieving effectively from memory model**

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REM sleep

→ **paradoxical sleep**

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### Remember/Know paradigm

Syn: *R/K paradigm*

BT: **subjective study method of memory**

RT: · **Don't remember/Don't know paradigm**  
· **recognition task**

#### Is study method of :

- **autonoetic consciousness**
- **episodic memory**
- **familiarity**
- **noetic consciousness**
- **phenomenological characteristic of memory**
- **recollection**

For each response in a recognition test, the subject is asked to indicate whether he/she remembers the learning context (R response for Remember) or if the recognized item seems just familiar without being able to recall the context of acquisition (K response for Know.)

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Adam, S. (2003). Nouvelles techniques d'évaluation de la mémoire: procédure de dissociation des processus et paradigme R/K. In T. Meulemans, B. Desgranges, S. Adam, & F. Eustache (Éds.), *Évaluation et prise en charge des troubles mnésiques* (pp. 141–167). Solal. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Gardiner, J. M. (1988). Functional aspects of recollective experience. *Memory & Cognition*, 16(4), 309–313. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03197041> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Gardiner, J. M., & Java, R. I. (1990). Recollective experience in word and nonword recognition. *Memory & Cognition*, 18(1), 23–30. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03202642> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Haaf, J. M., Rhodes, S., Naveh-Benjamin, M., Sun, T., Snyder, H. K., & Rouder, J. N. (2020). Revisiting the remember-know task: Replications of Gardiner and Java (1990). *Memory & Cognition*. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13421-020-01073-x> ] [Study type: empirical study, replication] [Access: open]
- Tulving, E. (1985). Memory and consciousness. *Canadian Psychology/Psychologie Canadienne*, 26(1), 1–12. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0080017> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Umanath, S., & Coane, J. H. (2020). Face validity of remembering and knowing: Empirical consensus and disagreement between participants and researchers. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, 1745691620917672. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/1745691620917672> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Williams, H. L., & Lindsay, D. S. (2019). Different definitions of the nonrecollection-based response option(s) change how people use the “remember” response in the remember/know paradigm. *Memory & Cognition*, 47(7), 1359–1374. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13421-019-00938-0> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

#### Dataset citation(s):

- PerceptionCognitionLab. (2018). Data1 [Data set]. Github. [ <https://github.com/PerceptionCognitionLab/data1/tree/master/repGardinerJava> ].

FR: **paradigme se souvenir/savoir**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-J3F3BBGH-C>

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**remembered success effect**

BT: [metamemory phenomenon](#)  
 RT: [remembered utility](#)

"When people can remember having been successful or experiencing ease during a challenging task (i.e., experiences with high remembered utility), they prefer this experience to shorter tasks that do not feature any moderate learning or testing opportunities." (Finn & Miele, 2021, p. 622).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Finn, B. (2010). Ending on a high note : Adding a better end to effortful study. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 36(6), 1548-1553. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0020605> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Finn, B. (2015). Retrospective utility of educational experiences : Opportunities to broaden motivation theory and classroom applications. *Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition*, 4(4), 388-390. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jarmac.2015.10.001> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Finn, B., & Miele, D. B. (2016). Hitting a high note on math tests : Remembered success influences test preferences. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 42(1), 17-38. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/xlm0000150> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Finn, B., & Miele, D. B. (2021). Boundary conditions of the remembered success effect. *Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition*, 10(4), 621–641. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jarmac.2021.07.009> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: [effet de réussite mémorisée](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Z7BRCCV6-6>

**remembered utility**

BT: [metamemory process](#)  
 RT: [emotional valence](#)  
[remembered success effect](#)

Retrospective subjective assessment of the pleasure or displeasure associated with a past experience.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Finn, B. (2010). Ending on a high note : Adding a better end to effortful study. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 36(6), 1548-1553. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0020605> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Kahneman, D., Wakker, P. P., & Sarin, R. (1997). Back to Bentham? Explorations of experienced utility. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 112(2), 375-405. [ <https://doi.org/10.1162/003355397555235> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: [utilité mémorisée](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GZVM53SH-K>

*remembering*

→ [retrieval](#)

*remembering to recall*

→ [prospective memory](#)

*remembering to remember*

→ [prospective memory](#)

**remembrance**

BT: [retrieval](#)  
 RT: [autobiographical memory](#)  
[life review](#)  
[recall task](#)  
[remembrance therapy](#)

**Has study method(s):**

[Reminiscence Functions Scale](#)

"Reminiscence refers to recalling past personal events and usually occurs in a relational context to communicate and share these memories." (Mezred et al., 2006, p. 3).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Butler, R. N. (1963). The life review: An interpretation of reminiscence in the aged. *Psychiatry*, 26(1), 65–76. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/00332747.1963.11023339> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Dempsey, L., Murphy, K., Cooney, A., Casey, D., O'Shea, E., Devane, D., Jordan, F., & Hunter, A. (2014). Reminiscence in dementia: A concept analysis. *Dementia*, 13(2), 176–192. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/1471301212456277> ] [Study type: conceptual analysis] [Access: closed]
- Ingersoll-Dayton, B., Kropf, N., Campbell, R., & Parker, M. (2019). A systematic review of dyadic approaches to reminiscence and life review among older adults. *Aging & Mental Health*, 23(9), 1074–1085. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/13607863.2018.1555696> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Mezred, D., Petigenet, V., Fort, I., Blaison, C., & Gana, K. (2006). La reminiscence: Concept, fonctions et mesures. *Adaptation française de la Reminiscence Functions Scale*. *Les Cahiers Internationaux de Psychologie Sociale*, Numéro 71(3), 3–14. [ <https://doi.org/10.3917/cips.071.0003> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Talbot-Mahmoudi, C. (2015). Concept de reminiscence: évolution et applications en pratique clinique auprès de sujets âgés et dans la maladie d'Alzheimer: *Revue de neuropsychologie*, Volume 7(2), 117–126. [ <https://doi.org/10.1684/nrp.2015.0343> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Watt, L. M., & Wong, P. T. P. (1991). A taxonomy of reminiscence and therapeutic implications. *Journal of Gerontological Social Work*, 16(1/2), 37–57. [ [https://doi.org/10.1300/J083v16n01\\_04](https://doi.org/10.1300/J083v16n01_04) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Westerhof, G. J., & Bohlmeijer, E. T. (2014). Celebrating fifty years of research and applications in reminiscence and life review: State of the art and new directions. *Journal of Aging Studies*, 29, 107–114. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaging.2014.02.003> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: [rémiscence](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GQSVPLVR-3>

EQ: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reminiscence> [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q2143005> [Wikidata]

**remembrance (retesting)**

BT: [memory phenomenon](#)  
 RT: [eyewitness testimony](#)  
[hypermnesia](#)  
[retrieval](#)

Reminiscence occurs when the subject remembers new elements that he or she did not remember in previous memory tests.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Ballard, P. B. (1913). Obliviscence and reminiscence. *British Journal of Psychology Monograph Supplements*, 1(2), 1–82. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Fisher, R. P., Brewer, N., & Mitchell, G. (2009). The relation between consistency and accuracy of eyewitness testimony: Legal versus cognitive explanations. In R. Bull, T. Valentine, & T. Williamson (Eds.), *Handbook of psychology of investigative interviewing: Current developments and future directions* (pp. 121–136). Wiley-Blackwell. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: [rémiscence \(retesting\)](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W7BZP5KC-M>

**remembrance bump**

Syn: [autobiographical memory bump](#)  
[remembrance bump effect](#)

BT: [memory phenomenon](#)  
 RT: [anti-remembrance bump](#)



- autobiographical memory
- forgetting curve
- life script
- semantic memory

NT: · cascading reminiscence bump  
· relocation bump

#### Has study method(s):

- autobiographical fluency task
- cue-word method
- important memories method

Increased number of autobiographical memories of events experienced between the ages of 10 and 30 years, usually observed in people over the age of 40.

note: The reminiscence bump has also been observed when remembering public events, films, books and music.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Achaa-Amankwaa, P., Steger, D., Wilhelm, O., & Schroeders, U. (in press). Public events knowledge in an age-heterogeneous sample: Reminiscence bump or bummer? *Psychology and Aging*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/pag0000786> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Janssen, S. M. J. (2019). Introduction to the cognitive abilities account for the reminiscence bump in the temporal distribution of autobiographical memory. *Psychological Reports*, 003329411984322. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/0033294119843221> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: free]
- Koppel, J., & Berntsen, D. (2015). The peaks of life: The differential temporal locations of the reminiscence bump across disparate cueing methods. *Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition*, 4(1), 66–80. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jarmac.2014.11.004> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Koppel, J., & Rubin, D. C. (2016). Recent advances in understanding the reminiscence bump: The importance of cues in guiding recall from autobiographical memory. *Current directions in psychological science*, 25(2), 135–140. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/0963721416631955> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
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- Rubin, D. C., Wetzler, S. E., & Nebes, R. D. (1986). *Autobiographical memory across the adult lifespan*. In D. C. Rubin (Ed.), *Autobiographical memory* (pp. 202–221). Cambridge University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Wolf, T., & Zimprich, D. (2020). What characterizes the reminiscence bump in autobiographical memory? New answers to an old question. *Memory & Cognition*, 48(4), 607–622. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13421-019-00994-6> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

#### Dataset citation(s):

- Islam, Md. (2020). Valence and the reminiscence bump for private and public memories\_dataset. Monash University. Dataset. [ [doi:10.26180/13095281.v3](https://doi.org/10.26180/13095281.v3) ].
- Jakubowski, K. et al. (2020). A cross-sectional study of reminiscence bumps for music-related memories in adulthood [Data set]. *SAGE Journals*. [ [doi:10.25384/SAGE.13139106](https://doi.org/10.25384/SAGE.13139106) ].
- Liao, H.-W. (2020, June 8). Reminiscence bump predicts life satisfaction. [ <https://osf.io/69kzn/> ].

FR: [pic de réminiscence](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-V6NV3J15-0>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reminiscence\\_bump](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reminiscence_bump) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q2849348> [Wikidata]

*reminiscence bump effect*

→ **reminiscence bump**

## Reminiscence Functions Scale

BT: self-report questionnaire

RT: · aged adult  
· middle-aged adult  
· Thinking About Life Experiences Questionnaire  
· young adult

#### Is study method of :

- autobiographical memory
- reminiscence

A 43-item questionnaire (Webster, 1993) “which measures the frequency with which people think and talk about the past for eight different functions: (1) Problem Solving, (2) Identity, (3) Conversation, (4) Boredom Reduction, (5) Intimacy Maintenance, (6) Death Preparation, (7) Teach/Inform, and (8) Bitterness Revival.” (Harris et al., 2014, p. 561).

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Harris, C. B., Rasmussen, A. S., & Berntsen, D. (2014). The functions of autobiographical memory: An integrative approach. *Memory*, 22(5), 559–581. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2013.806555> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Marques, C., Dias, S. F., & Sousa, L. (in press). A systematic review of the Reminiscence Functions Scale and implications for use with older Adults. *Clinical Gerontologist*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/07317115.2023.2274989> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Mezred, D., Petigenet, V., Fort, I., Blaison, C., & Gana, K. (2006). La réminiscence: Concept, fonctions et mesures. *Adaptation française de la Reminiscence Functions Scale*. *Les Cahiers Internationaux de Psychologie Sociale*, Numéro 71(3), 3–14. [ <https://doi.org/10.3917/cips.071.0003> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Webster, J. D. (1993). Construction and validation of the reminiscence functions scale. *Journal of Gerontology*, 48(5), P256–P262. [ <https://doi.org/10.1093/geronj/48.5.P256> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Webster, J. D. (1997). The Reminiscence Functions Scale: A replication. *International Journal of Aging & Human Development*, 44(2), 137–148. [ <https://doi.org/10.2190/AD4D-813D-F5XN-W07G> ] [Study type: empirical study, replication] [Access: closed]

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *Échelle des fonctions de la réminiscence*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PPHCF74Q-F>

*reminiscence intervention*

→ **reminiscence therapy**

**reminiscence therapy**

Syn: · [reminiscence intervention](#)  
 · [reminiscence work](#)  
 · [reminiscence-based intervention](#)

BT: [treatment](#)

RT: · [aged adult](#)  
 · [Alzheimer's disease](#)  
 · [life review](#)  
 · [reminiscence](#)

Therapy, which can take many forms, based on the evocation of past personal memories, often using prompts (e.g. photographs), to improve the quality of life, cognition, mood, sense of personal identity, communication or behavior of people, such as those suffering from depression or dementia.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Butler, R. N. (1963). The life review: An interpretation of reminiscence in the aged. *Psychiatry*, 26(1), 65–76. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/00332747.1963.11023339> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Woods, B., O'Philbin, L., Farrell, E. M., Spector, A. E., & Orrell, M. (2018). Reminiscence therapy for dementia. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews*, 2018(3). [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.cd001120.pub3> ] [Study type: literature review, meta-analysis] [Access: open]

FR: [thérapie par reminiscence](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-H340VDRV-4>

*reminiscence work*

→ [reminiscence therapy](#)

*reminiscence-based intervention*

→ [reminiscence therapy](#)

**reminiscing style**

Syn: · [conversational style](#)  
 · [parental reminiscing style](#)

BT: [language](#)

NT: · [high elaborative reminiscing style](#)  
 · [low elaborative reminiscing style](#)

Mode of communication used by parents with their children when talking about the past, which is thought to influence the development of autobiographical memory.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Fivush, R., & Nelson, K. (2004). Culture and language in the emergence of autobiographical memory. *Psychological Science*, 15(9), 573-577. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.0956-7976.2004.00722.x> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Fivush, R. (2009). Sociocultural perspectives on autobiographical memory. In M. L. Courage & N. Cowan (Eds.), *The development of memory in infancy and childhood* (p. 283-301). Psychology Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Fivush, R. (2014). Maternal reminiscing style: The sociocultural construction of autobiographical memory across childhood and adolescence. In P. J. Bauer & R. Fivush (Eds.), *The Wiley Handbook on The Development of Children's Memory* (p. 568-585). Wiley. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Fivush, R. (2019). Family narratives and the development of an autobiographical self: Social and cultural perspectives on autobiographical memory. Routledge. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Fivush, R., Haden, C. A., & Reese, E. (2023). Parent-child autobiographical reminiscing as a foundation for literacy, memory, and science education. In R. Logie, N. Cowan, S. Gathercole, R. Engle, & Z. Wen (Eds.), *Memory in Science for Society: There is nothing as practical as a good theory* (pp. 273–294). Oxford University Press. [ <https://doi.org/10.1093/oso/9780192849069.003.0011> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Léonard, C., Geurten, M., & Willems, S. (2020). L'influence du style de reminiscence parentale sur le développement des mémoires autobiographique et épisodique. *Revue de neuropsychologie*, Volume 12(3), 299-307. [ <https://doi.org/10.1684/nrp.2020.0586> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Wu, Y., & Jobson, L. (2019). Maternal reminiscing and child autobiographical memory elaboration: A meta-analytic review. *Developmental Psychology*, 55(12), 2505–2521. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/dev0000821> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]

FR: [style de reminiscence](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-K6QVNTDF-7>

*remote memory*

→ [long-term memory](#)

**repeated reproduction**

BT: objective study method of memory

**Is study method of :**

- episodic memory
- retrieval

A method for studying the evolution of a memory over time. The subject first learns a material (for example, a text or an image) and then has to recall it at different retention intervals.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bartlett, F.C. (1920). Some experiments on the reproduction of folk stories, *Folk-Lore*, 31, 30-47. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/0015587X.1920.9719123> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Bartlett, F. C. (1928). An experiment upon repeated reproduction. *The Journal of General Psychology*, 1(1), 54–63. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/00221309.1928.9923411> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Bartlett, F. C. (1932). Remembering: A study in experimental and social psychology. Cambridge University Press. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Bergman, E., & Roediger, H. (1999). Can Bartlett’s repeated reproduction experiments be replicated? *Memory & Cognition*, 27(6), 937–947. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03201224> ] [Study type: empirical study, replication] [Access: open]
- Mercier, P., & Kalampalikis, N. (2020). Repeated reproduction: Back to Bartlett. A French replication of narrative and an extension to proverbs. *Culture & Psychology*, 26(3), 500–527. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/1354067X19871197> ] [Study type: empirical study, replication] [Access: closed]

FR: *reproduction répétée*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KXC5280J-D>

**repetition decrement effect**

BT: negative repetition effect

- RT: · episodic memory  
· recognition memory  
· recognition task

Under certain circumstances, an item presented twice is less well recognized than an item presented only once.

note: In the basic paradigm for demonstrating the repetition decrement effect, researchers present participants with pairs of words. The first word in a pair is the prime (written in green) and the second is the target (written in red). During the first phase of the experiment, subjects are asked to read aloud only the target words. In some cases the words in the pairs are identical (ALARM - ALARM), in other cases they are different (ALARM - BRICK). Participants then take a surprise recognition test in which they have to distinguish target words from new words. The results indicate that repeated words are less well recognized than words presented only once (Collins & Milliken, 2019).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Collins, R., Rosner, T., & Milliken, B. (2018). Remembering « primed » words : The effect of prime encoding demands. *Canadian Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 72, 9-23. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/cep0000138> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Collins, R. N., & Milliken, B. (2019). The repetition decrement effect in recognition memory : The influence of prime-target spacing. *Acta Psychologica*, 197, 94-105. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.actpsy.2019.05.009> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Collins, R. N., Milliken, B., & Jamieson, R. K. (2020). MINERVA-DE : An instance model of the deficient processing theory. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 115, 104151. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2020.104151> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: closed]
- Rosner, T. M., López-Benítez, R., D’Angelo, M. C., Thomson, D., & Milliken, B. (2018). Remembering “primed” words : A counter-intuitive effect of repetition on recognition memory. *Canadian Journal of Experimental Psychology/Revue canadienne de psychologie expérimentale*, 72(1), 24-37. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/cep0000139> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet du décrement des répétitions*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-R6QXKN8C-Q>

**repetition effect**

BT: memory phenomenon

- RT: · distributed learning  
· distributed practice effect  
· lag effect  
· negative repetition effect  
· spacing effect
- NT: · Hebb effect  
· Ranschburg phenomenon

Better memory for an item that has been presented repeatedly compared to an item presented only once.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Crowder, R. G. (1976). Principles of learning and memory. Psychology Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Greene, R. L. (1992). Human memory: Paradigms and paradoxes. Psychology Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet de répétition*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-L50FKCZQ-B>

**repetition enhancement**

BT: memory phenomenon

- RT: · brain  
· memory  
· recognition memory  
· repetition suppression

**Has study method(s):**

recognition task

Increase in neural activity when a stimulus is repeated which could be an indicator of stimulus learning and recognition.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Segaert, K., Weber, K., de Lange, F. P., Petersson, K. M., & Hagoort, P. (2013). The suppression of repetition enhancement: A review of fMRI studies. *Neuropsychologia*, 51(1), 59-66. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2012.11.006> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *amélioration par répétition*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MRQVTH7Z-C>

*repetition inhibition*

→ **Ranschburg phenomenon**

*repetition priming*

→ **repetition priming effect**

**repetition priming effect**

Syn: · *direct priming*  
 · *identity priming*  
 · *repetition priming*

BT: **priming effect**

RT: · **implicit memory**  
 · **perceptual representation system**  
 · **repetition suppression**

Type of priming during which the initial processing of a stimulus facilitates its subsequent processing.

MV: Word frequency: In a lexical decision task, the repetition priming effect is larger for low-frequency words than for high-frequency words (Forster & Davis, 1984).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Forbach, G. B., Stanners, R. F., & Hochhaus, L. (1974). Repetition and practice effects in a lexical decision task. *Memory & Cognition*, 2(2), 337-339. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03209005> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Forster, K. I., & Davis, C. (1984). Repetition priming and frequency attenuation in lexical access. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 10(4), 680-698. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.10.4.680> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Kristjánsson, Á., & Campana, G. (2010). Where perception meets memory: A review of repetition priming in visual search tasks. *Attention, Perception, & Psychophysics*, 72(1), 5–18. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/APP.72.1.5> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Lee, S.-M., Henson, R. N., & Lin, C.-Y. (2020). Neural correlates of repetition priming: A coordinate-based meta-analysis of fMRI studies. *Frontiers in Human Neuroscience*, 14. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fnhum.2020.565114> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: open]
- Zwaan, R. A., Pecher, D., Paolacci, G., Bouwmeester, S., Verkoeijen, P., Dijkstra, K., & Zeelenberg, R. (2018). Participant Nonnaïveté and the reproducibility of cognitive psychology. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 25(5), 1968-1972. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-017-1348-y> ] [Study type: empirical study, replication] [Access: open]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Zwaan, R. A., Pecher, D., Bouwmeester, S., Verkoeijen, P., Zeelenberg, R., Dijkstra, K., & Paolacci, G. (2017, July 26). Does Repeated Participation Affect Effect Size? An Analysis of 9 Cognitive Psychological Experiments. [ doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/GHV6M ].

FR: *effet d'amorçage par répétition*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WVM3WL9J-D>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-GRPJ837N-4> [MeSH]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0555657>  
[http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO\\_0000201](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO_0000201) [NBO]  
[https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/repetition\\_priming](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/repetition_priming) [SAGE]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Repetition\\_priming](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Repetition_priming) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_5521a45a397a6](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_5521a45a397a6) [Cognitive Atlas]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q7313996> [Wikidata]

**repetition suppression**

BT: **memory phenomenon**

RT: · **brain**  
 · **implicit memory**  
 · **repetition enhancement**  
 · **repetition priming effect**  
 · **temporal lobe**

Decrease in neural activity when a stimulus is repeated and observed in brain areas associated with the processing of that stimulus. This phenomenon may be an indicator of stimulus storage.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Desimone, R. (1996). Neural mechanisms for visual memory and their role in attention. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 93(24), 13494-13499. [ <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.93.24.13494> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Grill-Spector, K., Henson, R., & Martin, A. (2006). Repetition and the brain: neural models of stimulus-specific effects. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 10(1), 14–23. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2005.11.006> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Lee, S.-M., Henson, R. N., & Lin, C.-Y. (2020). Neural correlates of repetition priming: A coordinate-based meta-analysis of fMRI studies. *Frontiers in Human Neuroscience*, 14. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fnhum.2020.565114> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: open]

FR: *suppression par répétition*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XPBD1MG8-9>

*repetition truth effect*

→ **illusory truth effect**

**repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation**

Syn: *rTMS*

BT: **transcranial magnetic stimulation**

"Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) is a non-invasive method of brain stimulation in which a train of magnetic pulses is delivered to a specific target location of the brain [...]. rTMS involves trains of magnetic pulses of various frequencies and intensities. As a general rule, high frequencies (≥ 5 Hz) increase cortical excitability and low frequencies (≤ 1 Hz) suppress it [...]" (Jiang et al., 2021).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Jiang, L., Cui, H., Zhang, C., Cao, X., Gu, N., Zhu, Y., Wang, J., Yang, Z., & Li, C. (2021). Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation for improving cognitive function in patients with mild cognitive impairment: A systematic review. *Frontiers in Aging Neuroscience*, 12. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fnagi.2020.593000> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Widhalm, M. L., & Rose, N. S. (2019). How can transcranial magnetic stimulation be used to causally manipulate memory representations in the human brain? *WIREs Cognitive Science*, 10(1). [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/wcs.1469> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *stimulation magnétique transcrânienne répétitive*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZP3FV1LP-Q>

**repisodic memory**

BT: memory

Generic memory that is the result of a mixture of similar specific memories (Neisser, 1981). Particular memories become harder to find, but appropriate cues may facilitate their retrieval.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Neisser, U. (1981). John Dean's memory: A case study. *Cognition*, 9(1), 1–22. [[https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0277\(81\)90011-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0277(81)90011-1)] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *souvenir épisodique*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DQL4HX0L-3>EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-MFRZDZW1-K> [SantéPsy]**replay**

Syn: neuronal replay

BT: neurophysiological process

- RT:
- consolidation
  - electroencephalography
  - episodic memory
  - grid cell
  - hippocampus
  - place cell
  - prefrontal cortex
  - sharp wave ripple
  - slow wave sleep
  - spatial memory
  - targeted memory reactivation
  - theta rhythm
  - time cell

“a specific form of reactivation that includes sequential (temporal and/or spatial) information. The sequence does not have to be a perfect replicate of the original” (Genzel et al., 2020).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Foster, D. J. (2017). Replay comes of age. *Annual Review of Neuroscience*, 40(1), 581–602. [<https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-neuro-072116-031538>] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Genzel, L., Dragoi, G., Frank, L., Ganguly, K., de la Prida, L., Pfeiffer, B., & Robertson, E. (2020). A consensus statement: Defining terms for reactivation analysis. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, 375(1799), 20200001. [<https://doi.org/10.1098/rstb.2020.0001>] [Study type: conceptual analysis] [Access: open]
- Kaefer, K., Stella, F., McNaughton, B. L., & Battaglia, F. P. (2022). Replay, the default mode network and the cascaded memory systems model. *Nature Reviews Neuroscience*, 23(10), Art. 10. [<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41583-022-00620-6>] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Ólafsdóttir, H. F., Bush, D., & Barry, C. (2018). The role of hippocampal replay in memory and planning. *Current Biology*, 28(1), R37–R50. [<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2017.10.073>] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *récapitulation*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-M5ZF8Z68-8>**reproduction processing effect**

BT: memory phenomenon

- RT:
- adaptive memory
  - survival processing
  - survival processing effect

Better memory for words when they are processed by judging their relevance to an ancestral context of reproduction (parenting).

MV: Type of scenario: the effect does not appear when the words are processed by judging their relevance to a mating scenario (ancestral or modern).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Seitz, B. M., Polack, C. W., & Miller, R. R. (2018). Adaptive memory: Is there a reproduction-processing effect? *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 44(8), 1167–1179. [<https://doi.org/10.1037/xlm0000513>] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

DO: *Psychology*FR: *effet du traitement lié à la reproduction*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HVXV47KW-Q>**reproductive inhibition**

BT: memory process

- RT:
- forgetting
  - response competition

Blocking of a response to a memory cue by the retrieval of other responses associated to this cue.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- McGeoch, J. A. (1932). Forgetting and the law of disuse. *Psychological Review*, 39(4), 352–370. [<https://doi.org/10.1037/h0069819>] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *inhibition reproductive*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W58M2SRN-D>*resolution*→ **metacognitive resolution***respondent conditioning*→ **classical conditioning**



**response bias**

Syn: · conservative criterion  
 · liberal criterion  
 · response criterion

BT: data  
 RT: · memory sensitivity  
 · recognition task

Is measured by:  
 · B" measure  
 · β index

Has theory(ies):  
 signal detection theory

In signal detection theory applied to recognition memory, more or less strict criterion leading a subject to decide whether or not an item is recognized.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Rotello, C. M. (2017). Signal detection theories of recognition memory. In J. T. Wixted (Ed.), *Learning and Memory: A Comprehensive Reference* (pp. 201-225). Elsevier. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-809324-5.21044-4> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *biais de réponse*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PPN0K9MN-H>

**response competition**

Syn: · retrieval competition  
 · trace competition

BT: retrieval  
 RT: · activation  
 · associative blocking  
 · forgetting  
 · inhibition  
 · reproductive inhibition  
 · retroactive interference  
 · selective retrieval

Simultaneous activation of memories that compete as a response to a cue.

note: Competition between memory traces is one of the processes invoked to explain forgetting, particularly that caused by retroactive interference. For example, participants learn a first list of A-B word pairs and then a second list of A-C words. Thus, the same words (A) are associated with different responses in the two lists (B and C). When the first list of word pairs is tested, by asking participants to recall the B responses associated with the A words, the acquired A-B and A-C associations compete. The more recent associations (A-C) are thought to block the older ones (A-B).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- McGeoch, J. A. (1942). The psychology of human learning: An introduction. Longmans. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Postman, L., & Underwood, B. J. (1973). Critical issues in interference theory. *Memory & Cognition*, 1(1), 19-40. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03198064> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Webb, L. W. (1917). Transfer of training and retroaction: A comparative study. *The Psychological Monographs*, 24(3), 1-90. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0093121> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *compétition des réponses*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-T8D54BTV-N>

*response criterion*

→ **response bias**

*response inhibition*

→ **inhibitory control**

*response latency*

→ **reaction time**

**response signal procedure**

BT: recognition task  
 RT: · reaction time  
 · SAT function

Is study method of :  
 · episodic memory  
 · explicit memory  
 · recognition memory

In a recognition test, the subject is asked to recognize or not each item after a signal of which the experimenter randomly varies the time of occurrence.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Schouten, J. F., & Bekker, J. A. M. (1967). Reaction time and accuracy. *Acta Psychologica*, 27, 143-153. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0001-6918\(67\)90054-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/0001-6918(67)90054-6) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *procédure du signal de la réponse*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-L2CD2BXT-Z>

*response time*

→ **reaction time**

**responsible remembering**

BT: procedural metamemory  
 RT: · forgetting  
 · judgment of learning

Notion that "captures how memory functions to prioritise important information that will need to be remembered and how metacognitive processes may be more precise in situations involving consequences for forgetting." (Murphy & Castel, 2021a, p. 271).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Murphy, D. H., & Castel, A. D. (2020). Responsible remembering : How metacognition impacts adaptive selective memory. *Zeitschrift Für Psychologie*, 228(4), 301-303. [ <https://doi.org/10.1027/2151-2604/a000428> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Murphy, D. H., & Castel, A. D. (2021a). Metamemory that matters : Judgments of importance can engage responsible remembering. *Memory*, 29(3), 271-283. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2021.1887895> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Murphy, D. H., & Castel, A. D. (2021b). Responsible remembering and forgetting as contributors to memory for important information. *Memory & Cognition*. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13421-021-01139-4> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *mémoire responsable*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NHPN37JT-Q>

*rest*

→ **sleep**

*retention curve*

→ **forgetting curve**

*retention delay*

→ **retention interval**

*retention function*

→ [forgetting curve](#)

## retention interval

Syn: *retention delay*

BT: [measure](#)

RT: [estimator variable](#)  
[storage](#)

Temporal interval between study phase and the test of memory.

FR: *intervalle de rétention*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CHZJ0PXV-2>

## retractor

BT: [person by status](#)

RT: [false memory](#)  
[nonbelieved memory](#)

A person who has claimed to have been sexually abused in the past, but has subsequently withdrawn the allegation (after Li et al., 2024).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Li, C., Otgaar, H., Daele, T. van, Muris, P., Houben, S. T. L., & Bull, R. (2023). Investigating the memory reports of retractors regarding abuse. *European Journal of Psychology Applied to Legal Context*, 15(2), 63–71. [ <https://doi.org/10.5093/ejpalc2023a7> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Li, C., Otgaar, H., Muris, P., & Chen, C. (2024). Retracted memories in the general population: Are there differences between eastern and western countries? *Memory*, 32(3), 396–409. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2024.2327108> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Ost, J. (2017). Adults' retractions of childhood sexual abuse allegations: High-stakes and the (in)validation of recollection. *Memory*, 25(7), 900–909. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2016.1187757> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

### Dataset citation(s):

- Li, C., Otgaar, H., Houben, S., & muris, peter. (2023, August 6). Investigating Memory Reports of Retractors Regarding Child Sexual Abuse. [ doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/EUVPY ].

FR: *rétracteur*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-K45CXPBR-4>

## retrieval

Syn: [memory retrieval](#)  
[memory search](#)  
[remembering](#)  
[retrieval process](#)  
[search process](#)  
[trace retrieval](#)  
[trace utilization](#)

BT: [memory process](#)

RT: [accessibility/availability](#)  
[attention-to-memory hypothesis](#)  
[cue depreciation effect](#)  
[dorsal parietal cortex](#)  
[encoding specificity principle](#)  
[Encoding, Storage, Retrieval test](#)  
[General Abstract Processing System Model](#)  
[HERNET model](#)  
[mental context reinstatement](#)  
[output interference](#)  
[perceptual interference effect](#)  
[reminiscence \(retesting\)](#)  
[retrieval effort hypothesis](#)  
[retrieval practice](#)  
[retrieval-induced facilitation](#)

[SAT function](#)  
[strategy](#)  
[test-potentiated new learning](#)  
[testing effect](#)  
[tip-of-the-tongue](#)  
[transfer-appropriate processing principle](#)  
[Tulving-Wiseman law](#)  
[ventrolateral prefrontal cortex](#)

NT: [activation](#)  
[direct retrieval](#)  
[ecphory](#)  
[explicit memory](#)  
[generative retrieval](#)  
[implicit memory](#)  
[involuntary memory](#)  
[judgment of frequency](#)  
[life review](#)  
[memory foraging](#)  
[pattern completion](#)  
[reconstructive memory](#)  
[redintegration](#)  
[reminiscence](#)  
[response competition](#)  
[retrieval effort](#)  
[retrieval mode](#)  
[retrieval orientation](#)  
[retrieval success](#)  
[selective retrieval](#)  
[self-limiting process](#)  
[voluntary memory](#)

### Is measured by:

[retrieval dependency](#)

### Has study method(s):

[episodic flanker task](#)  
[GERIA-12](#)  
[Grober and Buschke test](#)  
[IMA-12](#)  
[missing item task](#)  
[recall task](#)  
[recognition task](#)  
[repeated reproduction](#)  
[serial order reconstruction task](#)  
[Sternberg task](#)  
[verbal association task](#)  
[verbal fluency test](#)

### Has model(s) :

[HERA model](#)  
[HIPER model](#)  
[SPI model](#)

### Has theory(ies):

[generate-recognize theory](#)  
[serial search theory](#)

The processes by which a person recovers stored information from memory.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Brainerd, C. J., Bialer, D. M., & Chang, M. (2020). Norming retrieval processes. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 115, 104143. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2020.104143> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Kahana, M. J. (2020). Computational models of memory search. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 71, 107–138. [ <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-psych-010418-103358> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *récupération*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LWGNZJQ8-R>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-X785M17D-0> [SantéPsy]  
[http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO\\_0000307](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO_0000307) [NBO]  
[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0af94](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0af94)  
 [Cognitive Atlas]

## retrieval accuracy from fragmented traces model

Syn: RAFT model

BT: computational model

Is model of:  
forgetting

A computational model simulating linear forgetting.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Fisher, J. S., & Radvansky, G. A. (2019). Linear forgetting. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 108, 104035. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2019.104035> ] [Study type: empirical study, simulation study] [Access: closed]
- Fisher, J. S., & Radvansky, G. A. (2021). Degree of learning and linear forgetting. *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 17470218211056464. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/17470218211056464> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Radvansky, G. A., Doolen, A. C., Pettijohn, K. A., & Ritchey, M. (2022). A new look at memory retention and forgetting. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 48(11), 1698–1723. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/xlm0001110> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *modèle de la précision de la récupération à partir de traces fragmentées*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RJ2V9NKG-P>

retrieval competition

→ response competition

## retrieval dependency

BT: measure

Is measure of:  
 · episodic memory  
 · retrieval

Measurement of the “probability of successfully retrieving one element from an event should be related to the probability of successfully retrieving another element from the same event.” (Horner & Burgess, 2013, p. 1370).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Horner, A. J., & Burgess, N. (2013). The associative structure of memory for multi-element events. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 142(4), 1370-1383. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0033626> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *récupération dépendante*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Z95XBVRG-R>

## retrieval effort

BT: retrieval

RT: episodic memory

Has theory(ies):  
Selective Construction and Preservation of Experience theory

A retrieval process in episodic memory, defined by Rugg and Wilding (2000) as " the mobilization of processing resources in service of a retrieval attempt".

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Rugg, M. D., & Wilding, E. L. (2000). Retrieval processing and episodic memory. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 4(3), 108-115. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1364-6613\(00\)01445-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1364-6613(00)01445-5) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *effort de récupération*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-C9BT1X9X-M>

## retrieval effort hypothesis

BT: testable hypothesis

RT: retrieval

Retention is enhanced with success to difficult memory tests compared to easy memory tests.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Pyc, M. A., & Rawson, K. A. (2009). Testing the retrieval effort hypothesis: Does greater difficulty correctly recalling information lead to higher levels of memory? *Journal of Memory and Language*, 60(4), 437–447. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2009.01.004> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *hypothèse de l'effort de récupération*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SZ7WLT1-H>

## retrieval fluency

BT: processing fluency

RT: fluency heuristic

Judgment of the ease with which information comes to mind when trying to find it in memory. Fluency of retrieval can be used as a not always relevant metacognitive cue for the accuracy of the information recollected: the more retrieval is supposed to be easy, the more information is said to be correct.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Benjamin, A. S., & Bjork, R. A. (1996). Retrieval fluency as a metacognitive index. In L. M. Reder (Ed.), *Implicit Memory and Metacognition* (p. 309-338). Erlbaum. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Benjamin, A. S., Bjork, R. A., & Schwartz, B. L. (1998). The mismeasure of memory: when retrieval fluency is misleading as a metamnemonic index. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 127(1), 55–68. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0096-3445.127.1.55> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Kelley, C. M., & Rhodes, M. G. (2002). Making sense and nonsense of experience: Attributions in memory and judgment. In B. H. Ross (Ed.), *The Psychology of Learning and Motivation* (Vol. 41, p. 293-320). Academic Press. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0079-7421\(02\)80010-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0079-7421(02)80010-X) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *fluence de la récupération*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-N97QXR82-K>

## retrieval mode

BT: retrieval

RT: episodic memory

A process in episodic memory retrieval that Rugg and Wilding (2000), following Tulving (1983), define as the appropriate cognitive state, maintained in a tonic fashion for retrieving episodic information.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Rugg, M. D., & Wilding, E. L. (2000). Retrieval processing and episodic memory. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 4(3), 108-115. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1364-6613\(00\)01445-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1364-6613(00)01445-5) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *mode de récupération*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-L907HGV5-T>

**retrieval orientation**

BT: retrieval  
RT: episodic memory

A retrieval process in episodic memory defined by Rugg & Wilding (2000) as the "specific form of the processing that is applied to a retrieval cue" (p. 108).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Hornberger, M., Morcom, A., & Rugg, M. (2004). Neural correlates of retrieval orientation: effects of study–test similarity. *Journal of cognitive neuroscience*, 16, 1196–1210. [ <https://doi.org/10.1162/0898929041920450> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Rugg, M. D., & Wilding, E. L. (2000). Retrieval processing and episodic memory. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 4(3), 108–115. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1364-6613\(00\)01445-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1364-6613(00)01445-5) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *orientation de la récupération*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JPHHCMKX-H>

**retrieval practice**

Syn: *recitation*

BT: internal strategy  
RT:

- inhibition
- principle of desirable difficulties
- retrieval
- retrieval-induced facilitation
- retrieval-induced forgetting
- testing effect

Strategy of trying to remember learned information before the final memory test.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- McDermott, K. B. (2021). Practicing retrieval facilitates learning. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 72, 609–633. [ <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-psych-010419-051019> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Roediger, H. L., & Butler, A. C. (2011). The critical role of retrieval practice in long-term retention. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 15(1), 20–27. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2010.09.003> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Akan, M., & Benjamin, A. (2019, February 8). The effects of testing on memory for context. [ <https://osf.io/bqr5f/> ].
- Pan, S. C. (2021, February 9). Test-enhanced learning and effects of retrieval processes on long-term memory. [ <https://osf.io/jd5qh/> ].
- Van Eersel, G., Verkoeijen, P., & Bouwmeester, S. (2017, March 14). Does retrieval practice depend on semantic cues? Assessing the fuzzy trace account of the testing effect. [ <https://osf.io/nx3zm/> ].
- Zhifang Ye and Gui Xue (2020). Retrieval practice facilitates memory updating by enhancing and differentiating medial prefrontal cortex representations. *OpenNeuro*. [Dataset] [ [doi:10.18112/openneuro.ds002773.v1.0.0](https://doi.org/10.18112/openneuro.ds002773.v1.0.0) ].

FR: *pratique de la récupération*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JD19VJZW-4>

*retrieval practice effect*

→ **testing effect**

*retrieval process*

→ **retrieval**

**retrieval stopping**

BT: memory process  
RT:

- emotion
- extinction
- hippocampus
- prefrontal cortex
- suppression-induced forgetting

**Has study method(s):**

think/no-think paradigm

Intentional effort for terminating the retrieval of a memory (Anderson & Floresco, 2022).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Anderson, M. C., & Floresco, S. B. (2022). Prefrontal-hippocampal interactions supporting the extinction of emotional memories: The retrieval stopping model. *Neuropsychopharmacology*, 47(1), 180–195. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41386-021-01131-1> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *arrêt de la récupération*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FHBH7KR6-Z>

**retrieval success**

BT: retrieval  
RT:

- ecphory
- episodic memory

A retrieval process in episodic memory defined by Rugg and Wilding (2000) as "processes that are associated with, or depend upon, ecphory" (p. 108).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Rugg, M. D., & Wilding, E. L. (2000). Retrieval processing and episodic memory. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 4(3), 108–115. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1364-6613\(00\)01445-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1364-6613(00)01445-5) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *succès de la récupération*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DJ7W5S93-9>

*retrieval-based learning*

→ **testing effect**

**retrieval-enhanced suggestibility**

Syn: *reversed testing effect*

BT: memory phenomenon  
RT:

- discrepancy detection principle
- episodic memory
- eyewitness testimony
- suggestibility
- testing effect

"refers to the finding that immediately recalling the details of a witnessed event can increase susceptibility to later misinformation." (Butler et Loftus, 2018, p. 483).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Butler, B. J., & Loftus, E. F. (2018). Discrepancy detection in the retrieval-enhanced suggestibility paradigm. *Memory*, 26(4), 483–492. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2017.1371193> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Chan, J. C., Thomas, A. K., & Bulevich, J. B. (2009). Recalling a witnessed event increases eyewitness suggestibility: The reversed testing effect. *Psychological Science*, 20(1), 66–73. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9280.2008.02245.x> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *suggestibilité facilitée par la récupération*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-X5GGQ92X-X>

**retrieval-induced facilitation**BT: **memory phenomenon**

- RT:
- retrieval
  - retrieval practice
  - retrieval-induced forgetting
  - testing effect

Testing the memory of a portion of a material facilitates retention and subsequent retrieval of untested elements.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Chan, J. C. K. (2009). When does retrieval induce forgetting and when does it induce facilitation? Implications for retrieval inhibition, testing effect, and text processing. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 61(2), 153-170. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2009.04.004> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Chan, J. C. K. (2010). Long-term effects of testing on the recall of nontested materials. *Memory*, 18(1), 49-57. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658210903405737> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Rowland, C. A., & DeLosh, E. L. (2014). Benefits of testing for nontested information: retrieval-induced facilitation of episodically bound material. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 21(6), 1516-1523. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-014-0625-2> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: **facilitation induite par la récupération**URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KQJLJ4PK-X>**retrieval-induced forgetting**Syn:

- RIF
- WI-RIF

BT: **incidental forgetting**

- RT:
- anterior cingulate cortex
  - attention
  - dorsolateral prefrontal cortex
  - eyewitness testimony
  - inhibition
  - retrieval practice
  - retrieval-induced facilitation
  - ventrolateral prefrontal cortex
- NT:
- recognition-induced forgetting
  - socially shared retrieval-induced forgetting

**Has model(s):**

retrieving effectively from memory model

Phenomenon showing that the selective retrieval of information can lead to the forgetting of related information.

note: A retrieval-induced forgetting experiment includes the following phases (Anderson et al., 1994). Participants first study, for example, word pairs, each consisting of the noun and an exemplar of a semantic category (examples: "Fruits-Orange" "Fruits-Apple", "Drinks-Whisky"). After the study phase, participants are asked to remember half of the exemplars from half of the categories (retrieval practice phase). To do this, they are presented with the name of a category and the first two letters of a choice of exemplars ("Orange", but not "Apple", for example), three times each. After a distraction task, participants are asked to remember all studied words, with the category name still serving as a cue. The final recall thus concerns three types of exemplars: those reviewed in the practiced categories in the second phase of the experiment (Rp+ items, such as "Fruits-Orange"), those associated with the practiced categories but without the benefit of additional retrieval trials (Rp-, such as "Fruits-Apple"), and finally those associated with the unpracticed categories presented only once during the study phase (Nrp, for example, "Drinks-Whisky"). The results indicate that participants recall Rp+ words ("Orange") significantly better than the Nrp words ("Whisky"). The latter were recalled even better than Rp- words ("Apple").

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Anderson, M. C., Bjork, R. A., & Bjork, E. L. (1994). Remembering can cause forgetting: Retrieval dynamics in long-term memory. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 20(5), 1063-1087. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.20.5.1063> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Anderson, M. C. (2003). Rethinking interference theory: Executive control and the mechanisms of forgetting. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 49(4), 415-445. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2003.08.006> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Bekinschtein, P., Weisstaub, N. V., Gallo, F., Renner, M., & Anderson, M. C. (2018). A retrieval-specific mechanism of adaptive forgetting in the mammalian brain. *Nature Communications*, 9(1), 4660. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-018-07128-7> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

Communications, 9(1), 4660. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-018-07128-7> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

- Levy, B. (2002). Inhibitory processes and the control of memory retrieval. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 6(7), 299-305. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1364-6613\(02\)01923-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1364-6613(02)01923-X) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Murayama, K., Miyatsu, T., Buchli, D., & Storm, B. C. (2014). Forgetting as a consequence of retrieval: A meta-analytic review of retrieval-induced forgetting. *Psychological Bulletin*, 140(5), 1383-1409. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0037505> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Pica, G., Chemikova, M., Pierro, A., Giannini, A. M., & Kruglanski, A. W. (2018). Retrieval-induced forgetting as motivated cognition. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 9. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2018.02030> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Potter, K. W., Huszar, L. D., & Huber, D. E. (2018). Does inhibition cause forgetting after selective retrieval? A reanalysis and failure to replicate. *Cortex*, 104, 26-45. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cortex.2018.03.026> ] [Study type: empirical study, replication] [Access: closed]
- Rowland, C. A., Bates, L. E., & DeLosh, E. L. (2014). On the reliability of retrieval-induced forgetting. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 5. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2014.01343> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Storm, B., Angello, G., Buchli, D., Little, J., & Nestojko, J. (2015). A review of retrieval-induced forgetting in the contexts of learning, eyewitness memory, social cognition, autobiographical memory, and creative cognition. In B. H. Ross (Ed.), *Psychology of Learning and Motivation—Advances in Research and Theory* (Vol. 62, pp. 141-194). [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/bs.plm.2014.09.005> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Verde, M. F. (2012). Retrieval-induced forgetting and inhibition: A critical review. In B. H. Ross (Ed.), *Psychology of Learning and Motivation* (Vol. 56, p. 47-80). New-York: Academic Press. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-394393-4.00002-9> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Verde, M. F. (2013). Retrieval-induced forgetting in recall: Competitor interference revisited. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 39(5), 1433-1448. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0032975> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Wimber, M., Alink, A., Charest, I., Kriegeskorte, N., & Anderson, M. C. (2015). Retrieval induces adaptive forgetting of competing memories via cortical pattern suppression. *Nature Neuroscience*, 18(4), 582-589. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/nn.3973> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Wu, J. Q., Peters, G. J., Rittner, P., Cleland, T. A., & Smith, D. M. (2014). The hippocampus, medial prefrontal cortex, and selective memory retrieval: Evidence from a rodent model of the retrieval-induced forgetting effect. *Hippocampus*, 24(9), 1070-1080. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/hipo.22291> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Matsumoto, N. (2020). Repeated retrieval of generalized memories can impair specific autobiographical recall: A retrieval induced forgetting account [Data set]. OSF. [ <https://osf.io/a5q8y/> ].
- Pereira, M., & Campos, S. G. del P. (2014). Retrieval induced forgetting [Data set]. OSF. [ <https://osf.io/vx8e9/> ].
- Storm, B. C., & Soares, J. (2020). Retrieval-induced forgetting can be eliminated by restudy [Data set]. OSF. [ <https://osf.io/dp8cu/> ].
- rettopnivek. (2016). Rettopnivek/Wimber\_et\_al\_replication\_3 [Data set]. [ [https://github.com/rettopnivek/Wimber\\_et\\_al\\_replication\\_3](https://github.com/rettopnivek/Wimber_et_al_replication_3) ].

FR: **oubli induit par récupération**URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MRMWPGS8-P>
 EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Retrieval-induced\\_forgetting](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Retrieval-induced_forgetting)  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q7316945> [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q7316945> [Wikidata]

retrieval-mediated learning

→ testing effect

**retrieving effectively from memory model**Syn: **REM model**BT: **bayesian model****Is model of:**

- episodic memory
- explicit memory
- implicit memory
- letter-frequency effect
- list-strength effect
- motivated forgetting
- output interference



- recognition memory
- retrieval-induced forgetting
- semantic memory
- source memory
- spacing effect
- strength-based mirror effect
- word-frequency effect

A computational model of recognition and recall in episodic memory. Memories are stored as feature vectors. Memory retrieval is conceived as a Bayesian decision process.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Criss, A. H. (2006). The consequences of differentiation in episodic memory: Similarity and the strength based mirror effect. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 55(4), 461–478. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2006.08.003> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Criss, A. H., Malmberg, K. J., & Shiffrin, R. M. (2011). Output interference in recognition memory. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 64(4), 316–326. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2011.02.003> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Ensor, T. M., Surprenant, A. M., & Neath, I. (2021). Modeling list-strength and spacing effects using version 3 of the retrieving effectively from memory (REM.3) model and its superimposition-of-similar-images assumption. *Behavior Research Methods*, 53(1), 4–21. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13428-019-01324-z> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: open]
- Malmberg, K. J., Steyvers, M., Stephens, J. D., & Shiffrin, R. M. (2002). Feature frequency effects in recognition memory. *Memory & Cognition*, 30(4), 607–613. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03194962> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Malmberg, K. J., & Murnane, K. (2002). List composition and the word-frequency effect for recognition memory. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 28(4), 616–630. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.28.4.616> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Malmberg, K. J., & Shiffrin, R. M. (2005). The « one-shot » hypothesis for context storage. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 31(2), 322–336. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.31.2.322> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Osth, A. F., Fox, J., McKague, M., Heathcote, A., & Dennis, S. (2018). The list strength effect in source memory: Data and a global matching model. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 103, 91–113. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2018.08.002> ] [Study type: empirical study, simulation study] [Access: closed]
- Schooler, L. J., Shiffrin, R. M., & Raaijmakers, J. G. W. (2001). A Bayesian model for implicit effects in perceptual identification. *Psychological Review*, 108(1), 257–272. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.108.1.257> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: closed]
- Shiffrin, R. M., & Steyvers, M. (1997). A model for recognition memory: REM—retrieving effectively from memory. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 4(2), 145–166. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03209391> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: open]
- Starns, J. J., White, C. N., & Ratcliff, R. (2010). A direct test of the differentiation mechanism: REM, BCDMEM, and the strength-based mirror effect in recognition memory. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 63(1), 18–34. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2010.03.004> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Verde, M. F. (2013). Retrieval-induced forgetting in recall: Competitor interference revisited. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 39(5), 1433–1448. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0032975> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *modèle de récupération efficace en mémoire*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-R9TV9KX5-3>

*retro-cue advantage*

→ **retro-cue effect**

*retro-cue benefit*

→ **retro-cue effect**

#### retro-cue effect

Syn: · *retro-cue advantage*  
· *retro-cue benefit*

BT: memory phenomenon

RT: · attention

· cue

· short-term memory

· visual memory

**Has study method(s):**  
recognition task

Effect observed when a cue, orienting the subject's attention to an item available in visual short-term memory, is presented during the retention interval. Compared to the absence of a cue or the presence of a non-informative cue, retro-cues improve the recognition of items (faster and more accurate responses).

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Griffin, I. C., & Nobre, A. C. (2003). Orienting attention to locations in internal representations. *Journal of cognitive neuroscience*, 15(8), 1176–1194. [ <https://doi.org/10.1162/089892903322598139> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Landman, R., Spekreijse, H., & Lamme, V. A. F. (2003). Large capacity storage of integrated objects before change blindness. *Vision Research*, 43(2), 149–164. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0042-6989\(02\)00402-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0042-6989(02)00402-9) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *effet de l'indice rétroactif*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KMDDKXXF-2>

#### retroactive enhancement effect

BT: memory phenomenon

RT: · emotion

· episodic memory

· retroactive memory enhancement

Better memory for the details of a personal event preceding an unexpected detail.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Congleton, A. R., & Berntsen, D. (2020). It took me by surprise: Examining the retroactive enhancement effect for memory of naturally unfolding events. *Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jarmac.2020.03.003> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet d'amélioration rétroactive*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HVZMBZWZ-5>

*retroactive inhibition*

→ **retroactive interference**

**retroactive interference**

Syn: *retroactive inhibition*

BT: interference

- RT: · forgetting  
 · inhibition  
 · proactive interference  
 · response competition  
 · Skaggs-Robinson hypothesis  
 · spontaneous recovery (memory)  
 · temporal gradient of retroactive interference

NT: associative unlearning

**Has study method(s):**

- A-B, A-C learning task
- California Verbal Learning Test
- MMFR procedure
- modified free recall procedure
- one-list-back paradigm

The process by which the learning of new information disrupts the retention of similar information previously learned.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Anderson, M. C., & Neely, J. H. (1996). Interference and inhibition in memory retrieval. In E. L. Bjork & R. A. Bjork (Eds.), *Memory* (p. 237-313). Academic Press. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-012102570-0/50010-0> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Craig, M., Dewar, M., & Sala, S. D. (2015). Retroactive interference. In J. D. Wright (Ed.), *International Encyclopedia of the Social & Behavioral Sciences* (Second Edition) (p. 613-620). Elsevier. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- McGeoch, J. A. (1932). Forgetting and the law of disuse. *Psychological Review*, 39(4), 352–370. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0069819> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *interférence rétroactive*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-L24DSHB5-D>

EQ: [https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0afab](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0afab) [Cognitive Atlas]

**retroactive memory enhancement**

Syn: *RME*

BT: memory phenomenon

- RT: · episodic memory  
 · retroactive enhancement effect

A memory phenomenon observed when “the memory for a neutral event may be enhanced by a salient event that occurs after the encoding of this neutral event.” (Koevoet et Postma, 2024, p. 532).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Koevoet, D., & Postma, A. (2024). Is there selective retroactive memory enhancement in humans?: A meta-analysis. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 31(2), 531–540. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-023-02372-5> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: open]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Koevoet, D. (2023, October 6). Is There Selective Retroactive Memory Enhancement in Humans?: A Meta-Analysis. [ <https://osf.io/87v9q> ].

FR: *amélioration rétroactive du souvenir*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CS89RKVV-6>

**retrograde amnesia**

BT: amnesia

- RT: · Alzheimer's disease  
 · consolidation  
 · forgetting  
 · H.M. case  
 · K.C. case  
 · mammillary bodies  
 · silent engram  
 · transient global amnesia  
 · transposition in the past

NT: functional amnesia

**Has diagnostic tool(s):**

Autobiographical Memory Interview

**Is disorder of:**

- autobiographical memory
- episodic memory

**Has model(s):**

TraceLink model

A type of amnesia characterized by the difficulty or the inability to retrieve episodic memories from before the onset of the disease.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Cubelli, R., Beschin, N., & Della Sala, S. (2020). Retrograde amnesia: A selective deficit of explicit autobiographical memory. *Cortex*, 133, 400–405. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cortex.2020.10.003> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *amnésie rétrograde*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HSJ8MZRS-H>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-QHRN0CBP-3> [SantéPsy]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-QCGLNHQ0-Q> [MeSH]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0000990>  
[https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/retrograde\\_amnesia](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/retrograde_amnesia) [SAGE]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Retrograde\\_amnesia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Retrograde_amnesia) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1193891> [Wikidata]

*retrograde enhancement*

→ **retrograde facilitation**

**retrograde facilitation**

Syn: *retrograde enhancement*

BT: memory phenomenon

RT: episodic memory

Observation of memory enhancement for events that preceded the administration of certain drugs (e.g. alcohol, benzodiazepines, glucose, amphetamine).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Quevedo Pütter, J., & Erdfelder, E. (2022). Alcohol-induced retrograde facilitation? *Experimental Psychology*, 69(6), 335–350. [ <https://doi.org/10.1027/1618-3169/a000569> ] [Study type: empirical study, replication] [Access: closed]
- Wixted, J. T. (2010). The role of retroactive interference and consolidation in everyday forgetting. In S. Della Sala (Ed.), *Forgetting* (p. 285-312). Psychology Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Quevedo Pütter, J., & Erdfelder, E. (2022). Alcohol-induced retrograde facilitation? *Experimental Psychology*, 69(6), 335–350. [ [doi:10.1027/1618-3169/a000569](https://doi.org/10.1027/1618-3169/a000569) ].

FR: *facilitation rétrograde*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MF7PGH5Q-C>

**retrospective confidence**

Syn: *retrospective confidence judgment*

BT: confidence judgment

RT: post-identification feedback effect

NT: judgment of the rate of learning

Confidence in a past response.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Martín-Luengo, B., Zinchenko, O., Dolgoarshinnaia, A., & Leminen, A. (2021). Retrospective confidence judgments : Meta-analysis of functional magnetic resonance imaging studies. *Human Brain Mapping*, 42(10), 3005-3022. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/hbm.25397> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: open]
- Morgan, G., Kornell, N., Kornblum, T., & Terrace, H. S. (2014). Retrospective and prospective metacognitive judgments in rhesus macaques (*Macaca mulatta*). *Animal Cognition*, 17(2), 249–257. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10071-013-0657-4> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *confiance rétrospective*

URL: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-C056B958-F>

*retrospective confidence judgment*

→ **retrospective confidence**

**retrospective memory**

BT: episodic memory

**Has study method(s):**

- Prospective and Retrospective Memory Questionnaire
- Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test
- Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test for Children

Memory for past events.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- McBride, D. M., & Workman, R. A. (2017). Is prospective memory unique? A comparison of prospective and retrospective memory. In B. H. Ross (Ed.), *Psychology of Learning and Motivation* (Vol. 67, p. 213-238). Elsevier. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/bs.plm.2017.03.007> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *mémoire rétrospective*

URL: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-M3TFFG9L-X>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Retrospective\\_memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Retrospective_memory) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q7317078> [Wikidata]

**revelation effect**

BT: memory phenomenon

RT: · recognition memory

· spontaneous false memory

**Has study method(s):**

recognition task

In a recognition test, tendency to judge as old items that are degraded, distorted, revealed by steps and that have to be discovered.

note: One way of testing for the revelation effect is as follows (Watkins and Peynircioglu, 1990). First, subjects memorize a list of words. Then, in the recognition test, some words are normally presented, without degradation. Other words are presented starting with their first two letters, then their first three letters and so on until their complete form. The results show that subjects recognize more often the words revealed to them gradually than the words normally presented, even when these words have never been studied (false recognition). Another word revelation procedure consists of asking participants to study a list of 80 words and then to recognize them among 160 words (Greene, 2007). In this recognition test, the words were presented in their usual form for subjects in the control group. For the subjects in the revelation group, the words were presented in the form of anagrams. They had to solve these anagrams and then decide whether or not they recognized the words. Subjects in the revelation group were better at recognizing the words being studied, but also committed more false recognition than subjects in the control group.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Abfal, A. (2017). Revelation effect. In R. Pohl (Ed.), Pohl, R. (Ed.). *Intriguing phenomena in judgment, thinking, and memory* (pp. 339–356). Routledge. [ <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315696935> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Abfal, A., Bernstein, D. M., & Hockley, W. (2017). The revelation effect: A meta-analytic test of hypotheses. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 24(6), 1718–1741. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-017-1227-6> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: open]
- Brandt, M., Abfal, A., Zaiser, A.-K., & Bernstein, D. M. (2020). A computational approach to the revelation effect. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 112, 104091. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2020.104091> ] [Study type: empirical study, simulation study] [Access: closed]
- Greene, R. L. (2007). Foxes, hedgehogs, and mirror effect: The role of general principles in memory research. In J. S. Nairne (Ed.), *The Foundations of Remembering: Essays in Honor of Henry L. Roediger, III* (pp. 53–66). New York: Psychology Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Watkins, M. J., & Peynircioglu, Z. F. (1990). The revelation effect: When disguising test items induces recognition. *Journal of Experimental Psychology. Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 16(6), 1012–1020. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037//0278-7393.16.6.1012> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Abfal, A. (2016, December 14). Abfal, Currie, & Bernstein (Memory & Cognition) - Task difficulty moderates the revelation effect. [ <https://osf.io/uwrgp/> ].
- Brandt, M. (2019, March 30). A computational approach to the revelation effect. [ <https://osf.io/khgd7/> ].

FR: *effet de révélation*

URL: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DBTDMRDP-B>

**reverse interference effect**

BT: memory phenomenon  
 RT: · episodic memory  
 · proactive interference

**Has study method(s):**  
 free recall task

Subjects memorize two lists of word pairs of the type (D-B, A-C) or (A-B, A-C). When asked to freely recall the responses to the second list (C words), the subjects have a better recall for the words in the condition (A-B, A-C) than in the condition (D-B, A-C).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Burns, D. J. (1989). Proactive interference: An individual-item versus relational processing account. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 28(3), 345-359. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0749-596X\(89\)90038-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/0749-596X(89)90038-7) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Thapar, A. (1996). Reverse-interference effect in free recall. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 22(2), 430-437. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.22.2.430> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet inversé de l'interférence*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZNSSKB5P-H>

*reversed subsequent memory effect*

→ **negative subsequent memory effect**

*reversed testing effect*

→ **retrieval-enhanced suggestibility**

*Revised NICHD investigative interview protocol*

→ **NICHD protocol**

**Rey-Osterrieth complex figure test**

Syn: *ROCF*  
 BT: neuropsychological test  
 RT: recall task

**Diagnostic tool of:**  
 memory disorder

**Is study method of :**  
 · episodic memory  
 · long-term memory  
 · short-term memory  
 · spatial memory  
 · visual memory

Neuropsychological test for the assessment of visuo-constructional ability and visuo-spatial memory. The subject is asked to copy a complex and abstract geometric figure, then to reproduce it from memory immediately and after a delay.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Osterrieth, P.A. (1942). Le test de copie d'une figure complexe: contribution à l'étude de la perception et de la mémoire. *Archives de Psychologie*, 30, 1944, 286-356. [Study type: test description] [Access: closed]
- Rey, A. (1941). L'examen psychologique dans les cas d'encéphalopathie traumatique. *Archives de Psychologie*, 28(112), 286-340. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Zhang, X., Lv, L., Min, G., Wang, Q., Zhao, Y., & Li, Y. (2021). Overview of the complex figure test and its clinical application in neuropsychiatric disorders, including copying and recall. *Frontiers in Neurology*, 12, 1304. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fneur.2021.680474> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *test de la figure complexe de Rey-Osterrieth*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PXQ4LXXG-5>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rey-Osterrieth\\_complex\\_figure](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rey-Osterrieth_complex_figure)

[[Wikipedia EN](#)]

[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Figure\\_complexe\\_de\\_Rey-Osterrieth](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Figure_complexe_de_Rey-Osterrieth)

[[Wikipédia FR](#)]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q847202> [[Wikidata](#)]

*Ribot's gradient*

→ **Ribot's law**

**Ribot's law**

Syn: *Ribot's gradient*

BT: scientific law

RT: memory disorder

**Has model(s) :**

TraceLink model

"We thus see that the progressive destruction of memory follows a logical order — a law. It advances progressively from the unstable to the stable. It begins with the most recent recollections, which, lightly impressed upon the nervous elements, rarely repeated and consequently having no permanent associations, represent organization in its feeblest form. It ends with the sensorial, instinctive memory, which, become a permanent and integral part of the organism, represents organization in its most highly developed stage." (Ribot, Th., Diseases of memory, 1881/1882, p.121-122).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Ribot, Theodule. (1881/1887). Diseases of memory: An essay in the positive psychology. D. Appleton and Company. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Nicolas, S. (1997). La loi de Ribot : L'application de la doctrine évolutionniste à l'étude neuropsychologique de la mémoire. *Revue de Neuropsychologie*, 7(4), 377-410. [Study type: historical study, literature review] [Access: closed]
- Ribot, Th (1881). Les maladies de la mémoire. Alcan. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Wixted, J. T. (2004). On common ground: Jost's (1897) law of forgetting and Ribot's (1881) law of retrograde amnesia. *Psychological Review*, 111(4), 864–879. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.111.4.864> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *loi de Ribot*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-R6T91FCL-0>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ribot's\\_Law](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ribot's_Law) [Wikipedia EN]

[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Loi\\_de\\_Ribot](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Loi_de_Ribot) [Wikipédia FR]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q3258349> [Wikidata]

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*rich false memory*

→ **implanted false memory**

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RIF

→ **retrieval-induced forgetting**

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**Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test**

Syn: *RBMT*

BT: neuropsychological test

RT: · ecological assessment

· recall task

· recognition task

NT: Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test for Children

**Diagnostic tool of:**

- Alzheimer's disease
- Korsakoff syndrome
- memory disorder
- mild cognitive impairment

**Is study method of :**

- episodic memory
- face memory
- learning
- prospective memory
- retrospective memory
- short-term memory
- spatial memory
- time-based prospective memory
- verbal memory
- visual memory

An ecological neuropsychological test to assess everyday memory disorders in both retrospective and prospective memory.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Cockburn, J.M. (1996). Behavioural assessment of memory in normal old age. *European Psychiatry*, 11, Supplement 4, 205s. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Wilson, B. A., Cockburn, J., & Baddeley, A. D. (1985). The Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test. Thames Valley Test Company. [Study type: test description] [Access: closed]

FR: *Test comportemental de la mémoire de Rivermead*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XN3H4CMQ-Q>

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**Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test for Children**Syn: *RBMT-C*

BT: Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test

RT: · ecological assessment  
· recognition task**Diagnostic tool of:**

memory disorder

**Is study method of :**· episodic memory  
· face memory  
· learning  
· prospective memory  
· retrospective memory  
· short-term memory  
· spatial memory  
· time-based prospective memory  
· verbal memory  
· visual memory

Adaptation of the Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test for children aged 5 to 11.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Aldrich, F. K., & Wilson, B. (1991). Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test for Children (RBMT-C): A preliminary evaluation. *British Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 30(2), 161–168. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.2044-8260.1991.tb00931.x> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Wilson, B. A., Ivani-chalian, R., Besag, F. M. C., & Bryant, T. (1993). Adapting the Rivermead Behavioural Memory test for use with children aged 5 to 10 years. *Journal of Clinical and Experimental Neuropsychology*, 15(4), 474–486. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/01688639308402572> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *Test comportemental de la mémoire de Rivermead pour enfants*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CZV2TRJR-S>

RME

→ **retroactive memory enhancement****ROC curve**Syn: · MOC function  
· ROC function  
· isomnemonic function  
· memory operating characteristics  
· receiver operating characteristic curve

BT: graph

RT: · eyewitness testimony  
· false alarm  
· fullROC  
· hit  
· pyWitness  
· recognition task  
· sdtlu  
· signal detection theory

NT: zROC curve

In recognition experiments, curve crossing the cumulative proportion of correct recognition with the cumulative proportion of false alarms for the different levels of response criteria (most often, according to various subjective confidence levels of the subjects in their responses ).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Koen, J. D., Barrett, F. S., Harlow, I. M., & Yonelinas, A. P. (2017). The ROC Toolbox: A toolbox for analyzing receiver-operating characteristics derived from confidence ratings. *Behavior Research Methods*, 49(4), 1399–1406. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13428-016-0796-z> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Yonelinas, A. P., & Parks, C. M. (2007). Receiver operating characteristics (ROCs) in recognition memory: A review. *Psychological Bulletin*, 133(5), 800–832. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.133.5.800> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *courbe ROC*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-VQCR9NWW-H>EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-H1BQFRVB-0> [MeSH]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0019233>  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0019234>  
[https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/receiver\\_operating\\_characteristic\\_curve](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/receiver_operating_characteristic_curve) [SAGE]  
[https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/roc\\_curve](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/roc_curve) [SAGE]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Receiver\\_operating\\_characteristic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Receiver_operating_characteristic) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Courbe\\_ROC](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Courbe_ROC) [Wikipédia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q327120> [Wikidata]

ROC function

→ **ROC curve**

ROCF

→ **Rey-Osterrieth complex figure test**

**rotation letter task**

- BT: · complex span task  
· spatial span task  
RT: memory span

**Is study method of :**

- spatial memory
- visual memory
- visuo-spatial sketchpad
- working memory

Complex span task. Participants see increasing series of uppercase letters in different orientations. Their task is to indicate whether the orientation of each letter is normal or mirrored. At the end of a series, participants are asked to recall the orientation of the letters.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Shah, P., & Miyake, A. (1996). The separability of working memory resources for spatial thinking and language processing: An individual differences approach. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 125(1), 4–27. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0096-3445.125.1.4> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *tâche de rotation de lettres*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-C7QGG8LC-Z>

**Royal Prince Alfred Prospective Memory Test**

Syn: *RPA-ProMem*

BT: neuropsychological test

**Diagnostic tool of:**

memory disorder

**Is study method of :**

- event-based prospective memory
- prospective memory
- time-based prospective memory

Neuropsychological test for assessing event- and time-based prospective memory.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Radford, K., Lah, S., Say, M., & Miller, L. (2011). Validation of a new measure of prospective memory : The Royal Prince Alfred Prospective Memory Test. *The Clinical neuropsychologist*, 25, 127-140. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/13854046.2010.529463> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *Test de mémoire prospective du Royal Prince Alfred*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-K37FLD01-V>

*RPA-ProMem*

→ **Royal Prince Alfred Prospective Memory Test**

*RSA*

→ **reinforced self-affirmation procedure**

*RSVP*

→ **rapid serial visual presentation**

*rTMS*

→ **repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation**

**rule-out procedure**

- BT: police lineup  
RT: signal detection theory

**Is study method of :**

- eyewitness testimony
- face memory
- recognition memory

A simultaneous lineup procedure in which the eyewitness makes an identification decision and rates his or her confidence in that decision. The lineup is then presented a second time and the eyewitness is asked to rate how confident he or she is that each person not initially identified is not the perpetrator (Ayala et al., 2022).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Ayala, N. T., Smith, A. M., & Ying, R. C. (2022). The rule-out procedure: Increasing the potential for police investigators to detect suspect innocence from eyewitness lineup procedures. *Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition*, 11(4), 489–499. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/mac000018> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Smith, A. M., Ayala, N. T., & Ying, R. C. (2023). The rule out procedure: A signal-detection-informed approach to the collection of eyewitness identification evidence. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 29(1), 19–31. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/law0000373> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Ayala, N. T., Smith, A., & Ying, R. C. (2022, September 27). The “Rule Out” Lineup: Increasing the Capacity for Police Investigators to Detect Suspect Innocence. [ <https://osf.io/ksrp3> ].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *procédure d'exclusion*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QCK29LRZ-M>

**rumor mongering paradigm**

- BT: objective study method of memory  
RT: misleading information

**Is study method of :**

- autobiographical memory
- false memory
- induced false memory
- misinformation effect
- suggestibility

Method used to study the formation of false memories by spreading a false rumor about an event. The crucial element is to analyse to what extent this rumor integrates the memories of the event in question.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Principe, G. F., Tinguely, A., & Dobkowski, N. (2007). Mixing memories: The effects of rumors that conflict with children's experiences. *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 98(1), 1–19. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jecp.2007.04.002> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *paradigme de diffusion d'une rumeur*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W30C6BPD-N>

### running span task

BT: span task

RT: memory span

#### Is study method of :

- central executive
- verbal memory
- working memory
- working memory updating

A method for studying working memory capacity. In a running span task, "each list continues for an unpredictable number of items, after which items from the end of the list are to be recalled." (Bunting et al., 2006, p. 1691).

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Bunting, M., Cowan, N., & Scott Saults, J. (2006). How does running memory span work? *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 59(10), 1691–1700. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/17470210600848402> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Pollack, I., Johnson, L. B., & Knaff, P. R. (1959). Running memory span. *Journal of experimental psychology*, 57(3), 137. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0046137> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *tâche de running span*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QR0GDSGN-J>

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# S

*S shape learning curve*

→ [ogive learning curve](#)

*s-ESR task*

→ [Encoding, Storage, Retrieval test](#)

*SAC*

→ [Source of Activation Confusion model](#)

*SAC model*

→ [Source of Activation Confusion model](#)

*SAI©*

→ [Self-Administered Interview©](#)

## SAM model

*Syn:* *Search for Associative Memory model*

**BT:** [global matching model](#)

**Is model of:**

- [associative memory](#)
- [episodic memory](#)
- [recall task](#)
- [recognition memory](#)

SAM (Search for Associative Memory) is a mathematical model developed by Raaijmakers & Shiffrin (1980) and completed by Gillund and Shiffrin (1984), which is used to simulate recall and recognition in episodic memory.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Gillund, G., & Shiffrin, R. M. (1984). A retrieval model for both recognition and recall. *Psychological Review*, 91(1), 1-67. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.91.1.1> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: closed]
- Raaijmakers, J. G. W., & Shiffrin, R. M. (1980). SAM: A theory of probabilistic Search of Associative Memory. In G. H. Bower (Ed.), *Psychology of Learning and Motivation* (Vol. 14, p. 207-262). Academic Press. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0079-7421\(08\)60162-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0079-7421(08)60162-0) ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: closed]
- Raaijmakers, J. G., & Shiffrin, R. M. (1981). Search of associative memory. *Psychological Review*, 88(2), 93-134. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.88.2.93> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *modèle SAM*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-M2THQ0F7-T>

## sandwich effect

**BT:** [memory phenomenon](#)

**RT:** · [serial recall task](#)

· [short-term memory](#)

Serial recall is disrupted if irrelevant auditory elements are inserted between the elements to be retrieved.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Hitch, G. J. (1975). The role of attention in visual and auditory suffix effects. *Memory & Cognition*, 3(5), 501–505. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03197521> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

**FR:** *effet sandwich*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RK502HKX-5>

## SAT function

*Syn:* *speed-accuracy trade-off function*

**BT:** [mathematical function](#)

**RT:** · [response signal procedure](#)

· [retrieval](#)

Function describing the relationship between the speed of processing (for example, the time to recognize an item) and memory accuracy (e.g., the ability to distinguish old items from new items in a recognition test).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- McElree, B., & Doshier, B. A. (1989). Serial position and set size in short-term memory: The time course of recognition. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 118(4), 346–373. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0096-3445.118.4.346> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *fonction SAT*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-L4CZRTG5-8>

## saving method

**BT:** [measure](#)

**RT:** [forgetting curve](#)

**Is study method of :**

- [episodic memory](#)
- [forgetting](#)
- [implicit memory](#)

Method developed by Hermann Ebbinghaus (1885), consisting in comparing the relearning of a material with its initial learning.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Ebbinghaus, H. (1885/1913). *Memory: A contribution to experimental psychology*. Columbia University. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Ebbinghaus, H. (1885/2010). *La mémoire : recherches de psychologie expérimentale* (trad. S. Nicolas). L'harmattan. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Murre, J. M. J., & Chessa, A. G. (2023). Why Ebbinghaus' savings method from 1885 is a very 'pure' measure of memory performance. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 30(1), 303-307. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-022-02172-3> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Nelson, T. O. (1985). Ebbinghaus's contribution to the measurement of retention: Savings during relearning. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 11(3), 472–479. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.11.3.472> ] [Study type: historical study, literature review] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Murre, J. M. J. (2022, June 16). Savings is a "pure" measure of memory. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/XTFND](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/XTFND) ].

**FR:** *méthode d'économie*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LC14VV20-Z>

**saving-enhanced memory effect**

- BT: memory phenomenon  
 RT: · cognitive offloading  
 · directed forgetting  
 · episodic memory  
 · Google effect

Effect showing that studying and saving the content of one file before studying a new file improves the memory of the content of this new file (Storm & Stone, 2015).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Runge, Y., Frings, C., & Tempel, T. (2019). Saving-enhanced performance: Saving items after study boosts performance in subsequent cognitively demanding tasks. *Memory*, 27(10), 1462–1467. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2019.1654520> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Runge, Y., Frings, C., & Tempel, T. (2021). Specifying the mechanisms behind benefits of saving-enhanced memory. *Psychological Research*, 85(4), 1633–1644. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00426-020-01341-0> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Runge, Y., Frings, C., Tempel, T., & Pastötter, B. (2021). Electrophysiological correlates of saving-enhanced memory: Exploring similarities to list-method directed forgetting. *European Journal of Neuroscience*, 54(6), 6060–6074. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/ejn.15368> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Storm, B. C., & Stone, S. M. (2015). Saving-enhanced memory: The benefits of saving on the learning and remembering of new information. *Psychological Science*, 26(2), 182–188. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/0956797614559285> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Tsai, P.-C., Sachdeva, C., Gilbert, S. J., & Scarampi, C. (2023). An investigation of the saving-enhanced memory effect: The role of test order and list saving. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 37(4), 736–748. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.4067> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Tsai, P.-C., Sachdeva, C., Scarampi, C., & Gilbert, S. (2022, November 11). Saving-enhanced memory: test order and list saving effects. [ <https://osf.io/vb8te> ].

FR: *effet de mémoire améliorée par la sauvegarde*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HHKQBWRM-M>

**scaffolding theory of cognition and aging**

- Syn: · STAC  
 · scaffolding theory of cognitive aging

- BT: theory  
 RT: Compensation Related Utilization of Neural Circuits Hypothesis

**Is theory of:**

- cognitive aging
- memory aging
- memory disorder

Integrative theory of cognitive aging that "posits that behavior is maintained at a relatively high level with age, despite neural challenges and functional deterioration, due to the continuous engagement of compensatory scaffolding—the recruitment of additional circuitry that shores up declining structures whose functioning has become noisy, inefficient, or both." (Park & Reuter-Lorenz, 2009, p. 183).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Goh, J. O., & Park, D. C. (2009). Neuroplasticity and cognitive aging : The scaffolding theory of aging and cognition. *Restorative Neurology and Neuroscience*, 27(5), 391-403. [ <https://doi.org/10.3233/RNN-2009-0493> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Park, D. C., & Reuter-Lorenz, P. (2009). The adaptive brain: Aging and neurocognitive scaffolding. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 60(1), 173-196. [ <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.psych.59.103006.093656> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Reuter-Lorenz, P. A., & Park, D. C. (2024). Cognitive aging and the life course: A new look at the Scaffolding Theory. *Current Opinion in Psychology*, 56, 101781. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.copsyc.2023.101781> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *théorie de l'échafaudage du vieillissement cognitif*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-M93QNCCP-5>

*scaffolding theory of cognitive aging*

→ **scaffolding theory of cognition and aging**

*Scale Independent Memory, Perception and Learning model*

→ **SIMPLE model**

*Scale Invariant Memory and Perceptual Learning model*

→ **SIMPLE model**

*SCAPE account*

→ **Selective Construction and Preservation of Experience theory**

*SCAPE framework*

→ **Selective Construction and Preservation of Experience theory**

*SCAPE model*

→ **Selective Construction and Preservation of Experience theory**

*SCAPE theory*

→ **Selective Construction and Preservation of Experience theory**

*SCEFT*

→ **Sentence Completion for Events in the Future Test**

*SCEPT*

→ **Sentence Completion for Events from the Past Test**

**schedule of reinforcement**

Syn: *reinforcement schedule*

BT: objective study method of memory

- NT: · continuous schedule of reinforcement  
 · intermittent schedule of reinforcement

**Is study method of:**

- operant conditioning
- reinforcement

"A reinforcement schedule is any procedure that delivers a reinforcer to an organism according to some well-defined rule." (Staddon & Cerutti, 2003, p. 116).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Doré, F.-Y., & Mercier, P. (1992). Les fondements de l'apprentissage et de la cognition. Presses Universitaires de Lille. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Ferster, C. B., & Skinner, B. F. (1957). Schedules of reinforcement. Appleton-Century-Crofts. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Schoenfeld, W. N., & Cole, B. K. (1975). What is a "schedule of reinforcement"? *The Pavlovian Journal of Biological Science*, 10(1), 52-61. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF03000622> ] [Study type: conceptual analysis] [Access: closed]
- Staddon, J. E. R., & Cerutti, D. T. (2003). Operant conditioning. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 54, 115-144. [ <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.psych.54.101601.145124> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *programme de renforcement*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JQ26JGB6-D>



**schema**

Syn: *schematic representation*

BT: **mental representation**

- RT: · inconsistency effect
- medial prefrontal cortex
  - metamemory expectancy illusion
  - prior knowledge
  - rationalization
  - reconstructive memory
  - schema assimilation model
  - schema-based false memory

NT: **life script**

- script

Schemas are abstract mental representations that summarize and organize events, objects, situations or similar experiences in a structured way. Schemas, stored in long-term memory, are used to analyze, select, organize and interpret new information, providing a kind of model or frame to process information and guiding behavior.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bartlett, F. C. (1932). *Remembering: A study in experimental and social psychology*. Cambridge University Press. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Ghosh, V. E., & Gilboa, A. (2014). What is a memory schema? A historical perspective on current neuroscience literature. *Neuropsychologia*, 53, 104-114. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2013.11.010> ] [Study type: historical study, literature review] [Access: closed]
- Gilboa, A., & Marlatte, H. (2017). Neurobiology of schemas and schema-mediated memory. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 21(8), 618–631. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2017.04.013> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Ost, J., Udell, J., Dear, S., Zinken, J., Blank, H., & Costall, A. (2022). The serial reproduction of an urban myth: Revisiting Bartlett's schema theory. *Memory*, 30(6), 775–783. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2022.2059514> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Tse, D., Langston, R. F., Kakeyama, M., Bethus, I., Spooner, P. A., Wood, E. R., Witter, M. P., & Morris, R. G. M. (2007). Schemas and memory consolidation. *Science*, 316(5821), 76–82. [ <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1135935> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: **schéma**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SW4M15VJ-1>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Schema\\_\(psychology\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Schema_(psychology)) [Wikipedia EN]

[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Schéma\\_\(psychologie\\_cognitive\)](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Schéma_(psychologie_cognitive)) [Wikipédia FR]

[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0b02c](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0b02c) [Cognitive Atlas]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1051200> [Wikidata]

**schema assimilation model**

BT: **non-computational model**

- RT: · hippocampus
- schema

**Is model of:**

**systems consolidation**

Model according to which "systems consolidation can occur extremely quickly if an associative "schema" into which new information is incorporated has previously been created." (Tse et al., 2007, p. 76).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Tse, D., Langston, R. F., Kakeyama, M., Bethus, I., Spooner, P. A., Wood, E. R., Witter, M. P., & Morris, R. G. M. (2007). Schemas and memory consolidation. *Science*, 316(5821), 76–82. [ <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1135935> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: **modèle d'assimilation à un schéma**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JDX6KHSX-T>

**schema-based false memory**

Syn: · *false schematic memory*

· *schema-driven false memory*

· *schematic false memory*

BT: **inference-based false memory**

- RT: · episodic memory
- eyewitness testimony
  - schema
  - semantic memory

False memories created from a schematic representation of an event to fill gaps in memories.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bartlett, F. C. (1932). *Remembering: A study in experimental and social psychology*. Cambridge University Press. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Bransford, J. D., & Franks, J. J. (1971). The abstraction of linguistic ideas. *Cognitive Psychology*, 2(4), 331–350. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0277\(72\)90020-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0277(72)90020-0) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Brewer, W. F., & Treyens, J. C. (1981). Role of schemata in memory for places. *Cognitive Psychology*, 13(2), 207–230. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0285\(81\)90008-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0285(81)90008-6) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Carpenter, C. M., & Dennis, N. A. (in press). Investigating the neural basis of schematic false memories by examining schematic and lure pattern similarity. *Memory*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2024.2316169> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Singer, M. (1973). A replication of Bransford and Franks' (1971) "The abstraction of linguistic ideas." *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1(6), 416–418. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03334390> ] [Study type: empirical study, replication] [Access: open]

FR: **faux souvenir schématique**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-C8VF7FF8-5>

*schema-driven false memory*

→ **schema-based false memory**

*schematic false memory*

→ **schema-based false memory**

**schematic narrative template**

BT: **collective memory**

- RT: · autobiographical memory
- semantic memory

In collective memory, "generalized structures used to generate multiple specific narratives with the same basic plot" (Wertsch, 2008, p. 140).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Wertsch, J. V. (2008). Collective memory and narrative templates. *Social Research*, 75(1), 133–156. [ <http://dx.doi.org/10.1353/sor.2008.0051> ] [Study type: historical study] [Access: closed]

FR: **structure narrative schématique**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-T4H4NVVK-8>

*schematic representation*

→ **schema**

*school knowledge*

→ **encyclopedic memory**

**school-aged child**

BT: child  
 RT: · Bonn test of statement suggestibility  
 · CyberCruiser

Child aged 6 to 12 years.

PO: Human  
 FR: *enfant d'âge scolaire*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LX7QZR1V-P>

**scientific law**

Syn: *law of nature*  
 BT: theoretical entity  
 NT: · Jost's laws  
 · law of effect  
 · law of exercise  
 · ratio rule  
 · Ribot's law  
 · Tulving-Wiseman law  
 · Yerkes-Dodson's law

Empirical regularity or functional relationship established between variables, ideally universal (i.e., independent of time and space, culture), linked to more general principles and thus having explanatory power, preferably expressible in quantitative terms (Roediger, 2008; Teigen, 2002). A law must also support counterfactuals (Goodman, 1955).

note: The existence of laws in psychology, and in particular in the field of memory, is controversial (Kahana et al., in press; Roediger, 2008).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Goodman, N. (1955). Facts, fictions, and forecasts. Harvard University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Hildebrand, T. (2023). Laws of nature. Cambridge University Press. [ <https://doi.org/10.1017/9781009109949> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Kahana, M. J., Diamond, N. B., & Aka, A. (in press). Laws of human memory. In M. J. Kahana & A. D. Wagner (Eds.), *Oxford handbook of human memory*. Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Roediger, III, H. L. (2008). Relativity of remembering: Why the laws of memory vanished. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 59(1), 225-254. [ <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.psych.57.102904.190139> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Teigen, K. H. (2002). One hundred years of laws in Psychology. *The American Journal of Psychology*, 115(1), 103-118. [ <https://doi.org/10.2307/1423676> ] [Study type: historical study] [Access: closed]
- Tricard, J. (2023). Qu'est-ce qu'une loi de la nature? Vrin. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *loi scientifique*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BM3DGWC3-L>

**script**

BT: schema  
 RT: · medial prefrontal cortex  
 · prior knowledge

Schematic representation of situations by an organization of stereotyped sequences of actions.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Abelson, R. (1981). Psychological status of the script concept. *American Psychologist*, 36(7), 715-729. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0003-066X.36.7.715> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Bower, G. H., Black, J. B., & Turner, T. J. (1979). Scripts in memory for text. *Cognitive Psychology*, 11(2), 177-220. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0285\(79\)90009-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0285(79)90009-4) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Schank, R.C., & Abelson, R.P. (1977). Scripts, plans, goals and understanding: An inquiry into human knowledge structures. Erlbaum. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *scénario*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CZSZD29Q-X>

SDAM

→ **severely deficient autobiographical memory**

SDFP

→ **self-defining future projection**

SDT

→ **signal detection theory**

**sdtlu**

Syn: *signal detection theory – lineUp*  
 BT: software  
 RT: · confidence-accuracy relationship  
 · police lineup  
 · ROC curve  
 · signal detection theory

**Is study method of :**  
 eyewitness testimony

An R package for analysing police lineup data using signal detection theory.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Cohen, A. L., Starns, J. J., & Rotello, C. M. (2021). sdtlu: An R package for the signal detection analysis of eyewitness lineup data. *Behavior Research Methods*, 53(1), 278-300. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13428-020-01402-7> ] [Study type: software description] [Access: open]

PO: Human  
 DO: · Informatics  
 · Psychology  
 FR: *sdtlu*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HQVX9TL0-0>

Search for Associative Memory model

→ **SAM model**

search process

→ **retrieval**

**second-order conditioning**

Syn: *higher-order conditioning*  
 BT: objective study method of memory

**Is study method of :**  
 classical conditioning

A classical conditioning procedure in which a conditioned stimulus (e.g. a sound) is initially capable of producing a conditioned response (e.g. salivation of a dog) after being paired with an unconditioned stimulus (food). Then, the first conditioned stimulus is paired with a neutral stimulus (for example, the sound is associated with the presentation of a light). Second order conditioning is established if this second stimulus then elicits the conditioned response (salivation).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Rescorla, R. A. (1980). Pavlovian second-order conditioning. Psychology Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *conditionnement de second ordre*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Q35QWJTT-G>  
 EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second-order\\_conditioning](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second-order_conditioning)  
 [Wikipedia EN]

**second-order relational processing**

Syn: *sensitivity of second-order relations*

BT: **configural processing**

RT: · **face memory**  
· **inversion effect**

Mode of information processing involved in face perception and recognition, based on the distances between face features.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Maurer, D., Grand, R. L., & Mondloch, C. J. (2002). The many faces of configural processing. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 6(6), 255-260. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1364-6613\(02\)01903-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1364-6613(02)01903-4) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: ***traitement des relations de second ordre***

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WDNXPKV1-N>

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**secondary distinctiveness effect**

Syn: *extralist distinctiveness effect*

BT: **distinctiveness effect**

RT: **episodic memory**

NT: · **bizarreness effect**  
· **orthographic distinctiveness effect**

Distinctiveness effect that occurs when an item is distinctive from the knowledge stored in long-term memory.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Schmidt, S. R. (1991). Can we have a distinctive theory of memory? *Memory & Cognition*, 19(6), 523-542. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03197149> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: ***effet de distinctivité secondaire***

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TN6TBLNC-Z>

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*secondary memory*

→ **long-term memory**

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*secondary olfactory cortex*

→ **entorhinal cortex**

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*secondary olfactory cortical area*

→ **entorhinal cortex**

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**selective attention**

BT: **attentional process**

RT: · **attention**

· **central executive**

· **N2 posterior contralateral component**

**Has study method(s):**

· **episodic flanker task**

· **Stroop test**

The process of paying attention to stimuli that are relevant to a task and ignoring those that are not.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Maquestiaux, F. (2017). *Psychologie de l'attention* (2<sup>e</sup> éd.). De Boeck. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: ***attention sélective***

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-V1086TZP-C>

EQ: [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO\\_0000457](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO_0000457) [NBO]

[http://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0b043/](http://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0b043/)

[Cognitive Atlas]

[https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/selective_attention)

[selective\\_attention](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/selective_attention) [SAGE]

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## Selective Construction and Preservation of Experience theory

Syn: · *SCAPE account*  
· *SCAPE framework*  
· *SCAPE model*  
· *SCAPE theory*

BT: theory

RT: discrepancy-attribution hypothesis

### Is theory of:

- familiarity
- memory
- phenomenological characteristic of memory
- retrieval effort

The Selective Construction and Preservation of Experience (SCAPE) framework "is an attempt to construct a general account of performance and subjective experience [...] The framework posits that every interaction between mind and the environment involves the construction of a mental model of the stimulus within the current context and task. This construction has two aspects: the production function, resulting in performance, and the evaluation function, resulting in subjective experience. The production function is controlled by an interaction among the person's current intentions, the constraints and affordances of the stimulus and context, and the representations of prior experiences in memory that are cued by ongoing performance; it causes perceptual, cognitive, and motoric responses to stimuli. The evaluation function monitors the integrity of the production function and causes the person to adopt an attitude toward it. These functions make separate contributions to the act of remembering." (Whittlesea, 2002, p. 325-326).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Leboe-McGowan, J. P., & Whittlesea, B. W. A. (2013). Through the SCAPE looking glass: Sources of performance and sources of attribution. In D. Reisberg (Ed.), *The Oxford handbook of cognitive psychology* (pp. 243–266). Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Whittlesea, B. W. A. (1997). Production, evaluation, and preservation of experiences: Constructive processing in remembering and performance tasks. In D. L. Medin (Ed.), *Psychology of Learning and Motivation* (Vol. 37, pp. 211–264). Academic Press. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0079-7421\(08\)60503-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0079-7421(08)60503-4) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Whittlesea, B. W. A. (2002). Two routes to remembering (and another to remembering not). *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 131(3), 325-348. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0096-3445.131.3.325> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *théorie de la construction sélective et de la préservation des expériences*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SPVPPV2R-W>

## selective directed forgetting effect

BT: directed forgetting

### Has study method(s):

selective directed forgetting paradigm

In some conditions, poorer memory performance for some items on a list that the subject has been asked to forget.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Delaney, P. F., Nghiem, K. N., & Waldum, E. R. (2009). The selective directed forgetting effect: Can people forget only part of a text?. *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 62(8), 1542–1550. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/17470210902770049> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet d'oubli dirigé sélectif*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-H857VQMN-Z>

## selective directed forgetting paradigm

Syn: *selective directed forgetting procedure*

BT: list-method directed forgetting paradigm

### Is study method of:

- episodic memory
- forgetting
- motivated forgetting
- selective directed forgetting effect

Variation of the list-method directed forgetting paradigm. Participants have to forget some of the elements of a list they have just memorized.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Delaney, P. F., Nghiem, K. N., & Waldum, E. R. (2009). The selective directed forgetting effect: Can people forget only part of a text?. *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 62(8), 1542–1550. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/17470210902770049> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *paradigme d'oubli dirigé sélectif*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RZZFRN8X-S>

*selective directed forgetting procedure*

→ **selective directed forgetting paradigm**

## selective interference paradigm

BT: dual task paradigm

RT: · phonological loop  
· visuo-spatial sketchpad  
· working memory

An experimental paradigm in which a secondary task has to be performed at the same time as a primary task. The secondary task is a source of interference for the primary task when the two tasks involve the same type of information (e.g. verbal information). The secondary task will not interfere with the primary task if the two tasks involve different information (verbal information in one task and spatial information in the other). This paradigm was used to justify the dissociation between the phonological loop and the visuospatial sketchpad in Baddeley's model of working memory.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Nedergaard, J. S. K., Wallentin, M., & Lupyan, G. (2023). Verbal interference paradigms: A systematic review investigating the role of language in cognition. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 30(2), 464–488. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-022-02144-7> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Shah, P., & Miyake, A. (1996). The separability of working memory resources for spatial thinking and language processing: An individual differences approach. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 125(1), 4–27. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0096-3445.125.1.4> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *paradigme d'interférence sélective*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WNFW5FQB-C>

**selective retrieval**Syn: *partial retrieval*BT: **retrieval**RT: **· cue**  
**· response competition**

"process of retrieving a particular target memory, given a cue that is associated with many competing memory traces" (Anderson & Hulbert, 2021).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Anderson, M. C., & Hulbert, J. C. (2021). Active forgetting: Adaptation of memory by prefrontal control. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 72(1), annurev-psych-072720-094140. [ <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-psych-072720-094140> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *récupération sélective*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RDMQHJMB-6>**Self-Administered Interview©**Syn: *SAI©*BT: **investigative interview****Is study method of :**

- autobiographical memory**
- eyewitness testimony**
- testimony**

A tool for quickly collecting eyewitness testimony without the need of an interviewer. Witnesses respond by themselves while following written instructions that will help them access to their memories.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bird, E., Wiener, J., Huang, C.-Y., & Attard-Johnson, J. (in press). The efficacy of the Self-Administered Interview: A systematic review. *Journal of Investigative Psychology and Offender Profiling*, e1632. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/jip.1632> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Gabbert, F., & Hope, L. (2023). The Self-Administered Interview. In G. E. Oxburgh, T. Myklebust, M. Fallon, & M. Hartwig (Eds.), *Interviewing and interrogation: A review of research and practice since World War II* (pp. 413–431). Torkel Opsahl Academic EPublisher. [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Gabbert, F., Hope, L., & Fisher, R. (2009). Protecting eyewitness evidence: Examining the efficacy of a self-administered interview tool. *Law and Human Behavior*, 33(4), 298–307. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10979-008-9146-8> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Horry, R., Hughes, C., Sharma, A., Gabbert, F., & Hope, L. (2021). A meta-analytic review of the Self-Administered Interview©: Quantity and accuracy of details reported on initial and subsequent retrieval attempts. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 35(2), 428–444. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.3753> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Horry, R., Hope, L., Gabbert, F., Hughes, C., & Sharma, A. (2022, July 14). A field trial of the Self-Administered Interview for Road Traffic Collisions. [ <https://osf.io/z5q7f> ].
- Horry, R., Hughes, C., Sharma, A., Gabbert, F., & HOPE, L. (2020, November 16). Efficacy of the Self-Administered Interview: A meta-analysis. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/3S5K9](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/3S5K9) ].

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: *entretien auto-administré©*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-C7NP52WQ-1>*self-attention model*→ **transformer***self-bias*→ **self-reference effect****self-choice effect**BT: **memory phenomenon**RT: **episodic memory**

"The self-choice effect refers to the phenomenon that self-chosen items are remembered better than experimenter assigned items" (Watanabe et Soraci, 2004, p. 168).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Takahashi, M. (1991). The role of choice in memory as a function of age: Support for a metamemory interpretation of the self-choice effect. *Psychologia: An International Journal of Psychology in the Orient*, 34, 254–258. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Watanabe, T., & Soraci, S. A. (2004). The self-choice effect from a multiple-cue perspective. *Psychonomic bulletin & review*, 11(1), 168–172. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03206478> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *effet du choix personnel*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-T1KB34SC-R>**self-defining future projection**Syn: **· SDFP****· self-defining projection**BT: **autobiographical memory**RT: **· episodic future thinking-induced forgetting****· self-defining memory****· semantic prospection**

"We conceive of self-defining future projections (SDFPs) as the future counterparts of self-defining memories (SDMs); that is, mental representations of plausible and highly significant future events that provide with core information for one's understanding of self." (D'Argembeau et al., 2012, p. 111).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- D'Argembeau, A., Lardi, C., & Van der Linden, M. (2012). Self-defining future projections: Exploring the identity function of thinking about the future. *Memory*, 20(2), 110–120. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2011.647697> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Lardi Robyn, C., Ghisletta, P., & Van der Linden, M. (2012). Self-defining memories and self-defining future projections in hypomania-prone individuals. *Consciousness and Cognition*, 21(2), 764–774. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.concog.2012.02.007> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Raffard, S., Bortolon, C., D'Argembeau, A., Gardes, J., Gely-Nargeot, M.-C., Capdevielle, D., & Van der Linden, M. (2016). Projecting the self into the future in individuals with schizophrenia: A preliminary cross-sectional study. *Memory*, 24(6), 826–837. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2015.1057152> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Raffard, S., Bortolon, C., Iniasta, F., Macioce, V., Gely-Nargeot, M.-C., & Van der Linden, M. (2020). Projecting the self in aging: An exploratory study of self-defining future projections. *Memory*, 28(5), 632–641. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2020.1753778> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Raucher-Chéné, D., Bema, F., Vucurovic, K., Barrière, S., Van Der Linden, M., Kaladjian, A., & Cuervo-Lombard, C. (2021). How to project oneself without positive and integrated memories? Exploration of self-defining memories and future projections in bipolar disorder. *Behaviour Research and Therapy*, 138, 103817. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.brat.2021.103817> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *projection future définissant le soi*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MZ8GCHHH-K>



**self-defining memory**

BT: autobiographical memory  
 RT: self-defining future projection

An autobiographical memory of strong personal significance that helps define who we are. Self-defining memories are emotionally intense, detailed, and vivid. They are the most representative of similar memories. They are regularly repeated and revolve around concerns and conflicts in our lives.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Blagov, P. S. S., Jefferson A. (2004). Four dimensions of self-defining memories (specificity, meaning, content, and affect) and their relationships to self-restraint, distress, and repressive defensiveness. *Journal of Personality*, 72(3), 481-512. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.0022-3506.2004.00270.x> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Elias, H., & Krackow, E. (2023). Self-defining memories in non-justice and justice-involved individuals: Possible relations to recidivism. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 14. [ <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpsyg.2023.1266392> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Lardi, C., & Van der Linden, M. (2012). Les souvenirs définissant le soi : Les liens entre la mémoire des événements personnels et l'identité. In S. Brédart & M. Van Der Linden (Éds.), *Identité et cognition : Apports de la psychologie et de la neuroscience cognitive*. De Boeck Supérieur. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Martinelli, P., & Piolino, P. (2009). Les souvenirs définissant le soi: dernier bastion de souvenirs épisodiques dans le vieillissement normal? *Psychologie & NeuroPsychiatrie du vieillissement*, 7(3), 151-167. [ <https://doi.org/10.1684/pnv.2009.0178> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Wright, A. C., Moody, E., Browne, J., & Cather, C. (2022). Self-defining memories among persons with mental health, substance use, cognitive, and physical health conditions: A systematic review. *Memory*, 30(7), 823-844. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2022.2042565> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *souvenir définissant le soi*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-M564TH98-H>

*self-defining projection*

→ **self-defining future projection**

**self-directed learning**

Syn: *self-regulated learning*  
 BT: internal strategy  
 RT: · episodic memory  
       · learning

Type of learning in which the subject controls the order of study episodes and the flow of information to memorize.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bjork, R. A., Dunlosky, J., & Kornell, N. (2013). Self-regulated learning: Beliefs, techniques, and illusions. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 64(1), 417-444. [ <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-psych-113011-143823> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Gureckis, T. M., & Markant, D. B. (2012). Self-Directed Learning: A cognitive and computational perspective. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, 7(5), 464-481. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/1745691612454304> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Kornell, N., & Bjork, R. A. (2007). The promise and perils of self-regulated study. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 14(2), 219-224. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03194055> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *apprentissage autodirigé*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HF89W76C-L>  
 EQ: [https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/self-directed\\_learning](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/self-directed_learning) [SAGE]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q22908619> [Wikidata]

**self-enhancement bias**

Syn: · *self-enhancement effect*  
       · *self-enhancement memory bias*

BT: memory phenomenon  
 RT: · autobiographical memory  
       · episodic memory

Better memory for positive actions than for negative actions.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Rowell, S. F., & Jaswal, V. K. (2021). I remember being nice: Self-enhancement memory bias in middle childhood. *Memory*, 29(2), 261-269. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2021.1877307> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Rowell, S. F., & Jaswal, V. (2020, August 8). Self-Enhancement Memory Bias in Middle Childhood. [ <https://osf.io/p76mz> ].

FR: *biais d'autovalorisation*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W4XL77MT-1>

*self-enhancement effect*

→ **self-enhancement bias**

*self-enhancement memory bias*

→ **self-enhancement bias**

**Self-Initiated Memory Test**

BT: neuropsychological test

**Diagnostic tool of:**

- memory disorder
- mild cognitive impairment

**Is study method of :**

- episodic memory
- verbal memory

A neuropsychological test of verbal episodic memory for the elderly in which the person chooses the words to remember. This strategy "ensures that the item is well known to the person, that it corresponds to his or her culture and level of education. It also ensures that the person is attentive during the encoding phase and throughout the test, as he or she has to choose the word to remember on each trial. Finally, this method can be more motivating, even playful, since no item is imposed on the subject and he or she can choose the word that suits him or her best" (Noel et al., 2004).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Noel, M., Dumez, K., Recher, C., Luyat, M., & Dujardin, S. (2014). Évaluation de la mémoire épisodique des personnes âgées: Normalisation d'une nouvelle épreuve de mémoire avec items auto-initiés (MAI). *Geriatric et Psychologie Neuropsychiatrie Du Vieillessement*, 12, 440-447. [ <https://doi.org/10.1684/pnv.2014.0503> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

PO: Human  
 DO: Neuropsychology  
 FR: *Test de mémoire auto-initiée*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-B75CZFD8-4>

**self-limiting process**

- BT: retrieval  
 RT: · forgetting  
 · output interference  
 · part-list cuing effect

**Has study method(s):**  
 part-set cuing task

The process by which retrieving information from memory prevents the retrieval of other information.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bjork, R. A., Bjork, E. L., & Caughey, B. J. (2007). Retrieval as a self-limiting process : Part II. In J. S. Nairne (Ed.), *The Foundations of Remembering: Essays in Honor of Henry L. Roediger, III* (p. 19-37). Psychology Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *processus auto-limitant*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TSKS85B6-L>

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**self-memory system**

- Syn: *Conway's model*  
 BT: non-computational model

**Is model of:**  
 autobiographical memory

**Has component(s) :**

- autobiographical knowledge base
- conceptual self
- episodic memory
- working self

Model conceptualizing autobiographical memory as composed of an autobiographical knowledge base and a working-self.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Conway, M. A., & Pleydell-Pearce, C. W. (2000). The construction of autobiographical memories in the self-memory system. *Psychological Review*, 107(2), 261–288. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.107.2.261> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *système de la mémoire du self*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-C77ZWH5V-0>

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*self-ordered pointing task*

→ **self-ordered pointing test**

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**self-ordered pointing test**

- Syn: *self-ordered pointing task*  
 BT: objective study method of memory

**Is study method of :**  
 working memory

Working memory task (Petrides & Milner, 1982). "The task takes the form of a set of pictures of familiar objects or abstract designs, arranged in a grid. These are presented in a different spatial arrangement on each trial and the participant is required to point to a different picture every time. The test requires executive abilities in order to organise and carry out a sequence of responses as well as to retain and constantly monitor the responses made." (Cragg et Nation, 2007, p. 526).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Cragg, L., & Nation, K. (2007). Self-ordered pointing as a test of working memory in typically developing children. *Memory*, 15(5), 526–535. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658210701390750> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Petrides, M., & Milner, B. (1982). Deficits on subject-ordered tasks after frontal- and temporal-lobe lesions in man. *Neuropsychologia*, 20(3), 249–262. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0028-3932\(82\)90100-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/0028-3932(82)90100-2) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *test de pointage autoordonné*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NMNN52B4-7>

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**self-reference effect**

- Syn: · *self-bias*  
 · *self-referential effect*
- BT: **memory phenomenon**
- RT: · *episodic memory*  
 · *late frontal effect*  
 · *levels of processing theory*  
 · *medial prefrontal cortex*
- NT: · *ownership effect*  
 · *self-reference recollection effect*

**Has study method(s):**  
 orienting task

A memory phenomenon observed when memory is better for items processed with reference to the self.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bentley, S. V., Greenaway, K. H., & Haslam, S. A. (2017). An online paradigm for exploring the self-reference effect. *PLOS ONE*, 12(5), e0176611. [ <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0176611> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Brédart, S., François, S., & Guimond, S. (2013). The effect of spontaneous self-reference on memory: A replication: *L'Année Psychologique*, Vol. 113(2), 161–167. [ <https://doi.org/10.3917/anpsy.132.0161> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Dauray, N. (2012). Influence de l'autoréférence sur la mémoire épisodique. In S. Brédart & M. Van der Linden (Eds.), *Identité et cognition : apports de la psychologie et de la neuroscience cognitives* (pp. 89–105). De Boeck. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Gilliam, A. N., & Gutchess, A. (2024). Influence of acculturation and cultural values on the self-reference effect. *Scientific Reports*, 14(1), 1–11. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-023-46210-z> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Rogers, T. B., Kuiper, N. A., & Kirker, W. S. (1977). Self-reference and the encoding of personal information. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 35(9), 677–688. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.35.9.677> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Symons, C. S., & Johnson, B. T. (1997). The self-reference effect in memory: A meta-analysis. *Psychological Bulletin*, 121(3), 371–394. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.121.3.371> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Brédart, S., François, S., & Guimond, S. (2013). The effect of spontaneous self-reference on memory: A replication: *L'Année Psychologique*, Vol. 113(2), 161–167. [ [doi:10.3917/anpsy.132.0161](https://doi.org/10.3917/anpsy.132.0161) ].

- FR: **effet d'autoréférence**  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MHT5S4XH-4>  
 EQ: [https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/self-reference\\_effect](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/self-reference_effect) [SAGE]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Self-reference\\_effect](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Self-reference_effect) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q2268192> [Wikidata]

**self-reference recollection effect**

- Syn: **SRRE**
- BT: **self-reference effect**
- RT: · *episodic memory*  
 · *recollection*

Remembering information that has been processed in relation to oneself is associated with a subjective experience of recollection (conscious recollection of the circumstances of memorization).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Conway, M. A., & Dewhurst, S. A. (1995). The self and recollective experience. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 9(1), 1–19. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.2350090102> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

- FR: **effet de référence à soi recollective**  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-N06L3PVN-R>

*self-referential effect*

→ **self-reference effect**

*self-regulated learning*

→ **self-directed learning**

**self-report questionnaire**

- BT: **subjective study method of memory**
- NT: · *20-item prosopagnosia index*  
 · *Autobiographical Recollection Test*  
 · *Autographical Memory Characteristics Questionnaire*  
 · *Centrality of Event Scale*  
 · *Cognitive Difficulties Scale*  
 · *Cognitive failures questionnaire*  
 · *Cognitive Failures Questionnaire Daily*  
 · *Comprehensive Assessment of Prospective Memory*  
 · *Everyday Memory Questionnaire*  
 · *Eyewitness Metamemory Scale*  
 · *Frequency of Forgetting-10 Scale*  
 · *Memory Characteristics Questionnaire*  
 · *Memory Complaint Intensity Scale*  
 · *Memory Distrust Scale*  
 · *Memory Experiences Questionnaire*  
 · *Memory Self-Efficacy Questionnaire*  
 · *Metamemory in Adulthood Questionnaire*  
 · *Multifactorial Memory Questionnaire*  
 · *Prospective and Retrospective Memory Questionnaire*  
 · *Prospective Memory Concerns Questionnaire*  
 · *Prospective Memory Questionnaire*  
 · *Reminiscence Functions Scale*  
 · *Squire Subjective Memory Questionnaire*  
 · *Stirling Face Recognition Scale*  
 · *Subjective Memory Complaints Questionnaire*  
 · *Subjective Memory Complaints Scale*  
 · *Subjective Memory Questionnaire*  
 · *Survey of Autobiographical Memory*  
 · *Test of Episodic Memory for the Autobiographical Past*  
 · *Thinking About Life Experiences Questionnaire*  
 · *Vividness of Visual Imagery Questionnaire*  
 · *Working Memory Questionnaire*

A set of standardized questions asking subjects to subjectively evaluate their memory.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Gopi, Y., & Madan, C. R. (2023). Subjective memory measures: Metamemory questionnaires currently in use. *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 77(5), 924–942. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/17470218231183855> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

- FR: **questionnaire d'autoévaluation**  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HQM4N2ZZ-M>  
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-GWB5N5G8-N> [MeSH]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0018329>  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Questionnaire> [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Questionnaire> [Wikipédia FR]

**SEM model**

Syn: *Start-End Model*  
 BT: computational model

**Is model of:**

- serial recall task
- short-term memory

A computational model of serial recall in short-term memory (Henson, 1998). The position of an item in a sequence is encoded according to its position relative to the start and the end of the list, resulting in the formation of an episodic token of the position after each presentation and repetition of the item. Serial recall is achieved by selecting the best token for each position from the positional coding as a cue.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Henson, R. N. A. (1998). Short-term memory for serial order: The Start-End Model. *Cognitive Psychology*, 36(2), 73–137. [ <https://doi.org/10.1006/cogp.1998.0685> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: closed]

FR: *modèle SEM*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JGD6169K-G>

**Semantic and Episodic Memory Test**

BT: neuropsychological test  
 RT: · aged adult

- aging
- Alzheimer's disease
- semantic dementia

**Is study method of :**

- episodic memory
- memory binding
- semantic memory

**Has component(s) :**

- free recall task
- naming task
- Pyramids and Palm Trees Test
- yes/no recognition task

A neuropsychological test that jointly assesses semantic and episodic memory in the elderly and in patients with semantic dementia or Alzheimer's disease, based on an embodied account of memory. Participants are asked to match pictures, some of which are presented on a yellow background, and to memorize the correct responses to this task. This is followed by a free recall task and a recognition task of the correct responses. A second free recall test is administered after a 20-minute delay.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Vallet, G. T., Hudon, C., Bier, N., Macoir, J., Versace, R., & Simard, M. (2017). A SEMantic and EPisodic Memory Test (SEMEP) Developed within the Embodied Cognition Framework: Application to Normal Aging, Alzheimer's Disease and Semantic Dementia. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 8. [ <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpsyg.2017.01493> ] [Study type: empirical study, test description] [Access: open]

FR: *Test de mémoire sémantique et épisodique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PRPFZL66-H>

**semantic blocking effect**

Syn: *category interference effect*  
 BT: memory phenomenon  
 RT: · interference  
 · semantic memory

Longer naming latency of pictures grouped by semantic categories.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Kroll, J. F., & Stewart, E. (1994). Category interference in translation and picture naming: Evidence for asymmetric connections between bilingual memory representations. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 33(2), 149–174. [ <https://doi.org/10.1006/jmla.1994.1008> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet de regroupement sémantique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Q4X84MP3-1>

**semantic categorization**

→ **semantic categorization task**

**semantic categorization task**

Syn: *semantic categorization*  
 BT: objective study method of memory

**Is study method of :**

semantic memory

The subject is asked to decide whether or not the items presented to him/her belong to semantic categories (for example, the category of fruits).

FR: *tâche de catégorisation sémantique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KX1CKZ3J-L>

**semantic cognition**

→ **semantic memory**

**semantic dementia**

BT: memory disorder  
 RT: · Semantic and Episodic Memory Test  
 · TraceLink model

**Diagnostic tool of:**

Pyramids and Palm Trees Test

**Has diagnostic tool(s):**

- Addenbrooke's Cognitive Examination - III
- GRECO's semantic knowledge assessment battery

**Is disorder of:**

semantic memory

"Semantic dementia (SD) is a subtype of frontotemporal lobar degeneration (FTLD) characterized by selective deficits in semantic memory, manifesting as loss of meaning for words, objects, or faces and is associated with prominent anterior temporal atrophy" (Kawakatsu et al., 2023, p. 5).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Belliard, S., Jonin, P.-Y., & Merck, C. (2010). Actualités sur la démence sémantique. *Revue de neuropsychologie*, 2(1), 31–37. [ <https://doi.org/10.3917/rne.021.0031> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Cole, R. H., Clark, C. N., & Poole, N. A. (2023). Semantic dementia: A complex and culturally influenced presentation. *BJPsych Bulletin*, 1–7. [ <https://doi.org/10.1192/bjb.2022.100> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Kawakatsu, S., Kobayashi, R., Morioka, D., Hayashi, H., Utsunomiya, A., Kabasawa, T., Ohe, R., Futakuchi, M., & Otani, K. (2023). Clinicopathological diversity of semantic dementia: Comparisons of patients with early-onset versus late-onset, left-sided versus right-sided temporal atrophy, and TDP-type A versus type C pathology.

Neuropathology, 43(1), 5–26. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/neup.12859> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: free]

- Klimova, B., Novotny, M., & Kuca, K. (2017). Semantic dementia: A mini-review. *Mini-Reviews in Medicinal Chemistry*, 18(1). [ <https://doi.org/10.2174/1389557516666161223155110> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Landin-Romero, R., Tan, R., Hodges, J. R., & Kumfor, F. (2016). An update on semantic dementia: Genetics, imaging, and pathology. *Alzheimer's Research & Therapy*, 8(1), Article 1. [ <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13195-016-0219-5> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Merck, C., Noël, A., Jamet, É., Robert, M., Salmon, A., & Kalénine, S. (2022). La démence sémantique: un bon modèle clinique de perte du système sémantique? *Revue de neuropsychologie*, 14(3), 171–178. [ <https://doi.org/10.1684/nrp.2022.0715> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Shebani, Z., & Patterson, K. (2024). (What) can patients with semantic dementia learn? *Neuropsychologia*, 197, 108844. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2024.108844> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Snowden, J., Goulding, P. J., & David, N. (1989). Semantic dementia: A form of circumscribed cerebral atrophy. *Behavioural Neurology*, 2(3), 167–182. [ <https://doi.org/10.1155/1989/124043> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Yang, Q., Guo, Q., & Bi, Y. (2015). The brain connectivity basis of semantic dementia: A selective review. *CNS Neuroscience & Therapeutics*, 21(10), 784–792. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/cns.12449> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

**FR:** *démence sémantique*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ND7CQTXD-1>

**EQ:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-F6LZVG7B-G> [*SantéPsy*]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-R57TC261-1> [*MeSH*]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0334717>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semantic\\_dementia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semantic_dementia) [*Wikipedia EN*]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Démence\\_sémantique](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Démence_sémantique) [*Wikipédia FR*]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q18587> [*Wikidata*]

## semantic differential

**BT:** objective study method of memory

**Is study method of:**  
semantic memory

Evaluation of the meaning of a concept using Likert scales with polar opposites (e.g. sad-happy, heavy-light, good-bad, difficult-easy).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Menahem, R. (1968). Le différenciateur sémantique. *L'Année Psychologique*, 68(2), 451–465. [ <https://doi.org/10.3406/psy.1968.27628> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Osgood, C. E. (1952). The nature and measurement of meaning. *Psychological Bulletin*, 49(3), 197–237. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0055737> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *différenciateur sémantique*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-T5JD2XJT-P>

**EQ:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-HZZ2KDS2-Z> [*MeSH*]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0019626>  
<https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/semantic-differential> [*SAGE*]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semantic\\_differential](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semantic_differential) [*Wikipedia EN*]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Échelle\\_sémantique\\_différentielle](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Échelle_sémantique_différentielle) [*Wikipédia FR*]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1662954> [*Wikidata*]

## semantic distance

**Syn:** · semantic relatedness  
· semantic similarity

**BT:** measure

**Is measure of:**  
semantic memory

**Has study method(s):**  
semantic distance task

Measure of relatedness between concepts in semantic memory.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Kenett, Y. N., Levi, E., Anaki, D., & Faust, M. (2017). The semantic distance task: Quantifying semantic distance with semantic network path length. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 43(9), 1470–1489. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/xlm0000391> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Rips, L. J., Shoben, E. J., & Smith, E. E. (1973). Semantic distance and the verification of semantic relations. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 12(1), 1–20. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(73\)80056-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(73)80056-8) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *distance sémantique*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TFS69V6F-G>

**EQ:** <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q2268914> [*Wikidata*]

## semantic distance task

**BT:** objective study method of memory

**Is study method of:**  
· semantic distance  
· semantic memory

"the semantic distance task (SDT) is a semantic relatedness judgment task. In this task, subjects are required to decide whether two words are related to each other or not." (Kenett et al., 2017, p. 1474).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Kenett, Y. N., Levi, E., Anaki, D., & Faust, M. (2017). The semantic distance task: Quantifying semantic distance with semantic network path length. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 43(9), 1470–1489. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/xlm0000391> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *tâche de distance sémantique*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HL3WZMJG-P>

## semantic feature

**Syn:** · attribute  
· semantic property  
· seme

**BT:** semantic memory

**RT:** · concept  
· feature comparison model

**Has study method(s):**  
· property generation task  
· property verification task

Primitive component of a concept's meaning. A concept is described by a list of features. Semantic features allow the assessment of similarity and difference between concepts.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Kumar, A. A. (2021). Semantic memory: A review of methods, models, and current challenges. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 28(1), 40–80. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-020-01792-x> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

**FR:** *trait sémantique*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZGVGVS5H-Q>

**EQ:** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semantic\\_feature](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semantic_feature) [*Wikipedia EN*]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q16928266> [*Wikidata*]



**semantic feature effect**

BT: memory phenomenon

RT:

- episodic memory
- short-term memory
- verbal memory

Better memory for words with a high number of semantic features.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Hargreaves, I. S., Pexman, P. M., Johnson, J. C., & Zdrzilova, L. (2012). Richer concepts are better remembered : Number of features effects in free recall. *Frontiers in Human Neuroscience*, 6. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fnhum.2012.00073> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Lau, M. C., Goh, W. D., & Yap, M. J. (2018). An item-level analysis of lexical-semantic effects in free recall and recognition memory using the megastudy approach: *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/1747021817739834> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Lau, M. C., Roodenrys, S., & Miller, L. M. (2020). Semantic feature effect in verbal short-term memory. *Memory*, 28(6), 815-829. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2020.1788096> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet des traits sémantiques*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-J0407BVT-T>*semantic fluency*→ **conceptual fluency***semantic fluency paradigm*→ **semantic verbal fluency test***semantic fluency task*→ **semantic verbal fluency test***semantic knowledge*→ **semantic memory****semantic memory**Syn:

- conceptual knowledge
- conceptual memory
- conceptual system
- decontextualized memory
- general knowledge
- generic memory
- propositional memory
- semantic cognition
- semantic knowledge
- semantic representation

BT: declarative memory

RT:

- age of acquisition
- associative memory
- autobiographical knowledge base
- Baker/baker paradox
- basic level
- categorization
- category repetition paradigm
- category size effect
- cerebellum
- complementary learning systems
- concept
- concept cell
- Confabulation Battery
- default mode network

- distributional hypothesis
  - dorsolateral prefrontal cortex
  - eyewitness testimony
  - fan effect
  - fast mapping process
  - Feature2Vec
  - FN400 wave
  - fuzzy trace theory
  - generation effect
  - GloVe
  - imagination facilitation effect
  - inference-based false memory
  - K.C. case
  - L.S. case
  - latent semantic analysis
  - memory foraging
  - multiple memory systems theory
  - multiple trace theory
  - noetic consciousness
  - parahippocampal cortex
  - perceptual representation system
  - perirhinal cortex
  - permastore effect
  - personal semantics
  - reconstructive memory
  - reminiscence bump
  - schema-based false memory
  - schematic narrative template
  - semantic blocking effect
  - semantic priming effect
  - semantic satiation
  - semantic-to-autobiographical memory priming effect
  - semantization
  - standard theory of consolidation
  - taxonomic relation
  - thematic relation
  - trace transformation theory
  - TraceLink model
  - true-false effect
  - typicality
  - word2vec
- NT:
- encyclopedic memory
  - mental lexicon
  - prior knowledge
  - semantic feature

**Is impaired in:**

- Alzheimer's disease
- category-specific semantic deficit
- confabulation
- developmental dysmnesia
- memory confusion
- memory fabrication
- mild cognitive impairment
- proper name anomia
- pure progressive amnesia
- semantic dementia
- semantically anomalous confabulation

**Is measured by:**

- CELEB battery
- degree centrality
- semantic distance

**Has study method(s):**

## SEMANTIC MEMORY

- Addenbrooke's Cognitive Examination - III
- GRECO's semantic knowledge assessment battery
- lexical decision task
- Mattis Dementia Rating Scale
- Memory Alteration Test
- property generation task
- property verification task
- Pyramids and Palm Trees Test
- Semantic and Episodic Memory Test
- semantic categorization task
- semantic differential
- semantic distance task
- semantic verbal fluency test
- sentence verification task
- verbal association task
- verbal fluency test

### Has model(s) :

- BEAGLE model
- distributional model
- feature comparison model
- HAL model
- hub and spoke model
- Matrix model
- MINERVA 2
- Predictive Interactive Multiple Memory Systems model
- probabilistic topic model
- Recognition through Semantic Synchronization model
- retrieving effectively from memory model
- semantic network
- semantic space
- small-world network
- Source of Activation Confusion model
- SPI model
- transformer
- word embedding

### Has theory(ies):

- conceptual structure account
- exemplar theories
- sensory/functional theory

### Component of:

MNESIS model

Long-term memory of world knowledge (words, concepts, facts...) independent of the spatio-temporal context of acquisition.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Bhatia, S., & Richie, R. (2024). Transformer networks of human conceptual knowledge. *Psychological Review*, 131(1), 271–306. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/rev0000319> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Carbonnel, S., Charnallet, A., & Moreaud, O. (2010). Organisation des connaissances sémantiques : Des modèles classiques aux modèles non abstraits. *Revue de neuropsychologie*, Volume 2(1), 22-30. [ <https://doi.org/10.3917/me.021.0022> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Eysenck, M. W. (2015). Semantic memory and stored knowledge. In A. D. Baddeley, M. C. Anderson, & M. W. Eysenck (Eds.), *Memory* (Second Edition, p. 165–193). Psychology Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Jones, M. N., Willits, J. A., & Dennis, S. (2015). Models of semantic memory. In J. R. Busemeyer, Z. Wang, J. T. Townsend, & A. Eidels (Eds.), *The Oxford handbook of computational and mathematical psychology* (p. 232-254). Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Kumar, A. A. (2021). Semantic memory : A review of methods, models, and current challenges. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 28(1), 40-80. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-020-01792-x> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

- Laisney, M. (2011). L'évaluation et l'organisation de la mémoire sémantique. *Revue de neuropsychologie*, Volume 3(3), 176-180. [ <https://doi.org/10.3917/me.033.0176> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Mirman, D., Landrigan, J.-F., & Britt, A. E. (2017). Taxonomic and thematic semantic systems. *Psychological Bulletin*, 143(5), 499–520. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/bul0000092> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Renoult, L., & Rugg, M. D. (2020). An historical perspective on Endel Tulving's episodic-semantic distinction. *Neuropsychologia*, 139, 107366. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2020.107366> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Snowden, J. S. (2015). Semantic Memory. In J. D. Wright (Ed.), *International Encyclopedia of the Social & Behavioral Sciences* (Second Edition) (p. 572–578). Elsevier. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Tulving, E. (1972). Episodic and semantic memory. In W. Donaldson (Ed.), *Organization of Memory* (pp. 381-402). Academic Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Tulving, E. (1972). Mémoire épisodique et mémoire sémantique. Dans S. Nicolas & P. Piolino (2010). *Anthologie de psychologie cognitive de la mémoire* (pp. 85–106). De Boeck. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Yee, E., Jones, M., & McRae, K. (2018). Semantic memory. In S. L. Thompson-Schill (Ed.), *Steven's handbook of experimental psychology and cognitive neuroscience*. (4th ed., Vol. 3, pp. 319-356). Wiley. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/9781119170174.epcn309> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *mémoire sémantique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-L02857LC-7>

EQ: [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO\\_0000186](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO_0000186) [NBO]

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semantic\\_memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semantic_memory) [Wikipedia EN]

[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mémoire\\_sémantique](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mémoire_sémantique) [Wikipédia FR]

[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0b083](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0b083)

[Cognitive Atlas]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q18650> [Wikidata]

**semantic network**

BT: computational model  
 RT: · associative-activation theory  
 · cognitive economy  
 · concept  
 · node  
 · sentence verification task  
 · spreading activation  
 NT: small-world network

**Is model of:**

semantic memory

Models of concept organization in semantic memory. Concepts are represented by nodes in the network and the relations between concepts are represented by edges.

note: Some semantic networks are based on a hierarchical organization of class inclusion (Collins & Quillian, 1969). In other semantic networks, edges represent the semantic distance between concepts (Collins & Loftus, 1975).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Collins, A. M., & Quillian, M. R. (1969). Retrieval time from semantic memory. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 8(2), 240–247. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(69\)80069-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(69)80069-1) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Collins, A. M., & Quillian, M. R. (1969). Temps de récupération en mémoire sémantique. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 8(2), 240–247. Traduit dans Nicolas, S., & Piolino, M. P. (2010). *Anthologie de psychologie cognitive de la mémoire : fonctionnalisme et structuralisme* (pp. 73-84). De Boeck Supérieur. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Collins, A. M., & Loftus, E. F. (1975). A spreading-activation theory of semantic processing. *Psychological Review*, 82(6), 407–428. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.82.6.407> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Quillian, M. R. (1967). Word concepts: A theory and simulation of some basic semantic capabilities. *Behavioral Science*, 12(5), 410-430. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/bs.3830120511> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: closed]

**FR: réseau sémantique**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JK6SBS9M-3>  
 EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semantic\\_network](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semantic_network) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Réseau\\_sémantique](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Réseau_sémantique) [Wikipédia FR]  
[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_51838baad343e](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_51838baad343e) [Cognitive Atlas]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1045785> [Wikidata]

semantic priming

→ semantic priming effect

**semantic priming effect**

Syn: · conceptual priming  
 · semantic priming  
 BT: priming effect  
 RT: · concept  
 · implicit memory  
 · prime-task effect  
 · semantic memory  
 NT: · hyperpriming effect  
 · mediated priming effect  
 · semantic-to-autobiographical memory priming effect

Type of priming during which the processing of a word is facilitated by the prior processing of a semantically-related word.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Heyman, T., Bruninx, A., Hutchison, K. A., & Storms, G. (2018). The (un)reliability of item-level semantic priming effects. *Behavior Research Methods*, 50(6), 2173–2183. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13428-018-1040-9> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Hutchison, K. A. (2003). Is semantic priming due to association strength or feature overlap? A microanalytic review. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 10(4), 785-813. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03196544> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- McNamara, T. P. (2005). *Semantic priming: Perspectives from memory and word recognition*. Psychology Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- McNamara, T. P. (2013). Semantic memory and priming. In A. F. Healy, R. W. Proctor, & I. B. Weiner (Eds.), *Handbook of psychology*, Vol. 4: Experimental psychology (2nd ed.). (pp. 449–471). John Wiley & Sons Inc. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Meyer, D. E., & Schvaneveldt, R. W. (1971). Facilitation in recognizing pairs of words: Evidence of a dependence between retrieval operations. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 90(2), 227-234. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0031564> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**FR: effet d'amorçage sémantique**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-S38MFW7P-4>  
 EQ: [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO\\_0000202](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO_0000202) [NBO]  
[http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO\\_0000205](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO_0000205) [NBO]  
[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_5521a2aa5b127](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_5521a2aa5b127) [Cognitive Atlas]  
[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_5521a51034353](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_5521a51034353) [Cognitive Atlas]

semantic property

→ semantic feature

**semantic prospection**

BT: mental imagery  
 RT: · Confabulation Battery  
 · predictive brain  
 · self-defining future projection

Imaging future non-personal facts and conceptual knowledge.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Atance, C. M., & O'Neill, D. K. (2001). Episodic future thinking. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 5(12), 533-539. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1364-6613\(00\)01804-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1364-6613(00)01804-0) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**FR: pensée future sémantique**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-D7JMLKQL-B>

**semantic proximity effect**

BT: memory phenomenon  
 RT: episodic memory

**Has study method(s):**  
 free recall task

Tendency to recall list items sharing common semantic features together.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Howard, M. W., & Kahana, M. J. (2002). When does semantic similarity help episodic retrieval? *Journal of Memory and Language*, 46(1), 85–98. [ <https://doi.org/10.1006/jmla.2001.2798> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet de proximité sémantique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Q7457568-Z>

*semantic relatedness*

→ **semantic distance**

*semantic representation*

→ **semantic memory**

**semantic satiation**

BT: memory phenomenon  
 RT: · jamais vu  
 · language  
 · semantic memory  
 · tip-of-the-tongue

Feeling of losing the meaning of a stimulus (e.g. a word or a face) when it is repeated quickly and many times or after a long period of visual fixation.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Balota, D. A., & Black, S. (1997). Semantic satiation in healthy young and older adults. *Memory & Cognition*, 25(2), 190–202. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03201112> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Esposito, N. J., & Pelton, L. H. (1971). Review of the measurement of semantic satiation. *Psychological Bulletin*, 75(5), 330–346. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0031001> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Jakobovits, L. A., & Lambert, W. E. (1962). Mediated satiation in verbal transfer. *Journal of experimental psychology*, 64(4), 346. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0044630> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Lewis, M. B., & Ellis, H. D. (2000). Satiation in name and face recognition. *Memory & Cognition*, 28(5), 783–788. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03198413> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Moulin, C. J. A., Bell, N., Turunen, M., Baharin, A., & O'Connor, A. R. (2021). The the the induction of jamais vu in the laboratory: Word alienation and semantic satiation. *Memory*, 29(7), 933–942. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2020.1727519> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: free]
- Severance, E., & Washburn, M. F. (1907). The loss of associative power in words after long fixation. *The American Journal of Psychology*, 18(2), 182–186. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Smith, L. C. (1984). Semantic satiation affects category membership decision time but not lexical priming. *Memory & Cognition*, 12(5), 483–488. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03198310> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Favre-Félix, A., & Moulin, C. (2020, April 8). Relationship between the “jamais vu” sensation and semantic satiation. [ <https://osf.io/5mpf4/> ].

FR: *satiété sémantique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-VPXZ357C-0>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semantic\\_satiation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semantic_satiation) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Satiété\\_sémantique](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Satiété_sémantique) [Wikipédia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q226007> [Wikidata]

✓ Chris Moulin

*semantic self-knowledge*

→ **personal semantics**

**semantic short-term memory**

Syn: *semantic working memory*

BT: short-term memory

RT: working memory

**Has study method(s):**  
 category probe task

Sub-component of working memory with limited capacity for temporary storage and processing of the meaning of words. In particular, semantic short-term memory is thought to play an important role in sentence comprehension.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Horne, A., Zahn, R., Najera, O. I., & Martin, R. C. (2022). Semantic working memory predicts sentence comprehension performance: A case series approach. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 13. [ <https://www.frontiersin.org/article/10.3389/fpsyg.2022.887586> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Martin, R. C., Shelton, J. R., & Yaffee, L. S. (1994). Language processing and working memory: Neuropsychological evidence for separate phonological and semantic capacities. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 33(1), 83–111. [ <https://doi.org/10.1006/jmla.1994.1005> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Martin, R. C., & Romani, C. (1994). Verbal working memory and sentence comprehension: A multiple-components view. *Neuropsychology*, 8(4), 506–523. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0894-4105.8.4.506> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Martin, R. C., & He, T. (2004). Semantic short-term memory and its role in sentence processing: A replication. *Brain and Language*, 89(1), 76–82. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/S0093-934X> ] [Study type: empirical study, replication] [Access: closed]
- Martin, R. C. (2021). The critical role of semantic working memory in language comprehension and production. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 30(4), 283–291. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/0963721421995178> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *mémoire à court terme sémantique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RCPPRH1J-Q>

*semantic similarity*

→ **semantic distance**

**semantic space**

BT: computational model

RT: · BEAGLE model  
 · HAL model

**Is model of:**  
 semantic memory

Multidimensional space used to represent word meanings.

FR: *espace sémantique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MR1BSSVH-G>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semantic\\_space](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semantic_space) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q39045939> [Wikidata]

**semantic verbal fluency test**

Syn: · *categorical verbal fluency task*  
 · *categorical verbal fluency test*  
 · *category fluency task*  
 · *category fluency test*  
 · *semantic fluency paradigm*  
 · *semantic fluency task*

BT: verbal fluency test

RT: · Addenbrooke's Cognitive Examination - III  
 · DemTect  
 · Quick Mild Cognitive Impairment Screen

**Is study method of :**

- central executive
- conceptual fluency
- semantic memory

The subject is asked to generate the maximum number of words belonging to a semantic category (for example, the category of animals) in a given time.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Raoux, N., Goff, M. L., & Auriacombe, S. (2010). Fluences verbales sémantiques et littérales: Normes en population générale chez des sujets âgés de 70 ans et plus issus de la cohorte PAQUID. *revue neurologique*, 166(6–7), 594–605. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neurol.2010.01.012> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Schmidt, C. S. M., Schumacher, L. V., Römer, P., Leonhart, R., Beume, L., Martin, M., Dressing, A., Weiller, C., & Kaller, C. P. (2017). Are semantic and phonological fluency based on the same or distinct sets of cognitive processes? Insights from factor analyses in healthy adults and stroke patients. *Neuropsychologia*, 99, 148–155. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2017.02.019> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *test de fluence verbale sémantique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BJ3M9Z3J-H>

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*semantic working memory*

→ **semantic short-term memory**

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*semantic-space model*

→ **distributional model**

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**semantic-to-autobiographical memory priming effect**

BT: semantic priming effect

RT: · autobiographically significant concept  
 · involuntary memory  
 · semantic memory  
 · voluntary memory

**Is study method of :**

autobiographical memory

A priming effect that occurs when the activation of a concept in semantic memory (e.g. the concept Garden) primes the voluntary or involuntary retrieval of associated autobiographical memories (personal memories related to Garden).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Conway, M. A. (1990). Associations between autobiographical memories and concepts. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 16(5), 799–812. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.16.5.799> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Mace, J. H., Ostermeier, K. L., & Zhu, J. (2023). Semantic-to-autobiographical memory priming is ubiquitous. *Memory & Cognition*, 51(8), 1729–1744. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13421-023-01430-6> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Mace, J. H., McQueen, M. L., Hayslett, K. E., Staley, B. J. A., & Welch, T. J. (2019). Semantic memories prime autobiographical memories: General implications and implications for everyday autobiographical remembering. *Memory & Cognition*, 47(2), 299–312. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13421-018-0866-9> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Mace, J. H., & Unlu, M. (2020). Semantic-to-autobiographical memory priming occurs across multiple sources: Implications for autobiographical remembering. *Memory & Cognition*, 48(6), 931–941. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13421-020-01029-1> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Mace, J. H., & Hidalgo, A. M. (2022). Semantic-to-autobiographical memory priming affects involuntary autobiographical memory production after a long delay. *Consciousness and Cognition*, 104, 103385. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.coneog.2022.103385> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Mace, J. H., & Kruchten, E. A. (2023). Semantic-to-autobiographical memory priming causes involuntary autobiographical memory production: The effects of single and multiple prime presentations. *Memory & Cognition*, 51(1), 115–128. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13421-022-01342-x> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *effet d'amorçage mémoire sémantique vers mémoire autobiographique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CRJ1V3ZQ-6>

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**semantically anomalous confabulation**

BT: confabulation by content

**Is disorder of:**

- autobiographical memory
- episodic memory
- semantic memory

A confabulation with an extremely bizarre and semantically anomalous content (La Corte et al., 2010).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- La Corte, V., Serra, M., Attali, E., Boissé, M.-F., & Barba, G. D. (2010). Confabulation in Alzheimer's disease and amnesia: A qualitative account and a new taxonomy. *Journal of the International Neuropsychological Society*, 16(6), 967–974. [ <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1355617710001001> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *confabulation sémantiquement anormale*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MFXNRQL6-0>

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*semanticization*

→ **semanticization**

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**semantization**Syn: *semanticization*BT: **memory process**RT: · **episodic memory**  
· **MNESIS model**  
· **semantic memory**

Decontextualizing process of episodic memories with the passage of time.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Aronowitz, S. (2022). Semanticization challenges the episodic–semantic distinction. *The British Journal for the Philosophy of Science*, 721760. [ <https://doi.org/10.1086/721760> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Brewer W. (1986). What is autobiographical memory? In: Rubin, D.C. (Ed.) *Autobiographical Memory* (pp. 25–49). Cambridge University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Cermak, L.S. (1984). The episodic semantic distinction in amnesia. In Squire L.R., & Butters N. (Eds). *The Neuropsychology of Memory* (pp. 55-62). The Guilford Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *sémantisation*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DVHMMSP5-C>

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*seme*→ **semantic feature**

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*senior*→ **aged adult**

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**SenseCam**BT: **electronic material**RT: · **autobiographical memory**  
· **cognitive rehabilitation**

A wearable camera for lifelogging that automatically takes photos at predefined time intervals, used for the study and rehabilitation of memory.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Allé, M. C., Manning, L., Potheegadoo, J., Coutelle, R., Danion, J.-M., & Berna, F. (2017). Wearable cameras are useful tools to investigate and remediate autobiographical memory impairment: A systematic PRISMA review. *Neuropsychology Review*, 27(1), 81–99. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11065-016-9337-x> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Barnard, P. J., Murphy, F. C., Carthery-Goulart, M. T., Ramponi, C., & Clare, L. (2011). Exploring the basis and boundary conditions of SenseCam-facilitated recollection. *Memory*, 19(7), 758–767. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2010.533180> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Doherty, A. R., Pauly-Takacs, K., Caprani, N., Gurrin, C., Moulin, C. J. A., O'Connor, N. E., & Smeaton, A. F. (2012). Experiences of aiding autobiographical memory using the SenseCam: Human-Computer Interaction. *Human-Computer Interaction*, 27(1–2), 151–174. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/07370024.2012.656050> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Hodges, S., Williams, L., Berry, E., Izadi, S., Srinivasan, J., Butler, A., Smyth, G., Kapur, N., & Wood, K. (2006). Sensecam: A retrospective memory aid. In P. Dourish & A. Friday (Eds.), *UbiComp 2006: Ubiquitous Computing* (pp. 177–193). Springer. [ [https://doi.org/10.1007/11853565\\_11](https://doi.org/10.1007/11853565_11) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Silva, A. R., Pinho, M. S., Macedo, L., & Moulin, C. J. A. (2018). A critical review of the effects of wearable cameras on memory: Neuropsychological Rehabilitation. *Neuropsychological Rehabilitation*, 28(1), 117–141. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09602011.2015.1128450> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- van Teijlingen, T., Oudman, E., & Postma, A. (2022). Lifelogging as a rehabilitation tool in patients with amnesia: A narrative literature review on the effect of lifelogging on memory loss: Neuropsychological Rehabilitation. *Neuropsychological Rehabilitation*, 32(10), 2646–2672. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09602011.2021.1974891> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *SenseCam*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LP1NPQ14-Z>EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microsoft\\_SenseCam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microsoft_SenseCam) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q3857025> [Wikidata]

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*sensitivity*→ **memory sensitivity**

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*sensitivity of second-order relations*→ **second-order relational processing**

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*sensitivity to first-order relations*→ **first-order relational processing**

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**sensitization**

Syn: *behavioral sensitization*  
 BT: learning phenomenon  
 RT: · learning  
     · non-associative learning  
     · non-declarative memory

Increase in the frequency or amplitude of a response to a new stimulus.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Sweatt, J. D. (2010). Mechanisms of memory (2nd ed.). Academic Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *sensibilisation*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NDS4MGVJ-P>  
 EQ: [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO\\_0000179](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO_0000179) [NBO]  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sensitization> [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q22294927> [Wikidata]

*sensori-motor simulation*

→ **mental simulation**

*sensorimotor recruitment*

→ **sensory recruitment**

**sensory memory**

Syn: · *preattentive immediate memory*  
     · *sensory register*  
 BT: memory  
 RT: storage  
 NT: · echoic memory  
     · haptic memory  
     · iconic memory

**Is measured by:**  
 perceptual span

**Has study method(s):**  
 partial report task

**Component of:**  
 modal model of memory

A sensory storage system with a very short duration (a few milliseconds) preceding the short-term memory, wherein information deteriorate very quickly.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Baddeley, A., Eysenck, M. W., & Anderson, M. C. (2020). Memory (3rd ed.). Psychology Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *mémoire sensorielle*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GLK4Q9X5-7>  
 EQ: [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO\\_0000182](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO_0000182) [NBO]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sensory\\_memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sensory_memory) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Registre\\_sensoriel](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Registre_sensoriel) [Wikipédia FR]  
[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0b09a](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0b09a) [Cognitive Atlas]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1080996> [Wikidata]

**sensory preconditioning**

BT: learning phenomenon  
 RT: classical conditioning

An association is acquired without reinforcement between two contiguous stimuli before conditioning. A response to a stimulus is then acquired by conditioning and can be generalized to the other stimulus.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Brogden, W. J. (1939). Sensory pre-conditioning. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 25(4), 323–332. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0058944> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *préconditionnement sensoriel*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-N0900MOV-9>  
 EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sensory\\_preconditioning](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sensory_preconditioning) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q7451138> [Wikidata]

**sensory reactivation hypothesis**

BT: testable hypothesis  
 RT: · brain  
     · false memory

The hypothesis that the sensory brain regions activated during memory encoding are reactivated during memory retrieval. In contrast to false memories, true memories are thought to reactivate these sensory areas associated with experienced events.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Slotnick, S. D., & Schacter, D. L. (2004). A sensory signature that distinguishes true from false memories. *Nature Neuroscience*, 7(6), 664–672. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/nn1252> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Slotnick, S. D., & Schacter, D. L. (2006). The nature of memory related activity in early visual areas. *Neuropsychologia*, 44(14), 2874–2886. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2006.06.021> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *hypothèse de la réactivation sensorielle*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-F621JLHV-V>

**sensory recruitment**

Syn: *sensorimotor recruitment*  
 BT: non-computational model

**Is model of:**  
 working memory

Sensory recruitment models of working memory postulate that the short-term retention of stimuli activates the same brain systems as those involved in their sensory processing.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- D’Esposito, M. (2007). From cognitive to neural models of working memory. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, 362(1481), 761-772. [ <https://doi.org/10.1098/rstb.2007.2086> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Postle, B. R. (2006). Working memory as an emergent property of the mind and brain. *Neuroscience*, 139(1), 23-38. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuroscience.2005.06.005> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *recrutement sensoriel*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TGCRZ1ND-T>

*sensory register*

→ **sensory memory**

**sensory/functional theory**

BT: [connectionist model](#)

**Is theory of:**

- [concept](#)
- [semantic memory](#)

Theory postulating that concepts are organized in semantic memory according to their sensory or functional properties. The distinction between living things depends on their perceptual features while the distinction between nonliving things depends on their functional features.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Farah, M. J., & McClelland, J. L. (1991). A computational model of semantic memory impairment: modality specificity and emergent category specificity. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 120(4), 339. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0096-3445.120.4.339> ] [Study type: empirical study, simulation study] [Access: closed]

FR: [théorie sensorielle/fonctionnelle](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TPN2MF9T-1>

*sentence advantage effect*

→ [sentence superiority effect](#)

**Sentence Completion for Events from the Past Test**

Syn: [SCEPT](#)

BT: [objective study method of memory](#)

- RT: · [Autobiographical Memory Test](#)  
 · [Sentence Completion for Events in the Future Test](#)

**Is study method of :**

- [autobiographical memory](#)
- [overgeneral memory](#)

A method for studying overgeneral memories, particularly in non-clinical populations (Raes et al., 2007). Participants are asked to complete the stem of a series of eleven sentences about past experiences (e.g., "I remember well how...", "Last year...", "When I think back to..."), avoiding repetition of topics.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Raes, F., Hermans, D., Williams, J. M. G., & Eelen, P. (2007). A sentence completion procedure as an alternative to the Autobiographical Memory Test for assessing overgeneral memory in non-clinical populations. *Memory*, 15(5), 495–507. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658210701390982> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: [Test de complètement de phrases d'événements du passé](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HWQ92S0R-Z>

**Sentence Completion for Events in the Future Test**

Syn: [SCEFT](#)

BT: [objective study method of memory](#)

RT: [Sentence Completion for Events from the Past Test](#)

**Is study method of :**

[episodic future thought](#)

A method for studying the specificity and overgenerality of episodic future thoughts (Anderson & Dewhurst, 2009). Participants are asked to complete the beginnings of sentences about possible future events (e.g., "In the future, I can see how...", "Next year...", "Next week I...").

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Anderson, R. J., & Dewhurst, S. A. (2009). Remembering the past and imagining the future: Differences in event specificity of spontaneously generated thought. *Memory*, 17(4), 367–373. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658210902751669> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: [Test de complètement de phrases d'événements futurs](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HKZMD8Q2-B>

**sentence superiority effect**

Syn: [sentence advantage effect](#)

BT: [memory phenomenon](#)

- RT: · [short-term memory](#)  
 · [verbal memory](#)

In short-term memory, a list of words is better remembered if the words are presented as a sentence rather than as a non-grammatical list.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Allen, R. J., Hitch, G. J., & Baddeley, A. D. (2018). Exploring the sentence advantage in working memory: Insights from serial recall and recognition. *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 71(12), 2571–2585. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/1747021817746929> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Brener, R. (1940). An experimental investigation of memory span. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 26(5), 467–482. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0061096> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: [effet de supériorité des phrases](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JSLM8LFP-1>

**sentence verification task**

Syn: [category verification task](#)

BT: [objective study method of memory](#)

- RT: · [reaction time](#)  
 · [semantic network](#)

**Is study method of :**

- [category size effect](#)
- [semantic memory](#)
- [true-false effect](#)

Method for studying semantic memory. Subjects are asked to judge whether sentences presented to them are true or false.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Clark, H. H., & Chase, W. G. (1972). On the process of comparing sentences against pictures. *Cognitive Psychology*, 3(3), 472–517. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0285\(72\)90019-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0285(72)90019-9) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: [tâche de vérification de phrases](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-L868RB6Z-R>

*sequence learning*

→ [statistical learning](#)

*sequential line-up*

→ **sequential police lineup**

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*sequential lineup*

→ **sequential police lineup**

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### sequential police lineup

Syn: · *sequential line-up*  
· *sequential lineup*

BT: **police lineup**

RT: **simultaneous police lineup**

**Is study method of :**  
**eyewitness testimony**

A police lineup procedure in which the members of the lineup (suspect and fillers) are presented one by one to the witness or victim who is thus in a better position to compare each face directly with his or her memory of the perpetrator. The procedure ends when the witness or victim has made a positive identification.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Lindsay, R. C., & Wells, G. L. (1985). Improving eyewitness identifications from lineups: Simultaneous versus sequential lineup presentation. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 70(3), 556-564. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0021-9010.70.3.556> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- McQuiston-Surrett, D., Malpass, R. S., & Tredoux, C. G. (2006). Sequential vs simultaneous lineups: A review of methods, data, and theory. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 12(2), 137-169. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/1076-8971.12.2.137> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: **tapissage séquentiel**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SP8F3GPR-2>

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*Serial Order in a Box – Complex Span*

→ **SOB-CS model**

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### serial order intrusion

Syn: *protrusion effect*

BT: **memory phenomenon**

RT: **episodic memory**

After memorizing a list A of items and then a list B, type of error that occurs when subjects, remembering the list B, replace an item in the list B with an item from the list A that occupies the same serial position.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Conrad, R. (1960). Serial order intrusions in immediate memory. *British Journal of Psychology*, 51(1), 45-48. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.2044-8295.1960.tb00723.x> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: **intrusion de l'ordre sériel**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HHS0L80X-Z>

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### serial order reconstruction task

Syn: *serial reconstruction task*

BT: **objective study method of memory**

**Is study method of :**

- **retrieval**
- **short-term memory**

Short-term serial memory task. Subjects study a list of items (such as words) presented one after the other. Then, all the words are represented in random order and subjects are asked to reconstruct the initial presentation order.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Healy, A. F. (1974). Separating item from order information in short-term memory. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 13(6), 644-655. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(74\)80052-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(74)80052-6) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: **tâche de reconstruction de l'ordre sériel**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XRSWLJRQ-W>

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### serial position curve

BT: **graph**

- RT: · **forgetting curve**  
· **Hunter-McCrary hypothesis**  
· **recall task**  
· **serial position effect**  
· **short-term memory**  
· **SOB-CS model**

- NT: · **backward serial position curve**  
· **forward serial position curve**  
· **functional serial position curve**

Curve indicating recall performance as a function of item position in the study list.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Deese, J., & Kaufman, R. A. (1957). Serial effects in recall of unorganized and sequentially organized verbal material. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 54(3), 180-187. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0040536> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Jahnke, J. C. (1963). Serial position effects in immediate serial recall. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 2(3), 284-287. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(63\)80095-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(63)80095-X) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Murdock, B. B. Jr. (1962). The serial position effect of free recall. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 64(5), 482-488. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0045106> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Robinson, E. S., & Brown, M. A. (1926). Effect of serial position upon memorization. *The American Journal of Psychology*, 37(4), 538-552. [ <https://doi.org/10.2307/1414914> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: **courbe de position sérielle**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SJK5R2D-T>

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### serial position effect

BT: **memory phenomenon**

- RT: · **backward serial position curve**  
· **forward serial position curve**  
· **functional serial position curve**  
· **Hunter-McCrary hypothesis**  
· **long-term memory**  
· **serial position curve**

- NT: · **primacy effect**  
· **recency effect**

**Has study method(s):**

- recall task**

## SERIAL REACTION TIME TASK

The term is used to refer to the different rates of recall as a function of the position of the items in the list being studied (the primacy effect and the recency effect).

note: Serial position effects are also observed in long-term memory (Healy et al., 2000; Schulster, 1989).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Deese, J., & Kaufman, R. A. (1957). Serial effects in recall of unorganized and sequentially organized verbal material. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 54(3), 180–187. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0040536> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Glanzer, M., & Cunitz, A. R. (1966). Two storage mechanisms in free recall. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 5(4), 351–360. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(66\)80044-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(66)80044-0) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Healy, A. F., Havas, D. A., & Parker, J. T. (2000). Comparing serial position effects in semantic and episodic memory using reconstruction of order tasks. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 42(2), 147–167. [ <https://doi.org/10.1006/jmla.1999.2671> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Jahnke, J. C. (1963). Serial position effects in immediate serial recall. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 2(3), 284–287. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(63\)80095-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(63)80095-X) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Murdock, B. B. Jr. (1962). The serial position effect of free recall. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 64(5), 482–488. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0045106> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Nipher, F. E. (1878). On the distribution of errors in numbers written from memory. *Transactions of the Academy of Science of St. Louis*, 3, CCX–CCXI. Reproduced in Stigler, S. M. (1978). Some forgotten work on memory. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Learning and Memory*, 4(1), 1–4. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.4.1.1> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Robinson, E. S., & Brown, M. A. (1926). Effect of serial position upon memorization. *The American Journal of Psychology*, 37(4), 538–552. [ <https://doi.org/10.2307/1414914> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Schulster, J. R. (1989). Content and temporal structure of autobiographical knowledge: Remembering twenty-five seasons at the Metropolitan Opera. *Memory & Cognition*, 17(5), 590–606. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03197082> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Zwaan, R. A., Pecher, D., Paolacci, G., Bouwmeester, S., Verkoeijen, P., Dijkstra, K., & Zeelenberg, R. (2018). Participant Nonnaïveté and the reproducibility of cognitive psychology. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 25(5), 1968–1972. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-017-1348-y> ] [Study type: empirical study, replication] [Access: open]

### Dataset citation(s):

- Zwaan, R. A., Pecher, D., Bouwmeester, S., Verkoeijen, P., Zeelenberg, R., Dijkstra, K., & Paolacci, G. (2017, July 26). Does Repeated Participation Affect Effect Size? An Analysis of 9 Cognitive Psychological Experiments. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/GHV6M](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/GHV6M) ].

**FR:** *effet de position sérielle*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W1GDT3WH-1>

**EQ:** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serial\\_position\\_effect](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serial_position_effect) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1426477> [Wikidata]

## serial reaction time task

**Syn:** · SRT  
· SRTT

**BT:** objective study method of memory

**RT:** attention

**NT:** alternating serial reaction time task

### Is study method of :

- implicit learning
- procedural memory
- reaction time
- skill acquisition
- statistical learning

"In this task, a visual cue can appear at any one of four positions arranged horizontally on a computer screen. Each screen position, designated 1– 4, corresponds to a button on a response pad. When a cue appears, at the start of each trial, a participant selects the appropriate response button, which ends the trial [...]. The duration of each trial, defined by the participant's response time, is the primary task measure. At the end of each trial, there is a short fixed delay, often between 200 and 500 ms, before another cue is presented. The visual cues play out a repeating sequence of positions (for example, 2-3-1-4-3-2-4-1-3-4-2-1). These sequential trials are then followed by random trials in which the visual cue no longer plays out a repeating pattern of positions." (Robertson, 2007, p. 10074).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Janacsek, K., Shattuck, K. F., Tagarelli, K. M., Lum, J. A. G., Turkeltaub, P. E., & Ullman, M. T. (2020). Sequence learning in the human brain: A functional neuroanatomical meta-analysis of serial reaction time studies. *NeuroImage*, 207. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuroimage.2019.116387> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: open]
- Nissen, M. J., & Bullemer, P. (1987). Attentional requirements of learning: Evidence from performance measures. *Cognitive Psychology*, 19(1), 1–32. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0285\(87\)90002-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0285(87)90002-8) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Oliveira, C. M., Hayiou-Thomas, M. E., & Henderson, L. M. (in press). Reliability of the serial reaction time task: If at first you don't succeed, try, try, try again. *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 17470218241232347. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/17470218241232347> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Robertson, E. M. (2007). The serial reaction time task: Implicit motor skill learning? *Journal of Neuroscience*, 27(38), 10073–10075. [ <https://doi.org/10.1523/JNEUROSCI.2747-07.2007> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

### Dataset citation(s):

- Koch, F.-S., Heimann, M., Rudner, M., Barr, R., PhD, Sundqvist, A., Thornberg, U. B., & Ullman, M. (2019, October 17). Ocular-motor serial reaction time (SRT) task. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/5NPRU](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/5NPRU) ].
- Zhao, F. (2020, February 17). Sequential modulation of across-task congruency in the serial reaction time task. [ <https://osf.io/gvknb/> ].

**FR:** *tâche de temps de réaction sériel*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NT3HSP6R-C>

**EQ:** [http://www.cognitiveatlas.org/task/id/trm\\_4f241c735e7f6/](http://www.cognitiveatlas.org/task/id/trm_4f241c735e7f6/)  
[Cognitive Atlas]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serial\\_reaction\\_time](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serial_reaction_time) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q7454700> [Wikidata]

serial recall

→ **serial recall task**



**serial recall task**

Syn: · *ordered recall task*  
· *serial recall*  
· *serial recall test*

BT: recall task

RT: · backward digit span task  
· categorization working memory span task  
· composite complex span  
· computation span task  
· counting span task  
· degree centrality  
· Hunter-McCrary hypothesis  
· interresponse time  
· inverse modality effect  
· listening span task  
· operation span task  
· orthographic neighborhood effect  
· phonological neighbourhood effect  
· phonological similarity effect  
· Ranschburg phenomenon  
· reading span task  
· reading-digit span task  
· sandwich effect  
· spin list  
· transposition error  
· verbal span task

**Is study method of :**

· auditory deviant effect  
· episodic memory  
· explicit memory  
· fill-in effect  
· grouping effect  
· Hebb effect  
· irrelevant sound effect  
· irrelevant speech effect  
· lag-recency effect  
· language familiarity effect  
· lexicality effect  
· primacy effect  
· recency effect

**Has model(s) :**

· OSCAR model  
· Primacy model  
· SEM model  
· SOB-CS model  
· TODAM

**Has theory(ies):**

· associative chaining theory  
· positional coding theory

In a serial recall test, the subject is asked to recall the items in their order of presentation during the study phase.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

• Hurlstone, M. J., Hitch, G. J., & Baddeley, A. D. (2014). Memory for serial order across domains: An overview of the literature and directions for future research. *Psychological Bulletin*, 140(2), 339–373. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0034221> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *tâche de rappel sériel*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JB1Z9TF3-H>

*serial recall test*

→ **serial recall task**

*serial recognition paradigm*

→ **serial recognition task**

**serial recognition task**

Syn: · *immediate serial recognition task*  
· *matching span task*  
· *serial recognition paradigm*

BT: recognition task

RT: · orthographic neighborhood effect  
· phonological neighbourhood effect

**Is study method of :**

· recognition memory  
· short-term memory

Recognition task in which the subject has to recognize the order of items.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

• Chubala, C. M., Neath, I., & Surprenant, A. M. (2019). A comparison of immediate serial recall and immediate serial recognition. *Canadian Journal of Experimental Psychology/Revue Canadienne de Psychologie Expérimentale*, 73(1), 5–27. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/cep0000158> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *tâche de reconnaissance sérielle*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XNLQCLLB-9>

*serial reconstruction task*

→ **serial order reconstruction task**

**serial reproduction task**

BT: recall task

**Is study method of :**

· episodic memory  
· explicit memory

A method of studying memory in which participants are asked to transmit information from one to the other (the first person's recall of the information becomes the second person's study material and so on).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

• Bartlett, F. C. (1920). Some experiments on the reproduction of folk stories, *Folk-Lore*, 31, 30-47. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/0015587X.1920.9719123> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]  
• Bartlett, F. C. (1932). *Remembering: A study in experimental and social psychology*. Cambridge University Press. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]  
• Kirkpatrick, C. (1932). A tentative study in experimental social psychology. *American Journal of Sociology*, 38(2), 194-206. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]  
• Ost, J., Udell, J., Dear, S., Zinken, J., Blank, H., & Costall, A. (2022). The serial reproduction of an urban myth: Revisiting Bartlett's schema theory. *Memory*, 30(6), 775–783. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2022.2059514> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]  
• Wagoner, B. (2017). What makes memory constructive? A study in the serial reproduction of Bartlett's experiments. *Culture & Psychology*, 23(2), 186–207. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/1354067X17695759> ] [Study type: literature review, replication] [Access: closed]

FR: *tâche de reproduction sérielle*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-C37Z6T0W-B>

**serial search theory**

- BT: theory  
 RT: · recognition memory  
 · recognition task  
 · short-term memory  
 · Sternberg task

**Is theory of:**  
 retrieval

Theory that retrieval of an item from short-term memory is the result of an exhaustive and serial search of all stored items, item by item (Sternberg, 1966).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Sternberg, S. (1966). High-speed scanning in human memory. *Science*, 153(3736), 652-654. [ <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.153.3736.652> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *théorie de la recherche sérielle*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RZQ6FW2V-N>  
 EQ: [https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0b0c8](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0b0c8) [Cognitive Atlas]

**severely deficient autobiographical memory**

- Syn: SDAM  
 BT: amnesia  
 RT: forgetting

**Is disorder of:**  
 · autobiographical memory  
 · episodic memory

Inability to remember and re-experience autobiographical episodic details observed in healthy subjects who otherwise live normally.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Conti, M., Teghil, A., Di Vita, A., & Boccia, M. (2023). Lifelong impairment in episodic re-experiencing: Neuropsychological and neuroimaging examination of a new case of Severely Deficient Autobiographical Memory. *Cortex*, 163, 80-91. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cortex.2023.03.004> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Palombo, D. J., Alain, C., Söderlund, H., Khuu, W., & Levine, B. (2015). Severely deficient autobiographical memory (SDAM) in healthy adults: A new mnemonic syndrome. *Neuropsychologia*, 72, 105-118. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2015.04.012> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *mémoire autobiographique sévèrement déficitaire*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MCG7SZN3-Z>

SFRS

→ **Stirling Face Recognition Scale**

**sharp wave ripple**

- Syn: · SPW-R  
 · SWR  
 BT: neurophysiological process  
 RT: · consolidation  
 · electroencephalography  
 · engram  
 · episodic memory  
 · event segmentation  
 · hippocampus  
 · replay  
 · slow wave sleep

"High-frequency neural oscillations that occur in the hippocampus during periods of slow-wave sleep and behavioural immobility." (Josselyn et al., 2015, p. 523).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Buzsáki, G. (2015). Hippocampal sharp wave-ripple: A cognitive biomarker for episodic memory and planning. *Hippocampus*, 25(10), 1073-1188. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/hipo.22488> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Josselyn, S. A., Köhler, S., & Frankland, P. W. (2015). Finding the engram. *Nature Reviews Neuroscience*, 16(9), 521-534. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/nrn4000> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Kragel, J. E., & Voss, J. L. (2022). Looking for the neural basis of memory. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 26(1), 53-65. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2021.10.010> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Ross, T. W., & Easton, A. (2022). The hippocampal horizon: Constructing and segmenting experience for episodic memory. *Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews*, 132, 181-196. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neubiorev.2021.11.038> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Yang, W., Sun, C., Huszár, R., Hainmueller, T., Kiselev, K., & Buzsáki, G. (2024). Selection of experience for memory by hippocampal sharp wave ripples. *Science*, 383(6690), 1478-1483. [ <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.adk8261> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *onde à front raide*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-S1WG2Q31-4>  
 EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sharp\\_waves\\_and\\_ripples](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sharp_waves_and_ripples) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q17157103> [Wikidata]

short ESR task

→ **Encoding, Storage, Retrieval test**

**short-term consolidation**

- BT: storage  
 RT: · attention  
 · consolidation  
 · short-term memory  
 · working memory

The process by which memory traces in short-term memory become more durable and resistant to forgetting.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Jolicœur, P., & Dell'Acqua, R. (1998). The demonstration of short-term consolidation. *Cognitive Psychology*, 36(2), 138-202. [ <https://doi.org/10.1006/cogn.1998.0684> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Ricker, T. (2015). The role of short-term consolidation in memory persistence. *AIMS Neuroscience*, 2(4), 259-279. [ <https://doi.org/10.3934/Neuroscience.2015.4.259> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *consolidation à court terme*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KQ89GBZF-L>

**short-term memory**

- Syn: · STM  
 · active memory  
 · echo box

- *immediate memory*
- *primary memory*
- *short-term retention*
- *short-term storage*
- *short-term store*

BT: memory

- RT:
- acid bath theory
  - articulatory suppression effect
  - auditory deviant effect
  - beta rhythm
  - bilateral field advantage
  - choice blindness effect
  - chunking
  - contralateral delay activity
  - degree centrality
  - Encoding, Storage, Retrieval test
  - Hebb effect
  - hierarchical chunking
  - inverse modality effect
  - irrelevant sound effect
  - irrelevant speech effect
  - K.F. case
  - language familiarity effect
  - lexicality effect
  - modality effect
  - orthographic neighborhood effect
  - output interference
  - P.V. case
  - phonological neighbourhood effect
  - phonological similarity effect
  - phonotactic frequency
  - prefix effect
  - primacy effect
  - production effect
  - Ranschburg phenomenon
  - recency effect
  - redintegration
  - rehearsal
  - retro-cue effect
  - sandwich effect
  - semantic feature effect
  - sentence superiority effect
  - serial position curve
  - serial search theory
  - short-term consolidation
  - simple chunking
  - storage
  - temporal isolation effect
  - theta rhythm
  - trace decay hypothesis
  - word length effect
  - working memory

NT:

- buffer memory
- chunk
- conceptual short-term memory
- fragile visual short-term memory
- semantic short-term memory

#### Is impaired in:

- Alzheimer's disease
- mild cognitive impairment

#### Is measured by:

- memory capacity
- memory span

#### Has study method(s):

- Brown-Peterson task
- California Verbal Learning Test
- category probe task
- continuous reproduction task
- Corsi task
- DemTect
- directed free recall task
- dual-probe recognition task
- episodic flanker task
- Face-Name Associative Memory Exam
- global recognition task
- IMA-12
- local recognition task
- Mini Mental State Examination
- missing scan task
- Montreal Cognitive Assessment
- movement span task
- n-back task
- probed recall task
- Quick Mild Cognitive Impairment Screen
- recall task
- recognition span task
- Rey-Osterrieth complex figure test
- Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test
- Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test for Children
- serial order reconstruction task
- serial recognition task
- simple span task
- span task
- spatial span task
- Sternberg task
- verbal span task
- Wechsler Memory Scale

#### Has model(s):

- OSCAR model
- SEM model

#### Component of:

modal model of memory

A limited-capacity storage system in which information is held for a short duration (a few seconds) and is subject to rapid degradation.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Cowan, N. (2008). What are the differences between long-term, short-term, and working memory? In W. Sossin, J.-C. Lacaille, V. F. Castelucci, & S. Belleville (Eds.), *Progress in Brain Research: The Essence of Memory* (Vol. 169, p. 323–338). [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0079-6123\(07\)00020-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0079-6123(07)00020-9) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Cowan, N. (2019). Short-term memory based on activated long-term memory: A review in response to Norris (2017). *Psychological Bulletin*, 145(8), 822–847. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/bul0000199> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Norris, D. (2017). Short-term memory and long-term memory are still different. *Psychological Bulletin*, 143(9), 992–1009. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/bul0000108> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Oberauer, K., Lewandowsky, S., Awh, E., Brown, G. D. A., Conway, A., Cowan, N., Donkin, C., Farrell, S., Hitch, G. J., Hurlstone, M. J., Ma, W. J., Morey, C. C., Nee, D. E., Schweppe, J., Vergauwe, E., & Ward, G. (2018). Benchmarks for models of short-term and working memory. *Psychological Bulletin*, 144(9), 885–958. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/bul0000153> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

#### Dataset citation(s):

- Oberauer, K. (2021, October 18). Benchmarks for Models of Short Term and Working Memory. [ <https://osf.io/g49c6/> ].

FR: *mémoire à court terme*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QZRTL2B1-9>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-XXHMLM-J> [SantéPsy]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-D18BR1JK-W> [MeSH]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0013350>  
[http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO\\_0000180](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO_0000180) [NBO]  
[https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/short-term\\_memory](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/short-term_memory) [SAGE]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Short-term\\_memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Short-term_memory) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mémoire\\_à\\_court\\_terme](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mémoire_à_court_terme) [Wikipédia FR]  
[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0b0f7](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0b0f7) [Cognitive Atlas]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q18599> [Wikidata]

*short-term retention*

→ [short-term memory](#)

*short-term semantic memory*

→ [conceptual short-term memory](#)

*short-term storage*

→ [short-term memory](#)

*short-term store*

→ [short-term memory](#)

*SIF*

→ [suppression-induced forgetting](#)

*sigmoid learning curve*

→ [ogive learning curve](#)

*signal detection model*

→ [signal detection theory](#)

## signal detection theory

Syn: · *SDT*

· *signal detection model*

BT: [computational model](#)

RT: · *B" measure*

· *confidence-accuracy relationship*

· *corrected hit probability*

· *d' index*

· *eyewitness testimony*

· *false alarm*

· *familiarity*

· *fullROC*

· *hit*

· *memory strength*

· *meta-d'*

· *police lineup*

· *pyWitness*

· *ROC curve*

· *rule-out procedure*

· *sdtlu*

· *β index*

NT: · *dual process signal detection model*

· *equal-variance signal detection theory*

· *single-process models of recognition memory*

· *unequal-variance signal detection theory*

Is model of:

[recognition memory](#)

Is theory of:

· [memory sensitivity](#)

· [response bias](#)

A mathematical model used to study the performance of recognition memory. In a recognition task, signal detection theory allows the assessment of the ability of subjects to discriminate between old (studied) and new items and the strategy used to make their decision (response bias or response criterion).

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Banks, W. P. (1970). Signal detection theory and human memory. *Psychological Bulletin*, 74(2), 81-99. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0029531> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Besson, G., Ceccaldi, M., & Barbeau, E. J. (2013). L'évaluation des processus de la mémoire de reconnaissance. *Revue de Neuropsychologie*, 4(4), 242–254. [ <https://doi.org/10.1684/nrp.2012.0238> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Cohen, A. L., Starns, J. J., & Rotello, C. M. (2021). sdtlu: An R package for the signal detection analysis of eyewitness lineup data. *Behavior Research Methods*, 53(1), 278–300. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13428-020-01402-7> ] [Study type: software description] [Access: open]
- Egan, J. P. (1958). Recognition memory and the operating characteristic (Technical Note AFCRC-TN-58-51). Indiana University Hearing and Communication Laboratory. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Green, D. M. & Swets, J. A. (1966). *Signal detection theory and psychophysics*. Wiley. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Kellen, D., Winiger, S., Dunn, J. C., & Singmann, H. (2021). Testing the foundations of signal detection theory in recognition memory. *Psychological Review*, 128(6), 1022-1050. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/rev0000288> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Lee, J., & Penrod, S. D. (2019). New signal detection theory-based framework for eyewitness performance in lineups. *Law and Human Behavior*, 43(5), 436–454. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/lhb0000343> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Rotello, C. M. (2017). Signal detection theories of recognition memory. In J. T. Wixted (Ed.), *Learning and Memory: A Comprehensive Reference* (pp. 201-225). Elsevier. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-809324-5.21044-4> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Wixted, J. T. (2007). Dual-process theory and signal-detection theory of recognition memory. *Psychological Review*, 114(1), 152-176. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.114.1.152> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Wixted, J. T., & Mickes, L. (2014). A signal-detection-based diagnostic-feature-detection model of eyewitness identification. *Psychological Review*, 121(2), 262–276. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0035940> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Wixted, J. T. (2020). The forgotten history of signal detection theory. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 46(2), 201–233. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/xlm0000732> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Wixted, J. T., & Roediger III, H. L. (2023). Signal detection theory and eyewitness identification. In R. H. Logie, Z. Wen, S. E. Gathercole, N. Cowan, & R. W. Engle (Eds.), *Memory in science for society: There is nothing as practical as a good theory* (pp. 63–92). Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

Dataset citation(s):

- Singmann, H., Kellen, D., Winiger, S., & Dunn, J. C. (2020, December 22). Testing the Foundations of Signal Detection Theory in Recognition Memory. [ <https://osf.io/zw9yt/> ].

FR: *théorie de la détection du signal*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-VDVMXXP9-C>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-M6TSTBFX-D> [MeSH]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0026676>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Detection\\_theory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Detection_theory) [Wikipedia EN]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q120811> [Wikidata]

*signal detection theory – lineUp*

→ [sdtlu](#)

**silent engram**

Syn: *silent memory engram*  
 BT: **engram**  
 RT: · **engram cell**  
 · **episodic memory**  
 · **optogenetics**  
 · **retrograde amnesia**

An engram "that cannot be retrieved by natural retrieval cues but can be retrieved with direct optogenetic stimulation" (Josselyn & Tonegawa, 2020).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Josselyn, S. A., & Tonegawa, S. (2020). Memory engrams : Recalling the past and imagining the future. *Science*, 367(6473), eaaw4325. [ <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aaw4325> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Roy, D. S., Muralidhar, S., Smith, L. M., & Tonegawa, S. (2017). Silent memory engrams as the basis for retrograde amnesia. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 114(46), E9972–E9979. [ <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1714248114> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Ryan, T. J., Roy, D. S., Pignatelli, M., Arons, A., & Tonegawa, S. (2015). Engram cells retain memory under retrograde amnesia. *Science*, 348(6238), 1007–1013. [ <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aaa5542> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

PO: *Animal*

DO: *Neurophysiology*

FR: *engramme silencieux*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-F1HG1ZMR-D>

*silent memory engram*

→ **silent engram**

*similarity paradox*

→ **Skaggs-Robinson hypothesis**

**simple chunking**

BT: **chunking**  
 RT: · **chunk**  
 · **hierarchical chunking**  
 · **memory capacity**  
 · **short-term memory**  
 · **working memory**

"simple chunking refers to forming a single chunk by using elementary items" (Manoochhri, 2021).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Manoochhri, M. (2021). Up to the magical number seven : An evolutionary perspective on the capacity of short term memory. *Heliyon*, 7(5), e06955. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2021.e06955> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *processus de regroupement simple*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-G5HBPRDG-8>

**SIMPLE model**

Syn: · *Scale Independent Memory, Perception and Learning model*  
 · *Scale Invariant Memory and Perceptual Learning model*  
 BT: **computational model**  
 RT: · **distinctiveness effect**  
 · **memory distinctiveness**

**Is model of:**

**episodic memory**

A computational model of memory with local distinctiveness. In SIMPLE, information retrieval is independent of the time scale. Therefore, the model applies to both short-term and to long-term memory.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Brown, G. D. A., Neath, I., & Chater, N. (2007). A temporal ratio model of memory. *Psychological Review*, 114(3), 539-576. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.114.3.539> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: closed]
- Neath, I., & Brown, G. D. A. (2006). SIMPLE: Further applications of a local distinctiveness model of memory. In *Psychology of Learning and Motivation* (Vol. 46, p. 201–243). Academic Press. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0079-7421\(06\)46006-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0079-7421(06)46006-0) ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: closed]

FR: *modèle SIMPLE*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JXKLJJPB-X>

**simple reaction time task**

BT: **objective study method of memory**

**Is study method of:**

**reaction time**

In a simple reaction time task, the subject is asked to respond as quickly as possible to a class of stimuli (for example, by pressing a key on a keyboard when a sound appears).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Donders, F. C. (1868/1969). On the speed of mental processes. *Acta Psychologica*, 30, 412–431. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0001-6918\(69\)90065-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/0001-6918(69)90065-1) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Donders, F.C. (1868/2001). La vitesse des actes psychiques. *Psychologie et Histoire*, 2, 188-204. [ <https://sites.google.com/site/psychologieethistoire/DONDERS.HTM> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *tâche de temps de réaction simple*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W14C8G63-5>

*simple span*

→ **simple span task**



**simple span task**

Syn: · *simple span*  
· *simple span test*

BT: **span task**

RT: · McCabe effect  
· memory span  
· spatial span task  
· time in-working-memory hypothesis

NT: · Corsi task  
· movement span task  
· verbal span task

**Is study method of :**

· short-term memory  
· working memory

**Has model(s) :**

SOB-CS model

Span task during which subjects are required to temporarily maintain a series of items (digits, words, spatial positions, etc.) without any other concurrent cognitive activity.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Baddeley, A. D., Thomson, N., & Buchanan, M. (1975). Word length and the structure of short-term memory. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 14(6), 575-589. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(75\)80045-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(75)80045-4) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Conrad, R. (1964). Acoustic confusions in immediate memory. *British Journal of Psychology*, 55(1), 75-84. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.2044-8295.1964.tb00899.x> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: free]
- Conrad, R., & Hull, A. J. (1964). Information, acoustic confusion and memory span. *British Journal of Psychology*, 55(4), 429-432. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.2044-8295.1964.tb00928.x> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Crannell, C. W., & Parrish, J. M. (1957). A comparison of immediate memory span for digits, letters, and words. *The Journal of Psychology: Interdisciplinary and Applied*, 44, 319-327. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/00223980.1957.9713089> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Drewnowski, A., & Murdock, B. B. (1980). The role of auditory features in memory span for words. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Learning and Memory*, 6(3), 319-332. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Jacobs, J. (1887). Experiments on "prehension". *Mind*, (45), 75-79. [ <https://www.jstor.org/stable/2246990> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *tâche d'empan simple*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-T150JWQ4-N>

*simple span test*

→ **simple span task**

**simulated amnesia**

Syn: · *faking amnesia*  
· *feigned amnesia*  
· *malingered amnesia*  
· *malingering amnesia*  
· *simulation of amnesia*

BT: **memory phenomenon**

RT: · amnesia  
· autobiographical memory  
· crime-related amnesia  
· eyewitness testimony  
· forgetting

**Has study method(s):**

Test of Memory Malingering

A situation in which a person feigns amnesia, for example, by pretending not to remember having committed a crime. Simulated amnesia can have a negative effect on the memory for facts and events.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Jelicic, M. (2018). Testing claims of crime-related amnesia. *Frontiers in Psychiatry*, 9, 617. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsy.2018.00617> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Mangiulli, I., Otgaar, H., Curci, A., & Jelicic, M. (2020). An experimental investigation of the misinformation effect in crime-related amnesia claims. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 34(5), 1092-1100. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.3697> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Mangiulli, I., Riesthuis, P., & Otgaar, H. (2022). The memory-undermining effect of simulated crime-related amnesia and its legal implications: A review. *Psychological Injury and Law*, 15(2), 213-226. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12207-021-09441-x> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Otgaar, H., & Baker, A. (2018). When lying changes memory for the truth. *Memory*, 26(1), 2-14. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2017.1340286> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Zago, S., Piacquadio, E., Monaro, M., Orrù, G., Sampaolo, E., Difonzo, T., Toncini, A., & Heinzl, E. (2019). The detection of malingered amnesia: An approach involving multiple strategies in a mock crime. *Frontiers in Psychiatry*, 10. [ <https://www.frontiersin.org/article/10.3389/fpsy.2019.00424> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Brinkhuis, I., & Otgaar, H. (2021, October 9). The Effect of Simulating Amnesia on the Creation of Spontaneous False Memories . [ <https://osf.io/xq23z> ].
- Le Moignan, E., Patihis, L., & Mangiulli, I. (2022, March 8). The effects of simulating amnesia and misinformation on memory performance for mock offenders. [ <https://osf.io/kms62> ].
- Mangiulli, I., & Otgaar, H. (2020, November 18). Crime-related amnesia and Misinformation. Retrieved from [ <https://osf.io/h732g> ].
- Romeo, T., & Otgaar, H. (2018, April 15). Denial-Induced Forgetting: The Memory Impairing Effects of Simulated Amnesia for a Mock Crime. [ <https://osf.io/tz3jx> ].

FR: *amnésie feinte*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-N3B4XNCR-R>

*simulation model*

→ **computational model**

*simulation of amnesia*

→ **simulated amnesia**

**simulation theory**

Syn: · *simulationism*  
· *simulationist approach*

BT: **theory**

RT: · continuism  
· mental imagery  
· mental simulation  
· mental time travel

**Is theory of:**

episodic memory

In philosophy, the theory that remembering consists of imagining an episode from our personal past (Michaelian, 2016).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Michaelian, K. (2016). *Mental time travel: Episodic memory and our knowledge of the personal past*. The MIT Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Michaelian, K., Perrin, D., & Sant'Anna, A. (2020). Continuities and discontinuities between imagination and memory: The view from philosophy. In A. Abraham (Ed.), *The Cambridge Handbook of the Imagination* (pp. 293-310). Cambridge University Press. [ <https://doi.org/10.1017/9781108580298.019> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Perrin, D. (2021). Embodied episodic memory: A new case for causalism? *Intellectica*, 74, 229-252. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *théorie simulationniste*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-G7TRSDN4-M>



Kourken Michaelian

*simulationism*

→ **simulation theory**

*simulationist approach*

→ **simulation theory**

*simultaneous acquisition effect*

→ **simultaneous learning effect**

*simultaneous acquisition retention phenomenon*

→ **simultaneous learning effect**

### **simultaneous conditioning**

BT: objective study method of memory

**Is study method of:**  
classical conditioning

Procedure in classical conditioning in which the conditioned stimulus and the unconditioned stimulus, of equal duration, are presented at the same time.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Doré, F.-Y., & Mercier, P. (1992). Les fondements de l'apprentissage et de la cognition. Presses Universitaires de Lille. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *conditionnement simultané*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PQ15XNDV-B>

### **simultaneous learning effect**

Syn: · *simultaneous acquisition effect*  
· *simultaneous acquisition retention phenomenon*

BT: memory phenomenon

RT: · episodic memory  
· forgetting

**Has study method(s):**  
free recall task

The recall of a list of words acquired at the same time as one or more other lists is better than the recall of that list when it is acquired separately. Similarly, the forgetting rate of a list is lower in case of simultaneous acquisition compared to separate acquisition.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Burns, D. J. (2004). The simultaneous acquisition effect: simultaneous task learning inhibits memory for order. *The American Journal of Psychology*, 117(2), 229–248. [ <https://doi.org/10.2307/4149024> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Burns, D. J., & Ladd, M. V. (2006). The simultaneous learning effect: Why does simultaneous task learning improve retention? *The American journal of psychology*, 119(3), 385–405. [ <https://doi.org/10.2307/20445350> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Underwood, B. J., & Lund, A. M. (1979). Retention differences as a function of the number of verbal lists learned simultaneously. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Learning and Memory*, 5(2), 151–159. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.5.2.151> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Underwood, B. J., & Lund, A. M. (1980). Process similarity and the simultaneous acquisition retention phenomenon. *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 16(5), 325–328. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03329556> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *effet de l'apprentissage simultané*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GGX8LN2N-2>

*simultaneous line-up*

→ **simultaneous police lineup**

*simultaneous lineup*

→ **simultaneous police lineup**

### **simultaneous police lineup**

Syn: · *simultaneous line-up*  
· *simultaneous lineup*

BT: police lineup

RT: sequential police lineup

NT: elimination lineup

**Is study method of:**  
eyewitness testimony

Police line-up procedure in which the members of the parade (suspect and fillers) are presented at the same time to the witness or victim.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Lindsay, R. C., & Wells, G. L. (1985). Improving eyewitness identifications from lineups: Simultaneous versus sequential lineup presentation. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 70(3), 556–564. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0021-9010.70.3.556> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- McQuiston-Surrett, D., Malpass, R. S., & Tredoux, C. G. (2006). Sequential vs simultaneous lineups: A review of methods, data, and theory. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 12(2), 137–169. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/1076-8971.12.2.137> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *tapissage simultané*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SPM91ZX4-V>

### **single-process models of recognition memory**

BT: signal detection theory

**Is model of:**  
· familiarity  
· recognition memory

In these models, based on signal detection theory, recognition of items is based on a familiarity judgment according to a decision criterion. When familiarity is above this criterion, items are judged old. When familiarity is below this criterion, items are judged new.

FR: *modèles à processus unique de la reconnaissance*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HBGV2X07-T>

### **size congruency effect**

BT: memory phenomenon

**Has study method(s):**  
recognition task

The performance of recognition is better when the size of the stimuli is the same during the study and the test.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Rajaram, S. (1996). Perceptual effects on remembering: recollective processes in picture recognition memory. *Journal of Experimental Psychology, Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 22(2), 365–377. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037//0278-7393.22.2.365> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet de la congruence de la taille*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KLV0GZDD-H>

*Skaggs-Robinson curve*

→ **Skaggs-Robinson hypothesis**

**Skaggs-Robinson hypothesis**

Syn: · *Skaggs-Robinson curve*  
 · *Skaggs-Robinson law*  
 · *similarity paradox*

BT: *testable hypothesis*  
 RT: *retroactive interference*

The hypothesis that the degree of retroactive interference is a function of the degree of similarity between the primary memory task and the secondary memory task. When the two tasks are identical or nearly identical, retention of items from the primary task is assumed to be high. If the degree of similarity is intermediate, retention of items from the primary task is assumed to be low. If the two tasks are different, retention of items from the primary task is assumed to be better, but not at the highest level (Robinson, 1927; Skaggs, 1925).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- De Montpellier, G. (1936). L'inhibition rétroactive et la courbe Skaggs-Robinson. *Journal de psychologie normale et pathologique*, 33, 133-147. [ <https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k9657226r/f137.item> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Robinson, E. S. (1927). The "similarity" factor in retroaction. *The American Journal of Psychology*, 39(1/4), 297-312. [ <https://doi.org/10.2307/1415419> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Skaggs, E. . (1925). Further studies in retroactive inhibition. *Psychology Monographs*, 34(8), 1-60. [ <https://archive.org/details/psychologicalmon348ameruoft> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *hypothèse de Skaggs-Robinson*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KC2WLH2Z-9>

*Skaggs-Robinson law*

→ **Skaggs-Robinson hypothesis**

**skill acquisition**

Syn: · *procedural learning*  
 · *skill learning*

BT: *learning process*  
 RT: · *learning*  
 · *procedural memory*

**Has study method(s):**

- [alternating serial reaction time task](#)
- [mirror learning](#)
- [serial reaction time task](#)
- [Tower of Hanoi task](#)

Improvement of the ease with which a task is performed over trials.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Beaunieux, H. (2023). L'évaluation de la mémoire procédurale. In H. Amieva, P. Azouvi, E. Barbeau, & F. Colette (Éds.), *Traité de neuropsychologie de l'adulte: Tome 1. Évaluation* (p. 231-240). De Boeck Supérieur. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Bo, J., Langan, J., & Seidler, R. D. (2008). Cognitive neuroscience of skill acquisition. In *Advances in Psychology* (Vol. 139, pp. 101–112). Elsevier. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0166-4115\(08\)10009-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0166-4115(08)10009-7) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *acquisition d'une habileté*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PWG42CLB-T>

*skill learning*

→ **skill acquisition**

*Skinnerian conditioning*

→ **operant conditioning**

**sleep**

Syn: *rest*

BT: *neurophysiological process*  
 RT: · *consolidation*  
 · *estimator variable*  
 NT: · *paradoxical sleep*  
 · *slow wave sleep*

A periodic and reversible process in which an organism enters and maintains a state of reduced alertness, altered consciousness, and reduced motor responsiveness to external stimuli compared to wakefulness. Sleep is critical for many aspects of physiological and psychological functioning, such as mood regulation and memory. It is composed of different stages, such as slow-wave sleep and REM sleep, which are characterised by polysomnographic recordings that measure indicators such as breathing rate, heart rate, electroencephalogram and electromyogram of the arm or leg muscles (Nicolas Ribeiro).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Andrillon, T., & Oudiette, D. (2023). What is sleep exactly? Global and local modulations of sleep oscillations all around the clock. *Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews*, 155, 105465. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neubiorev.2023.105465> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Cordi, M. J., & Rasch, B. (2021). How robust are sleep-mediated memory benefits? *Current Opinion in Neurobiology*, 67, 1-7. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.conb.2020.06.002> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Hoedlmoser, K., Peigneux, P., & Rauchs, G. (2022). Recent advances in memory consolidation and information processing during sleep. *Journal of Sleep Research*, 31(4), e13607. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/jsr.13607> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Jenkins, J. G., & Dallenbach, K. M. (1924). Obliviscence during sleep and waking. *The American Journal of Psychology*, 35(4), 605-612. [ <https://doi.org/10.2307/1414040> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Jouvett, M. (1967). The states of sleep. *Scientific American*, 216(2), 62-75. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/scientificamerican0267-62> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Kumral, D., Matzerath, A., Leonhart, R., & Schönauer, M. (2023). Spindle-dependent memory consolidation in healthy adults: A meta-analysis. *Neuropsychologia*, 189, 108661. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2023.108661> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Mason, G. M., & Spencer, R. M. C. (2022). Sleep and memory in infancy and childhood. *Annual Review of Developmental Psychology*, 4, 89-108. [ <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-devpsych-121020-033411> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Nemeth, D., Gerbier, E., & Janacek, K. (2019). Four pitfalls in sleep and memory research and how to avoid them. [Preprint]. [ <https://doi.org/10.20944/preprints201908.0208.v1> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Newbury, C. R., & Monaghan, P. (2019). When does sleep affect veridical and false memory consolidation? A meta-analysis. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 26(2), 387-400. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-018-1528-4> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: open]
- Newbury, C. R., Crowley, R., Rastle, K., & Tamminen, J. (2021). Sleep deprivation and memory: Meta-analytic reviews of studies on sleep deprivation before and after learning. *Psychological Bulletin*, 147(11), 1215–1240. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/bul000348> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: open]

FR: *sommeil*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-R1X014PQ-C>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-V8DN64NZ-J> [*SantéPsy*]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/73G-XV1ZRXN2-8>  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-D4MFVFP4-6> [*MeSH*]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0019957>  
[http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GO\\_0030431](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GO_0030431)  
<https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/sleep>  
 [*SAGE*]  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sleep> [*Wikipedia EN*]  
<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sommeil> [*Wikipédia FR*]  
[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_5159c70d0e98e/](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_5159c70d0e98e/)  
 [*Cognitive Atlas*]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q35831> [*Wikidata*]

Creators: · Frank Arnould  
 · Nicolas Ribeiro

**sleeper effect**

BT: memory phenomenon

In some circumstances, a message produced by a low credible source becomes more persuasive over time.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Hovland, C. I., & Weiss, W. (1951). The influence of source credibility on communication effectiveness. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 15(4), 635-650. [ <https://doi.org/10.1086/266350> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Kumkale, G. T., & Albarracín, D. (2004). The sleeper effect in persuasion: A meta-analytic review. *Psychological bulletin*, 130(1), 143-172. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.130.1.143> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet d'assouplissement*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FKDSR7KN-H>EQ: [https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/sleeper\\_effect](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/sleeper_effect) [SAGE]

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sleeper\\_effect](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sleeper_effect) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Effet\\_d'assouplissement](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Effet_d'assouplissement) [Wikipédia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q849921> [Wikidata]

**slow wave sleep**

Syn: · deep sleep  
 · delta sleep  
 · non-REM sleep

BT: sleep

RT: · active systems consolidation hypothesis  
 · consolidation  
 · paradoxical sleep  
 · replay  
 · sharp wave ripple  
 · systems consolidation

Slow-wave sleep is a phase of sleep divided into three stages (N1, N2, N3) characterised by progressively slower brain activity and a gradual reduction in heart rate, breathing and body temperature. This phase of sleep is important for the regeneration of the body (Nicolas Ribeiro).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Jouvet, M. (1967). The states of sleep. *Scientific American*, 216(2), 62-75. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/scientificamerican0267-62> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Paller, K. A., Creery, J. D., & Schechtman, E. (2021). Memory and sleep: How sleep cognition can change the waking mind for the better. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 72, 123-50. [ <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-psych-010419-050815> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *sommeil à ondes lentes*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZVCQF82G-P>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-VK25BKZP-9> [MeSH]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0019958>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slow-wave\\_sleep](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slow-wave_sleep) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q3964845> [Wikidata]

Creators: · Frank Arnould  
 · Nicolas Ribeiro

**small-world network**

BT: semantic network  
 RT: concept

**Is model of:**

semantic memory

A model of semantic memory in which concepts are organized in networks with the characteristics of a small world: first, there are clusters in which concepts are densely connected by semantic relations, and second, two concepts belonging to distant clusters can be connected by a short path of semantic relations, with some concepts in clusters playing the role of hubs.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Steyvers, M., & Tenenbaum, J. B. (2005). The large-scale structure of semantic networks: Statistical analyses and a model of semantic growth. *Cognitive science*, 29(1), 41-78. [ [https://doi.org/10.1207/s15516709cog2901\\_3](https://doi.org/10.1207/s15516709cog2901_3) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: free]

FR: *réseau du petit monde*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QQG0VLT7-7>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Small-world\\_network](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Small-world_network) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Étude\\_du\\_petit\\_monde](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Étude_du_petit_monde) [Wikipédia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q840026> [Wikidata]

SMCQ

→ **Subjective Memory Complaints Questionnaire**

SMCS

→ **Subjective Memory Complaints Scale**

SMF

→ **source monitoring framework**

SMQ

→ **Subjective Memory Questionnaire**

SMQ-R

→ **Subjective Memory Questionnaire**

Sniffin' TOM

→ **Test for Odor Memory**

SOA

→ **stimulus-onset asynchrony**

**SOB-CS model**

Syn: *Serial Order in a Box – Complex Span*

BT: **connectionist model**

RT: · auto-associative memory  
· serial position curve

**Is model of:**

- complex span task
- serial recall task
- simple span task
- working memory

**Has component(s) :**

- Hebb's rule
- information removal
- memory binding

Connectionist model of the complex span explaining the limitations of working memory capacity by interference mechanisms: "SOB-CS is a two-layer neural network that associates distributed item representations with distributed, overlapping position markers. Memory capacity limits are explained by interference from a superposition of associations. Concurrent processing interferes with memory through involuntary encoding of distractors. Free time in-between distractors is used to remove irrelevant representations, thereby reducing interference." (Oberauer et al., 2012, p. 779).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Oberauer, K., Lewandowsky, S., Farrell, S., Jarrold, C., & Greaves, M. (2012). Modeling working memory: An interference model of complex span. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 19(5), 779-819. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-012-0272-4> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: open]

FR: **modèle SOB-CS**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QL3S1BKP-5>

*social contagion of memory*

→ **memory conformity**

**social learning**

BT: **learning process**

RT: **learning**

**Has study method(s):**

deferred imitation task

The acquisition of information, behavior, or change in behavior as a result of social interactions with other conspecifics.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bandura, A. (1980). L'apprentissage social. *Mardaga* [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: **apprentissage social**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-R5W2D7JC-4>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-LB6CM1P4-N> [MeSH]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M000600210>

[http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO\\_0000220](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO_0000220) [NBO]

[https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/social\\_learning](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/social_learning) [SAGE]

*social memory*

→ **collective memory**

**social working memory**

BT: **working memory**

Temporary storage and manipulation of social information.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Meyer, M. L., & Lieberman, M. D. (2012). Social working memory: neurocognitive networks and directions for future research. *Frontiers in Cognition*, 3, 571. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2012.00571> ] [ <http://journal.frontiersin.org/Journal/10.3389/fpsyg.2012.00571/full> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: **mémoire de travail sociale**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-P4P8T4TT-D>

**socially shared retrieval-induced forgetting**

Syn: *SS-RIF*

BT: **retrieval-induced forgetting**

RT: **eyewitness testimony**

Selective retrieval of information during a conversation can cause related information to be forgotten. This phenomenon occurs in both the person speaking and the person listening to the conversation.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Abel, M., & Bäuml, K.-H. T. (2020). Retrieval-induced forgetting in a social context: Do the same mechanisms underlie forgetting in speakers and listeners? *Memory & Cognition*, 48(1), 1–15. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13421-019-00957-x> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Cuc, A., Koppel, J., & Hirst, W. (2007). Silence is not golden: A case for socially shared retrieval-induced forgetting. *Psychological Science*, 18(8), 727-733. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9280.2007.01967.x> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Hirst, W., & Coman, A. (2018). Building a collective memory : The case for collective forgetting. *Current Opinion in Psychology*, 23, 88-92. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.copsyc.2018.02.002> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Abel, M. (2019, June 11). Retrieval-induced forgetting in a social context: Do the same mechanisms underlie forgetting in speakers and listeners? [ <https://osf.io/y9q37/> ].

FR: **oubli induit par la récupération socialement partagé**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZM6L4SPX-2>

**software**

Syn: *computer program*

BT: **information entity**

NT: · **False Memory Generator**

- fullROC
- legalPsych
- lrd
- pyWitness
- sdtlu

"Software is a plan specification composed of a series of instructions that can be interpreted by or directly executed by a processing unit." (source: [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/IAO\\_0000010](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/IAO_0000010)).

DO: *Informatics*

FR: **logiciel**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W7JRB81F-0>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-06R1F6DL-L> [SantéPsy]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-X8PNH0C0-9> [MeSH]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0020123>

[http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/IAO\\_0000010](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/IAO_0000010) [IAO]

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software> [Wikipedia EN]

<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Logiciel> [Wikipédia FR]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q7397> [Wikidata]



**sound-scene paired-associates paradigm**

BT: paired-associates learning task  
 RT: cued recall task

**Is study method of :**

- associative learning
- associative memory
- episodic memory
- involuntary memory

An experimental paradigm for the study of involuntary memories: "During encoding, participants were presented with pictures of scenes paired with sounds. Both scene and sound could be either unique (derived from a category that was presented only once) or repeated (derived from a category that was presented several times). During retrieval, the participants conducted an attention-demanding sound location task employing sounds from the encoding phase. In addition to the sound location task, they were asked to record all memories that might spontaneously arise during this task." (Berntsen et al., 2013, p. 426).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Berntsen, D., Staugaard, S. R., & Sørensen, L. M. T. (2013). Why am I remembering this now? Predicting the occurrence of involuntary (spontaneous) episodic memories. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 142(2), 426–444. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0029128> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *paradigme des paires associées son-scène*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-C2J8P7K5-C>

**source amnesia**

BT: amnesia  
 RT: · forgetting  
 · source memory

**Is disorder of:**

episodic memory

A type of amnesia characterized by a deficit in the memory of the source of information (where, when, how).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Schacter, D. L., Harbluk, J. L., & McLachlan, D. R. (1984). Retrieval without recollection: An experimental analysis of source amnesia. *Journal of Verbal Learning & Verbal Behavior*, 23(5), 593–611. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(84\)90373-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(84)90373-6) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *amnésie de la source*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NQVM5SSV-F>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Source\\_amnesia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Source_amnesia) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q3614488> [Wikidata]

**source attribution error**

Syn: · misattribution error  
 · misattribution of memory  
 · source confusion  
 · source misattribution  
 · source-monitoring error

BT: memory phenomenon

RT: · déjà vu  
 · eyewitness testimony  
 · false memory  
 · reality monitoring  
 · source memory  
 · source monitoring

NT: cryptomnesia

**Has theory(ies):**

source monitoring framework

The error of attributing a wrong source to a memory.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Schacter, D.L. (2001). *The seven sins of memory*. Houghton Mifflin Company. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Schacter, D. L. (2003). Science de la mémoire. Oublier et se souvenir. Odile Jacob. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *erreur d'attribution de la source*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-L2KVVW09-1>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Source-monitoring\\_error](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Source-monitoring_error) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q7565103> [Wikidata]

source confusion

→ **source attribution error**

**source memory**

BT: episodic memory  
 RT: · eyewitness testimony  
 · forced confabulation effect  
 · inconsistency effect  
 · item memory  
 · recollection without remembering  
 · source amnesia  
 · source attribution error  
 · source overdistribution

**Has model(s) :**

retrieving effectively from memory model

**Has theory(ies):**

source monitoring framework

Memory for the origin of information (where, who, when, how).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Crystal, J. D. (2016). Animal models of source memory. *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, 105(1), 56–67. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/jeab.173> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Johnson, M. K., Hashtroudi, S., & Lindsay, D. S. (1993). Source monitoring. *Psychological Bulletin*, 114(1), 3–28. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.114.1.3> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *mémoire de la source*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CVFJZQV0-T>

EQ: [https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0b18f](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0b18f)  
 [Cognitive Atlas]

source misattribution

→ [source attribution error](#)

### source monitoring

BT: metamemory process

RT: · association-monitoring theory  
· cryptomnesia  
· episodic memory  
· eyewitness testimony  
· forced confabulation effect  
· prefrontal cortex  
· procedural metamemory  
· source attribution error

NT: reality monitoring

#### Has theory(ies):

[source monitoring framework](#)

"Source monitoring is the mental activity of making attributions about the origin of subjective experiences." (Mitchell, 2017, p. 129).

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Johnson, M. K., Hashtroudi, S., & Lindsay, D. S. (1993). Source monitoring. *Psychological Bulletin*, 114(1), 3–28. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.114.1.3> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Mitchell, K. J. (2017). Definition: Source monitoring. *Cortex*, 96, 129. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cortex.2017.07.009> ] [Study type: conceptual analysis] [Access: closed]

FR: [surveillance de la source](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RZ9DQJMH-H>

EQ: [https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0b19b](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0b19b)  
[[Cognitive Atlas](#)]

### source monitoring framework

Syn: *SMF*

BT: theory

RT: phenomenological characteristic of memory

#### Is theory of:

- cryptomnesia
- DRM memory illusion
- fabrication inflation
- false fame effect
- forced confabulation effect
- imagination inflation effect
- implanted false memory
- induced false memory
- memory conformity
- misinformation effect
- observation inflation effect
- reality monitoring
- source attribution error
- source memory
- source monitoring
- spontaneous false memory

A theory that the phenomenal qualities of a mental experience are used to attribute a source to a memory (Johnson et al., 1993). For example, a memory will be attributed to a perceived event in the past if it contains more perceptual, temporal, spatial, and affective details, whereas a memory will be attributed to imagination if it contains more frequent references to cognitive operations.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Johnson, M. K., Hashtroudi, S., & Lindsay, D. S. (1993). Source monitoring. *Psychological Bulletin*, 114(1), 3–28. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.114.1.3> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Johnson, M. K. (1997). Source monitoring and memory distortion. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B-Biological Sciences*, 352(1362), 1733–1745. [ <https://doi.org/10.1098/rstb.1997.0156> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Mitchell, K. J., & Johnson, M. K. (2009). Source monitoring 15 years later: What have we learned from fMRI about the neural mechanisms of source memory? *Psychological Bulletin*, 135(4), 638–677. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0015849> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: [théorie de la surveillance de la source](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KKKB7LLJ-Z>

**Source of Activation Confusion model**

- Syn: · SAC  
 · SAC model  
 · Source of Activation Confusion theory
- BT: computational model
- RT: · Adaptive Control of Thought-Rational  
 · spreading activation  
 · word frequency

**Is model of:**

- episodic memory
- familiarity
- feeling of knowing judgment
- mirror effect
- recollection
- semantic memory

"SAC (Source Activation Confusion) implements a spreading activation theory in which semantic and episodic memory traces are represented as localist nodes in a network. In SAC, memory strength is a continuous value stored within nodes and the links between them; this strength increases through practice and decays with time. The strength of semantic and episodic nodes lead to two different signals, familiarity and recollection, which puts SAC in the class of dual-process models." (Popov et Reder, 2020, p. 2).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Popov, V., & Reder, L. M. (2020). Frequency effects on memory: A resource-limited theory. *Psychological Review*, 127(1), 1–46. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/rev0000161> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: closed]
- Reder, L. M., Nhouyvanisvong, A., Schunn, C. D., Ayers, M. S., Angstadt, P., & Hiraki, K. (2000). A mechanistic account of the mirror effect for word frequency: A computational model of remember-know judgments in a continuous recognition paradigm. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 26(2), 294–320. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.26.2.294> ] [Study type: empirical study, simulation study] [Access: closed]
- Schunn, C. D., Reder, L. M., Nhouyvanisvong, A., Richards, D. R., & Stroffolino, P. J. (1997). To calculate or not to calculate: A source activation confusion model of problem familiarity's role in strategy selection. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 23(1), 3–29. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.23.1.3> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: closed]

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *modèle de la source de confusion de l'activation*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-B2CCMJSS-D>

Source of Activation Confusion theory

→ **Source of Activation Confusion model****source overdistribution**

- BT: memory phenomenon
- RT: · complementarity effect  
 · conjunction illusion  
 · episodic memory  
 · fuzzy trace theory  
 · source memory

The probability to simultaneously assign an item to different sources.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Brainerd, C. J., Reyna, V. F., Holliday, R. E., & Nakamura, K. (2012). Overdistribution in source memory. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 38(2), 413–439. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0025645> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Kellen, D., Singmann, H., & Klauer, K. C. (2014). Modeling source-memory overdistribution. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 76, 216–236. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2014.07.001> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *surdistribution de la source*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-M3W9XWJPJ-Z>

source-monitoring error

→ **source attribution error**

spaced learning

→ **distributed learning**

spaced restudy

→ **distributed learning**

**spaced retrieval**

Syn: *spaced-retrieval intervention*  
 BT: *cognitive rehabilitation*

Method for the rehabilitation of memory disorders, particularly in patients with dementia of the Alzheimer type, allowing the acquisition of new information (Camp, 1989). The principle of the method is as follows: the subjects' memory is evaluated by gradually increasing the retention interval between two tests. When a retrieval failure occurs, the retention interval is reduced to the previous interval that resulted in a correct recall. Then the interval is increased again until a correct recall occurs. The procedure is therefore adapted according to the performance of the subjects.

note: For example, Hochhalter et al. (2005) used a spaced retrieval program to help patients with dementia of the Alzheimer type remember a pill name. The following retention intervals were used: 0 s, 10 s, 30 s, 1 min, 2 min, 4 min, 7 min, 12 min. When name recall is correct at 0 s, the next interval is tried (10 s) and so on. If a recall is incorrect, the subject is tested with the previous shorter interval.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Camp, C. J. (1989). Facilitation of new learning in Alzheimer's disease. In G. C. Gilmore, P. J. Whitehouse, & M. Wykle (Eds.), *Memory, aging, and dementia: Theory, assessment, and treatment* (pp. 212–225). New York: Springer. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Creighton, A. S., Ploeg, E. S. van der, & O'Connor, D. W. (2013). A literature review of spaced-retrieval interventions : A direct memory intervention for people with dementia. *International Psychogeriatrics*, 25(11), 1743-1763. [ <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1041610213001233> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Hochhalter, A. K., Overmier, J. B., Gasper, S. M., Bakke, B. L., & Holub, R. J. (2005). A comparison of spaced retrieval to other schedules of practice for people with dementia. *Experimental Aging Research*, 31(2), 101–118. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/03610730590914976> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- de la Rosa Gámiz, M. D., González-Moreno, J., & Cantero-García, M. (2023). Spaced retrieval effects on learning capacity in patients with mild-to-moderate cognitive impairment: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *European Psychologist*, 28(4), 225–246. [ <https://doi.org/10.1027/1016-9040/a000510> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]

FR: *récupération espacée*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SGBP127S-4>  
 EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spaced\\_retrieval](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spaced_retrieval) [Wikipedia EN]

*spaced-retrieval intervention*

→ **spaced retrieval**

**spacing effect**

BT: *distributed practice effect*  
 RT: *distributed learning*  
 · *principle of desirable difficulties*  
 · *repetition effect*

**Has model(s):**

*retrieving effectively from memory model*

When items are repeated in a list, those which are not consecutively repeated (spaced) are recalled better than those which are repeated consecutively.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Cepeda, N. J., Pashler, H., Vul, E., Wixted, J. T., & Rohrer, D. (2006). Distributed practice in verbal recall tasks : A review and quantitative synthesis. *Psychological Bulletin*, 132(3), 354-380. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.132.3.354> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Gerbier, É., & Koenig, O. (2015). Comment les intervalles temporels entre les répétitions d'une information en influencent-ils la mémorisation ? *Revue théorique des effets de pratique distribuée. L'Année Psychologique*, 115(3), 435–462. [ <https://doi.org/10.4074/S0003503315000159> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Greene, R. L. (1989). Spacing effects in memory : Evidence for a two-process account. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 15(3), 371-377. href="[ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.15.3.371> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Perruchet, P. (1987). Pourquoi apprend-on mieux quand les répétitions sont espacées ? Une évaluation des réponses contemporaines. *L'Année Psychologique*, 87(2), 253–272. [ <https://doi.org/10.3406/psy.1987.29203> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Zwaan, R. A., Pecher, D., Paolacci, G., Bouwmeester, S., Verkoeijen, P., Dijkstra, K., & Zeelenberg, R. (2018). Participant Nonnaïveté and the reproducibility of cognitive psychology. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 25(5), 1968-1972. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-017-1348-y> ] [Study type: empirical study, replication] [Access: open]

FR: *effet d'espacement*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RB2NMVR4-3>  
 EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spacing\\_effect](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spacing_effect) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Effet\\_d'espacement](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Effet_d'espacement) [Wikipédia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1095859> [Wikidata]

*span*

→ **memory span**

**span task**

- Syn:** *memory span task*
- BT:** objective study method of memory
- RT:** · memory capacity  
· memory span  
· Wechsler Memory Scale
- NT:** · complex span task  
· conceptual span task  
· recognition span task  
· running span task  
· simple span task  
· spatial span task

**Is study method of :**

- short-term memory
- working memory

A method for measuring the storage capacity of short-term memory (simple span) and working memory (complex span). The subject is asked to memorize increasing series of items, with or without performing a concurrent processing task, and to remember them at the end of each series. The memory span is the greatest number of items that the subject is able to remember immediately, usually in the order in which the items were presented.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Cowan, N. (2001). The magical number 4 in short-term memory: A reconsideration of mental storage capacity. *Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, 24(1), 87–114. [ <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0140525X01003922> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Jacobs, J. (1887). Experiments on "prehension". *Mind*, (45), 75–79. [ <https://www.jstor.org/stable/2246990> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Miller, G. A. (1956). The magical number seven, plus or minus two : Some limits on our capacity for processing information. *Psychological Review*, 63(2), 81-97. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0043158> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *tâche d'empan***URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W95Z5S37-2>**EQ:** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Memory\\_span](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Memory_span) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q355122> [Wikidata]**spatial memory**

- Syn:** · location memory  
· place memory
- BT:** memory
- RT:** · dentate gyrus  
· entorhinal cortex  
· episodic memory  
· exclusivity effect  
· Fröhlich effect  
· grid cell  
· hippocampus  
· method of loci  
· onset repulsion effect  
· Papez circuit  
· place cell  
· replay  
· thalamus  
· theta rhythm  
· transsaccadic memory
- NT:** · cognitive map  
· topographical working memory  
· visuo-spatial sketchpad

**Is impaired in:**

- environmental reduplicative paramnesia
- topographical memory loss

**Has study method(s):**

- Corsi task
- Rey-Osterrieth complex figure test
- Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test
- Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test for Children
- rotation letter task
- spatial span task
- Survey of Autobiographical Memory
- symmetry span task
- Virtual reality Walking Corsi Test
- Wechsler Memory Scale

A generic term for the memory of both egocentric (relative to the subject's location) and allocentric (the position of an object relative to another object or location) spatial information.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Fan, C. L., Sokolowski, H. M., Rosenbaum, R. S., & Levine, B. (2023). What about "space" is important for episodic memory? *WIREs Cognitive Science*, 14(3), e1645. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/wcs.1645> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

**FR:** *mémoire spatiale***URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RG2FNC5H-B>**EQ:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-ZF013TJ7-2> [MeSH]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0591471>  
[http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO\\_0000556](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO_0000556) [NBO]  
[https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/spatial\\_memory](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/spatial_memory) [SAGE]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spatial\\_memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spatial_memory) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mémoire\\_spatiale](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mémoire_spatiale) [Wikipédia FR]  
[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0b1d5](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0b1d5) [Cognitive Atlas]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q3560550> [Wikidata]



**spatial span task**

- Syn: *spatial span test*  
 BT: span task  
 RT: · memory span  
       · simple span task  
 NT: · Corsi task  
       · rotation letter task  
       · symmetry span task

- Is study method of :**  
 · short-term memory  
 · spatial memory  
 · working memory

Span task for measuring the capacity of spatial short-term memory or visuo-spatial working memory.

FR: *tâche d'empan spatial*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-J5TXXW3H-Q>

*spatial span test*  
 → **spatial span task**

SPCN  
 → **contralateral delay activity**

**specificity principle**

BT: principle  
 "The specificity principle states that those tasks which require the retrieval of a unique piece of information, a single event, or a specific item, seem to be more vulnerable to interference or more likely to result in reduced performance than those tasks that can be completed using generic or gist-based information." (Surprenant & Neath, 2009, p. 217).

- Bibliographic citation(s):**
- Greene, N. R., & Naveh-Benjamin, M. (2020). A specificity principle of memory : Evidence from aging and associative memory. *Psychological Science*, 31(3), 316-331. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/0956797620901760> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
  - Surprenant, A. M., & Neath, I. (2009). Principles of memory. Psychology Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

- Dataset citation(s):**
- Greene, N. R., & Naveh-Benjamin, M. (2019, November 18). A Specificity Principle of Memory: Evidence from Aging and Associative Memory. [ doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/XK78C ].

FR: *principe de spécificité*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RQPL09WZ-K>

*speed-accuracy trade-off function*  
 → **SAT function**

*Sperling's paradigm*  
 → **partial report task**

**SPI model**

- BT: non-computational model  
 RT: · Predictive Interactive Multiple Memory Systems model  
       · storage

- Is model of:**  
 · encoding  
 · episodic memory  
 · retrieval  
 · semantic memory

The SPI model (for Serial, Parallel, Independent) is based on the idea that memory is composed of several hierarchically organized systems (Tulving, 1995). In addition, the model clarifies the functional relationships between these systems. 1. The encoding is assumed to be serial, coding in a system is dependent on the successful coding in the previous system; 2. The information is stored in parallel in the different systems; 3. The information retrieval in a system is independent of the retrieval in the other systems.

- Bibliographic citation(s):**
- Tulving, E. (1995). Organization of memory: Quo vadis? In M. S. Gazzaniga (Ed.), *The Cognitive Neurosciences* (p. 753-847). MIT Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *modèle SPI*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GWCFKSRW-9>

**spin list**

- BT: objective study method of memory  
 RT: serial recall task

- Is study method of :**  
 episodic memory

Technique used to study serial learning and recall. The subjects learn the same list of items on several trials. The starting point of the list varies from trial to trial (e.g., ABCDEF, then CDEFAB).

- Bibliographic citation(s):**
- Ebenholtz, S. M. (1963). Position mediated transfer between serial learning and a spatial discrimination task. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 65(6), 603-608. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0040458> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *liste en roue*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-H6MW587M-J>

**spin the pots task**

- BT: objective study method of memory  
 RT: preschool-aged child

- Is study method of :**  
 working memory

Method for studying working memory in young children. Stickers are placed in six of the eight pots arranged on a tray. Before each trial, the tray is covered with a scarf, spun around, and then the scarf is removed. The child is asked to choose one of the pots that he or she thinks contains a sticker before moving on to the next trial (Hughes & Ensor, 2005 ; 2007).

- Bibliographic citation(s):**
- Hughes, C., & Ensor, R. (2005). Executive Function and Theory of Mind in 2 Year Olds : A Family Affair? *Developmental Neuropsychology*, 28(2), 645-668. [ [https://doi.org/10.1207/s15326942dn2802\\_5](https://doi.org/10.1207/s15326942dn2802_5) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
  - Hughes, C., & Ensor, R. (2007). Executive function and theory of mind : Predictive relations from ages 2 to 4. *Developmental Psychology*, 43(6), 1447-1459. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0012-1649.43.6.1447> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *tâche des pots tournants*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LVV2L84N-2>

**spontaneous confabulation**

- BT: confabulation by production mode  
 RT: · amnesia  
 · autobiographical memory  
 · episodic memory

**Has study method(s):**

Nijmegen-Venray Confabulation List

A confabulation that the patient recalls freely, without any obvious trigger.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Kopelman, M. D. (1987). Two types of confabulation. *Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery & Psychiatry*, 50(11), 1482–1487. [ <https://doi.org/10.1136/jnnp.50.11.1482> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: free]

FR: *confabulation spontanée*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-K4TM9JLL-K>**spontaneous false memory**

- BT: false memory  
 RT: · boundary extension illusion  
 · complementarity effect  
 · conjunction error  
 · conjunction illusion  
 · cryptomnesia  
 · developmental reversal  
 · dorsolateral prefrontal cortex  
 · DRM memory illusion  
 · error-pruning effect  
 · eyewitness testimony  
 · false fame effect  
 · identify-to-reject process  
 · prototype effect  
 · revelation effect  
 · unconscious transference effect  
 NT: · inference-based false memory  
 · kinematic false memory

**Has study method(s):**

- acquired equivalence paradigm
- category repetition paradigm
- DRM paradigm

**Has model(s) :**

MINERVA 2

**Has theory(ies):**

- association-monitoring theory
- associative-activation theory
- fuzzy trace theory
- implicit associative response
- source monitoring framework

False memories produced by the subject's own cognitive system, without any social pressure or external suggestion, such as associative false memories created in the DRM task.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Brainerd, C. J., & Reyna, V. F. (2005). *The science of false memory*. Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Corson, Y., & Verrier, N. (2013). *Les faux souvenirs*. De Boeck. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Gallo, D. A. (2006). *Associative illusions of memory: false memory research in DRM and related tasks*. Psychology Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Roediger III, H. L., & Gallo, D. A. (2022). *Associative memory illusions*. In R. F. Pohl (Ed.), *Cognitive illusions : Intriguing phenomena in thinking, judgment, and memory* (3rd ed.). Routledge. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *faux souvenir spontané*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BNPSX7VV-1>*spontaneous forgetting*→ **trace decay hypothesis***spontaneous memory*→ **involuntary memory**

**spontaneous recovery (conditioning)**

- BT: learning phenomenon  
 RT: · classical conditioning  
 · extinction  
 · operant conditioning  
 · spontaneous recovery (memory)

The reappearance after a period of time of a conditioned response that has been extinguished.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Pavlov, I. P. (1927). Conditioned reflexes: An investigation of the physiological activity of the cerebral cortex (G. V. Anrep, Trans.). Dover Publications. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *récupération spontanée (conditionnement)*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-X5JQLJ89-8>  
 EQ: <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q4138732> [Wikidata]

**spontaneous recovery (memory)**

- BT: memory phenomenon  
 RT: · retroactive interference  
 · spontaneous recovery (conditioning)

In the psychology of memory, the reappearance, after a certain period of time, of memories that have been subjected to the effect of retroactive interference.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Briggs, G. E. (1954). Acquisition, extinction, and recovery functions in retroactive inhibition. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 47(5), 285-293. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0060251> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *récupération spontanée (mémoire)*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WFPNCW87-H>

*spontaneous retrieval*

→ **direct retrieval**

**spreading activation**

- BT: activation  
 RT: · association-monitoring theory  
 · associative-activation theory  
 · semantic network  
 · Source of Activation Confusion model

In a semantic network, a process that spread the activation of a concept to related concepts.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Collins, A. M., & Loftus, E. F. (1975). A spreading-activation theory of semantic processing. *Psychological Review*, 82(6), 407-428. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.82.6.407> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Denhière, G., & Kekenbosch, C. (1988). L'activation et la diffusion de l'activation. *L'Année Psychologique*, 88(2), 237-256. [ <https://doi.org/10.3406/psy.1988.29268> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *propagation de l'activation*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LX8TQ4ML-9>  
 EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spreading\\_activation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spreading_activation) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0b26d](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0b26d) [Cognitive Atlas]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q423068> [Wikidata]

SPW-R

→ **sharp wave ripple**

**Squire Subjective Memory Questionnaire**

- BT: self-report questionnaire  
 RT: · Memory Distrust Scale  
 · Metamemory in Adulthood Questionnaire

**Diagnostic tool of:**

memory disorder

**Is study method of :**

- declarative metamemory
- memory complaint
- memory distrust syndrome
- memory self-efficacy

An 18-item questionnaire in which subjects rate their memory functioning before and after treatment (electroconvulsive therapy for depression in the original article). The instrument was adapted for use in situations not involving repeated testing.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Squire, L. R., Wetzel, C. D., & Slater, P. C. (1979). Memory complaint after electroconvulsive therapy: Assessment with a new self-rating instrument. *Biological Psychiatry*, 14(5), 791-801. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *Questionnaire subjectif de mémoire de Squire*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-D294XXWT-6>

SRRE

→ **self-reference recollection effect**

SRT

→ **serial reaction time task**

SRTT

→ **serial reaction time task**

SS-RIF

→ **socially shared retrieval-induced forgetting**

**stability bias**

- BT: metamemory phenomenon  
 RT: prediction of learning

Memory bias when people consider that their memories will remain stable over time, will not improve with additional learning trials and will not be forgotten.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Kornell, N., & Bjork, R. A. (2009). A stability bias in human memory: Overestimating remembering and underestimating learning. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 138(4), 449-468. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0017350> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *biais de stabilité*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-L3PTDPTV-6>

STAC

→ **scaffolding theory of cognition and aging**

*standard model of consolidation*

→ **standard theory of consolidation**

**standard theory of consolidation**

Syn: *standard model of consolidation*

BT: **theory**

- RT: · episodic memory
- hippocampus
- multiple trace theory
- semantic memory

**Is theory of:**  
systems consolidation

Model of systems consolidation. The function of the hippocampus is to bind the different aspects of a recent memory stored in different sites of the neocortex. Over time, the role of the hippocampus diminishes and the connections are stabilized in the neocortex. This model considers episodic memory and semantic memory in a similar way.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Marr, D., & Brindley, G. S. (1971). Simple memory: A theory for archicortex. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. B, Biological Sciences*, 262(841), 23–81. [ <https://doi.org/10.1098/rstb.1971.0078> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- McClelland, J. L., McNaughton, B. L., & O'Reilly, R. C. (1995). Why there are complementary learning systems in the hippocampus and neocortex: Insights from the successes and failures of connectionist models of learning and memory. *Psychological Review*, 102(3), 419–457. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.102.3.419> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Squire, L. R., & Alvarez, P. (1995). Retrograde amnesia and memory consolidation: A neurobiological perspective. *Current Opinion in Neurobiology*, 5(2), 169–177. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0959-4388\(95\)80023-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/0959-4388(95)80023-9) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *théorie standard de la consolidation*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W98HWG05-X>

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*Start-End Model*

→ **SEM model**

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*state-dependent learning*

→ **state-dependent memory**

**state-dependent memory**

Syn: · *state-dependent learning*

· *state-dependent retrieval*

BT: **memory phenomenon**

RT: **contextual memory**

NT: **mood-dependent memory**

The retrieval of a memory is more effective if the memory is retrieved when the subject is in the same physiological, affective, or emotional state as when the memory was acquired.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Eich, E. (1995). Searching for mood dependent memory. *Psychological Science*, 6(2), 67–75. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9280.1995.tb00309.x> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
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FR: *mémoire dépendante de l'état*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JQQ32JJQ-Q>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State-dependent\\_memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State-dependent_memory)  
[*Wikipedia EN*]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q7602986> [*Wikidata*]

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*state-dependent retrieval*

→ **state-dependent memory**

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**statistical learning**

Syn: · *implicit probabilistic learning*

· *sequence learning*

BT: **implicit learning**

RT: · **attention**

· **learning**

· **procedural memory**

**Has study method(s):**

- **alternating serial reaction time task**
- **artificial grammar learning task**
- **serial reaction time task**

Nonconscious learning of recurring sequences or statistical regularities in the environment without reward or reinforcement.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

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- datasetCitation : Benitez, V. L., & Li, Y. (2022, May 2). Statistical word learning in children and adults: The case of lexical overlap. [ <https://osf.io/64uhc> ].
- datasetCitation : Siegelman, N. (2018, April 8). Entrenchment in statistical learning. [ <https://osf.io/x25tu> ].

FR: *apprentissage statistique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-H2017HMG-3>

EQ: [https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/statistical\\_learning](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/statistical_learning) [SAGE]

✓ Dezsó Németh

*Sternberg item recognition task*

→ **Sternberg task**

*Sternberg paradigm*

→ **Sternberg task**

## Sternberg task

Syn: · *Sternberg item recognition task*  
 · *Sternberg paradigm*  
 · *Sternberg's memory scanning paradigm*  
 · *memory scanning experiment*  
 · *memory scanning paradigm*

BT: **recognition task**

RT: · **global recognition task**  
 · **serial search theory**

### Is study method of :

· **recognition memory**  
 · **retrieval**  
 · **short-term memory**

Experimental paradigm (Sternberg, 1966) to study retrieval processes in short-term memory.

note: The Sternberg task, in its original form, consists of presenting the subject with lists of 1 to 6 digits. At the end of each list, the subject is asked to decide whether or not a probe digit is part of the memorized list. The results show that reaction time increases linearly with the number of items in the list, regardless of whether the probe is in the list or not. According to Sternberg, these results indicate that short-term memory retrieval is achieved through an exhaustive scanning of the memory content by means of a serial comparison process.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Sternberg, S. (1966). High-speed scanning in human memory. *Science*, 153(3736), 652-654. [ <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.153.3736.652> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *tâche de Sternberg*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KGF9JFL6-2>

EQ: [https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_551f0a8b5ba2c](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_551f0a8b5ba2c) [Cognitive Atlas]

*Sternberg's memory scanning paradigm*

→ **Sternberg task**

## stimulus

BT: **object**  
 NT: · **distractor**  
 · **nonsense syllables**  
 · **prime**  
 · **reinforcer**

Any event in the physical world that can activate one of the organism's receptor systems, and thus be the source of a response. (after Richelle, 1991, p. 649).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Richelle, M. (1991). Stimulus. In R. Doron & F. Parot (Eds.). *Dictionnaire de psychologie* (pp. 649-650). Presses universitaires de France. [Study type: conceptual analysis] [Access: closed]

FR: *stimulus*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GQFQTFDX-6>

EQ: [http://www.cogpo.org/ontologies/CogPOver1.owl#COGPO\\_00122](http://www.cogpo.org/ontologies/CogPOver1.owl#COGPO_00122)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stimulus\\_\(psychology\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stimulus_(psychology)) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stimulus> [Wikipédia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q3771842> [Wikidata]

**stimulus generalization**

- BT: learning phenomenon  
 RT: · acquired equivalence paradigm  
 · classical conditioning  
 · operant conditioning

Generalization of a classical or operant conditioning to stimuli similar to the stimulus used for the initial conditioning.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Doré, F.-Y., & Mercier, P. (1992). Les fondements de l'apprentissage et de la cognition. Presses Universitaires de Lille. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Pavlov, I. P. (1927). Conditioned reflexes: An investigation of the physiological activity of the cerebral cortex (G. V. Anrep, Trans.). Dover Publications. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *généralisation du stimulus*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XFVDS1TB-P>

**stimulus-onset asynchrony**

- Syn: SOA  
 BT: measure  
 RT: rapid serial visual presentation

The time elapsed between the onset of a stimulus and the onset of the next stimulus.

FR: *asynchronie du début du stimulus*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FFF9L6N6-8>  
 EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stimulus\\_onset\\_asynchrony](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stimulus_onset_asynchrony) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q7617380> [Wikidata]

**Stirling Face Recognition Scale**

- Syn: SFRS  
 BT: self-report questionnaire

**Diagnostic tool of:**

- developmental prosopagnosia
- super-recognizer

**Is study method of :**

- declarative metamemory
- face memory
- memory complaint
- metamemory

A scale in which respondents rate their ability to recognize faces. The questionnaire is intended for people with developmental prosopagnosia to super-recognizers.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bobak, A. K., Mileva, V. R., & Hancock, P. J. (2019). Facing the facts: Naive participants have only moderate insight into their face recognition and face perception abilities. *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 72(4), 872–881. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/1747021818776145> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Bobak, A. K., Mileva, V. R., & Hancock, P. J. B. (2018). Stirling Face Recognition Scale Dataset 2018 [Data set]. University of Stirling. Faculty of Natural Sciences. [ <https://datastore.stir.ac.uk/handle/11667/106> ].

PO: Human  
 DO: Psychology  
 FR: *Échelle de reconnaissance des visages de Stirling*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WDJFQLQJ-P>

STM

→ **short-term memory**

**stochastic independence**

- BT: objective study method of memory

Stochastic independence is when it can be shown that performance on an item in one memory task is different from performance on the same item in another memory task (i.e., performance on task 1 does not predict performance on task 2.) Stochastic independence is used as an argument for dissociating different memory systems.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Tulving, E. (1985). How many memory systems are there? *American psychologist*, 40(4), 385–398. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0003-066X.40.4.385> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *indépendance stochastique*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FW8SW88Q-2>

**storage**

- Syn: trace storage  
 BT: memory process  
 RT: · accessibility/availability  
 · Encoding, Storage, Retrieval test  
 · engram cell  
 · long-term memory  
 · memory strength  
 · retention interval  
 · sensory memory  
 · short-term memory  
 · SPI model  
 NT: · consolidation  
 · pattern separation  
 · short-term consolidation  
 · working memory consolidation

**Is impaired in:**

pure progressive amnesia

**Is measured by:**

- memory capacity
- memory span

Process for the retention of information in memory.

FR: *stockage*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PRJPCTR5-5>  
 EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Storage\\_\(memory\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Storage_(memory)) [Wikipedia EN]

storage capacity

→ **memory capacity**

strategic priming

→ **strategic priming effect**

**strategic priming effect**

Syn: *strategic priming*  
 BT: priming effect  
 RT: · automatic priming effect  
 · implicit memory

Priming under the control of attentional, intentional, slow and conscious processes.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Ratcliff, R., & McKoon, G. (1981). Automatic and strategic priming in recognition. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 20(2), 204–215. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(81\)90381-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(81)90381-9) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet d'amorçage stratégique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GW54NKZT-G>

**strategy**

Syn: · *memory aid*  
 · *memory device*  
 · *mnemonic device*  
 BT: memory process  
 RT: · encoding  
 · generative retrieval  
 · mediation deficiency  
 · memory  
 · mnemonist  
 · production deficiency  
 · retrieval  
 · utilization deficiency  
 NT: · external strategy  
 · internal strategy

**Has study method(s):**

- California Verbal Learning Test
- Eyewitness Metamemory Scale
- Metamemory in Adulthood Questionnaire
- Multifactorial Memory Questionnaire
- visual association test

Generic term for procedures deliberately used to encode and retrieve information in order to improve memory performance.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bellezza, F. S. (1981). Mnemonic devices: Classification, characteristics, and criteria. *Review of Educational Research*, 51(2), 247–275. [ <https://doi.org/10.3102/00346543051002247> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Lieury, A. (1996). *Méthodes pour la mémoire : histoire et évaluation*. Dunod [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Yates, F. (1966). *The art of memory*. Routledge [Study type: historical study] [Access: closed]
- Yates, F. A. (1966/2022). *L'art de la mémoire* (D. Arasse, Trad.). Folio Gallimard [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *stratégie*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TJR8FDCW-L>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/73G-MXFVGCVVW-2>  
[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0b29c](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0b29c)  
 [Cognitive Atlas]

**strength-based mirror effect**

BT: mirror effect  
 RT: recognition memory

**Has model(s):**

- bind cue decide model of episodic memory
- retrieving effectively from memory model

"In recognition memory, when a list of items is strengthened via increasing the number of repetitions or manipulations during encoding, the probability to correctly endorse targets (hit rate) increase and the probability to incorrectly endorse foils (false alarm rate) decrease" (Kılıç et Öztekin, 2014, p. 158).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Kılıç, A., & Öztekin, I. (2014). Retrieval dynamics of the strength based mirror effect in recognition memory. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 76, 158-173. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2014.06.009> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Starns, J. J., White, C. N., & Ratcliff, R. (2010). A direct test of the differentiation mechanism: REM, BCDMEM, and the strength-based mirror effect in recognition memory. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 63(1), 18–34. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2010.03.004> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet miroir basé sur la force*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PP0WXP20-1>

**stress**

Syn: *stressful event*  
 BT: emotion process  
 RT: · Centrality of Event Scale  
 · Easterbrook's cue-utilization hypothesis  
 · emotion  
 · emotional memory  
 · estimator variable  
 · eyewitness testimony  
 · hotspot  
 · intrusive memory  
 · memory amplification effect  
 · memory narrowing effect  
 · post-encoding stress effect  
 · weapon focus effect  
 · Yerkes-Dodson's law

**Has study method(s):**

- trauma film paradigm
- Trier Social Stress Test

An emotional state associated with cognitive, physiological, and behavioral changes in response to unpredictable or uncontrollable situations.

note: The concept of stress is ambiguous and has undergone numerous transformations. It has no universally accepted definition.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Fink, G. (2017). Stress : Concepts, definition and history. In *Reference Module in Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Psychology*. Elsevier. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-809324-5.02208-2> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Kagan, J. (2016). An overly permissive extension. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, 11(4), 442-450. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/17456916166635593> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Klier, C., & Buratto, L. G. (2020). Stress and long-term memory retrieval: A systematic review. *Trends in Psychiatry and Psychotherapy*, 42, 284-291. [ <https://doi.org/10.1590/2237-6089-2019-0077> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Koolhaas, J. M., Bartolomucci, A., Buwalda, B., de Boer, S. F., Flügge, G., Korte, S. M., Meerlo, P., Murison, R., Olivier, B., Palanza, P., Richter-Levin, G., Sgoifo, A., Steimer, T., Stiedl, O., van Dijk, G., Wöhr, M., & Fuchs, E. (2011). Stress revisited: A critical evaluation of the stress concept. *Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews*, 35(5), 1291-1301. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neubiorev.2011.02.003> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Loetscher, K. B., & Goldfarb, E. V. (2024). Integrating and fragmenting memories under stress and alcohol. *Neurobiology of Stress*, 30, 100615. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ynstr.2024.100615> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

## STROOP TEST

- Marr, C., Sauerland, M., Otgaar, H., Quaedflieg, C. W. E. M., & Hope, L. (2021). The effects of acute stress on eyewitness memory: An integrative review for eyewitness researchers. *Memory*, 29(8), 1091-1100. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2021.1955935> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- McEwen, B. S., & Akil, H. (2020). Revisiting the stress concept: Implications for affective disorders. *Journal of Neuroscience*, 40(1), 12-21. [ <https://doi.org/10.1523/JNEUROSCI.0733-19.2019> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Piefke, M., & Glienke, K. (2017). The effects of stress on prospective memory: A systematic review. *Psychology & Neuroscience*, 10(3), 345-362. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/pne0000102> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Richter-Levin, G., & Sandi, C. (2021). Labels matter: Is it stress or is it trauma? *Translational Psychiatry*, 11(1), 385. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41398-021-01514-4> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Romero, L. M., Platts, S. H., Schoech, S. J., Wada, H., Crespi, E., Martin, L. B., & Buck, C. L. (2015). Understanding stress in the healthy animal – potential paths for progress. *Stress*, 18(5), 491-497. [ <https://doi.org/10.3109/10253890.2015.1073255> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Schwabe, L. (in press). Memory and stress. In M. J. Kahana & A. D. Wagner (Eds.), *Oxford handbook of human memory: Vol. II. Applications*. Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Schwabe, L. (2017). Memory under stress: From single systems to network changes. *European Journal of Neuroscience*, 45(4), 478-489. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/ejn.13478> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Selye, H. (1936). A syndrome produced by diverse nocuous agents. *Nature*, 138(3479), 32-32. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/138032a0> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Shields, G. S., Sazma, M. A., McCullough, A. M., & Yonelinas, A. P. (2017). The effects of acute stress on episodic memory: A meta-analysis and integrative review. *Psychological Bulletin*, 143(6), 636-675. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/bul0000100> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Thomas, A. K., & Wulff, A. N. (in press). What the acute stress response suggests about memory. *Topics in Cognitive Science*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/tops.12664> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Wolf, O. T. (2017). Stress and memory retrieval: Mechanisms and consequences. *Current Opinion in Behavioral Sciences*, 14, 40-46. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cobeha.2016.12.001> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: **stress**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JJV6GSWP-1>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-0VCKNX5Q-6> [SantéPsy]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-RVSW9SDN-X> [MeSH]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0020604>

[https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/stress\\_\(psychological\)](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/stress_(psychological)) [SAGE]

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stress\\_\(biology\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stress_(biology)) [Wikipedia EN]

<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stress> [Wikipédia FR]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q123414> [Wikidata]

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*stressful event*

→ **stress**

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*Stroop color–word interference test*

→ **Stroop test**

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*Stroop paradigm*

→ **Stroop test**

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*Stroop task*

→ **Stroop test**

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## Stroop test

Syn: · *Stroop color–word interference test*

· *Stroop paradigm*

· *Stroop task*

· *color-word Stroop paradigm*

· *color-word Stroop task*

BT: **objective study method of memory**

RT: **reaction time**

NT: · **associative memory Stroop task**

· **memory Stroop paradigm**

Is study method of :

· **central executive**

· **inhibitory control**

· **selective attention**

· **working memory**

A test of inhibitory capacity used as a measure of the central executive of working memory. Subjects are asked to name the color in which words are written, but the color of the words is sometimes different from the color they denote (e.g., the word "red" is written in green.) In this case, subjects tend to respond with the color denoted by the words. To pass this test, subjects have to inhibit the automatic reading of the words in order to name the color of the ink.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- MacLeod, C. M. (1991). Half a century of research on the Stroop effect: An integrative review. *Psychological Bulletin*, 109(2), 163–203. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.109.2.163> ] [Study type: historical study, literature review] [Access: closed]

- Stroop, R. J. (1935). Studies of interference in serial verbal reactions. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 18(6), 643-662. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0054651> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: **test de Stroop**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XGBBZDMP-G>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-ZQTMPBKF-D> [MeSH]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0535016>

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0536705>

[https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/stroop\\_test](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/stroop_test) [SAGE]

<https://dictionary.apa.org/stroop-color-word-interference-test>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stroop\\_effect](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stroop_effect) [Wikipedia EN]

[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Effet\\_Stroop](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Effet_Stroop) [Wikipédia FR]

[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/tsk\\_4a57abb949e27](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/tsk_4a57abb949e27)

[Cognitive Atlas]

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*structural persistence*

→ **syntactic priming effect**

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*structural priming*

→ **syntactic priming effect**

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*structural theory of memory*

→ **multiple memory systems theory**

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## study method

BT: **planned process**

NT: · **neurophysiological method**

· **study method of memory**

The concretization of a plan specification for the study of a disposition, a phenomenon, or a process.

FR: **méthode d'étude**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-B5NB9G8J-F>

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**study method of memory**

BT: study method

- NT: · instruction  
· objective study method of memory  
· subjective study method of memory

Term for objective and subjective methods for studying memory.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Otani, H., & Schwartz, B. L. (Eds.). (2018). Handbook of research methods in human memory. Routledge. [ <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429439957> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *méthode d'étude de la mémoire*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BZBRK6X8-1>EQ: [https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/assessment\\_of\\_memory](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/assessment_of_memory) [SAGE]

*subjective memory complaint*

→ **memory complaint**

**Subjective Memory Complaints Questionnaire**Syn: *SMCQ*

BT: self-report questionnaire

**Diagnostic tool of:**  
memory disorder

**Is study method of :**

- declarative metamemory
- memory complaint

Questionnaire asking people to evaluate the presence of general and specific memory difficulties in their daily life.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Youn, J. C., Kim, K. W., Lee, D. Y., Jhoo, J. H., Lee, S. B., Park, J. H., Choi, E. A., Choe, J. Y., Jeong, J. W., Choo, I. H., & Woo, J. I. (2009). Development of the Subjective Memory Complaints Questionnaire. *Dementia and Geriatric Cognitive Disorders*, 27(4), 310–317. [ <https://doi.org/10.1159/000205512> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *Questionnaire de plaintes mnésiques subjectives*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JJ8WBD3L-K>**Subjective Memory Complaints Scale**Syn: *SMCS*

BT: self-report questionnaire

RT: declarative metamemory

**Is study method of :**  
memory complaint

A 10-item questionnaire to assess memory complaints in adults.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Schmand, B., Jonker, C., Hooijer, C., & Lindeboom, J. (1996). Subjective memory complaints may announce dementia. *Neurology*, 46(1), 121–125. [ <https://doi.org/10.1212/WNL.46.1.121> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: *Échelle de plaintes mnésiques subjective*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MMTPC6L7-9>

*subjective memory decline*

→ **memory complaint**

*subjective memory impairment*

→ **memory complaint**

*subjective memory loss*

→ **memory complaint**

**Subjective Memory Questionnaire**Syn: · *SMQ*· *SMQ-R*· *Subjective Memory Questionnaire-Revised*

BT: self-report questionnaire

RT: declarative metamemory

**Is study method of :**

memory self-efficacy

Self-report questionnaire for adults used to assess subjective memory skills in real-life situations.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bennett-Levy, J., & Powell, G. E. (1980). The Subjective Memory Questionnaire (SMQ). An investigation into the self-reporting of 'real-life' memory skills. *British Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology*, 19(2), 177–188. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.2044-8260.1980.tb00946.x> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Lucas, J. A., Telch, M. J., & Bigler, E. D. (1991). Memory functioning in panic disorder: A neuropsychological perspective. *Journal of Anxiety Disorders*, 5(1), 1–20. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0887-6185\(91\)90013-J](https://doi.org/10.1016/0887-6185(91)90013-J) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: *Questionnaire de mémoire subjectif*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-H1KPJ0K3-H>

*Subjective Memory Questionnaire-Revised*

→ **Subjective Memory Questionnaire**

**subjective organization**

BT: organization

**Has study method(s):**

- free recall task
- multitrial free recall task

Personal organization of a list of items in a free recall task.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Sternberg, R. J., & Tulving, E. (1977). The measurement of subjective organization in free recall. *Psychological bulletin*, 84(3), 539. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.84.3.539> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Tulving, E. (1962). Subjective organization in free recall of "unrelated" words. *Psychological Review*, 69(4), 344–354. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0043150> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *organisation subjective*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TGD5CP20-4>



**subjective study method of memory**

- BT: study method of memory  
 NT: · Don't remember/Don't know paradigm  
 · Remember/Know paradigm  
 · self-report questionnaire

A method for studying how subjects subjectively evaluate their memory experiences, performance and functioning.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Otani, H., & Schwartz, B. L. (Eds.). (2018). Handbook of research methods in human memory. Routledge. [ <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429439957> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *méthode subjective d'étude de la mémoire*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-VWX3SX1X-5>

*subliminal priming*

→ **unconscious priming effect**

*subsequent forgetting effect*

→ **negative subsequent memory effect**

**subsequent memory effect**

- Syn: · *Dm effect*  
 · *difference due to memory*

- BT: memory phenomenon  
 RT: brain  
 NT: · negative subsequent memory effect  
 · positive subsequent memory effect

The neural activity of the brain during encoding differs depending on whether the items will be subsequently retrieved or not.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Gonthier, C., & Hot, P. (2013). Apports de l'électroencéphalographie à la compréhension de la mémoire. *Revue de Neuropsychologie*, 5(4), 243–254. [ <https://doi.org/10.1684/nrp.2013.0280> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Halpern, D. J., Tubridy, S., Davachi, L., & Gureckis, T. M. (2023). Identifying causal subsequent memory effects. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 120(13), e2120288120. [ <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2120288120> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Kim, H. (2011). Neural activity that predicts subsequent memory and forgetting: A meta-analysis of 74 fMRI studies. *NeuroImage*, 54(3), 2446–2461. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuroimage.2010.09.045> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Mecklinger, A., & Kamp, S.-M. (2023). Observing memory encoding while it unfolds: Functional interpretation and current debates regarding ERP subsequent memory effects. *Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews*, 153, 105347. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neubiorev.2023.105347> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Paller, K. A., Kutas, M., & Mayes, A. R. (1987). Neural correlates of encoding in an incidental learning paradigm. *Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology*, 67(4), 360–371. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0013-4694\(87\)90124-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/0013-4694(87)90124-6) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Wilding, E. L., & Ranganath, C. (2011). Electrophysiological correlates of episodic memory processes. In S. J. Luck & E. M. Kappenman (Éds.), *The Oxford Handbook of ERP Components* (p. 373–396). Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet de la mémoire subséquente*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-D1VKHQDQ-3>

EQ: <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q5275272> [Wikidata]

*subvocal rehearsal*

→ **rehearsal**

*subvocal repetition*

→ **rehearsal**

*successful ager*

→ **superager**

**suffix effect**

BT: recency effect

In an immediate recall test, the interference produced by the last stimulus in a list, which the subject is asked to ignore, disrupts the recency effect when the modality of presentation of the items is auditory.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Crowder, R. G. (1967). Prefix effects in immediate memory. *Canadian Journal of Psychology/Revue canadienne de psychologie*, 21(5), 450–461. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0082997> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Crowder, R. G., & Morton, J. (1969). Precategorical acoustic storage (PAS). *Perception & Psychophysics*, 5(6), 365–373. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03210660> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Dallett, K. M. (1967). « Primary memory »: The effects of redundancy upon digit repetition. *Psychonomic Science*, 3(1), 237–237. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03343114> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *effet du suffixe*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Q9KKBJMG-B>

**suggestibility**

- BT: memory  
 RT: · developmental reversal  
 · error-pruning effect  
 · explanatory role hypothesis  
 · eyewitness testimony  
 · false confession  
 · implanted false memory  
 · induced false memory  
 · memory conformity  
 · memory distrust syndrome  
 · misinformation effect  
 · misleading information  
 · reinforced self-affirmation procedure  
 · retrieval-enhanced suggestibility  
 NT: interrogative suggestibility

**Is measured by:**

Bonn test of statement suggestibility

**Has study method(s):**

- blind implantation method
- crashing memories paradigm
- false feedback paradigm
- false memory implantation paradigm
- Gudjonsson Suggestibility Scale
- misinformation paradigm
- MORI technique
- rumor mongering paradigm

Memory suggestibility appears when the subject integrates erroneous information from external sources in its memory (Schacter, 2001).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Binet, A. (1900). La suggestibilité. Schleicher Frères. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Flowe, H. D., & Schreiber Compo, N. (2021). The lack of robust evidence for the effects of alcohol on false memory. *Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews*, 127, 332–333. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neubiorev.2021.04.029> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Griego, A. W., Datzman, J. N., Estrada, S. M., & Middlebrook, S. S. (2019). Suggestibility and false memories in relation to intellectual disability and autism

- spectrum disorder: A meta-analytic review. *Journal of Intellectual Disability Research*, 63(12), 1464–1474. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/jir.12668> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: free]
- Klemfuss, J. Z., & Olaguez, A. P. (2020). Individual differences in children's suggestibility: An updated review. *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse*, 29(2), 158–182. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/10538712.2018.1508108> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
  - Kloft, L., Monds, L. A., Blokland, A., Ramaekers, J. G., & Otgaar, H. (2021). Hazy memories in the courtroom: A review of alcohol and other drug effects on false memory and suggestibility. *Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews*, 124, 291–307. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neubiorev.2021.02.012> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
  - Payoux, M., & Verrier, N. (2017). La ou les suggestibilité(s) ? *L'Année Psychologique*, 117(02), 251–270. [ <https://doi.org/10.4074/S0003503317000513> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
  - Ridley, A. M., Gabbert, F., & La Rooy, D. J. (Eds.). (2013). *Suggestibility in legal contexts: Psychological Research and Forensic Implications*. Wiley-Blackwell. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
  - Rindal, E. J., Chrobak, Q. M., Zaragoza, M. S., & Wehling, C. A. (2017). Mechanisms of eyewitness suggestibility: Tests of the explanatory role hypothesis. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 24(5), 1413–1425. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-016-1201-8> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
  - Schacter, D. L. (2003). *Science de la mémoire. Oublier et se souvenir*. Odile Jacob. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
  - Schacter, D. L. (2021). *The seven sins of memory: How the mind forgets and remembers* (2nd ed.). Houghton Mifflin. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: **suggestibilité**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FW8V8TV0-W>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-873XK39C-W> [SantéPsy]  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suggestibility> [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q2918559> [Wikidata]

*suggestion-induced false memory*

→ **induced false memory**

*super memorizer*

→ **mnemonist**

*super-recognition*

→ **super-recognizer**

## super-recognizer

Syn: *super-recognition*

BT: **person by aptitude**

RT: **face memory**

· **mnemonist**

· **recognition memory**

### Has diagnostic tool(s):

**Stirling Face Recognition Scale**

A person with an exceptional ability to recognize faces.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Dunn, J. D., Summersby, S., Towler, A., Davis, J. P., & White, D. (2020). UNSW Face Test: A screening tool for super-recognizers. *PLOS ONE*, 15(11), e0241747. [ <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0241747> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Ramon, M., Bobak, A. K., & White, D. (2019). Super-recognizers: From the lab to the world and back again. *British Journal of Psychology*, 110(3), 461–479. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/bjop.12368> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Ramon, M. (2021). Super-Recognizers—a novel diagnostic framework, 70 cases, and guidelines for future work. *Neuropsychologia*, 158, 107809. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2021.107809> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Russell, R., Duchaine, B., & Nakayama, K. (2009). Super-recognizers: People with extraordinary face recognition ability. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 16, 252–257. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/PBR.16.2.252> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

### Dataset citation(s):

- Davis, J. P., Bretfelean, D., Belanova, E., & Thompson, T. (2020, June 16). Super-recognition and long term memory. [ doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/ZMCDH ].
- De Haas, B. (2021, January 19). What's a Super-Recognizer? [ <https://osf.io/3vmtk/> ].
- Dunn, J. D. (2020, October 28). Supplemental materials for UNSW Face Test: A screening tool for super-recognizers. [ <https://osf.io/e4tyg/> ].

FR: **superphysionomiste**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Z913KC35-4>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Super\\_recogniser](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Super_recogniser) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q28135491> [Wikidata]

## superager

Syn: **highly performing older adult**

· **successful ager**

· **superaging**

BT: **person by aptitude**

RT: **episodic memory**

“Superagers are broadly defined as individuals over 80 years old with episodic memory performance similar or superior to middle-aged subjects (50–65 years old).” (Godoy et al., 2021, p. 663).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Garo-Pascual, M., Gaser, C., Zhang, L., Tohka, J., Medina, M., & Strange, B. A. (2023). Brain structure and phenotypic profile of superagers compared with age-matched older adults: A longitudinal analysis from the Vallecas Project. *The Lancet Healthy Longevity*, 4(8), e374–e385. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2666-7568\(23\)00079-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2666-7568(23)00079-X) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Garo-Pascual, M., Zhang, L., Valenti-Soler, M., & Strange, B. A. (in press). Superagers resist typical age-related white matter structural changes. *Journal of Neuroscience*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1523/JNEUROSCI.2059-23.2024> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Godoy, L., Alves, C., Ferreira, P., Sebastian, J., Martin-Saavedra, J., Studart-Neto, A., Nitrini, R., Leite, C., & Bidas, S. (2021). Understanding brain resilience in superagers: A systematic review. *Neuroradiology*, 63, 663–683. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00234-020-02562-1> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Santangelo, V., Macri, S., & Campolongo, P. (2022). Superior memory as a new perspective to tackle memory loss. *Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews*, 141, 104828. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neubiorev.2022.104828> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: **super-vieillisseur**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GZ08CH4R-C>

*superaging*

→ **superager**

*superior memorist*

→ **mnemonist**

*superior memorizer*

→ **mnemonist**

**supervisory attentional system**

BT: non-computational model

RT: central executive

**Is model of:**  
attention

Model of attention (Shallice & Norman, 1980 ; Norman & Shallice, 1986) used by Baddeley to describe the central executive functioning in working memory.

**note:** The supervisory attentional system model was developed by Norman & Shallice to account for neuropsychological and everyday life data, such as slips of actions. It is a model of the attentional control of action, which operates at three levels: an automatic level, during which actions are performed without deliberate attention and triggered by internal or external cues, based on pre-existing routines; a semi-automatic level, when actions conflict, which will select the priority action to produce; a deliberate attentional level, when actions require planning, during decision-making, in new, poorly controlled, difficult or dangerous situations or in case of a problem during the execution of an action.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Norman, D. A., Shallice, T., (1986). Attention to action: Willed and automatic control of behaviour. In R. Davidson, G.E. Schwartz, & D. Shapiro (Eds.), *Consciousness and Self-Regulation: Advances in Research and Practice* (Vol. 4, pp. 1-18). Plenum Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *système attentionnel superviseur*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-H1P8M0C1-Q>

**EQ:** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supervisory\\_attentional\\_system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supervisory_attentional_system) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Système\\_attentionnel\\_superviseur](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Système_attentionnel_superviseur) [Wikipédia FR]  
[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0b2fa](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0b2fa) [Cognitive Atlas]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q7644321> [Wikidata]

*suppression*

→ **inhibition**

*suppression effect*

→ **suppression-induced forgetting**

**suppression-induced forgetting**

**Syn:** · SIF  
 · memory suppression  
 · suppression effect

BT: motivated forgetting

RT: · amnesic shadow  
 · dorsolateral prefrontal cortex  
 · hippocampus  
 · inhibitory control  
 · retrieval stopping

**Has study method(s):**  
 · autobiographical think/no-think task  
 · think/no-think alcohol task  
 · think/no-think paradigm

“tendency to forget memories that one tries to exclude from awareness when confronted with unwelcome reminders” (Anderson & Hulbert, 2021).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Anderson, M. C., & Green, C. (2001). Suppressing unwanted memories by executive control. *Nature*, 410(6826), 366–369. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/35066572> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Anderson, M. C., & Hanslmayr, S. (2014). Neural mechanisms of motivated forgetting. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 18(6), 279–292. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2014.03.002> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Anderson, M. C., & Hulbert, J. C. (2021). Active forgetting : Adaptation of memory by prefrontal control. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 72(1), annurev-psych-072720-094140. [ <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-psych-072720-094140> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Bulevich, J. B., Roediger, H. L., Balota, D. A., & Butler, A. C. (2006). Failures to find suppression of episodic memories in the think/no-think paradigm. *Memory & Cognition*, 34(8), 1569-1577. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03195920> ] [Study type: empirical study, replication] [Access: open]
- Engen, H. G., & Anderson, M. C. (2018). Memory control: A fundamental mechanism of emotion regulation. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2018.07.015> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Mecklinger, A., Parra, M., & Waldhauser, G. T. (2009). ERP correlates of intentional forgetting. *Brain Research*, 1255, 132-147. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.brainres.2008.11.073> ] [Study type: empirical study, replication] [Access: closed]
- Nardo, D., & Anderson, M. C. (in press). Everything you ever wanted to know about the Think/No-Think task, but forgot to ask. *Behavior Research Methods*. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13428-024-02349-9> ] [Study type: literature review, replication] [Access: open]
- Singer, A., Darchi, S., Levy, D., & Sadeh, T. (2024). Intentional forgetting needs intentional remembering. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 153(3), 827–836. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/xge0001536> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Stramaccia, D. F., Meyer, A.-K., Rischer, K. M., Fawcett, J. M., & Benoit, R. G. (2021). Memory suppression and its deficiency in psychological disorders : A focused meta-analysis. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 150(5), 828–850. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/xge0000971> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Wessel, I. (in press). Suppression-induced forgetting as a model for repression. *Topics in Cognitive Science*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/tops.12684> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Wessel, I., Albers, C. J., Zandstra, A. R. E., & Heininga, V. E. (2020). A multiverse analysis of early attempts to replicate memory suppression with the Think/No-think Task. *Memory*, 28(7), 870–887. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2020.1797095> ] [Study type: empirical study, replication] [Access: open]
- Wiechert, S., Loewy, L., Wessel, I., Fawcett, J. M., Ben-Shakhar, G., Pertzov, Y., & Verschuere, B. (2023). Suppression-induced forgetting: A pre-registered replication of the think/no-think paradigm. *Memory*, 31(7), 989–1002. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2023.2208791> ] [Study type: empirical study, replication] [Access: open]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Wang, Y. (2022, March 31). Retrieval suppression induced forgetting on 1-week-old consolidated episodic memories. [ <https://osf.io/tz2kq/> ].
- Wessel, I., Heininga, V. E., Albers, C. J., & Zandstra, A. R. E. (2020, March 27). Data. [ <https://osf.io/f2jw3/> ].
- Wiechert, S., Verschuere, B., Wessel, I., Fawcett, J., Ben-Shakhar, G., & Pertzov, Y. (2023, April 18). Think/No-Think Replication. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/E75A6](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/E75A6) ].

**FR:** *oubli induit par suppression*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WSXQ2MS5-9>

## Survey of Autobiographical Memory

BT: self-report questionnaire

### Is study method of :

- autobiographical memory
- episodic future thought
- episodic memory
- personal semantics
- spatial memory

Questionnaire "designed to assess individual differences in self-reported autobiographical mnemonic capacities" (Palombo et al., 2013).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Palombo, D. J., Williams, L. J., Abdi, H., & Levine, B. (2013). The survey of autobiographical memory (SAM) : A novel measure of trait mnemonics in everyday life. *Cortex*, 49(6), 1526-1540. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cortex.2012.08.023> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Picco, S., Pedreira, M. E., & Fernández, R. S. (2020). Psychometric validation of the survey of autobiographical memory: Confirmatory factor analysis and network analysis. *Memory*, 28(8), 1037-1050. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2020.1812662> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Setton, R., Lockrow, A. W., Turner, G. R., & Spreng, R. N. (2022). Troubled past: A critical psychometric assessment of the self-report Survey of Autobiographical Memory (SAM). *Behavior Research Methods*, 54(1), 261-286. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13428-021-01604-7> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: bilan de mémoire autobiographique

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-R19Q943T-B>

## survival processing

BT: memory process

- RT:
- adaptive memory
  - animacy effect
  - episodic memory
  - reproduction processing effect
  - survival processing effect
  - zombie effect

The processing of stimuli (e.g. words) according to their value in a context of ancestral survival.

note: An example of a survival scenario (Nairne et al., 2007, p. 264) : "In this task, we would like you to imagine that you are stranded in the grasslands of a foreign land, without any basic survival materials. Over the next few months, you'll need to find steady supplies of food and water and protect yourself from predators. We are going to show you a list of words, and we would like you to rate how relevant each of these words would be for you in this survival situation. Some of the words may be relevant and others may not—it's up to you to decide."

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Bonin, P., Thiebaut, G., & Méot, A. (2024). Ratings of survival-related dimensions for a set of 732 words, their relationships with other psycholinguistic variables and memory performance. *Current Psychology*, 43(9), 8200-8218. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12144-023-04979-2> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Bonin, P., & Bugajska, A. (2014). «Survivre pour se souvenir». Une approche novatrice de la mémoire humaine : la mémoire adaptative. *L'Année Psychologique*, 114(3), 571-610. [ <https://doi.org/10.4074/S0003503314003066> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Cook, A. M., Klin, C. M., & Westerman, D. L. (2023). Surviving with story characters : What do we remember? *Memory & Cognition*, 51(6), 1303-1316. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13421-022-01391-2> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Nairne, J. S., Thompson, S. R., & Pandeirada, J. N. S. (2007). Adaptive memory: Survival processing enhances retention. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 33(2), 263-273. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.33.2.263> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Nairne, J. S. (2010). Adaptive memory: Evolutionary constraints on remembering. In B. H. Ross (Ed.), *Psychology of Learning and Motivation* (Vol. 53, p. 1-32). Academic Press. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0079-7421\(10\)53001-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0079-7421(10)53001-9) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Schwartz, B. L., Howe, M. L., Togli, M. P., & Otgaar, H. (Eds.). (2013). *What is adaptive about adaptive memory?* Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Scofield, J. E., Buchanan, E. M., & Kostic, B. (2018). A meta-analysis of the survival-processing advantage in memory. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 25(3), 997-1012.

[ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-017-1346-0> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: open]

### Dataset citation(s):

- Cook, A. (2022, November 3). Surviving with Story Characters: What Do We Remember? [ <https://osf.io/n5d4gw> ].
- Dewhurst, S., Anderson, R. J., O'Connor, R., & Dean, G. (2023, January 17). Survival processing and picture memory. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/HXQMF](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/HXQMF) ].
- Forester, G. (2020). Adaptive memory: Independent effects of survival processing and reward motivation on memory [Data set]. OSF. [ <https://osf.io/tdyrb/> ].
- Nieuwenstein, M., Hansen-Manguikian, L., Yildirim, B., & Ainsworth, S. (2021). Understanding the survival processing advantage for memory [Data set]. OSF. [ <https://osf.io/tcevb/> ].
- Rummel, J., Kroneisen, M., & Wöstenfeld, F. O. (2019). Survival processing and serial recall [Data set]. OSF. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/U5MK3](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/U5MK3) ].
- Saraiva, M., Garrido, M. V., & Pandeirada, J. N. S. (2019). Survival processing effect in L1 and L2 [Data set]. OSF. [ <https://osf.io/hqfje/> ].
- Scofield, J. E., Buchanan, E. M., & Kostic, B. (2016). A Meta-analysis of the Survival Processing Advantage in Memory [Data set]. OSF. [ <https://osf.io/6sd8e/> ].
- Surviving in a second language: Survival processing effect in memory of bilinguals. (2020). [Data set]. Taylor & Francis. [ [doi:10.6084/m9.figshare.13186584.v1](https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.13186584.v1) ].
- Wang, J. (2018). Survival processing and production effect [Data set]. OSF. [ <https://osf.io/ntvb7/> ].
- Wöstenfeld, F. O., Suhaib, A., Kroneisen, M., & Rummel, J. (2019). Does the survival processing memory advantage translate to serial recall? [Data set]. Zenodo. [ [doi:10.5281/zenodo.2593683](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2593683) ].

FR: traitement de survie

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-M7HRXBXG-L>

## survival processing effect

Syn: survival-processing advantage

BT: memory phenomenon

- RT:
- adaptive memory
  - episodic memory
  - reproduction processing effect
  - survival processing
  - zombie effect

A memory phenomenon observed when people remember words better after judging their relevance to a survival context.

note: The survival processing effect was also observed with pictures as stimuli, in recall and recognition tasks, in children, adults, and the elderly, in between- and within-subject designs.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Bonin, P., Thiebaut, G., & Méot, A. (2024). Ratings of survival-related dimensions for a set of 732 words, their relationships with other psycholinguistic variables and memory performance. *Current Psychology*, 43(9), 8200-8218. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12144-023-04979-2> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Bonin, P., & Bugajska, A. (2014). «Survivre pour se souvenir». Une approche novatrice de la mémoire humaine : la mémoire adaptative. *L'Année Psychologique*, 114(3), 571-610. [ <https://doi.org/10.4074/S0003503314003066> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Kroneisen, M., & Erdfelder, E. (2022). Survival processing effect. In R. F. Pohl (Ed.), *Cognitive illusions : Intriguing phenomena in thinking, judgment, and memory* (3rd ed.). Routledge. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Murphy, D. H. (2023). Survival processing and directed forgetting: Enhanced memory for both to-be-remembered and to-be-forgotten information. *Memory*, 31(9), 1147-1162. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2023.2229977> ] [Study type: empirical study, replication] [Access: closed]
- Nairne, J. S. (2010). Adaptive memory: Evolutionary constraints on remembering. In B. H. Ross (Ed.), *Psychology of Learning and Motivation* (Vol. 53, p. 1-32). Academic Press. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0079-7421\(10\)53001-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0079-7421(10)53001-9) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Open Science Collaboration. (2015). Estimating the reproducibility of psychological science. *Science*, 349(6251), aac4716. [ [doi:10.1126/science.aac4716](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aac4716) ] [Study type: empirical study, replication] [Access: closed]
- Parker, A., Parkin, A., & Dagnall, N. (2021). Effects of survival processing on list method directed forgetting. *Memory*, 29(5), 645-661. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2021.1931338> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Scofield, J. E., Buchanan, E. M., & Kostic, B. (2018). A meta-analysis of the survival-processing advantage in memory. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 25(3), 997-1012. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-017-1346-0> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: open]



## SYMMETRY SPAN TASK

- Wang, Y., Zhang, L., Kan, H., & Gao, J. (2023). Survival processing advantage demonstrated with virtual reality-based survival environment: A promising tool for survival processing research. *Memory & Cognition*, 51(1), 129–142. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13421-022-01341-y> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Wöstenfeld, F. O., Ahmad, S., Kroneisen, M., & Rummel, J. (2020). Does the survival processing memory advantage translate to serial recall? *Collabra: Psychology*, 6(1), 8. [ <https://doi.org/10.1525/collabra.243> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

### Dataset citation(s):

- Forester,Forester, G. (2020, October 10). Adaptive Memory: Independent Effects of Survival Processing and Reward Motivation on Memory. [ <https://osf.io/tdyrb/> ].
- Nieuwenstein, M., Hansen-Manguikian, L., Yildirim, B., & Ainsworth, S. (2021, May 29). Understanding the survival processing advantage for memory. [ <https://osf.io/tcevbj/> ].
- Renkewitz, F., & Müller, S. M. (2016, August 19). Replication of Nairne, Pandeirada, & Thompson (2008, PS, Study 2). [ <https://osf.io/jhkpe/> ].
- Rummel, J., Kroneisen, M., & Wöstenfeld, F. O. (2019, November 25). Survival Processing and Serial Recall. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/U5MK3](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/U5MK3) ].
- Scofield, J. E., Buchanan, E. M., & Kostic, B. (2017, August 2). A Meta-analysis of the Survival Processing Advantage in Memory. [ <https://osf.io/6sd8e/> ].
- Surviving in a second language: Survival processing effect in memory of bilinguals. (2020). [Data set]. Taylor & Francis. [ [doi:10.6084/m9.figshare.13186584.v1](https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.13186584.v1) ].
- Wang, J. (2018, October 29). Survival processing and production effect. [ <https://osf.io/ntvb7/> ].
- Wöstenfeld, F. O., Suhaib, A., Kroneisen, M., & Rummel, J. (2019). Does the survival processing memory advantage translate to serial recall? [Data set]. Zenodo. [ [doi:10.5281/zenodo.2593683](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2593683) ].

**FR:** *effet du traitement de survie*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LHXZMNL2-5>

*survival-processing advantage*

→ **survival processing effect**

*sustained posterior contralateral negativity*

→ **contralateral delay activity**

*SWR*

→ **sharp wave ripple**

## symmetry span task

**Syn:** *symmetry span test*

**BT:** · **complex span task**  
· **spatial span task**

**RT:** **memory span**

### Is study method of :

- **spatial memory**
- **visual memory**
- **visuo-spatial sketchpad**
- **working memory**

A visuo-spatial working memory span task. The subject is asked to remember the location of sequences of red squares placed in a matrix and to decide whether black squares arranged in an 8 x 8 matrix are symmetrical with respect to the vertical axis.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Kane, M. J., Hambrick, D. Z., Tuholski, S. W., Wilhelm, O., Payne, T. W., & Engle, R. W. (2004). The generality of working memory capacity: A latent-variable approach to verbal and visuospatial memory span and reasoning. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 133(2), 189–217. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0096-3445.133.2.189> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *tâche d'empan de symétrie*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-S4B771L2-3>

*symmetry span test*

→ **symmetry span task**

## synaptic consolidation

**Syn:** *cellular consolidation*

**BT:** **consolidation**

**RT:** **engram cell**

Molecular and cellular changes for the strengthening of synapses during the few minutes or hours after the encoding of a memory.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Dudai, Y. (2004). The neurobiology of consolidations, or, how stable is the engram? *Annual Review of Psychology*, 55, 51–86. [ <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.psych.55.090902.142050> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *consolidation synaptique*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LHCMP0LL-Q>

## synaptic weight

**BT:** **measure**

**RT:** · **backpropagation**  
· **connectionist model**

In connectionist models, the weight represents the value of the connection strength between two neurons.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Abdi, H. (1994). Les réseaux de neurones. Presses Universitaires de Grenoble. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Rumelhart, D. E., Hinton, G. E., & McClelland, J. L. (1986). A general framework for parallel distributed processing. In D. E. Rumelhart & J. L. McClelland (Eds.), *Parallel distributed processing* (Vol. 1, pp. 45–76). [ <http://cognet.mit.edu.insb.bib.cnrs.fr/pdfviewer/book/9780262291408/chap2> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *poids synaptique*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BB8BQFJ5-G>

**EQ:** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Synaptic\\_weight](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Synaptic_weight) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q7662043> [Wikidata]

*synergistic ecphory*

→ **ecphory**

*syntactic persistence*

→ **syntactic priming effect**

*syntactic priming*

→ **syntactic priming effect**



**syntactic priming effect**

Syn: · structural persistence  
 · structural priming  
 · syntactic persistence  
 · syntactic priming

BT: priming effect

RT: implicit memory

A priming effect that occurs when exposure to a sentence influences the production or comprehension of another sentence with the same syntactic structure. For example, after hearing a sentence, speakers tend to produce a sentence with the same grammatical form.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bock, K., Dell, G. S., Chang, F., & Onishi, K. H. (2007). Persistent structural priming from language comprehension to language production. *Cognition*, 104(3), 437–458. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cognition.2006.07.003> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Kumarage, S., Donnelly, S., & Kidd, E. (2024). A meta-analysis of syntactic priming experiments in children. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 138, 104532. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2024.104532> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: open]

FR: *effet d'amorçage syntaxique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GM3KP6TP-F>

**system variable**

BT: data

RT: · autobiographical memory  
 · estimator variable  
 · eyewitness testimony  
 · police lineup  
 · post-identification feedback effect  
 · reflector variable

In the case of an eyewitness testimony, a variable controlled by the legal system (for example, instructions given to the witness by the police officer in a suspect lineup).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Wells, G. L. (1978). Applied eyewitness-testimony research: System variables and estimator variables. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 36(12), 1546–1557. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.36.12.1546> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *variable du système*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-K7MFJHF0-C>

**systems consolidation**

Syn: systems memory consolidation

BT: consolidation

RT: · active systems consolidation hypothesis  
 · engram cell  
 · slow wave sleep

**Has model(s) :**

schema assimilation model

**Has theory(ies):**

- complementary learning systems
- multiple trace theory
- standard theory of consolidation
- trace transformation theory

Slow process of consolidation, which may take weeks, months or years, during which hippocampus-dependent memories are transferred to the neocortex.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Gisquet-Verrier, P., & Riccio, D. C. (2022). Revisiting systems consolidation and the concept of consolidation. *Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews*, 132, 420–432. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neubiorev.2021.12.003> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Moscovitch, M., & Gilboa, A. (2022). Has the concept of systems consolidation outlived its usefulness? Identification and evaluation of premises underlying systems consolidation. *F1000Prime Rep*, 11(33). [ <https://facultyopinions.com/prime/reports/b/11/33/> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Takehara-Nishiuchi, K. (2021). Neurobiology of systems memory consolidation. *European Journal of Neuroscience*, 54(8), 6850–6863. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/ejn.14694> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Tonegawa, S., Morrissey, M. D., & Kitamura, T. (2018). The role of engram cells in the systems consolidation of memory. *Nature Reviews Neuroscience*, 19(8), 485–498. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41583-018-0031-2> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Wiltgen, B. J., & Tanaka, K. Z. (2013). Systems consolidation and the content of memory. *Neurobiology of Learning and Memory*, 106, 365–371. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nlm.2013.06.001> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Winocur, G., & Moscovitch, M. (2011). Memory transformation and systems consolidation. *Journal of the International Neuropsychological Society*, 17(05), 766–780. [ <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1355617711000683> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *consolidation des systèmes*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XGD3J4ZG-F>

systems memory consolidation

→ systems consolidation

## T

**taboo word effect**BT: [emotion-enhanced memory effect](#)RT: [· emotion](#)  
[· emotional memory](#)  
[· episodic memory](#)

A phenomenon of emotion-enhanced memory observed when memory is better for taboo words than for emotionally neutral words.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Buchanan, T. W., Etzel, J. A., Adolphs, R., & Tranel, D. (2006). The influence of autonomic arousal and semantic relatedness on memory for emotional words. *International Journal of Psychophysiology*, 61(1), 26–33. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpsycho.2005.10.022> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Guillet, R., & Arndt, J. (2009). Taboo words: The effect of emotion on memory for peripheral information. *Memory & Cognition*, 37(6), 866–879. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/MC.37.6.866> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Jay, T., Caldwell-Harris, C., & King, K. (2008). Recalling taboo and nontaboo words. *The American Journal of Psychology*, 121(1), 83–103. [ <https://doi.org/10.2307/20445445> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Kensinger, E. A., & Corkin, S. (2003). Memory enhancement for emotional words: Are emotional words more vividly remembered than neutral words? *Memory & Cognition*, 31(8), 1169–1180. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03195800> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- MacKay, D. G., & Ahmetzanov, M. V. (2005). Emotion, memory, and attention in the taboo stroop paradigm: An experimental analogue of flashbulb memories. *Psychological Science*, 16(1), 25–32. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.0956-7976.2005.00776.x> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Madan, C. R., Caplan, J. B., Lau, C. S. M., & Fujiwara, E. (2012). Emotional arousal does not enhance association-memory. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 66(4), 695–716. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2012.04.001> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Madan, C. R., Shafer, A. T., Chan, M., & Singhal, A. (2017). Shock and awe: Distinct effects of taboo words on lexical decision and free recall. *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 70(4), 793–810. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/17470218.2016.1167925> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Schmidt, S. R., & Saari, B. (2007). The emotional memory effect: Differential processing or item distinctiveness? *Memory & Cognition*, 35(8), 1905–1916. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03192924> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: [effet des mots tabous](#)URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NM9J4Q83-P>

## TALE

→ [Thinking About Life Experiences Questionnaire](#)

## tapissage vide

→ [blank police lineup procedure](#)**target effect**BT: [memory phenomenon](#)RT: [visual memory](#)

After a visual search task in which participants have to identify targets among distractors, better visual memory for targets than for distractors, even when the targets were seen for a shorter time than the distractors or when the time of visual fixation on the distractors and targets is identical.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Williams, C. C. (2010). Incidental and intentional visual memory: What memories are and are not affected by encoding tasks? *Visual Cognition*, 18(9), 1348–1367. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/13506285.2010.486280> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Williams, C. C. (2010). Not all visual memories are created equal. *Visual Cognition*, 18(2), 201–228. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/13506280802664482> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: [effet de la cible](#)URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RG9G5M6J-R>**targeted memory reactivation**Syn: [TMR](#)BT: [objective study method of memory](#)RT: [· cue](#)  
[· replay](#)Is study method of:  
[consolidation](#)

Targeted memory reactivation is an experimental procedure to study memory consolidation during sleep. It consists of exposing a subject during sleep to stimuli that have been associated with a waking situation, in order to strengthen the memory trace and improve its subsequent reactivation. This method is often used in conjunction with electrophysiological recordings to study the mechanisms underlying memory consolidation (Nicolas Ribeiro).

- MV:
- Sleep stages: Targeted memory reactivation is effective if applied during N2 and slow wave sleep (Hu et al., 2020).
  - Test type: Targeted memory reactivation is observed in recall tasks and performance measures, but not in recognition, skin electrical conductance and subjective ratings (Hu et al., 2020).
  - Type of learning: Targeted memory reactivation is effective on the acquisition of declarative memories, skill learning, but not on conditioning (Hu et al., 2020).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Carbone, J., & Dieckmann, S. (2024). An update on recent advances in targeted memory reactivation during sleep. *Npj Science of Learning*, 9(1), 1–10. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41539-024-00244-8> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Hu, X., Cheng, L., Chiu, M. H., & Paller, K. (2019). Promoting memory consolidation during sleep: A meta-analysis of targeted memory reactivation. *Psychological Bulletin*, 146, 218–244. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/bul0000223> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Oudiette, D., & Paller, K. A. (2013). Upgrading the sleeping brain with targeted memory reactivation. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 17(3), 142–149. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2013.01.006> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Paller, K. A. (2017). Sleeping in a brave new world: Opportunities for improving learning and clinical outcomes through targeted memory reactivation. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 0963721417716928. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/0963721417716928> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: free]
- Rasch, B., Buchel, C., Gais, S., & Born, J. (2007). Odor cues during slow-wave sleep prompt declarative memory consolidation. *Science*, 315(5817), 1426–1429. [ <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1138581> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Schouten, D. I., Pereira, S. I. R., Tops, M., & Louzada, F. M. (2017). State of the art on targeted memory reactivation: Sleep your way to enhanced cognition. *Sleep Medicine Reviews*, 32, 123–131. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.smrv.2016.04.002> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Hu, X., Cheng, L., Paller, K., & CHIU, M. H. (2020, February 7). Promoting memory consolidation during sleep: A meta-analysis of target memory reactivation. [ <https://osf.io/kg8y3/> ].

FR: [réactivation ciblée du souvenir](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SFND5BWF-V>

Creators: [Frank Arnould](#)  
[Nicolas Ribeiro](#)

## task switching

Syn: *attention switching*

BT: *attentional process*

RT: [attention](#)  
[central executive](#)  
[executive functions](#)

### Has study method(s):

- [Trail Making Test](#)
- [Virtual Reality Everyday Assessment Lab](#)

The process whereby attention is reallocated when the subject is switching from a task to another.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Bouquet, C. A., Bonnin, C., & Gaonac'h, D. (2013). Approche intégrative du contrôle exécutif dans le paradigme de permutation de tâche. *L'Année Psychologique*, 113(1), 123–155. [ <https://doi.org/10.4074/S0003503313001061> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Hazeltine, E. (2024). What are we measuring when we measure task switch costs? *Current Opinion in Behavioral Sciences*, 56, 101352. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cobeha.2024.101352> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Monsell, S. (2003). Task switching. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 7(3), 134–140. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1364-6613\(03\)00028-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1364-6613(03)00028-7) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Vandierendonck, A. (2012). Role of working memory in task switching. *Psychologica Belgica*, 52(2–3). [ <https://doi.org/10.5334/pb-52-2-3-229> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *alternance de tâches*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WZLK4R47-Z>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Task\\_switching\\_\(psychology\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Task_switching_(psychology))  
[\[Wikipedia EN\]](#)  
[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0b613](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0b613)  
[\[Cognitive Atlas\]](#)  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q7687352> [\[Wikidata\]](#)

## taxonomic relation

Syn: [categorical relation](#)  
[taxonomic semantics](#)

BT: *data*

RT: [concept](#)  
[semantic memory](#)  
[thematic relation](#)

“Taxonomic relations (or categorical relations) occur when two concepts belong to the same category (e.g., ‘dog’ and ‘wolf’ are both canines). Taxonomically related concepts typically share multiple features in color, shape and other sensorimotor characteristics.” (Zhang et al., 2023).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Mirman, D., Landrigan, J.-F., & Britt, A. E. (2017). Taxonomic and thematic semantic systems. *Psychological Bulletin*, 143(5), 499–520. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/bul0000092> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Zhang, Y., Mirman, D., & Hoffman, P. (2023). Taxonomic and thematic relations rely on different types of semantic features: Evidence from an fMRI meta-analysis and a semantic priming study. *Brain and Language*, 242, 105287. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bandl.2023.105287> ] [Study type: empirical study, meta-analysis] [Access: open]

### Dataset citation(s):

- Zhang, Y., & Hoffman, P. (2022, December 2). Taxonomic and thematic relations rely on different types of semantic features: Evidence from an fMRI meta-analysis and a semantic priming study. [ <https://osf.io/mrvns> ].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *relation taxinomique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JMP5TZ09-X>

*taxonomic semantics*

→ [taxonomic relation](#)

*TBRS model*

→ [time-based resource sharing model](#)

*tDCS*

→ [transcranial direct current stimulation](#)

## telephone test

BT: *neuropsychological test*

Diagnostic tool of:  
*memory disorder*

### Is study method of :

- [prospective memory](#)
- [time-based prospective memory](#)

Time-based prospective memory. Five minutes after being instructed to do so, the subject has to remind the examiner to make a phone call.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Hsu, Y.-H., Huang, C.-F., Tu, M.-C., & Hua, M.-S. (2014). The clinical utility of informants’ appraisals on prospective and retrospective memory in patients with early Alzheimer’s disease. *PLOS ONE*, 9(11), e112210. [ <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0112210> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *test du téléphone*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-V0Q687C9-K>

*telescoping bias*

→ [telescoping effect](#)

## telescoping effect

Syn: [backward telescoping](#)  
[forward telescoping](#)  
[telescoping bias](#)  
[telescoping error](#)

BT: *memory phenomenon*

RT: *temporal memory*

A memory phenomenon observed when personal memories, usually of distant events, are postdated (telescopic effect) or when personal memories, usually of recent events, are predated (reverse telescopic effect).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Friedmann, W.J. (1993). Memory for the time of past events. *Psychological Bulletin*, 113(1), 44–66. [ <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.113.1.44> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Janssen, S. M. J., Chessa, A. G., & Murre, J. M. J. (2006). Memory for time: How people date events. *Memory & Cognition*, 34(1), 138–147. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03193393> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Rubin, D. C., & Baddeley, A. D. (1989). Telescoping is not time compression: A model. *Memory & Cognition*, 17(6), 653–661. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03202626> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Thompson, C. P., Skowronski, J. J., & Lee, D. J. (1988). Telescoping in dating naturally occurring events. *Memory & Cognition*, 16(5), 461–468. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03214227> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *effet télescopique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RLTGGHM0-3>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telescoping\\_effect](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telescoping_effect) [\[Wikipedia EN\]](#)  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q7696815> [\[Wikidata\]](#)

## TEMPORAL COMPRESSION

*telescoping error*

→ [telescoping effect](#)

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*TEMP*

→ [Ecological Test of Prospective Memory](#)

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*TEMPau*

→ [Test of Episodic Memory for the Autobiographical Past](#)

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*temporal clustering effect*

→ [contiguity effect](#)

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### temporal compression

BT: [memory process](#)

RT: [episodic memory](#)

A process by which the continuous flow of information experienced during a personal event is summarized in episodic memory by a succession of moments. This process is evidenced by the fact that remembering an event takes less time than experiencing it.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- D'Argembeau, A., Jeunehomme, O., & Stawarczyk, D. (2022). Slices of the past: How events are temporally compressed in episodic memory. *Memory*, 30(1), 43–48. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2021.1896737> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Jeunehomme, O., Folville, A., Stawarczyk, D., Van der Linden, M., & D'Argembeau, A. (2018). Temporal compression in episodic memory for real-life events. *Memory*, 26, 759–770. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2017.1406120> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- d'Argembeau, A. (2022). Le temps du souvenir. *Revue de neuropsychologie*, 14(4), 244–246. [ <https://doi.org/10.1684/nrp.2022.0727> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

#### Dataset citation(s):

- Folville, A. (2020, February 3). The impact of age on the temporal compression of daily life events in episodic memory. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/SDHQF](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/SDHQF) ].
- Olivier, J., & D'Argembeau, A. (2022, February 2). Memory editing: the role of temporal discontinuities in the compression of events in episodic memory. [ <https://osf.io/wmpr5> ].

FR: [compression temporelle](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-J6QWDF2B-G>

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*temporal contiguity effect*

→ [contiguity effect](#)

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*temporal cortex*

→ [temporal lobe](#)

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*temporal decay*

→ [trace decay hypothesis](#)

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### temporal distinctiveness hypothesis

BT: [testable hypothesis](#)

RT: [forgetting](#)

The hypothesis that memory traces are temporally less distinctive with time and then become more difficult to retrieve.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Brown, G. D. A., Neath, I., & Chater, N. (2007). A temporal ratio model of memory. *Psychological Review*, 114(3), 539–576. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.114.3.539> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: closed]

FR: [hypothèse de la distinctivité temporelle](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DB7V4HK7-Q>

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### temporal gradient of retroactive interference

BT: [memory phenomenon](#)

RT: [retroactive interference](#)

The retroactive interference effect is larger when the interfering activity immediately follows learning.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Wixted, J.T. (2004). The psychology and neuroscience of forgetting. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 55, 235–269. [ <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.psych.55.090902.141555> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: [gradient temporel de l'interférence rétroactive](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WGL3MSG0-8>

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### temporal isolation effect

BT: [primary distinctiveness effect](#)

RT: [short-term memory](#)

In short-term memory, an item is better memorized if it is isolated from other items by longer time intervals.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Morin, C., Brown, G. D. A., & Lewandowsky, S. (2010). Temporal isolation effects in recognition and serial recall. *Memory & Cognition*, 38(7), 849–859. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/MC.38.7.849> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: [effet d'isolement temporel](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QTJ3J9J5-X>

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**temporal lobe**

Syn: · *temporal cortex*  
· *temporal region*

BT: brain lobe

RT: · autobiographical memory network  
· default mode network  
· personal semantics  
· repetition suppression

NT: · medial temporal lobe  
· MT+ area

A brain lobe "located mainly in the middle cranial fossa, a space located close to the skull base. It is anterior to the occipital lobe and posterior to the frontal lobe. It is found inferior to the lateral fissure, also known as the Sylvian fissure or the lateral sulcus." (Patel et al., 2022).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Patel, A., Bisio, G. M. N. R., & Fowler, J. B. (2022). Neuroanatomy, Temporal Lobe. In StatPearls. StatPearls Publishing. [ <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK519512/> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *lobe temporal*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XVF3ZXDJ-V>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-MQRMJQK5-5> [SantéPsy]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-GJDXRC62-F> [MeSH]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0021149>

[http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON\\_0001871](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0001871) [UBERON]

<http://purl.org/sig/ont/fma/fma61825> [FMA]

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Temporal\\_lobe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Temporal_lobe) [Wikipedia EN]

[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lobe\\_temporal](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lobe_temporal) [Wikipédia FR]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q744385> [Wikidata]

**temporal memory**

Syn: · *temporal order memory*  
· *time memory*

BT: episodic memory

RT: · entorhinal cortex  
· telescoping effect  
· time cell

Generic term to designate any form of memory of temporal information (duration, temporal order, dating of an event, etc.).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Friedman, W. J. (1993). Memory for the time of past events. *Psychological Bulletin*, 113(1), 44–66. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.113.1.44> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *mémoire temporelle*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HLDTHX3H-1>

*temporal order memory*

→ **temporal memory**

*temporal region*

→ **temporal lobe**

**temporal tagging**

BT: memory process

RT: · working memory  
· working memory updating

In working memory, the process by which new items are differentiated from old items that are no longer relevant.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Jonides, J., & Smith, E. E. (1997). The architecture of working memory. In M. D. Rugg (Ed.), *Cognitive neuroscience* (p. 243-276). MIT Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *marquage temporel*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PZFN3RVK-9>

*temps de réaction en série alterné*

→ **alternating serial reaction time task**

*test de la Tour de Hanoi*

→ **Tower of Hanoi task**

**test expectancy effect**

BT: memory phenomenon

RT: procedural metamemory

A phenomenon discovered by Meyer (1934). Pupils expecting to be tested with an essay have better performance in this kind of test and in a multiple-choice test compared to pupils expecting to be tested with a multiple-choice test. However, this effect has only been observed in laboratory studies, not in classrooms (Lundeberg & Fox, 1991).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Lundeberg, M. A., & Fox, P. W. (1991). Do laboratory findings on test expectancy generalize to classroom outcomes? *Review of Educational Research*, 61(1), 94–106. [ <https://doi.org/10.3102/00346543061001094> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Meyer, G. (1934). An experimental study of the old and new types of examination: I. The effect of the examination set on memory. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 25(9), 641–661. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0073102> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet de l'attente du test*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XJZWK5MV-P>



## Test for Odor Memory

Syn: · Sniffin' TOM  
· TOM  
· TOM-32

BT: neuropsychological test

**Diagnostic tool of:**  
memory disorder

**Is study method of:**  
episodic memory

Neuropsychological test of episodic odor memory.

note: An extended 32-item version of the test was developed by Sorokowska et al (2020).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Croy, I., Zehner, C., Larsson, M., Zucco, G. M., & Hummel, T. (2015). Test-retest reliability and validity of the sniffin' TOM odor memory test. *Chemical Senses*, 40(3), 173-179. [ <https://doi.org/10.1093/chemse/bju069> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: free]
- Sorokowska, A., Sabiniewicz, A., & Larsson, M. (2020). TOM-32—An extended test for the assessment of olfactory memory. *Journal of Neuroscience Methods*, 344, 108873. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jneumeth.2020.108873> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *Test de mémoire des odeurs*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-X58FFN7R-Q>

## Test of Episodic Memory for the Autobiographical Past

Syn: *TEMPau*

BT: · objective study method of memory  
· self-report questionnaire

**Is study method of:**  
· autobiographical memory  
· auto-noetic consciousness  
· episodic memory  
· phenomenological characteristic of memory

Semi-structured questionnaire to assess autobiographical episodic memory and auto-noetic awareness for five life periods: childhood and adolescence, young adulthood, middle age and older adulthood, last five years, and most recent period.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Piolino, P., Desgranges, B., & Eustache, F. (2003). La mémoire autobiographique : théorie et pratique. *Solal*. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *Test épisodique de mémoire du passé autobiographique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KN71C2N1-W>

## Test of Memory Malingering

Syn: *TOMM*

BT: neuropsychological test  
RT: memory disorder

**Is study method of:**  
simulated amnesia

Test to distinguish malingering from real memory problems.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Martin, P., Schroeder, R., Olsen, D., Maloy, H., Boettcher, A., Ernst, N., & Okut, H. (2019). A systematic review and meta-analysis of the Test of Memory Malingering in adults: Two decades of deception detection. *The Clinical Neuropsychologist*, 1744, 33. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/13854046.2019.1637027> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Tombaugh, T. N. (1996). Test of Memory Malingering (TOMM). Multi-Health Systems, Inc. [Study type: test description] [Access: closed]

FR: *Test de falsification des souvenirs*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KS3RPRCT-V>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Test\\_of\\_Memory\\_Malingering](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Test_of_Memory_Malingering) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q17144359> [Wikidata]

*test-enhanced learning*

→ **testing effect**

*test-enhanced new learning*

→ **test-potentiated new learning**

## test-potentiated learning

BT: testing effect  
RT: long-term memory

"Attempting to retrieve items may improve later encoding of those items even when the retrieval attempt fails and feedback is not given." (Arnold & McDermott, 2013, p. 940).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Arnold, K., & McDermott, K. (2012). Test-potentiated learning : Distinguishing between direct and indirect effects of tests. *Journal of experimental psychology. Learning, memory, and cognition*, 39. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0029199> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Izawa, C. (1966). Reinforcement-test sequences in paired-associate learning. *Psychological Reports*, 18(3), 879-919. [ <https://doi.org/10.2466/pr0.1966.18.3.879> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *apprentissage favorisé par le test*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BT7PFKCH-M>

**test-potentiated new learning**

Syn: · forward effect of testing  
· forward testing effect  
· interim test effect  
· test-enhanced new learning

BT: testing effect

RT: · episodic memory  
· learning  
· pretesting effect  
· retrieval

The phenomenon observed when the retrieval of studied information from memory facilitates the learning of new information.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Chan, J. C. K., Meissner, C. A., & Davis, S. D. (2018). Retrieval potentiates new learning: A theoretical and meta-analytic review. *Psychological Bulletin*, 144(11), 1111–1146. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/bul0000166> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Pastötter, B., von Dawans, B., Domes, G., & Frings, C. (2023). The forward testing effect is resistant to acute psychosocial retrieval stress. *Experimental Psychology*, 70(1), 32–39. [ <https://doi.org/10.1027/1618-3169/a000571> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Pastötter, B., von Dawans, B., Domes, G., & Frings, C. (2023, March 24). The forward testing effect is resistant to acute psychosocial retrieval stress. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/EX4RU](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/EX4RU) ].

FR: *apprentissage nouveau favorisé par le test*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NWXPPSF8-J>

**Test-Wait-Test-Exit model**

Syn: *TWTE model*

BT: non-computational model

RT: attention

**Is model of:**

prospective memory

A model of prospective memory in which the execution of an intention occurs after a series of tests and waits (Harris & Wilkins, 1982).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Harris, J.E., & Wilkins, A. Remembering to do things: A theoretical framework and an illustrative experiment. *Human Learning*, 1982, 1, 123-36. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Lecouvey, G., Gonneaud, J., Eustache, F., & Desgranges, B. (2015). Les grandes théories de la mémoire prospective: Vers une vision dynamique des processus cognitifs engagés lors du rappel programmé d'intentions. *Revue de neuropsychologie*, 7(3), 207–216. [ <https://doi.org/10.3917/me.073.0207> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *modèle Test-Wait-Test-Exit*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-G24HFPTQ-2>

**testable hypothesis**

Syn: *hypothesis*

BT: theoretical entity

NT: · accessibility/availability  
· active systems consolidation hypothesis  
· alcohol myopia hypothesis  
· associative deficit hypothesis  
· attention-to-memory hypothesis  
· cognitive slowing hypothesis  
· Compensation Related Utilization of Neural Circuits Hypothesis  
· constructive episodic simulation hypothesis  
· contextual availability hypothesis

· discrepancy-attribution hypothesis  
· distributional hypothesis  
· Easterbrook's cue-utilization hypothesis  
· elevated-attention hypothesis  
· environmental support hypothesis  
· explanatory role hypothesis  
· extended cognition hypothesis  
· Hunter-McCrary hypothesis  
· impoverished relational-encoding  
· neurogenic hypothesis  
· perceptual-social linkage hypothesis  
· retrieval effort hypothesis  
· sensory reactivation hypothesis  
· Skaggs-Robinson hypothesis  
· temporal distinctiveness hypothesis  
· time in-working-memory hypothesis  
· total-time hypothesis  
· trace decay hypothesis

An information content entity that expresses an assertion that is intended to be tested. (source : [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI\\_0001908](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0001908))

FR: *hypothèse testable*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZFR36KVN-B>

EQ: [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI\\_0001908](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0001908) [OBI]

**testimony**

Syn: · witness memory  
· witness testimony

BT: data

RT: · autobiographical memory  
· change blindness  
· Clark Kent effect  
· collective false memory  
· denial-induced forgetting  
· discrepancy detection principle  
· emotion  
· emotion-enhanced memory effect  
· emotional false memory paradigm  
· episodic memory  
· forgot-it-all-along effect  
NT: · earwitness testimony  
· eyewitness testimony

**Has study method(s):**

· NICHD protocol  
· Self-Administered Interview©

A statement used to establish the veracity of a fact or event.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Smith, A. M., Toglia, M. P., & Lampinen, J. M. (Eds.). (2021). *Methods, measures, and theories in eyewitness identification tasks*. Routledge. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Toglia, M. P., Read, J. D., Ross, D. F., & Lindsay, R. C. L. (Eds.). (2007). *The handbook of eyewitness psychology: Vol. 1. Memory for people*. Routledge. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Toglia, M. P., Read, J. D., Ross, D. F., & Lindsay, R. C. L. (Eds.). (2007). *The handbook of eyewitness psychology: Vol. 2. Memory for events*. Routledge. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Wixted, J. T., Mickes, L., & Fisher, R. P. (2018). Rethinking the reliability of eyewitness memory. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, 13(3), 324–335. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/1745691617734878> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *témoignage*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-N93W196P-4>

**testing effect**

## TESTING EFFECT

**Syn:** · retrieval practice effect  
· retrieval-based learning  
· retrieval-mediated learning  
· test-enhanced learning

**BT:** memory phenomenon

**RT:** · episodic memory  
· principle of desirable difficulties  
· retrieval  
· retrieval practice  
· retrieval-enhanced suggestibility  
· retrieval-induced facilitation

**NT:** · test-potentiated learning  
· test-potentiated new learning

Improvement of long-term retention when information is actively retrieved from memory compared to studying the information again or not practicing retrieval.

**MV:** · Experimental design: larger effect in an inter-subject design than in an intra-subject design (Rowland, 2014).  
· Feedback delay: larger effect when feedback is delayed (Rowland, 2014).  
· Feedback: larger effect when feedback is given to the subject during the initial test compared to no feedback (Rowland, 2014).  
· Initial test type: larger effect with a cued recall task compared to a free recall or recognition task (Rowland, 2014).  
· Retention interval (categorical variable): Larger effect for retention intervals greater than or equal to 1 day compared to intervals less than 1 day (Rowland, 2014).  
· Retention interval (continuous variable): The effect becomes increasingly important as the retention interval increases (Rowland, 2014).  
· Stimulus type: larger effect for paired associates and prose (Rowland, 2014).  
· Type of final test: larger effect in a cued recall task compared to a free recall or recognition task (Rowland, 2014).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Adesope, O. O., Trevisan, D. A., & Sundararajan, N. (2017). Rethinking the use of tests: A meta-analysis of practice testing. *Review of Educational Research*, 87(3), 659–701. [ <https://doi.org/10.3102/0034654316689306> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Agarwal, P. K., Nunes, L. D., & Blunt, J. R. (2021). Retrieval practice consistently benefits student learning: A systematic review of applied research in schools and classrooms. *Educational Psychology Review*, 33(4), 1409–1453. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10648-021-09595-9> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Camerer, C. F., Dreber, A., Holzmeister, F., Ho, T.-H., Huber, J., Johannesson, M., Kirchler, M., Nave, G., Nosek, B. A., Pfeiffer, T., Altmeld, A., Buttrick, N., Chan, T., Chen, Y., Forsell, E., Gampa, A., Heikensten, E., Hummer, L., Imai, T., ... Wu, H. (2018). Evaluating the replicability of social science experiments in Nature and Science between 2010 and 2015. *Nature Human Behaviour*, 2(9), 637–644. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41562-018-0399-z> ] [Study type: empirical study, replication] [Access: closed]
- Eisenkraemer, R. E., Jaeger, A., & Stein, L. M. (2013). A systematic review of the testing effect in learning. *Paidéia*, 23(56), 397–406. [ <https://doi.org/10.1590/1982-43272356201314> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Glover, J. A. (1989). The “testing” phenomenon: Not gone but nearly forgotten. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 81(3), 392–399. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0022-0663.81.3.392> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Karpicke, J. D., & Blunt, J. R. (2011). Retrieval practice produces more learning than elaborative studying with concept mapping. *Science*, 331(6018), 772–775. [ <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1199327> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Lamotte, M., Izaute, M., & Darnon, C. (2021). Can tests improve learning in real university classrooms? *Journal of Cognitive Psychology*, 33(8), 974–992. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/20445911.2021.1956939> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Lima, M. F. R. de, & Buratto, L. G. (2023). The test–retest reliability of the retrieval practice effect. *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 76(9), 2028–2036. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/17470218221141586> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- McDermott, K. B. (2021). Practicing retrieval facilitates learning. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 72, 609–633. [ <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-psych-010419-051019> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Mulligan, N. W. (2020). Negative effects of repetition and testing. In A. M. Cleary & B. L. Schwartz (Eds.), *Memory quirks: The study of odd phenomena in memory* (p. 114–136). Routledge. [ <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429264498-10> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

- Mulligan, N. W., Buchin, Z. L., & West, J. T. (2020). Assessing why the testing effect is moderated by experimental design. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 46(7), 1293–1308. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/xlm0000787> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Phelps, R. P. (2012). The effect of testing on student achievement, 1910–2010. *International Journal of Testing*, 12(1), 21–43. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/15305058.2011.602920> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Polack, C. W., & Miller, R. R. (2022). Testing improves performance as well as assesses learning: A review of the testing effect with implications for models of learning. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Animal Learning and Cognition*, 48(3), 222–241. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/xan0000323> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
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- Roediger, H. L., & Karpicke, J. D. (2006). Test-enhanced learning: Taking memory tests improves long-term retention. *Psychological Science*, 17(3), 249–255. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9280.2006.01693.x> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Roediger, H. L., & Karpicke, J. D. (2006). The power of testing memory: Basic research and implications for educational practice. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, 1(3), 181–210. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1745-6916.2006.00012.x> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
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- Sotola, L. K., & Crede, M. (2021). Regarding class quizzes: A meta-analytic synthesis of studies on the relationship between frequent low-stakes testing and class performance. *Educational Psychology Review*, 33(2), 407–426. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10648-020-09563-9> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Yang, C., Luo, L., Vadillo, M. A., Yu, R., & Shanks, D. R. (2021). Testing (quizzing) boosts classroom learning: A systematic and meta-analytic review. *Psychological Bulletin*, 147(4), 399–435. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/bul0000309> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]

### Dataset citation(s):

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- Eersel, G. van, Verkoeijen, P., & Bouwmeester, S. (2015). Does retrieval practice depend on semantic cues? Assessing the fuzzy trace account of the testing effect [Data set]. OSF. [ <https://osf.io/nx3zm/> ].
- Lima, M., & Buratto, L. (2022, November 18). The Test–Retest Reliability of the Retrieval Practice Effect. [ <https://osf.io/chm88> ].
- Pan, S. C. (2019). Test-enhanced learning and effects of retrieval processes on long-term memory [Data set]. OSF. [ <https://osf.io/jd5qh/> ].
- Pan, S. C., Gupta, M., & Rickard, T. C. (2021, July 3). Dual memory model of the testing effect. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/GYB6C](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/GYB6C) ].
- Sitoh, A. (2020, September 13). Testing Effect and Recognition Memory. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/WY8S2](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/WY8S2) ].
- Zhifang Ye and Gui Xue (2020). Retrieval practice facilitates memory updating by enhancing and differentiating medial prefrontal cortex representations. *OpenNeuro*. [Dataset] [ [doi: 10.18112/openneuro.ds002773.v1.0.0](https://doi.org/10.18112/openneuro.ds002773.v1.0.0) ].

**PO:** Human

**DO:** Psychology

**FR:** effet du testing

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JRHZ858-D>

**EQ:** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Testing\\_effect](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Testing_effect) [Wikipedia EN]

[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Effet\\_test](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Effet_test) [Wikipedia FR]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q7705913> [Wikidata]

**tetrahedral model**BT: [non-computational model](#)

A model of memory experiments according to which memory phenomena "depend on what kinds of subjects we study, what kinds of acquisition conditions we provide, what kinds of materials we choose to work with, and what kinds of criterial measures we obtain. Furthermore, the dependences themselves are complex; the variables interact vigorously with one another." (Jenkins, 1979, p. 431).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Jenkins, J. J. (1979). Four points to remember: A tetrahedral model of memory experiments. In L. S. Cermak & F. I. M. Craik (Eds.), *Levels of processing in human memory* (pp. 429–446). Lawrence Erlbaum Associates. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Talarico, J. M. (2023). A tetrahedral model of autobiographical memory research design. *WIREs Cognitive Science*, 14(3), e1615. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/wcs.1615> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: [modèle tétraédrique](#)URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-J1VKW8WG-L>

TGA

→ [transient global amnesia](#)**thalamus**BT: [brain](#)RT: [contextual memory](#)  
[episodic memory](#)  
[spatial memory](#)  
[verbal memory](#)  
[working memory](#)

A diencephalic structure, made up of several nuclei, involved in various aspects of memory, amongst other things.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Nelson, A. J. D. (2021). The anterior thalamic nuclei and cognition: A role beyond space? *Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews*, 126, 1–11. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neubiorev.2021.02.047> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Shine, J. M., Lewis, L. D., Garrett, D. D., & Hwang, K. (2023). The impact of the human thalamus on brain-wide information processing. *Nature Reviews Neuroscience*, 14, 416–430. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41583-023-00701-0> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Sweeney-Reed, C. M., Buentjen, L., Voges, J., Schmitt, F. C., Zaehle, T., Kam, J. W. Y., Kaufmann, J., Heinze, H.-J., Hinrichs, H., Knight, R. T., & Rugg, M. D. (2021). The role of the anterior nuclei of the thalamus in human memory processing. *Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews*, 126, 146–158. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neubiorev.2021.02.046> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: [thalamus](#)URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TM1366KM-T>EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-N41GW372-P> [[SantéPsy](#)]**thematic relation**Syn: [thematic semantics](#)BT: [data](#)RT: [concept](#)  
[semantic memory](#)  
[taxonomic relation](#)

"thematic relations (or associative relations) occur when two concepts frequently co-occur in events or situations (e.g., 'dog' and 'bone'), focusing on the interaction or association between concepts" (Zhang et al., 2023).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Mirman, D., Landrigan, J.-F., & Britt, A. E. (2017). Taxonomic and thematic semantic systems. *Psychological Bulletin*, 143(5), 499–520. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/bul0000092> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Zhang, Y., Mirman, D., & Hoffman, P. (2023). Taxonomic and thematic relations rely on different types of semantic features: Evidence from an fMRI meta-analysis and a semantic priming study. *Brain and Language*, 242, 105287. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bandl.2023.105287> ] [Study type: empirical study, meta-analysis] [Access: open]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Zhang, Y., & Hoffman, P. (2022, December 2). Taxonomic and thematic relations rely on different types of semantic features: Evidence from an fMRI meta-analysis and a semantic priming study. [ <https://osf.io/mrvns> ].

PO: [Human](#)DO: [Psychology](#)FR: [relation thématique](#)URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MS3KQGD-F>*thematic semantics*→ [thematic relation](#)**theoretical entity**BT: [information entity](#)NT: [model](#)  
[principle](#)  
[scientific law](#)  
[testable hypothesis](#)  
[theory](#)FR: [entité théorique](#)URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-J0BWMKT5-V>*theoretical framework*→ [theory](#)**theory**Syn: [theoretical framework](#)BT: [theoretical entity](#)NT: [acid bath theory](#)  
[Act-In theory](#)  
[alethism](#)  
[association-monitoring theory](#)  
[associative chaining theory](#)  
[associative-activation theory](#)  
[causal theory of memory](#)  
[complementary learning systems](#)  
[contact theory](#)  
[continuism](#)  
[direct realism](#)  
[discontinuism](#)  
[dual coding theory](#)  
[dynamic field theory](#)  
[embodied cognition](#)



- event segmentation theory
- exemplar theories
- functionalist theories of memory
- fuzzy trace theory
- generate-recognize theory
- hippocampal memory indexing theory
- implicit associative response
- indirect realism
- multi-process theory of prospective memory
- multiple memory systems theory
- multiple trace theory
- positional coding theory
- predictive brain
- preparatory attentional and memory processes theory
- reflexive-associative theory of prospective memory
- scaffolding theory of cognition and aging
- Selective Construction and Preservation of Experience theory
- serial search theory
- simulation theory
- source monitoring framework
- standard theory of consolidation
- transition theory

"[...] logically organized version of the discourses that scientists hold, at a given time, about the phenomena they are trying to explain." (Barberousse et al., 2000, p. 199).

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Barberousse, A., Kistler, M., & Ludwig, P. (2000). La philosophie des sciences au XXe siècle. Flammarion. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Frigg, R. (2022). Models and theories : A philosophical inquiry. Routledge. [ <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003285106> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *théorie*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JT2DDSSZ-4>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-5NH6D6V4-X> [*SantéPsy*]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/73G-JWVS953K-V>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theory> [*Wikipedia EN*]

<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Théorie> [*Wikipédia FR*]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q17737> [*Wikidata*]

*Theory of Distributed Associative Memory*

→ **TODAM**

## theory of mind

Syn: · ToM

· *mind reading*

· *mindreading*

BT: *mentalizing*

RT: · *episodic memory*

· *executive functions*

· *false memory*

"The use of folk psychological knowledge and heuristics (e.g., "mental states are correlated with behaviors", "mental states differ between agents") to think about one's own and other people's mental states". (Quesque et al., 2024, p. 2).

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Apperly, I. A. (2012). What is "theory of mind"? Concepts, cognitive processes and individual differences. *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 65(5), 825-839. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/17470218.2012.676055> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
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PO: · *Animal*

· *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *théorie de l'esprit*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RN8L4F8Q-9>

EQ: [http://cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0b392/](http://cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0b392/)

[*Cognitive Atlas*]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-VQVLT5M-4> [*MeSH*]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0526999>

[https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/theory\\_of\\_mind](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/theory_of_mind) [*SAGE*]

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theory\\_of\\_mind](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theory_of_mind) [*Wikipedia EN*]

[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Th%C3%A9orie\\_de\\_l%27esprit](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Th%C3%A9orie_de_l%27esprit)

[*Wikipédia FR*]

<https://skosmos.loterre.fr/2CX/fr/page/-5GV9BSG5-7>

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q639219> [*Wikidata*]

*therapeutic intervention*

→ **treatment**

*therapy*

→ **treatment**

*theta frequency*

→ **theta rhythm**

*theta oscillation*

→ **theta rhythm**

*theta power*

→ **theta rhythm**



**theta rhythm**

Syn: · *theta frequency*  
 · *theta oscillation*  
 · *theta power*  
 · *theta wave*

BT: neurophysiological process

RT: · electroencephalography  
 · encoding  
 · episodic memory  
 · grid cell  
 · hippocampus  
 · place cell  
 · replay  
 · short-term memory  
 · spatial memory  
 · working memory

Brain neural oscillations in the 4-8 Hz frequency band.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Herweg, N. A., Solomon, E. A., & Kahana, M. J. (2020). Theta oscillations in human memory. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 24(3), 208-227. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2019.12.006> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Köster, M., & Gruber, T. (2022). Rhythms of human attention and memory: An embedded process perspective. *Frontiers in Human Neuroscience*, 16. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fnhum.2022.905837> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
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**Dataset citation(s):**

- Castro-Meneses, L. J., Kruger, J.-L., & Doherty, S. (2017). Theta oscillations as an online measure of working memory load in educational video [Data set]. OSF. [ <https://osf.io/ca6kt/> ].
- He, M. (2019). Theta oscillation dynamic by the precuneus during sports experts' reactivation of a memory engram of sports related information [Data set]. OSF. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/YQ7SH](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/YQ7SH) ].
- Peters, B. (2018). Object-based attention prioritizes working memory contents at a theta rhythm [Data set]. OSF. [ <https://osf.io/rpx6s/> ].
- Romei, V. (2018). The speed of parietal theta frequency drives visuospatial working memory capacity [Data set]. OSF. [ <https://osf.io/rm6qp/> ].
- Scholz, S., Schneider, S., & Rose, M. (2016). Differential effects of ongoing EEG beta and theta power on memory formation [Data set]. OSF. [ <https://osf.io/24azk/> ].

FR: *rythme thêta*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-F2HG9RZP-D>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theta\\_wave](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theta_wave) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rythme\\_th%C3%A0ta](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rythme_th%C3%A0ta) [Wikipédia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q2370623> [Wikidata]

*theta wave*

→ **theta rhythm**

**think/no-think alcohol task**

Syn: *TNTA*

BT: think/no-think paradigm

**Is study method of :**

- motivated forgetting
- suppression-induced forgetting

Adaptation of the Think/No-Think paradigm to study voluntary suppression of memories in contexts related to alcohol consumption.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- López-Caneda, E., Crego, A., Campos, A. D., González-Villar, A., & Sampaio, A. (2019). The think/no-think alcohol task: A new paradigm for assessing memory suppression in alcohol-related contexts. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*, 43(1), 36-47. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/acer.13916> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *tâche penser/ne pas penser à l'alcool*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-V4LVTXVQ-3>

**think/no-think paradigm**

- Syn: · TNT  
 · TNT paradigm  
 · TNT procedure
- BT: objective study method of memory
- RT: · eyewitness testimony  
 · Go/No-Go task  
 · inhibition
- NT: · autobiographical think/no-think task  
 · think/no-think alcohol task  
 · thought substitution method

**Is study method of :**

- amnesic shadow
- episodic memory
- forgetting
- motivated forgetting
- retrieval stopping
- suppression-induced forgetting

An experimental procedure for studying intentional forgetting of unwanted memories (Anderson & Green, 2001). Subjects are asked to study pairs of semantically unrelated words. They should be able to recall the right word when the left word is presented. An executive control task is then proposed. A cue is presented and subjects must either give the associated response or not think of the response. In the final phase, subjects must recall the response for each pair of words. The results show that memory for words that were given a "no-think" instruction is worse than memory for words that were given a "think" instruction and for words that were given neither a "think" nor a "no-think" instruction.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Anderson, M. C., & Green, C. (2001). Suppressing unwanted memories by executive control. *Nature*, 410(6826), 366–369. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/35066572> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Nardo, D., & Anderson, M. C. (in press). Everything you ever wanted to know about the Think/No-Think task, but forgot to ask. *Behavior Research Methods*. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13428-024-02349-9> ] [Study type: literature review, replication] [Access: open]
- Singer, A., Darchi, S., Levy, D., & Sadeh, T. (2024). Intentional forgetting needs intentional remembering. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 153(3), 827–836. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/xge0001536> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Wessel, I., Albers, C. J., Zandstra, A. R. E., & Heininga, V. E. (2020). A multiverse analysis of early attempts to replicate memory suppression with the Think/No-think Task. *Memory*, 28(7), 870–887. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2020.1797095> ] [Study type: empirical study, replication] [Access: open]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Wessel, I., Heininga, V. E., Albers, C. J., & Zandstra, A. R. E. (2022, January 14). Early Attempts at Replicating Memory Suppression with the Think/No-Think task. Retrieved from [osf.io/qgcy5](https://osf.io/qgcy5)

FR: *paradigme penser/ne pas penser*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JFXTX0C-4>

**Thinking About Life Experiences Questionnaire**

- Syn: TALE  
 BT: self-report questionnaire  
 RT: Reminiscence Functions Scale

**Is study method of :**  
 autobiographical memory

Questionnaire measuring three functions of autobiographical memory: 1) social function (communication); 2) self-related function (identity); 3) directive function (problem solving).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bluck, S., Alea, N., Habermas, T., & Rubin, D. C. (2005). A TALE of three functions: The self-reported uses of autobiographical memory. *Social Cognition*, 23(1), 91–117. [ <https://doi.org/10.1521/soco.23.1.91.59198> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Bluck, S., & Alea, N. (2011). Crafting the TALE: Construction of a measure to assess the functions of autobiographical remembering. *Memory*, 19(5), 470–486. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2011.590500> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Fritsch, A., Berna, F., Potheegadoo, J., & Cuervo-Lombard, C. (2021). Validation française du Thinking About Life Experiences (TALE), échelle évaluant les fonctions de la mémoire autobiographique. *Revue de neuropsychologie*, 13(3), 205–213. [ <https://doi.org/10.1684/nrp.2021.0678> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

PO: Human  
 DO: Psychology  
 FR: *Questionnaire de réflexions sur les expériences de vie*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QK9NPGKQ-K>

**thinking-induced forgetting**

BT: incidental forgetting

The phenomenon discovered during the study of the relationship between memory and creative thinking. The fact of generating new uses for objects can cause previously studied uses to be forgotten.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Storm, B. C., & Patel, T. N. (2014). Forgetting as a consequence and enabler of creative thinking. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 40(6), 1594–1609. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/xlm0000006> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *oubli induit par la pensée*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-J9TZ1W8N-8>

*third-person perspective*

→ **observer point of view**

**thought substitution method**

BT: think/no-think paradigm

**Is study method of :**  
 · forgetting  
 · motivated forgetting

A method used in the Think/No-Think paradigm. Subjects have to attempt to avoid retrieving unwanted memories in the presence of a cue by substituting a distracting thought.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Hotta, C., & Kawaguchi, J. (2009). Self-initiated use of thought substitution can lead to long term forgetting. *Memory*, 17(1), 41–49. [ <https://doi.org/10.2117/psychoc.2009.41> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *méthode de substitution de pensée*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-N7K2DX1D-4>

through-list distractor procedure

→ **continuous-distractor paradigm**

### time cell

BT: neuron

RT: · episodic memory  
· hippocampus  
· replay  
· temporal memory

Time cells are neurons in the hippocampus that fire at specific moments. Discovered in rats and monkeys.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Kraus, B. J., Robinson II, R. J., White, J. A., Eichenbaum, H., & Hasselmo, M. E. (2013). Hippocampal « time cells »: time versus path integration. *Neuron*, 78(6), 1090-1101. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuron.2013.04.015> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- MacDonald, C. J., Lepage, K. Q., Eden, U. T., & Eichenbaum, H. (2011). Hippocampal "time cells" bridge the gap in memory for discontinuous events. *Neuron*, 71(4), 737-749. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuron.2011.07.012> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Pastalkova, E., Itskov, V., Amarasingham, A., & Buzsaki, G. (2008). Internally generated cell assembly sequences in the rat hippocampus. *Science*, 321(5894), 1322-1327. [ <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1159775> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *cellule de temps*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-T4Q5ZL53-C>

*time in-WM hypothesis*

→ **time in-working-memory hypothesis**

### time in-working-memory hypothesis

Syn: *time in-WM hypothesis*

BT: testable hypothesis

RT: · complex span task  
· episodic memory  
· McCabe effect  
· simple span task  
· working memory

Hypothesis according to which the overall time items spend in working memory predicts their recall in episodic memory.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Hartshorne, J. K., & Makovski, T. (2019). The effect of working memory maintenance on long-term memory. *Memory & Cognition*, 47(4), 749–763. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13421-019-00908-6> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: open]
- Jarjat, G., Hoareau, V., Plancher, G., Hot, P., Lemaire, B., & Portrat, S. (2018). What makes working memory traces stable over time?: Working memory conditions for long-term recall. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 1424(1), 149–160. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/nyas.13668> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Loaiza, V. M., & Lavilla, E. T. (2021). Elaborative strategies contribute to the long-term benefits of time in working memory. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 117, 104205. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2020.104205> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Souza, A. S., & Oberauer, K. (2017). Time to process information in working memory improves episodic memory. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 96, 155-167. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2017.07.002> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

#### Dataset citation(s):

- Hartshorne, J. K. (2019, April 12). The effect of working memory maintenance on long-term memory. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/KYGT5](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/KYGT5) ].
- Loaiza, V. M., & Lavilla, E. T. (2021, June 25). Elaborative strategies contribute to the long-term benefits of time in working memory. [ <https://osf.io/3rqgf> ].
- Souza, A. S., & Oberauer, K. (2023, March 6). Time to process information in working memory improves episodic memory. [ <https://osf.io/ctgr3> ].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *hypothèse du temps en mémoire de travail*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JWPH1Z9N-T>

*time memory*

→ **temporal memory**

*time-based decay*

→ **trace decay hypothesis**

**time-based prospective memory**

Syn: *time-cued prospective memory*  
 BT: prospective memory  
 RT: · cue  
 · event-based prospective memory

**Has study method(s):**

- Actual Week task
- Brief Assessment of Prospective Memory
- Cambridge Prospective Memory Test
- Comprehensive Assessment of Prospective Memory
- CyberCruiser
- Ecological Test of Prospective Memory
- Einstein and McDaniel's paradigm
- Mem-Pro-Clinic test
- Memory for Intentions Screening Test
- Prospective and Retrospective Memory Questionnaire
- Prospective Memory Concerns Questionnaire
- Prospective Memory Questionnaire
- Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test
- Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test for Children
- Royal Prince Alfred Prospective Memory Test
- telephone test
- Virtual Reality Everyday Assessment Lab
- Virtual Week task

**Has model(s):**

Attention to Delayed Intention model

In prospective memory, the term refers to the retrieval of an intention that is triggered by a temporal cue (after an elapsed time or at a specific time).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Einstein, G. O., & McDaniel, M. A. (1990). Normal aging and prospective memory. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 16(4), 717–726. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.16.4.717> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Laera, G., Borghese, F., Hering, A., Kliegel, M., & Mioni, G. (2023). Aging and time-based prospective memory in the laboratory: A meta-analysis on age-related differences and possible explanatory factors. *Memory*, 31(5), 747–766. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2023.2191901> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: open]
- Román-Caballero, R., & Mioni, G. (in press). Time-based and event-based prospective memory in mild cognitive impairment and Alzheimer's disease patients: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Neuropsychology Review*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11065-023-09626-y> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: open]

FR: *mémoire prospective temporelle*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HM6SF432-R>

EQ: [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO\\_0000194](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO_0000194) [NBO]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Time-based\\_prospective\\_memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Time-based_prospective_memory) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q7804800> [Wikidata]

**time-based resource sharing model**

Syn: *TBRS model*  
 BT: computational model

**Is model of:**

working memory

**Has component(s):**

- attentional refreshing
- executive loop

Model in which the functioning of working memory is based on the alternation between storage and information processing activities.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Barrouillet, P., Bernardin, S., & Camos, V. (2004). Time constraints and resource sharing in adults' working memory spans. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 133(1), 83–100. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0096-3445.133.1.83> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Barrouillet, P., & Camos, V. (2014). Working memory: Loss and reconstruction. Psychology Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Camos, V., & Barrouillet, P. (2014). Le développement de la mémoire de travail : perspectives dans le cadre du modèle de partage temporel des ressources. *Psychologie Française*, 59(1), 21-39. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psf.2012.12.003> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *modèle du partage temporel des ressources*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-VPX9WQ0R-9>

*time-cued prospective memory*

→ **time-based prospective memory**

**timeline technique**

BT: investigative interview  
 RT: · autobiographical memory  
 · episodic memory

**Is study method of:**

eyewitness testimony

"the Timeline Technique is a self-administered recall and reporting technique designed to optimize an interviewee's ability to recall information from a particular time period in sequence, to identify and describe the people involved and to link those people with their specific actions or other relevant information." (Hope et al., 2023, p. 435).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Hope, L., Mullis, R., & Gabbert, F. (2013). Who? What? When? Using a timeline technique to facilitate recall of a complex event. *Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition*, 2(1), 20–24. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jarmac.2013.01.002> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Hope, L., Thomas, W., & Kontogianni, F. (2023). The timeline technique. In G. E. Oxburgh, T. Myklebust, M. Fallon, & M. Hartwig (Eds.), *Interviewing and interrogation: A review of research and practice since World War II* (pp. 433–455). Torkel Opsahl Academic EPublisher. [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Hope, L., Kontogianni, F., Rechdan, J., Tavitian-Emladjian, L., Soubra, N. A., Abu Marak Brome, D. M., Gibson, V., & Anakwah, N. (in press). Exploring cultural differences in eyewitness accounts using a self-administered reporting technique. *Psychology, Crime & Law*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2023.2279330> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *technique de la frise temporelle*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FRSP4X4P-Z>

**tip-of-the-tongue**

Syn: *TOT*

- BT: · memory phenomenon  
· metamemory phenomenon

- RT: · accessibility/availability  
· feeling of knowing judgment  
· procedural metamemory  
· retrieval  
· semantic satiation

Difficulty in finding a word accompanied by the feeling that it is known and about to be retrieved.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Brown, R., & McNeill, D. (1966). The “tip of the tongue” phenomenon. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 5(4), 325–337. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(66\)80040-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(66)80040-3) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Brown, A. S. (2012). The tip of the tongue state. Psychology Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Schwartz, B. L., & Pourmoghali, A. (2020). Tip-of-the-tongue states: Past and future. In A. M. Cleary & B. L. Schwartz (Eds.), *Memory quirks: The study of odd phenomena in memory* (p. 207-223). Routledge. [ <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429264498-16> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Jersakova, Radka; O'Connor, Akira (2016): Data file for "Investigating the role of assessment method on reports of déjà vu and tip-of-the-tongue states during standard recognition tests". figshare. Dataset. [ [doi:10.6084/m9.figshare.3144838.v1](https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.3144838.v1) ].

FR: [mot sur le bout de la langue](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RGD806LB-1>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tip\\_of\\_the\\_tongue](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tip_of_the_tongue) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mot\\_sur\\_le\\_bout\\_de\\_la\\_langue](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mot_sur_le_bout_de_la_langue) [Wikipédia FR]

TMR

→ [targeted memory reactivation](#)

TMS

→ [transcranial magnetic stimulation](#)

TNT

→ [think/no-think paradigm](#)

TNT paradigm

→ [think/no-think paradigm](#)

TNT procedure

→ [think/no-think paradigm](#)

TNTA

→ [think/no-think alcohol task](#)

**TODAM**

Syn: *Theory of Distributed Associative Memory*

BT: [global matching model](#)

**Is model of:**

- [associative chaining theory](#)
- [associative memory](#)
- [episodic memory](#)
- [recognition memory](#)
- [serial recall task](#)

“a two-stage memory-and-decision model of item recognition. According to this model, items or events are represented by random vectors, the storage and retrieval operations are convolution and correlation, and memory storage is distributed.” Hockey & Murdock, 1987, p. 381).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Hockley, W. E., & Murdock, B. B. (1987). A decision model for accuracy and response latency in recognition memory. *Psychological Review*, 94(3), 341-358. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.94.3.341> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: closed]
- Murdock, B. B. (1982). A theory for the storage and retrieval of item and associative information. *Psychological Review*, 89(6), 609-626. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.89.6.609> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: closed]
- Murdock, B. B. (1983). A distributed memory model for serial-order information. *Psychological Review*, 90(4), 316-338. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.90.4.316> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: closed]
- Murdock, B. B. (1993). TODAM2: A model for the storage and retrieval of item, associative, and serial-order information. *Psychological Review*, 100(2), 183-203. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.100.2.183> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Murdock, B. B. (1995). Developing TODAM: Three models for serial-order information. *Memory & Cognition*, 23(5), 631-645. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03197264> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: open]

FR: [TODAM](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CP362442-G>

TOH

→ [Tower of Hanoi task](#)

ToM

→ [theory of mind](#)

TOM

→ [Test for Odor Memory](#)

TOM-32

→ [Test for Odor Memory](#)

TOMM

→ [Test of Memory Malingering](#)



**top-down processing**

- BT: · attentional process  
· perceptual process
- RT: · attention  
· Attention to Delayed Intention model  
· attention-to-memory hypothesis  
· bottom-up processing  
· concept  
· dorsal parietal cortex  
· generative retrieval  
· memory-guided attention  
· prior knowledge

Information processing using pre-existing representations to process new information or events.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Benoni, H., & Ressler, I. (2020). Dichotomy, trichotomy, or a spectrum: Time to reconsider attentional guidance terminology. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 11. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2020.02243> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *traitement descendant*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TKQ59X9H-1>

*topic model*

→ **probabilistic topic model**

*topic modeling*

→ **probabilistic topic model**

*topographical amnesia*

→ **topographical memory loss**

**topographical memory loss**

Syn: · *pure topographical disorientation*  
· *topographical amnesia*

- BT: **amnesia**
- RT: · **forgetting**  
· **medial temporal lobe**

**Is disorder of:**

- **episodic memory**
- **spatial memory**

Selective disorder of spatial memory in which patients have difficulty orienting themselves in their environment and finding their way which results from lesions in the right parahippocampal gyrus.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Habib, M., & Sirigu, A. (1987). Pure topographical disorientation: A definition and anatomical basis. *Cortex*, 23(1), 73-85. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0010-9452\(87\)80020-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0010-9452(87)80020-5) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Whiteley, A. M., & Warrington, E. K. (1978). Selective impairment of topographical memory: a single case study. *Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery & Psychiatry*, 41(6), 575-578. [ <https://doi.org/10.1136/jnnp.41.6.575> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: free]

FR: *perte de la mémoire topographique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TXG25C5J-T>

**topographical working memory**

- BT: · **spatial memory**  
· **visual memory**  
· **working memory**

**Has study method(s):**

- **Virtual reality Walking Corsi Test**
- **Walking Corsi Test**

Working memory for temporary storing and manipulating information (location, direction, distance) acquired in the course of spatial navigation.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Piccardi, L., Nori, R., Boccia, M., Barbetti, S., Verde, P., Guariglia, C., & Ferlazzo, F. (2015). A dedicated system for topographical working memory: Evidence from domain-specific interference tests. *Experimental Brain Research*, 233(8), 2489-2495. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00221-015-4320-y> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *mémoire de travail topographique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DS6FS5BX-4>

TOT

→ **tip-of-the-tongue**

*total memory*

→ **eidetic memory**

*total recall*

→ **eidetic memory**

**total-time hypothesis**

Syn: *total-time law*

BT: **testable hypothesis**

RT: **encoding**

"The total-time hypothesis states that a fixed amount of time is necessary to learn a fixed amount of material regardless of the number of individual trials into which that time is divided. If, for example, it takes 10 seconds to learn each of the items of a given list, the total-time hypothesis would predict that a subject could reach criterion in either 20 .5-second-per-item trials or 10 1-second per-item trials or 5 2-second-per-item trials or 1 10-second-per-item trial." (Cooper & Pantle, 1967, p. 221).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bugelski, B. R. (1962). Presentation time, total time, and mediation in paired-associate learning. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 63(4), 409-412. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0045665> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Cooper, E. H., & Pantle, A. J. (1967). The total-time hypothesis in verbal learning. *Psychological Bulletin*, 68(4), 221-234. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0025052> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Kahana, M. J. (2012). *Foundations of human memory*. Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Murdock, B. B. J. (1960). The immediate retention of unrelated words. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 60(4), 222-234. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0045145> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *hypothèse du temps total*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NVH8DMWP-N>

*total-time law*

→ **total-time hypothesis**

*Tour de Lucas*

→ [Tower of Hanoi task](#)

*Tower of Brahma*

→ [Tower of Hanoi task](#)

*Tower of Hanoi disk-transfer task*

→ [Tower of Hanoi task](#)

*Tower of Hanoi problem*

→ [Tower of Hanoi task](#)

*Tower of Hanoi puzzle*

→ [Tower of Hanoi task](#)

## Tower of Hanoi task

Syn: · *Lucas' Tower*  
 · *TOH*  
 · *Tour de Lucas*  
 · *Tower of Brahma*  
 · *Tower of Hanoi disk-transfer task*  
 · *Tower of Hanoi problem*  
 · *Tower of Hanoi puzzle*  
 · *Tower of Hanoi test*  
 · *problem of Benares Temple*  
 · *problème de la Tour de Hanoi*  
 · *pyramid puzzle*  
 · *test de la Tour de Hanoi*

BT: [neuropsychological test](#)

### Is study method of :

- [executive functions](#)
- [procedural memory](#)
- [skill acquisition](#)

"In the standard 3-disk TOH [Tower of Hanoi] puzzle, three disks of different sizes are stacked on a peg such that the largest disk is at the bottom and the smallest on top [...]. There are three total pegs, and the goal is to re-stack the disks on the third peg with the following constraints (1) only one disk can be moved at a time, (2) a larger disk cannot be placed on top of a smaller disk and (3) a disk cannot be moved if there is another disk on top of it. There are countless variations of the task (for example, with different start and end states, different numbers of disks, and isomorphic contexts)." (Fansher et al., 2022, p. 1).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Fansher, M., Shah, P., & Hélie, S. (2022). The effect of mode of presentation on Tower of Hanoi problem solving. *Cognition*, 224, 105041. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cognition.2022.105041> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: [tâche de la Tour de Hanoi](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BQBPNTN-9>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tower\\_of\\_Hanoi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tower_of_Hanoi) [[Wikipedia EN](#)]

[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tours\\_de\\_Hanoi](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tours_de_Hanoi) [[Wikipédia FR](#)]

[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/task/id/trm\\_4da87e7282f92/](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/task/id/trm_4da87e7282f92/) [[Cognitive Atlas](#)]

*Tower of Hanoi test*

→ [Tower of Hanoi task](#)

*trace competition*

→ [response competition](#)

## trace conditioning

BT: [forward conditioning](#)

RT: [classical conditioning](#)

A procedure in classical conditioning consisting of separating the conditioned stimulus from the unconditioned stimulus by a time interval.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Doré, F.-Y., & Mercier, P. (1992). Les fondements de l'apprentissage et de la cognition. Presses Universitaires de Lille. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: [conditionnement de trace](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RNRKC2PQ-N>

EQ: [http://www.cognitiveatlas.org/task/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0b3d7/](http://www.cognitiveatlas.org/task/id/trm_4a3fd79d0b3d7/) [[Cognitive Atlas](#)]

*trace decay*

→ [trace decay hypothesis](#)

## trace decay hypothesis

Syn: · *Memory trace decay*  
 · *decay hypothesis*  
 · *decay theory*  
 · *memory decay*  
 · *spontaneous forgetting*  
 · *temporal decay*  
 · *time-based decay*  
 · *trace decay*

BT: [testable hypothesis](#)

RT: · [Brown-Peterson task](#)

- [forgetting](#)
- [law of disuse](#)
- [one-list-back paradigm](#)
- [short-term memory](#)

The hypothesis that forgetting is based on the weakening of the memory trace with the passage of time.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Brown, J. (1958). Some tests of the decay theory of immediate memory. *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 10(1), 12–21. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/17470215808416249> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Ricker, T. J., Vergauwe, E., & Cowan, N. (2014). Decay theory of immediate memory: From Brown (1958) to today (2014). *The Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 141(2), 98–112. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/17470218.2014.914546> ] [Study type: historical study] [Access: closed]

FR: [hypothèse du déclin de la trace](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-R42BDSXQ-R>

EQ: [https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0b92c/](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0b92c/) [[Cognitive Atlas](#)]

*trace formation*

→ [encoding](#)

*trace retrieval*

→ [retrieval](#)

*trace storage*

→ [storage](#)

**trace transformation theory**Syn: *TTT*

BT: multiple trace theory

- RT: · episodic memory
- hippocampus
- semantic memory

**Is theory of:**

systems consolidation

Trace Transformation Theory (TTT) "postulates that, with age and experience, detailed, episodic (context-specific) memories are transformed into variants of the original, which lack detail and context specificity, but retain gist and schematic features [...]. In the process, these transformed memories come to be represented in distributed neocortical networks from where they can be recovered without the involvement of the hippocampus. Like MTT [Multiple Trace Theory], TTT maintains that detailed episodic or context-specific memories are always dependent on the hippocampus." (Sekerer et al., 2018, p. 42).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Moscovitch, M., Cabeza, R., Winocur, G., & Nadel, L. (2016). Episodic memory and beyond: The hippocampus and neocortex in transformation. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 67, 105–134. [ <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-psych-113011-143733> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Sekeres, M. J., Winocur, G., & Moscovitch, M. (2018). The hippocampus and related neocortical structures in memory transformation. *Neuroscience Letters*, 680, 39-53. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neulet.2018.05.006> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Winocur, G., Moscovitch, M., & Bontempi, B. (2010). Memory formation and long-term retention in humans and animals : Convergence towards a transformation account of hippocampal–neocortical interactions. *Neuropsychologia*, 48(8), 2339-2356. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2010.04.016> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Winocur, G., & Moscovitch, M. (2011). Memory transformation and systems consolidation. *Journal of the International Neuropsychological Society*, 17(05), 766-780. [ <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1355617711000683> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *théorie de la transformation des traces*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Z2F1ZB06-Z>

trace utilization

→ retrieval

**TraceLink model**

BT: connectionist model

- RT: · episodic memory
- explicit memory
- implicit memory
- semantic dementia
- semantic memory

**Is model of:**

- amnesia
- anterograde amnesia
- consolidation
- retrograde amnesia
- Ribot's law
- transient global amnesia

Connectionist model of consolidation and amnesia "that implements an autonomous "off-line" consolidation process. The model consists of three subsystems: (1) a trace system (neocortex), (2) a link system (hippocampus and adjacent regions), and (3) a modulatory system (basal forebrain and other areas)." (Meeter et Murre, 2005, p. 559).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Meeter, M., & Murre, J. (2004). Simulating episodic memory deficits in semantic dementia with the TraceLink model. *Memory*, 12(3), 272–287. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658210244000658> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: closed]
- Meeter, M., Murre, J.M.J. (2005). TraceLink : A model of consolidation and amnesia. *Cognitive Neuropsychology*, 22, 559-587. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/02643290442000194> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: closed]
- Murre, J. M. J. (1997). Implicit and explicit memory in amnesia: Some explanations and predictions by the Tracelink model. *Memory*, 5(1–2), 213–232. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/741941155> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *modèle Tracelink*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-VTGZMV26-7>

tractography

→ diffusion tensor imaging

**Trail Making Test**

BT: neuropsychological test

**Diagnostic tool of:**

- cognitive disorder
- memory disorder

**Is study method of :**

- attention
- central executive
- executive functions
- task switching
- working memory

Mental flexibility test. The subject is asked to connect a series of numbers with lines as fast as possible and in ascending order (part A). Then, the subject is asked to connect letters and numbers alternately in ascending order (1-A-2-B-3-C...) as fast as possible (part B).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Reitan, R. M. (1955). The relation of the Trail Making Test to organic brain damage. *Journal of Consulting Psychology*, 19(5), 393-394. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0044509> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Reitan, R. M. (1958). Validity of the Trail Making Test as an indicator of organic brain damage. *Perceptual and Motor Skills*, 8(3), 271-276. [ <https://doi.org/10.2466/pms.1958.8.3.271> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *Test des tracés*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SXMP58K1-1>EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-J20TTTRG-8> [MeSH]<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0021757>[https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/trail\\_making\\_test](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/trail_making_test) [SAGE][https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trail\\_Making\\_Test](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trail_Making_Test) [Wikipedia EN]<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q3997285> [Wikidata]**train task**

BT: recognition task

**Is study method of :**

- episodic memory
- recognition memory

Method for the study of episodic memory in infants aged 6 to 18 months. In the first phase of the task, the lever enabling babies to move a model train on a circular track is turned off. In the second phase, the lever is turned on, allowing infants to learn to move the train. In the third phase, the lever is switched off again. The train is considered to have been recognized when babies frequently activate the lever in the third phase as compared to the first.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Hartshorn, K., & Rovee-Collier, C. (1997). Infant learning and long-term memory at 6 months: a confirming analysis. *Developmental Psychobiology*, 30(1), 71–85. [ [https://doi.org/10.1002/\(SICI\)1098-2302\(199701\)30:13.3.CO;2-7](https://doi.org/10.1002/(SICI)1098-2302(199701)30:13.3.CO;2-7) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *tâche du train*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZC79BX9C-W>**transactive memory**Syn: *transactive memory system*

BT: collective memory

RT: Google effect

Form of collective memory in which memories are distributed among the different partners who shared the same experience. Transactive memory therefore reflects a kind of division of labor between members of a group or a couple in the encoding, storage and retrieval of memories, where each person must be able to know who knows what.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Peltokorpi, V., & Hood, A. C. (2019). Communication in theory and research on transactive memory systems: A literature review. *Topics in Cognitive Science*, 11(4), 644-667. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/tops.12359> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: free]
- Wegner, D. M., Giuliano, T., & Hertel, P. (1985). Cognitive interdependence in close relationships. In W. J. Ickes (Ed.), *Compatible and incompatible relationships* (pp. 253-276). Springer-Verlag. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Wegner, D. M. (1986). Transactive memory: A contemporary analysis of the group mind. In B. Mullen & G. R. Goethals (Eds.), *Theories of group behavior* (pp. 185-208). Springer-Verlag. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *mémoire transactive*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CQLRTV29-X>EQ: [https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/transactive\\_memory](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/transactive_memory) [SAGE][https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transactive\\_memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transactive_memory) [Wikipedia EN][https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mémoire\\_transactive](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mémoire_transactive) [Wikipédia FR]<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q7833742> [Wikidata]*transactive memory system*→ **transactive memory****transcranial direct current stimulation**Syn: *tDCS*

BT: neurophysiological method

"tDCS [transcranial direct current stimulation] involves the delivery of weak electrical currents (usually ranging from 1 to 2 mA) to the scalp by means of two electrodes, a positively-charged anode and a negatively-charged cathode. The current is thought to modulate the resting membrane potential of neurons depending on the polarity of the electrode, such that anodal stimulation induces depolarization of the membrane potential and increases cortical excitability, and cathodal stimulation induces hyperpolarization and decreases cortical excitability." (Galli et al., 2019, p. 231).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Brasil-Neto, J. P. (2012). Learning, memory, and transcranial direct current stimulation. *Frontiers in Psychiatry*, 3. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsy.2012.00080> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Galli, G., Vadillo, M. A., Sirota, M., Feurra, M., & Medvedeva, A. (2019). A systematic review and meta-analysis of the effects of transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS) on episodic memory. *Brain Stimulation*, 12(2), 231–241. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.brs.2018.11.008> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Marković, V., Vicario, C. M., Yavari, F., Salehinejad, M. A., & Nitsche, M. A. (2021). A systematic review on the effect of transcranial direct current and magnetic stimulation on fear memory and extinction. *Frontiers in Human Neuroscience*, 15, 655947. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fnhum.2021.655947> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Bartl, G. (2019, August 29). Systematic review and network meta-analysis of tDCS effects on verbal episodic memory: Modelling heterogeneity of stimulation locations. [ <https://osf.io/cfyvk> ].
- Baumert, A., Buchholz, N., Zinkernagel, A., & Schmitt, M. (2019, February 14). tDCS executive function. [ <https://osf.io/ta5x4> ].
- Ellis, D., Brewer, G. A., & Laboratory, M. & A. C. (2019, May 24). Prospective Memory and Neural Stimulation (tDCS). [ <https://osf.io/b8g3e> ].
- Friehs, M. A. (2021, May 6). DRM tDCS. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/X5QAS](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/X5QAS) ].
- Medina, J. (2017, May 30). tDCS P-Curve analyses. [ <https://osf.io/ts6zu> ].

## TRANSCRANIAL MAGNETIC STIMULATION

- Pérez, C. R. (2021, July 5). Intervention with Virtual Reality and tDCS to improve working memory and functional autonomy after stroke: Single case study. [ <https://osf.io/zcmfv> ].
- Vadillo, M. A., Sirota, M., Galli, G., & Medvedeva, A. (2018, November 16). A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of the Effects of Transcranial Direct Current Stimulation (tDCS) on Episodic Memory. [ <https://osf.io/9cxeu> ].

**FR:** *stimulation transcrânienne à courant direct*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-K87V4D11-T>

**EQ:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-VZNQHGBN-P> [MeSH]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0591770>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transcranial\\_direct-current\\_stimulation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transcranial_direct-current_stimulation) [Wikipedia EN]

[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stimulation\\_transcrânienne\\_à\\_courant\\_direct](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stimulation_transcrânienne_à_courant_direct) [Wikipédia FR]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q56887451> [Wikidata]

## transcranial magnetic stimulation

**Syn:** TMS

**BT:** neurophysiological method

**NT:** repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation

“Non-invasive brain stimulation technique in which electrical pulses discharged through an insulated coil held to the scalp produce a strong, localized magnetic field that can cause neurons to fire in a focused brain region” (Widhalm & Rose, 2019).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Gagnon, G., & Blanchet, S. (2012). La stimulation magnétique transcrânienne: Nouveau regard sur l'implication du cortex préfrontal en mémoire épisodique et perspectives cliniques. *Revue de neuropsychologie*, 4(2), 103. [ <https://doi.org/10.3917/rne.042.0103> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Valero-Cabré, A., Pascual-Leone, A., & Coubar, O. A. (2011). La stimulation magnétique transcrânienne (SMT) dans la recherche fondamentale et clinique en neuroscience. *Revue Neurologique*, 167(4), 291–316. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neurol.2010.10.013> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Valero-Cabré, A., Amengual, J. L., Stengel, C., Pascual-Leone, A., & Coubar, O. A. (2017). Transcranial magnetic stimulation in basic and clinical neuroscience: A comprehensive review of fundamental principles and novel insights. *Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews*, 83, 381–404. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neubiorev.2017.10.006> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Widhalm, M. L., & Rose, N. S. (2019). How can transcranial magnetic stimulation be used to causally manipulate memory representations in the human brain? *WIREs Cognitive Science*, 10(1). [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/wcs.1469> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *stimulation magnétique transcrânienne*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-J50RFJJP-M>

**EQ:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-3PW9GFB6-G> [SantéPsy]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-NJS0BW8X-J> [MeSH]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0477813>

[http://www.scholarpedia.org/article/Transcranial\\_magnetic\\_stimulation](http://www.scholarpedia.org/article/Transcranial_magnetic_stimulation) [Scholarpedia]

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transcranial\\_magnetic\\_stimulation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transcranial_magnetic_stimulation) [Wikipedia EN]

[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stimulation\\_magnétique\\_transcrânienne](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stimulation_magnétique_transcrânienne) [Wikipédia FR]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q263962> [Wikidata]

## transcription factor

**BT:** biological material entity

**NT:** · c-fos

· CREB factor

"A role played by a protein that binds to specific DNA sequences, thereby controlling the transcription of genetic information from DNA to mRNA" (source: [http://anobase.vectorbase.org/mirnao/mirnao.owl#Transcription\\_Factor](http://anobase.vectorbase.org/mirnao/mirnao.owl#Transcription_Factor))

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Alberini, C. M. (2009). Transcription factors in long-term memory and synaptic plasticity. *Physiological Reviews*, 89(1), 121-145. [ <https://doi.org/10.1152/physrev.00017.2008> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

**FR:** *facteur de transcription*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LV1843BV-1>

**EQ:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-ZR7N1DVF-Z> [MeSH]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0021788>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transcription\\_factor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transcription_factor) [Wikipedia EN]

[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Facteur\\_de\\_transcription](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Facteur_de_transcription) [Wikipédia FR]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q407384> [Wikidata]

## transfer

**BT:** memory process

**RT:** · implicit memory

· learning

**NT:** · far transfer

· near transfer

· negative transfer

· positive transfer

The process by which knowledge or skills acquired during a task influence performance in another task.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Kaminske, A. N., Kuepper-Tetzl, C. E., Nebel, C. L., Sumeracki, M. A., & Ryan, S. P. (2020). Transfer: A review for biology and the life sciences. *CBE—Life Sciences Education*, 19(3), es9. [ <https://doi.org/10.1187/cbe.19-11-0227> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: free]

**FR:** *transfert*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-N8DW5K8D-9>

**EQ:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-J9C2NMZM-G> [MeSH]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0021797>

## transfer and retroaction surface

**BT:** graph

A three-dimensional graphical representation of transfer and retroactive interference as a function of stimulus similarity and response similarity between lists.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Osgood, C. E. (1949). The similarity paradox in human learning: a resolution. *Psychological Review*, 56(3), 132-143. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0057488> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *surface de transfert et de rétroaction*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-C17PH0ZP-S>

*transfer-appropriate processing*

→ **transfer-appropriate processing principle**



**transfer-appropriate processing principle**

Syn: *transfer-appropriate processing*

BT: principle

- RT:
- encoding
  - functionalist theories of memory
  - levels of processing theory
  - memory
  - retrieval

**Is theory of:**

picture superiority effect

Principle according to which memory is better if the mode of encoding and the mode of retrieval of information are the same (for example, encoding of the semantic characteristics of items and retrieval test using this semantic knowledge).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Morris, C. D., Bransford, J. D., & Franks, J. J. (1977). Levels of processing versus transfer appropriate processing. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 16(5), 519–533. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(77\)80016-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(77)80016-9) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Roediger, H., Weldon, M., & Challis, B. (1989). Explaining dissociations between implicit and explicit measures of retention: A processing account. In H. L. Roediger & F. I. M. Craik (Eds.), *Varieties of memory and consciousness: Essays in honor of Endel Tulving* (pp. 3–41). Lawrence Erlbaum Associates. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *principe du traitement approprié au transfert*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LR0PV6CQ-W>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transfer-appropriate\\_processing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transfer-appropriate_processing) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q7833982> [Wikidata]

**transformer**

- Syn:
- *self-attention model*
  - *transformer network*
  - *transformer neural network*

BT: 

- algorithm
- connectionist model

**Is model of:**

- concept
- semantic memory

"sequence transduction model based entirely on attention, replacing the recurrent layers most commonly used in encoder-decoder architectures with multi-headed self-attention." (Vaswani et al., 2017, p. 10).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bhatia, S., & Richie, R. (2024). Transformer networks of human conceptual knowledge. *Psychological Review*, 131(1), 271–306. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/rev0000319> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Vaswani, A., Shazeer, N., Parmar, N., Uszkoreit, J., Jones, L., Gomez, A. N., Kaiser, L., & Polosukhin, I. (2017). Attention is all you need. *arXiv:1706.03762* [cs]. [ <http://arxiv.org/abs/1706.03762> ] [Study type: software description] [Access: open]

DO: *Informatics*

FR: *transformeur*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XCCLZSQ5-8>

*transformer network*

→ **transformer**

*transformer neural network*

→ **transformer**

**transient epileptic amnesia**

BT: amnesia

- RT:
- accelerated long-term forgetting
  - forgetting

**Is disorder of:**

episodic memory

A form of temporal epilepsy with recurrent episodes of anterograde and retrograde amnesia of short duration (usually between 20 and 60 minutes).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Baker, J., Savage, S., Milton, F., Butler, C., Kapur, N., Hodges, J., & Zeman, A. (2021). The syndrome of transient epileptic amnesia: A combined series of 115 cases and literature review. *Brain Communications*, 3(2), fcab038. [ <https://doi.org/10.1093/braincomms/fcab038> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Favre, I. M. A., Vêran, O., Payen, I., & Vercueil, L. (2011). Amnésie transitoire épileptique ou ictus amnésique épileptique : discussion nosographique à partir d'un cas clinique. *Gériatrie, Psychologie et Neuropsychiatrie du Vieillessement*, 9(1), 83–89. [ <https://doi.org/10.1684/pnv.2011.0254> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Kapur, N. (1993). Transient epileptic amnesia: A clinical update and a reformulation. *Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery & Psychiatry*, 56(11), 1184–1190. [ <https://doi.org/10.1136/jnnp.56.11.1184> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: free]

FR: *amnésie épileptique transitoire*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ND91QNCP-B>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transient\\_epileptic\\_amnesia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transient_epileptic_amnesia) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q2449188> [Wikidata]

**transient global amnesia**

Syn: TGA

BT: amnesic syndrome

RT: · anterograde amnesia  
· retrograde amnesia**Is disorder of:**

episodic memory

**Has model(s) :**

TraceLink model

"a relatively stereotyped episode characterised by an abrupt and self-limited disruption in anterograde memory, with concurrent retrograde amnesia of variable extent, but without loss of self-awareness, or clouding of consciousness, or other focal neurological deficit." (Larner, 2022, p. 138).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Larner, A. J. (2022). Transient global amnesia: Model, mechanism, hypothesis. *Cortex*, 149, 137–147. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cortex.2022.01.011> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Quinette, P., Noël, A., Desgranges, B., Sayette, V. de la, Viader, F., & Eustache, F. (2009). Les questions de l'ictus amnésique idiopathique. *Revue de neuropsychologie*, 1(2), 170–174. [ <https://doi.org/10.3917/me.012.0170> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Sandikci, V., Ebert, A., Hoyer, C., Platten, M., & Szabo, K. (2022). Impaired semantic memory during acute transient global amnesia. *Journal of Neuropsychology*, 16(1), 149–160. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/jnp.12251> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Spiegel, D. R., Smith, J., Wade, R. R., Cherukuru, N., Ursani, A., Dobruskina, Y., Crist, T., Busch, R. F., Dhanani, R. M., & Dreyer, N. (2017). Transient global amnesia : Current perspectives. *Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment*, Volume 13, 2691-2703. [ <https://doi.org/10.2147/NDT.S130710> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Viader, F., Quinette, P., & Cogez, J. (2021). Les amnésies transitoires. *Bulletin de l'Académie Nationale de Médecine*, 205(2), 139-148. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.banm.2020.12.019> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

FR: *amnésie globale transitoire*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-VL9P8SB1-H>EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-T8X6ZPC8-P> [MeSH]<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0328097>[https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/transient\\_global\\_amnesia](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/transient_global_amnesia) [SAGE][https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transient\\_global\\_amnesia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transient_global_amnesia) [Wikipedia EN][https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ictus\\_amnésique](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ictus_amnésique) [Wikipédia FR]<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q18740> [Wikidata]**transition theory**

BT: theory

RT: · collective memory  
· upheaval bump**Is theory of:**

autobiographical memory

A theory on how historical events shape memory. "[...] memory is organized by events that signal or cause marked changes in the ordinary circumstances of daily life; such events are called transitions". (Svob et al., 2016, p. 848).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Brown, N., Schweickart, O., & Svob, C. (2016). The effect of collective transitions on the organization and contents of autobiographical memory : A transition-theory perspective. *The American Journal of Psychology*, 129. [ <https://doi.org/10.5406/amerjpsyc.129.3.0259> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Brown, N. R. (2016). Transition theory: A minimalist perspective on the organization of autobiographical memory. *Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition*, 5(2), 128–134. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jarmac.2016.03.005> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Brown, N. R. (2023). Autobiographical memory and the self: A transition theory perspective. *WIREs Cognitive Science*, 14(3), e1621. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/wes.1621> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Svob, C., Brown, N. R., Takšić, V., Katulić, K., & Žauhar, V. (2016). Intergenerational transmission of historical memories and social-distance attitudes in post-war second-generation Croats. *Memory & Cognition*, 44(6), 846–855. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13421-016-0607-x> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *théorie de la transition*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-X2M6D2RK-2>**transposition error**

BT: memory phenomenon

RT: · serial recall task  
· transposition gradient  
NT: · anticipation error  
· locality constraint  
· postponement error

In a serial recall task, error consisting of reporting an incorrect position of an item in a list. Mid-list items are more subject to this kind of error.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Kahana, M. J. (2012). *Foundations of human memory*. Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *erreur de transposition*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZRJLCR1V-3>**transposition gradient**

BT: measure

RT: transposition error

In a serial recall task, probability of transposition errors depending on the location of the item relative to its correct position.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Hurlstone, M. J., Hitch, G. J., & Baddeley, A. D. (2014). Memory for serial order across domains: An overview of the literature and directions for future research. *Psychological Bulletin*, 140(2), 339–373. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0034221> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *gradient de transposition*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-D6KFVJR4-6>

**transposition in the past**

BT: memory disorder  
 RT: retrograde amnesia

**Is disorder of:**

autobiographical memory

Associated with retrograde amnesia, a phenomenon in which the patient has an absolute belief that he or she is younger than his or her actual age and that he or she is living at an earlier age (Pouliquen et al., 2020).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Pouliquen, D., Chastan, M., Bliiaux, E., Nicolas, G., & Martinaud, O. (2020). Retrograde amnesia with transposition in the past: A neuropsychological and PET study of a case. *Neuropsychology*, 34(2), 235-245. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/neu0000607> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *transposition dans le passé*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RNC1CLPT-B>

**transsaccadic memory**

BT: working memory  
 RT: · spatial memory  
 · visual memory

**Has study method(s):**

- change detection paradigm
- n-back task

Temporary memory for storing and processing information across saccadic eye movements.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Frost, A., Tomou, G., Parikh, H., Kaur, J., Zivcevska, M., & Niemeier, M. (2019). Working memory in action: Inspecting the systematic and unsystematic errors of spatial memory across saccades. *Experimental brain research*, 237(11), 2939-2956. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00221-019-05623-x> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Frost, A., Moussaoui, S., Kaur, J., Aziz, S., Fukuda, K., & Niemeier, M. (2021). Is the n-back task a measure of unstructured working memory capacity? Towards understanding its connection to other working memory tasks. *Acta Psychologica*, 219, 103398. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.actpsy.2021.103398> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Bays, P., & Kong, G. (2021, May 24). Transsaccadic integration relies on a limited memory resource. [ <https://osf.io/v27y6/> ].

FR: *mémoire transsaccadique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TBVS19PZ-W>

*trauma clip*

→ **trauma film paradigm**

**trauma film paradigm**

Syn: *trauma clip*  
 BT: objective study method of memory

**Is study method of:**

- autobiographical memory
- emotion
- intrusive memory
- stress

Experimental paradigm for studying post-traumatic stress disorder in the laboratory, specifically the emergence of intrusive memories. Participants are shown movies with unpleasant or aversive content.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Horowitz, M. J. (1969). Psychic trauma: Return of images after a stress film. *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 20(5), 552-559. [ <https://doi.org/10.1001/archpsyc.1969.01740170056008> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- James, E. L., Lau-Zhu, A., Clark, I. A., Visser, R. M., Hagenaaars, M. A., & Holmes, E. A. (2016). The trauma film paradigm as an experimental psychopathology model of psychological trauma: Intrusive memories and beyond. *Clinical Psychology Review*, 47, 106-142. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cpr.2016.04.010> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Lazarus, R. S. (1964). A laboratory approach to the dynamics of psychological stress. *American Psychologist*, 19(6), 400-411. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0041245> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Garry, M., & Taylor, A. (2021, October 11). Evidence from the trauma film paradigm that traumatic and non-traumatic memories are statistically equivalent on coherence. [ <https://osf.io/uqtn6/> ].
- Lau-Zhu, A., Henson, R., Holmes, E. A., & Millroth, P. (2021, April 12). Selectively interfering with intrusive but not voluntary memories of a trauma film: Accounting for the role of associative memory. [ doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/PQW2S ].

FR: *paradigme du film traumatique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DXPQ8RPT-S>

**treatment**

Syn: · *therapeutic intervention*  
 · *therapy*

BT: planned process  
 NT: · cognitive behavioral therapy  
 · cognitive rehabilitation  
 · reminiscence therapy

A planned process used to prevent, cure or improve a disease or an undesirable condition.

FR: *traitement*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GPW1T35T-9>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-RKZMGNGP-4> [SantéPsy]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/ZD31265X-C>

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-Z4KZ9MMH-J> [MeSH]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0021296>

[http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OGMS\\_0000090](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OGMS_0000090)

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Therapy> [Wikipedia EN]

[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Traitement\\_\(médecine\)](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Traitement_(médecine)) [Wikipédia FR]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q179661> [Wikidata]

## Trier Social Stress Test

Syn: *TSST*

BT: objective study method of memory

RT: episodic memory

### Is study method of :

- emotional memory
- stress

Procedure for inducing a social stress in the laboratory and studying physiological and cognitive responses to that stress. Participants are asked to deliver a speech (simulating a job interview) and perform an arithmetic task in front of a cold, reserved audience.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Freund, I. M., Peters, J., Kindt, M., & Visser, R. M. (2023). Emotional memory in the lab: Using the Trier Social Stress Test to induce a sensory-rich and personally meaningful episodic experience. *Psychoneuroendocrinology*, 148, 105971. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psyneuen.2022.105971> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Kirschbaum, C., Pirke, K.-M., & Hellhammer, D. (1993). The 'Trier Social Stress Test' – a tool for investigating psychobiological stress responses in a laboratory setting. *Neuropsychobiology*, 28, 76–81. [ <https://doi.org/10.1159/000119004> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Wolf, O. T. (2019). Memories of and influenced by the Trier Social Stress Test. *Psychoneuroendocrinology*, 105, 98–104. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psyneuen.2018.10.031> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *Test de stress social de Trèves*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GJGL6XQH-2>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trier\\_social\\_stress\\_test](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trier_social_stress_test) [Wikipedia EN]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q7841444> [Wikidata]

## true-false effect

Syn: *false-true effect*

BT: memory phenomenon

RT: semantic memory

### Has study method(s):

sentence verification task

In a sentence verification task, faster response for true than for false sentences.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Chang, T. M. (1986). Semantic memory: Facts and models. *Psychological Bulletin*, 99(2), 199–220. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.99.2.199> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet vrai-faux*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FTP0PM55-0>

*truth effect*

→ **illusory truth effect**

*truth-by-repetition-effect*

→ **illusory truth effect**

*TSST*

→ **Trier Social Stress Test**

*TTT*

→ **trace transformation theory**

## Tulving-Wiseman law

BT: scientific law

RT: recall task

- recognition memory
- recognition task
- retrieval

Law showing that recognition and recall are measures of memory which are largely independent of one another. This law is expressed in the following mathematical equation, where Rn is the recognition and recall Rc:  $P(Rn / Rc) = P(Rn) + c [P(Rn) - P(Rn) ^2]$ .

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Tulving, E., & Wiseman, S. (1975). Relation between recognition and recognition failure of recallable words. *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 6(1), 79–82. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03333153> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *loi de Tulving-Wiseman*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KKGD8HKS-D>

## tunnel memory

BT: memory phenomenon

RT: · Easterbrook's cue-utilization hypothesis

- emotion
- episodic memory
- weapon focus effect

Term proposed by Safer et al. (1998) to account for the fact that the memory of negative emotional events is better for the central details than for the peripheral details.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Berntsen, D. (2002). Tunnel memories for autobiographical events: Central details are remembered more frequently from shocking than from happy experiences. *Memory & Cognition*, 30(7), 1010–1020. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03194319> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Safer, M. A., Christianson, S.-Å., Autry, M. W., & Österlund, K. (1998). Tunnel memory for traumatic events. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 12(2), 99–117. [ [https://doi.org/10.1002/\(SICI\)1099-0720\(199804\)12:2<99::AID-ACP509>3.0.CO;2-7](https://doi.org/10.1002/(SICI)1099-0720(199804)12:2<99::AID-ACP509>3.0.CO;2-7) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *souvenir tunnel*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BMLVXX1Z-3>

*two-alternatives forced choice paradigm*

→ **two-alternatives forced choice procedure**

## two-alternatives forced choice procedure

Syn: · 2AFC

- 2AFC paradigm
- two-alternatives forced choice paradigm
- two-alternatives forced choice task

BT: forced choice recognition task

RT: DMS48

### Is study method of :

- episodic memory
- explicit memory
- recognition memory

Recognition task in which two items are presented and the subject is asked to indicate which one has been studied, even if he/she is not sure of the answer.

FR: *procédure du choix forcé à deux alternatives*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-P2BC4PJR-1>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Two-alternative\\_forced\\_choice](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Two-alternative_forced_choice) [Wikipedia EN]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q7858684> [Wikidata]

two-alternatives forced choice task

→ **two-alternatives forced choice procedure**

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TWTE model

→ **Test-Wait-Test-Exit model**

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type 1 conditioning

→ **classical conditioning**

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type 2 conditioning

→ **operant conditioning**

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type I processing

→ **maintenance rehearsal**

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type II processing

→ **elaborative rehearsal**

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## typicality

BT: cognitive quality

RT: · categorization  
· concept  
· prototype  
· semantic memory  
· typicality effect

### Is measured by:

typicality gradient

In Rosch's theory of natural categories, a typical exemplar is the most representative member of a category.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Rosch, E., & Mervis, C. B. (1975). Family resemblances: Studies in the internal structure of categories. *Cognitive Psychology*, 7(4), 573–605. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0285\(75\)90024-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0285(75)90024-9) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Rosch, E. (1978). Principles of categorization. In E. Rosch & B. Lloyd (Eds.), *Cognition and categorization* (p. 27-48). Laurence Erlbaum Associates. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *typicalité*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SZ2C9MGV-W>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/73G-HJWKJPGL-G>

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## typicality effect

BT: memory phenomenon

RT: typicality

The time needed to decide that a concept is a member of a semantic category is shorter if it is a typical member of that category.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Rosch, E. (1975). Cognitive representations of semantic categories. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 104(3), 192-233. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0096-3445.104.3.192> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet de typicalité*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QR124H6D-W>

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## typicality gradient

BT: measure

### Is measure of:

typicality

Classification of concepts in a category based on their degree of typicality.

#### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Smith, J. D., & Minda, J. P. (2001). Journey to the center of the category: The dissociation in amnesia between categorization and recognition. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 27(4), 984-1002. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.27.4.984> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Smith, J. D., & Minda, J. P. (2002). Distinguishing prototype-based and exemplar-based processes in dot-pattern category learning. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 28(4), 800-811. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.28.4.800> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *gradient de typicalité*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FBSGZ1H3-P>

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# U

*unattended speech effect*

→ **irrelevant speech effect**

## uncinate fasciculus

Syn: *cerebral uncinate fasciculus*

BT: brain fasciculus

RT: · autobiographical memory  
· autooetic consciousness  
· episodic memory

Neural pathway connecting the prefrontal cortex and the temporal lobe, involved in autooetic consciousness, episodic and autobiographical memory.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Levine, B., Black, S. E., Cabeza, R., Sinden, M., McIntosh, A. R., Toth, J. P., ... Stuss, D. T. (1998). Episodic memory and the self in a case of isolated retrograde amnesia. *Brain*, 121(10), 1951–1973. [ <https://doi.org/10.1093/brain/121.10.1951> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: free]

FR: *faisceau unciné*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XLCKNZK8-Q>

EQ: [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON\\_0003044](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0003044) [UBERON]  
<http://purl.org/sig/ont/fma/fma77636> [FMA]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uncinate\\_fasciculus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uncinate_fasciculus) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q176007> [Wikidata]

*unconscious plagiarism*

→ **cryptomnesia**

*unconscious priming*

→ **unconscious priming effect**

## unconscious priming effect

Syn: · *subliminal priming*  
· *unconscious priming*

BT: priming effect

RT: implicit memory

A priming effect that occurs when the prime is not consciously perceived.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Carr, T. H., McCauley, C., Sperber, R. D., & Parmelee, C. M. (1982). Words, pictures, and priming: On semantic activation, conscious identification, and the automaticity of information processing. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance*, 8(6), 757–777. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0096-1523.8.6.757> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Dell'Acqua, R., & Grainger, J. (1999). Unconscious semantic priming from pictures. *Cognition*, 73(1), B1-B15. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0010-0277\(99\)00049-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0010-0277(99)00049-9) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Holender, D. (1986). Semantic activation without conscious identification in dichotic listening, parafoveal vision, and visual masking: A survey and appraisal. *Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, 9(01), 1–23. [ <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0140525X00021269> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- McCauley, C., Parmelee, C. M., Sperber, R. D., & Carr, T. H. (1980). Early extraction of meaning from pictures and its relation to conscious identification. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance*, 6(2), 265–276. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0096-1523.6.2.265> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet d'amorçage inconscient*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RBQKF23Q-1>

*unconscious transference*

→ **unconscious transference effect**

## unconscious transference effect

Syn: · *bystander misidentification*  
· *unconscious transference*

BT: memory phenomenon

RT: · change blindness  
· eyewitness testimony  
· face memory  
· police lineup  
· spontaneous false memory

In the context of eyewitness testimony, a phenomenon « which is said to occur when an eyewitness confuses a familiar but innocent person with an actual assailant. » (Ross et al., 1994, p. 918).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Brackmann, N., Sauerland, M., & Otgaar, H. (2019). Developmental trends in lineup performance: Adolescents are more prone to innocent bystander misidentifications than children and adults. *Memory & Cognition*, 47(3), 428–440. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13421-018-0877-6> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Davis, D., Loftus, E. F., Vanous, S., & Cucciari, M. (2008). “Unconscious transference” can be an instance of “change blindness.” *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 22(5), 605–623. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.1395> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Loftus, E. F. (1976). Unconscious transference in eyewitness identification. *Law & Psychology Review*, 2, 93–98. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Read, J. D., Tollestrup, P., Hammersley, R., McFadzen, E., & Christensen, A. (1990). The unconscious transference effect: Are innocent bystanders ever misidentified? *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 4(1), 3–31. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.2350040103> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Ross, D. F., Ceci, S. J., Dunning, D., & Togliani, M. P. (1994). Unconscious transference and mistaken identity: When a witness misidentifies a familiar but innocent person. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 79(6), 918–930. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0021-9010.79.6.918> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Wulff, A. N., & Hyman, I. E. (2022). Crime blindness: The impact of inattentive blindness on eyewitness awareness, memory, and identification. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 36(1), 166–178. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.3906> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *effet de transfert inconscient*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PC2NM3QC-4>

EQ: [https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/unconscious\\_transference](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/unconscious_transference) [SAGE]

**underconfidence-with-practice effect**Syn: *UWP*BT: [metamemory phenomenon](#)RT: [judgment of learning](#)

“With repeated presentation of the list, JOLs [judgments of learning] evidenced increased underconfidence, so that recall predictions became markedly lower than recall performance.”(Koriat et al., 2002, p. 148).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Finn, B., & Metcalfe, J. (2007). The role of memory for past test in the underconfidence with practice effect. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 33(1), 238–244. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.33.1.238> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Koriat, A. (1997). Monitoring one’s own knowledge during study: A cue-utilization approach to judgments of learning. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 126(4), 349–370. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0096-3445.126.4.349> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Koriat, A., Sheffer, L., & Ma’ayan, H. (2002). Comparing objective and subjective learning curves: Judgments of learning exhibit increased underconfidence with practice. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 131(2), 147–162. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0096-3445.131.2.147> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- West, J. T., & Mulligan, N. W. (2019). Prospective metamemory, like retrospective metamemory, exhibits underconfidence with practice. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 45(12), 2224–2238. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/xlm0000708> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Kubik, V., Jemstedt, A., Jönsson, F., & Schwartz, B. L. (2021, December 30). The underconfidence-with-practice effect in action memory: The contribution of retrieval practice to metacognitive monitoring. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/B4W26](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/B4W26) ].

FR: *effet de sous-confiance avec la pratique*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-G8NMQWBS-B>**unequal-variance signal detection theory**Syn: · *UVSD*· *UVSDT*BT: [signal detection theory](#)RT: [distractor](#)**Is model of:**

- [familiarity](#)
- [recognition memory](#)

Signal detection model of recognition when the variability of the distribution of target items is greater than that of the distractors.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Besson, G., Ceccaldi, M., & Barbeau, E. J. (2013). L’évaluation des processus de la mémoire de reconnaissance. *Revue de Neuropsychologie*, 4(4), 242–254. [ <https://doi.org/10.1684/nrp.2012.0238> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Ratcliff, R., Sheu, C. F., & Gronlund, S. D. (1992). Testing global memory models using ROC curves. *Psychological Review*, 99(3), 518–535. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295x.99.3.518> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Rotello, C. M. (2017). Signal detection theories of recognition memory. In J. T. Wixted (Ed.), *Learning and Memory: A Comprehensive Reference* (pp. 201–225). Elsevier. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-809324-5.21044-4> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Wixted, J. T. (2007). Dual-process theory and signal-detection theory of recognition memory. *Psychological Review*, 114(1), 152–176. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.114.1.152> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *théorie de la détection du signal avec variance inégale*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-T4634S4R-M>*unintentional memory*→ [involuntary memory](#)**unitization**BT: [memory process](#)RT: [associative memory](#)

Association of different memories to create a representation that will be processed as a single entity.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Graf, P., & Schacter, D. L. (1989). Unitization and grouping mediate dissociations in memory for new associations. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 15(5), 930–940. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.15.5.930> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *unitisation*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZBVPW5Z1-K>*updating*→ [working memory updating](#)*updating process*→ [working memory updating](#)**upheaval bump**BT: [memory phenomenon](#)RT: · [autobiographical memory](#)· [collective memory](#)· [living-in-history effect](#)· [transition theory](#)

Increase in the number of autobiographical memories of events that took place during periods of historical or social transitions (e.g. a war).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Brown, N., Schweickart, O., & Svob, C. (2016). The effect of collective transitions on the organization and contents of autobiographical memory: A transition-theory perspective. *The American Journal of Psychology*, 129. [ <https://doi.org/10.5406/amerjpsyc.129.3.0259> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Zebian, S., & Brown, N. R. (2014). Living in History in Lebanon: The influence of chronic social upheaval on the organisation of autobiographical memories. *Memory*, 22(3), 194–211. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2013.775310> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *pic du bouleversement*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-STHJ2469-1>**utilization deficiency**BT: [memory phenomenon](#)RT: [strategy](#)

Situation when children use a strategy spontaneously or after a training session but fail to improve their memory.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Schneider, W., Kron, V., Hünnerkopf, M., & Krajewski, K. (2004). The development of young children’s memory strategies: First findings from the Würzburg Longitudinal Memory Study. *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 88(2), 193–209. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jecp.2004.02.004> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *déficience d’utilisation*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-J4787C73-C>*UVSD*→ [unequal-variance signal detection theory](#)*UVSDT*→ [unequal-variance signal detection theory](#)

## UTILIZATION DEFICIENCY

*UWP*

→ **underconfidence-with-practice effect**

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# V

validity effect

→ [illusory truth effect](#)

## vanishing cues method

BT: [cognitive rehabilitation](#)

RT: [cue](#)

Memory rehabilitation method. The principle is to acquire information through cues and to vanish these cues until the patient can use the information acquired without their help.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Kessels, R. P. C., & Haan, E. H. F. (2003). Implicit learning in memory rehabilitation: A meta-analysis on errorless learning and vanishing cues methods. *Journal of Clinical and Experimental Neuropsychology*, 25(6), 805–814. [ <https://doi.org/10.1076/jcen.25.6.805.16474> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]

FR: [méthode d'estompage des indices](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-S8PLJHQ6-7>

variable interval reinforcement schedule

→ [variable interval schedule of reinforcement](#)

variable interval schedule

→ [variable interval schedule of reinforcement](#)

## variable interval schedule of reinforcement

Syn: · [variable interval reinforcement schedule](#)  
· [variable interval schedule](#)

BT: [interval schedule of reinforcement](#)

### Is study method of :

- [operant conditioning](#)
- [reinforcement](#)

An interval schedule of reinforcement in which a behavior is reinforced based on the average time since it was last reinforced.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Ferster, C. B., & Skinner, B. F. (1957). Schedules of reinforcement. Appleton-Century-Crofts. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: [programme de renforcement à intervalle variable](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CV4LXNZN-N>

## variable ratio schedule of reinforcement

Syn: [variable-ratio schedule](#)

BT: [ratio schedule of reinforcement](#)

### Is study method of :

- [operant conditioning](#)
- [reinforcement](#)

Ratio schedule of reinforcement in which reinforcement is delivered after a variable number of responses fluctuating around an average.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Ferster, C. B., & Skinner, B. F. (1957). Schedules of reinforcement. Appleton-Century-Crofts. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: [programme de renforcement à rapport variable](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HD257SDH-X>

variable-ratio schedule

→ [variable ratio schedule of reinforcement](#)

vector-space model

→ [distributional model](#)

ventral inferior parietal lobule

→ [ventral parietal cortex](#)

## ventral parietal cortex

Syn: · [VPC](#)

- [inferior parietal lobule](#)
- [ventral inferior parietal lobule](#)
- [ventral posterior parietal cortex](#)

BT: [posterior parietal cortex](#)

RT: · [attention](#)

- [attention-to-memory hypothesis](#)
- [bottom-up processing](#)
- [encoding/retrieval flip](#)
- [episodic memory](#)

Region of the posterior parietal cortex comprising the supramarginal gyrus and the angular gyrus.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Davis, S. W., Wing, E. A., & Cabeza, R. (2018). Contributions of the ventral parietal cortex to declarative memory. In G. Vallar & H. B. Coslett (Eds.), *Handbook of Clinical Neurology* (Vol. 151, p. 525-553). Elsevier. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-444-63622-5.00027-9> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: [cortex pariétal ventral](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-H3TFL1MJ-T>

ventral posterior parietal cortex

→ [ventral parietal cortex](#)

**ventrolateral prefrontal cortex**

Syn: *VLPFC*

BT: prefrontal cortex

- RT: · episodic memory
- prospective memory
- retrieval
- retrieval-induced forgetting
- working memory

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Machizawa, M. G., Kalla, R., Walsh, V., & Otten, L. J. (2010). The time course of ventrolateral prefrontal cortex involvement in memory formation. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, 103(3), 1569-1579. [ <https://doi.org/10.1152/jn.90937.2008> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Samrani, G., Bäckman, L., & Persson, J. (2019). Interference control in working memory is associated with ventrolateral prefrontal cortex volume. *Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience*, 31(10), 1491-1505. [ [https://doi.org/10.1162/jocn\\_a\\_01430](https://doi.org/10.1162/jocn_a_01430) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Weintraub-Brevda, R. R., & Chua, E. F. (2019). The role of the ventrolateral prefrontal cortex in emotional enhancement of memory : A TMS study. 17. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/17588928.2018.1496905> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *cortex préfrontal ventrolatéral*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-L89CSM8B-T>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ventrolateral\\_prefrontal\\_cortex](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ventrolateral_prefrontal_cortex) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q17146541> [Wikidata]

*ventromedial prefrontal cortex*

→ **medial prefrontal cortex**

**verbal association task**

Syn: *free association task*

BT: objective study method of memory

**Is study method of :**

- retrieval
- semantic memory

Subjects are asked to generate the words that come to their minds in a given amount of time after the presentation of a cue word.

FR: *tâche d'association verbale*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CZRL35LF-5>

*verbal fluency task*

→ **verbal fluency test**

**verbal fluency test**

Syn: *verbal fluency task*

BT: objective study method of memory

- RT: · DemTect
- Quick Mild Cognitive Impairment Screen
- NT: · phonemic verbal fluency test
- semantic verbal fluency test

**Is study method of :**

- executive functions
- retrieval
- semantic memory

A generic term for any task in which the subject is asked to generate words in a limited amount of time that meet some criterion (e.g., words that belong to a semantic category or begin with a particular letter).

FR: *test de fluence verbale*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KMLFZJR5-3>

**verbal memory**

Syn: *verbal storage*

BT: memory

- RT: · age of acquisition
- attentional boost effect
- auditory deviant effect
- Crimes and Doors Test
- earwitness testimony
- Encoding, Storage, Retrieval test
- eyewitness testimony
- Hebb effect
- inverse modality effect
- irrelevant sound effect
- irrelevant speech effect
- language
- language familiarity effect
- letter-frequency effect
- Ird
- Memory Binding Test
- mirror effect
- orthographic distinctiveness effect
- orthographic neighborhood effect
- orthographic working memory
- phonological loop
- phonological neighbourhood effect
- pseudoword effect
- semantic feature effect
- sentence superiority effect
- thalamus
- word length effect
- word-frequency effect
- working memory

**Has study method(s):**

- Addenbrooke's Cognitive Examination - III
- alpha span task
- associative recognition task
- California Verbal Learning Test
- categorization working memory span task
- computation span task
- DemTect
- Doors and People Test
- double-function pairs
- Face-Name Associative Memory Exam
- GERIA-12
- graphemic cued recall task
- Grober and Buschke test
- listening span task
- Mattis Dementia Rating Scale
- MEMO test
- Memory Alteration Test
- Mini Mental State Examination
- operation span task
- Quick Mild Cognitive Impairment Screen
- reading span task
- reading-digit span task
- recognition span task
- Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test
- Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test for Children
- running span task
- Self-Initiated Memory Test
- verbal span task
- Wechsler Memory Scale



Generic term for the short- or long-term memory of verbal material. The term can also be used when non-verbal information (visual, auditory, tactile, etc.) is recoded in verbal memory.

**FR:** *mémoire verbale*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Z65R7GWM-8>

**EQ:** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Verbal\\_memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Verbal_memory) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0b457](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0b457) [Cognitive Atlas]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q7920941> [Wikidata]

*verbal model*

→ **non-computational model**

## verbal overshadowing effect

**Syn:** *VOE*

**BT:** memory phenomenon

**RT:** · eyewitness testimony  
 · face memory  
 · Person Description Interview  
 · police lineup  
 · visual memory

A memory phenomenon that occurs when verbally describing memories of nonverbal information (e.g. a face) impairs their subsequent retrieval.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Alogna, V. K., Attaya, M. K., Aucoin, P., Bahnik, Š., Birch, S., Birt, A. R., Bornstein, B. H., Bouwmeester, S., Brandimonte, M. A., Brown, C., Buswell, K., Carlson, C., Carlson, M., Chu, S., Cislak, A., Colarusso, M., Colloff, M. F., Dellapaolera, K. S., Delvenne, J.-F., ... Zwaan, R. A. (2014). Registered Replication Report: Schooler and Engstler-Schooler (1990). Perspectives on Psychological Science, 9(5), 556–578. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/1745691614545653> ] [Study type: empirical study, replication] [Access: free]
- Baker, M., & Reysen, M. (2020). The influence of recall instruction type and length on the verbal overshadowing effect. The American Journal of Forensic Psychology, 38, 3–29. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Baker, M. A., & Reysen, M. B. (2021). Using intentional and incidental encoding instructions to test the transfer inappropriate processing shift account of verbal overshadowing. Journal of Cognitive Psychology, 0(0), 1–16. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/20445911.2021.1946545> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Hatano, A., Ueno, T., Kitagami, S., & Kawaguchi, J. (2015). Why verbalization of non-verbal memory reduces recognition accuracy: A computational approach to verbal overshadowing. PLoS ONE, 10(6). [ <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0127618> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Holdstock, J. S., Dalton, P., May, K. A., Boogert, S., & Mickes, L. (2022). Lineup identification in young and older witnesses: Does describing the criminal help or hinder? Cognitive Research: Principles and Implications, 7(1), 51. [ <https://doi.org/10.1186/s41235-022-00399-1> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Marmurek, H. H. C., Rusyn, R., Zgardau, A., & Zgardau, A.-M. (2022). Verbal overshadowing at an immediate task-test delay is independent of video-task delay. Journal of Cognitive Psychology, 34(2), 243–248. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/20445911.2021.1981916> ] [Study type: empirical study, replication] [Access: closed]
- Meissner, C. A., & Brigham, J. C. (2001). A meta-analysis of the verbal overshadowing effect in face identification. Applied Cognitive Psychology, 15(6), 603–616. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.728> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Meissner, C. A., Sporer, S. L., & Susa, K. J. (2008). A theoretical review and meta-analysis of the description-identification relationship in memory for faces. European Journal of Cognitive Psychology, 20(3), 414–455. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09541440701728581> ] [Study type: literature review, meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Mickes, L., & Wixted, J. T. (2015). On the applied implications of the “verbal overshadowing effect.” Perspectives on Psychological Science, 10(3), 400–403. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/1745691615576762> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Pohl, R. F. (2022). Labeling and overshadowing effects. In R. F. Pohl (Ed.), Cognitive illusions: Intriguing phenomena in thinking, judgment, and memory (3rd ed.). Routledge. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Schooler, J. W., & Engstler-Schooler, T. Y. (1990). Verbal overshadowing of visual memories: Some things are better left unsaid. Cognitive Psychology, 22(1), 36–71. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0285\(90\)90003-M](https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0285(90)90003-M) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Wilson, B. M., Seale-Carlisle, T. M., & Mickes, L. (2018). The effects of verbal descriptions on performance in lineups and showups. Journal of Experimental

Psychology: General, 147(1), 113–124. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/xge0000354> ] [Study type: empirical study, replication] [Access: closed]

### Dataset citation(s):

- Holdstock, J., Dalton, P., May, K., Boogert, S., & Mickes, L. (2022, May 10). Lineup identification in young and older witnesses: Does describing the criminal help or hinder?. [ [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/7EA23](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/7EA23) ].
- Protzko, J., & Lundmark, S. (2022, November 12). Verbal Overshadowing 5-10-15-20 with E/C timing manipulation and sham. [ <https://osf.io/4v9jq> ].
- Protzko, J., Schooler, J., & Lundmark, S. (2022, March 10). Verbal Overshadowing 20 min with new distractor tasks. [ <https://osf.io/892st/> ].
- Protzko, J., Schooler, J., & Lundmark, S. (2022, September 28). Verbal Overshadowing 11-12.5-14 timing manipulation. [ <https://osf.io/v3ugq> ].
- Simons, D. J., Holcombe, A. O., Schooler, J., Drew, A., Spellman, B., & Ballard-Wood, A. (2014, August 7). RRR—Schooler & Engstler-Schooler (1990). [ <https://osf.io/ybeur/> ].

**FR:** *effet d'ombrage verbal*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SGLQ7P96-J>

**EQ:** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Verbal\\_overshadowing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Verbal_overshadowing) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q16948458> [Wikidata]

## verbal span task

**Syn:** · digit span task  
 · digit span test  
 · verbal span test  
 · word span task  
 · word span test

**BT:** simple span task

**RT:** · K.F. case  
 · memory span  
 · serial recall task

### Is study method of :

- articulatory suppression effect
- auditory deviant effect
- irrelevant sound effect
- irrelevant speech effect
- short-term memory
- verbal memory
- working memory

In verbal span tasks, subjects are presented with increasing lists of digits, letters, or words that they are asked to remember in the order in which they were presented. The span is the maximum number of items that subjects can immediately recall.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Barrouillet, P., Gorin, S., & Camos, V. (2021). Simple spans underestimate verbal working memory capacity. Journal of Experimental Psychology: General, 150(4), 633–665. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/xge0000957> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *tâche d'empan verbal*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-R0KCMF21-F>

*verbal span test*

→ **verbal span task**

*verbal storage*

→ **verbal memory**

*very short-term conceptual memory*

→ **conceptual short-term memory**

**vicarious memory**BT: [episodic memory](#)

The episodic memory of an event experienced by another person.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Guan, L., & Wang, Q. (2022). Does sharing memories make us feel closer? The roles of memory type and culture. *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, 00220221211072809. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/00220221211072809> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Pillemer, D. B., Steiner, K. L., Kuwabara, K. J., Thomsen, D. K., & Svob, C. (2015). Vicarious memories. *Consciousness and Cognition*, 36, 233–245. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.concog.2015.06.010> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Sekhsaria, S., & Pronin, E. (2021). Underappreciated benefits of reading own and others' memories. *Social Cognition*, 39(4), 504–525. [ <https://doi.org/10.1521/soco.2021.39.4.504> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: [souvenir vicariant](#)URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-H3KPP4C4-4>*vigilance task*→ [Involuntary Memories Program](#)*violation of expectancy paradigm*→ [violation of expectation paradigm](#)**violation of expectation paradigm**Syn: *violation of expectancy paradigm*BT: [objective study method of memory](#)RT: [habituation](#)**Is study method of :**  
[episodic memory](#)

A method of studying cognitive development in infants, including memory development. The baby is familiarized with an event. After a delay, the baby is confronted with an event that may or may not violate his/her expectations about the original event. The researcher concludes that the baby has a memory of the original event if the baby spends more time looking at the unexpected event.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Baillargeon, R., & Graber, M. (1988). Evidence of location memory in 8-month-old infants in a nonsearch AB task. *Developmental Psychology*, 24(4), 502–511. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0012-1649.24.4.502> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Baillargeon, R., Devos, J., & Graber, M. (1989). Location memory in 8-month-old infants in a non-search AB task : Further evidence. *Cognitive Development*, 4(4), 345–367. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0885-2014\(89\)90040-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0885-2014(89)90040-3) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Margoni, F., Surian, L., & Baillargeon, R. (2024). The violation-of-expectation paradigm: A conceptual overview. *Psychological Review*, 131(3), 716–748. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/rev0000450> ] [Study type: conceptual analysis, literature review] [Access: closed]
- Stahl, A. E., & Kibbe, M. M. (2022). Great expectations : The construct validity of the violation-of-expectation method for studying infant cognition. *Infant and Child Development*, 31(6), e2359. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/icd.2359> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Wynn, K. (1992). Addition and subtraction by human infants. *Nature*, 358(6389), 749–750. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/358749a0> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: [paradigme de violation des attentes](#)URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KNVL7RPS-Z>*virtual environment material*→ [virtual reality material](#)*virtual reality*→ [virtual reality material](#)**Virtual Reality Everyday Assessment Lab**Syn: *VR-EAL*BT: [neuropsychological test](#)

- RT:
- [ecological assessment](#)
  - [focal prospective memory task](#)
  - [nonfocal prospective memory task](#)
  - [recognition task](#)
  - [virtual reality material](#)

**Diagnostic tool of:**

- [cognitive disorder](#)
- [memory disorder](#)

**Is study method of :**

- [attention](#)
- [episodic memory](#)
- [event-based prospective memory](#)
- [executive functions](#)
- [prospective memory](#)
- [task switching](#)
- [time-based prospective memory](#)

A neuropsychological battery using an immersive virtual reality scenario to assess episodic memory, prospective memory, attention and executive functions.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Kourtis, P., Collina, S., Doumas, L. A. A., & MacPherson, S. E. (2021a). Validation of the Virtual Reality Everyday Assessment Lab (VR-EAL) : An immersive virtual reality neuropsychological battery with enhanced ecological validity. *Journal of the International Neuropsychological Society*, 27(2), 181–196. [ <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1355617720000764> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Kourtis, P., Korre, D., Collina, S., Doumas, L. A. A., & MacPherson, S. E. (2020). Guidelines for the development of immersive virtual reality software for cognitive neuroscience and neuropsychology : The development of Virtual Reality Everyday Assessment Lab (VR-EAL), a neuropsychological test battery in immersive virtual reality. *Frontiers in Computer Science*, 1. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fcomp.2019.00012> ] [Study type: test description] [Access: open]
- Kourtis, P., Collina, S., Doumas, L. A. A., & MacPherson, S. E. (2021). An ecologically valid examination of event-based and time-based prospective memory using immersive virtual reality : The effects of delay and task type on everyday prospective memory. *Memory*, 29(4), 486–506. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2021.1904996> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: [Virtual Reality Everyday Assessment Lab](#)URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZDMSGDBL-Q>

**virtual reality material**

- Syn: · VR  
 · virtual environment material  
 · virtual reality  
 BT: electronic material  
 RT: · ecological assessment  
 · Virtual Reality Everyday Assessment Lab  
 · Virtual reality Walking Corsi Test

An electronic material implementing "a computerized procedure that enables the simulation of an environment, real or imaginary, within which an individual can receive multimodal stimuli (visual, auditory, tactile, olfactory and/or kinesthetic) and produce actions in real time." (Lecouvey et al., 2012, p. 268).

note: Virtual reality is used for the study, assessment, and rehabilitation of memory.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Abichou, K., La Corte, V., & Piolino, P. (2017). La réalité virtuelle a-t-elle un avenir pour l'étude de la mémoire épisodique dans le vieillissement? Does virtual reality have a future for the study of episodic memory in aging? *Geriatric et Psychologie Neuropsychiatrie Du Vieillessement*, 15(1), 65–74. [ <https://doi.org/10.1684/pnv.2016.0648> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Abichou, K., La Corte, V., Bellegarde, A., Nicolas, S., & Piolino, P. (2022). How rich are false memories in a naturalistic context in healthy aging? *Memory*, 30(3), 262–278. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2021.2006717> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- La Corte, V., Sperduti, M., Abichou, K., & Piolino, P. (2019). Episodic memory assessment and remediation in normal and pathological aging using virtual reality: A mini review. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 10. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2019.00173> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Lecouvey, G., Gonneaud, J., Eustache, F., & Desgranges, B. (2012). Les apports de la réalité virtuelle en neuropsychologie: l'exemple de la mémoire prospective. *Revue de neuropsychologie*, 4(4), 267–276. [ <https://doi.org/10.1684/nrp.2013.0246> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Maneuso, V., Bruni, F., Stramba-Badiale, C., Riva, G., Cipresso, P., & Pedrolì, E. (2023). How do emotions elicited in virtual reality affect our memory? A systematic review. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 146, 107812. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2023.107812> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Plechátá, A., Nekovářová, T., & Fajnerová, I. (2021). What is the future for immersive virtual reality in memory rehabilitation? A systematic review: *NeuroRehabilitation*. *NeuroRehabilitation*, 48(4), 389–412. [ <https://doi.org/10.3233/NRE-201534> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Smith, S. A. (2019). Virtual reality in episodic memory research: A review. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 26(4), 1213–1237. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-019-01605-w> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Tuena, C., Serino, S., Dutriaux, L., Riva, G., & Piolino, P. (2019). Virtual enactment effect on memory in young and aged populations: A systematic review. *Journal of Clinical Medicine*, 8(5), Article 5. [ <https://doi.org/10.3390/jcm8050620> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

- FR: **matériel de réalité virtuelle**  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SSJ0PZ18-N>  
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/2CX-1GHR7WVL-M> [SantéPsy]  
[https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/virtual\\_reality](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/virtual_reality) [SAGE]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virtual\\_reality](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virtual_reality) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/R%C3%A9alit%C3%A9\\_virtuelle](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/R%C3%A9alit%C3%A9_virtuelle) [Wikipédia FR]  
<https://skosmos.loterre.fr/JVR/fr/page/-/QJ89GQVR-Q>  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q170519> [Wikidata]

**Virtual reality Walking Corsi Test**

- Syn: VR-WalCT  
 BT: Walking Corsi Test  
 RT: virtual reality material

**Is study method of :**

- spatial memory
- topographical working memory
- visual memory
- visuo-spatial sketchpad

An adaptation of the Walking Corsi task in a virtual environment.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Nori, R., Piccardi, L., Migliori, M., Guidazzoli, A., Frasca, F., De Luca, D., & Giusberti, F. (2015). The virtual reality Walking Corsi Test. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 48, 72–77. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2015.01.035> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

- FR: **Test de marche de Corsi en réalité virtuelle**  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-B3DGGJPM-3>

**Virtual Week task**

- BT: objective study method of memory  
 RT: Actual Week task

**Is study method of :**

- age-prospective memory-paradox
- event-based prospective memory
- prospective memory
- time-based prospective memory

Event- and time-based prospective memory task. The subject is required to remember to perform daily activities over a simulated period of one week.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Blondelle, G., Quaglino, V., Gounden, Y., Dethoor, A., Duclos, H., & Hainselin, M. (2024). Psychometric properties and adaptation of the Virtual Week in a sample of French young and older adults. *European Review of Applied Psychology*, 74(3), 100875. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.erap.2023.100875> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Rendell, P. G., & Craik, F. I. M. (2000). Virtual week and actual week: Age-related differences in prospective memory. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 14(7), S43–S62. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.770> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

- FR: **tâche de la semaine virtuelle**  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Z4BR02K0-N>

**visible persistence**

- BT: iconic memory  
 RT: informational persistence

First component of the iconic memory, very brief, giving the impression that the stimulus is still visible after its physical offset.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Coltheart, M. (1980). Iconic memory and visible persistence. *Perception & psychophysics*, 27(3), 183–228. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03204258> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

- FR: **persistence visible**  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NVP61686-4>

visual arrays task

→ **change detection paradigm**

**visual association test**

BT: neuropsychological test  
 RT: paired-associates learning task

**Diagnostic tool of:**

- Alzheimer's disease
- anterograde amnesia
- memory disorder

**Is study method of :**

- associative memory
- episodic memory
- strategy
- visual imagery
- visual memory

Brief neuropsychological test for the diagnostic of early dementia of the Alzheimer type based on imagery mnemonics. The patient is asked to learn pairs of interacting and visually presented objects (e.g., an ape holding an umbrella). At the time of the memory test, one of the objects in each pair is presented and the patient is asked to remember the second (Lindeboom et al., 2002).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Lindeboom, J. (2002). Visual association test to detect early dementia of the Alzheimer type. *Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery & Psychiatry*, 73(2), 126–133. [ <https://doi.org/10.1136/jnnp.73.2.126> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: free]

FR: *test d'association visuelle*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-H5MS00F5-9>

**visual cache**

BT: working memory  
 RT: inner scribe

**Component of:**

visuo-spatial sketchpad

Sub-system of the visuospatial sketchpad whose function is the passive and temporary storage of visual information. The content of the visual cache is subject to rapid deterioration (unless the information is refreshed by the internal scribe) and to interference with new information (Logie, 1995).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Logie, R. H. (1995). Visuo-spatial working memory. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *cache visuel*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZMJ1JCBT-T>

*visual image*

→ **visual imagery**

**visual imagery**

Syn: · *phantom vision*  
 · *visual image*

BT: mental imagery  
 RT: · DRM memory illusion  
 · field point of view  
 · internal strategy  
 · method of loci  
 · observer point of view  
 · word imageability

**Has study method(s):**

- Autobiographical Recollection Test
- visual association test
- Vividness of Visual Imagery Questionnaire

Mental imagery using the visual modality.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Pearson, J. (2019). The human imagination: The cognitive neuroscience of visual mental imagery. *Nature Reviews Neuroscience*, 20(10), 624–634. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41583-019-0202-9> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *imagerie visuelle*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BMQD5QZM-G>

EQ: [https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/visual\\_imagery](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/visual_imagery) [SAGE]  
[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0b487](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0b487) [Cognitive Atlas]

*visual irremembrance*

→ **aphantasia**

*visual Mandela effect*

→ **Mandela effect**

**visual memory**

BT: memory  
 RT: · attentional boost effect  
 · attribute amnesia  
 · bilateral field advantage  
 · boundary extension illusion  
 · CELEB battery  
 · contralateral delay activity  
 · Crimes and Doors Test  
 · dynamic superiority effect  
 · eidetic memory  
 · eyewitness testimony  
 · Hebb effect  
 · memory-driven attentional capture  
 · own-age bias  
 · own-group bias  
 · own-race bias  
 · own-sex bias  
 · own-species bias  
 · photo-taking impairment effect  
 · retro-cue effect  
 · target effect  
 · transsaccadic memory  
 · verbal overshadowing effect  
 · weapon focus effect  
 NT: · face memory  
 · fragile visual short-term memory  
 · iconic memory  
 · topographical working memory

- visuo-spatial sketchpad

**Has study method(s):**

- change detection paradigm
- continuous reproduction task
- Corsi task
- DMS48
- Doors and People Test
- fusion method
- Mattis Dementia Rating Scale
- Rey-Osterrieth complex figure test
- Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test
- Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test for Children
- rotation letter task
- symmetry span task
- Virtual reality Walking Corsi Test
- visual association test
- Wechsler Memory Scale

**Has model(s):**

interference model

Generic term used for the encoding, storage and retrieval of visual information.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Brady, T., & Bainbridge, W. (Eds.). (2022). Visual memory. Routledge. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Brockmole, J.R. (Ed.) (2009). The visual world in memory. Psychology Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *mémoire visuelle*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-D122LRND-D>

**EQ:** [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO\\_0000196](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NBO_0000196) [NBO]  
[https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/visual\\_memory](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/visual_memory) [SAGE]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Visual\\_memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Visual_memory) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0b49e](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0b49e) [Cognitive Atlas]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q7936607> [Wikidata]

**visual paired-comparison paradigm**

**BT:** objective study method of memory

**Is study method of:**

- episodic memory
- habituation

A method of studying infant memory based on the principle of preference for novelty. A pair of identical stimuli (or a single stimulus) is presented visually to the infant (familiarization phase). Then a new pair of stimuli is presented, consisting of a familiar stimulus paired with a novel stimulus. Discrimination of the two stimuli is inferred when the baby pays more attention to the new stimulus than to the familiar stimulus.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Fantz, R. L. (1964). Visual experience in infants: decreased attention to familiar patterns relative to novel ones. *Science*, 146(3644), 668-670. [ <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.146.3644.668> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *paradigme de comparaison visuelle par paire*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KQNTBWLf-3>

*visual persistence*

→ **iconic memory**

*visual sensory memory*

→ **iconic memory**

*visual span*

→ **perceptual span**

*visual-array comparison*

→ **change detection paradigm**

*visuo-spatial scratchpad*

→ **visuo-spatial sketchpad**

**visuo-spatial sketchpad**

**Syn:** · VSSP

· *visuo-spatial scratchpad*

**BT:** · spatial memory

· visual memory

· working memory

**RT:** · central executive

· selective interference paradigm

**Has study method(s):**

- change detection paradigm
- Corsi task
- rotation letter task
- symmetry span task
- Virtual reality Walking Corsi Test

**Component of:**

Baddeley's model

**Has component(s):**

- inner scribe
- visual cache

A subsystem of working memory in Baddeley's (1986) model for temporarily storing and manipulating visual and spatial information.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Baddeley, A. (2007). Working memory, thought, and action. Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Baddeley, A. (2012). Working memory: Theories, models, and controversies. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 63, 1-29. [ <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-psych-120710-100422> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *calepin visuo-spatial*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DZ76M0DF-8>

**EQ:** [https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0b507/](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0b507/) [Cognitive Atlas]

*vividness*

→ **memory vividness**



**Vividness of Visual Imagery Questionnaire**

Syn: · VVIQ  
 · VVIQ-2  
 · VVIQ-RV  
 · *Vividness of Visual Imagery Questionnaire-Modified*  
 · *Vividness of Visual Imagery Questionnaire-Revised Version*  
 BT: self-report questionnaire  
 RT: memory vividness

**Is study method of :**  
 · aphantasia  
 · hyperphantasia  
 · mental imagery  
 · visual imagery

Questionnaire assessing individual differences in the vividness of visual imagery. Participants are asked to mentally visualize various scenes with their eyes open and then closed, and to rate the vividness of the mental image on a five-point scale.

note: Several modified versions of the questionnaire have been published and a French version is available (Santarpia et al., 2008).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Campos, A., & Pérez-Fabello, M. J. (2009). Psychometric quality of a revised version Vividness of Visual Imagery Questionnaire. *Perceptual and Motor Skills*, 108(3), 798–802. [ <https://doi.org/10.2466/pms.108.3.798-802> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Marks, D. F. (1973). Visual imagery differences in the recall of pictures. *British Journal of Psychology*, 64(1), 17–24. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.2044-8295.1973.tb01322.x> ] [Study type: empirical study, test description] [Access: closed]
- Marks, D. F. (1995). New directions for mental imagery research. *Journal of Mental Imagery*, 19(3–4), 153–167. [Study type: empirical study, test description] [Access: closed]
- Santarpia, A., Blanchet, A., Poinso, R., Lambert, J.-F., Mininni, G., & Thizon-Vidal, S. (2008). Évaluer la vivacité des images mentales dans différentes populations françaises. *Pratiques Psychologiques*, 14(3), 421–441. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.prps.2007.11.001> ] [Study type: empirical study, test description] [Access: closed]

FR: *Questionnaire de vivacité de l'imagerie visuelle*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PM36DL1T-K>  
 EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vividness\\_of\\_Visual\\_Imagery\\_Questionnaire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vividness_of_Visual_Imagery_Questionnaire) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q7937841> [Wikidata]

*Vividness of Visual Imagery Questionnaire-Modified*  
 → **Vividness of Visual Imagery Questionnaire**

*Vividness of Visual Imagery Questionnaire-Revised Version*  
 → **Vividness of Visual Imagery Questionnaire**

VLPFC  
 → **ventrolateral prefrontal cortex**

vmPFC  
 → **medial prefrontal cortex**

VOE  
 → **verbal overshadowing effect**

*voluntary forgetting*  
 → **motivated forgetting**

**voluntary memory**

Syn: *voluntary retrieval*  
 BT: retrieval  
 RT: · autobiographical memory  
 · direct retrieval  
 · episodic memory  
 · generative retrieval  
 · involuntary memory  
 · semantic-to-autobiographical memory priming effect

A memory retrieved in an intentional, deliberate and controlled manner.

PO: Human  
 DO: Psychology  
 FR: *souvenir volontaire*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-V48BC5F8-8>

*voluntary retrieval*  
 → **voluntary memory**

**von Restorff effect**

Syn: *isolation effect*  
 BT: primary distinctiveness effect  
 RT: · relative distinctiveness principle  
 · weapon focus effect

Better memory for a distinctive item compared to the other items. This item is distinctive according to its immediate context (e.g. a word written in red among words written in black).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Chee, Q. W., & Goh, W. D. (2018). What explains the von Restorff effect? Contrasting distinctive processing and retrieval cue efficacy. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 99, 49–61. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2017.11.002> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Hunt, R. R. (1995). The subtlety of distinctiveness: What von Restorff really did. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 2(1), 105–112. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03214414> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- MacLeod, C. M. (2020). Zeigarnik and von Restorff: The memory effects and the stories behind them. *Memory & Cognition*, 48(6), 1073–1088. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13421-020-01033-5> ] [Study type: historical study] [Access: open]
- Restorff, H. von. (1933). Über die Wirkung von Bereichsbildungen im Spurenfeld. *Psychologische Forschung*, 18(1), 299–342. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF02409636> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet von Restorff*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GDVH1Z2G-1>  
 EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Von\\_Restorff\\_effect](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Von_Restorff_effect) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Effet\\_von\\_Restorff](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Effet_von_Restorff) [Wikipédia FR]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1422241> [Wikidata]

VPC  
 → **ventral parietal cortex**

VR  
 → **virtual reality material**

VR-EAL  
 → **Virtual Reality Everyday Assessment Lab**

VR-WalCT  
 → **Virtual reality Walking Corsi Test**

VSSP

→ **visuo-spatial sketchpad**

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VVIQ

→ **Vividness of Visual Imagery Questionnaire**

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VVIQ-2

→ **Vividness of Visual Imagery Questionnaire**

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VVIQ-RV

→ **Vividness of Visual Imagery Questionnaire**

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## W

WalCT

→ Walking Corsi Test

**Walking Corsi Test**Syn: *WalCT*

BT: Corsi task

RT: memory span

NT: Virtual reality Walking Corsi Test

**Is study method of :**

- topographical working memory
- working memory

Adaptation of the Corsi test for the study of topographic working memory. The subject is asked to reproduce a path by sequentially walking along a series of squares on the ground.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Piccardi, L., Iaria, G., Ricci, M., Bianchini, F., Zompanti, L., & Guariglia, C. (2008). Walking in the Corsi test: Which type of memory do you need? *Neuroscience Letters*, 432(2), 127–131. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neulet.2007.12.044> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Quintela del Río, A., De las Cuevas-Terán, I., Cudeiro, J., Piccardi, L., Martín-Pozuelo, N., & Robles-García, V. (2023). Adaptations of the Walking Corsi Test (WalCT) for 2- and 3-year-old preterm and term-born toddlers: A preliminary study. *Frontiers in Pediatrics*, 11. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fped.2023.1081042> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *Test de marche de Corsi*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-L68X900F-H>**weapon focus effect**Syn: *weapon focusing*

BT: memory narrowing effect

- RT:
  - attentional capture
  - Easterbrook's cue-utilization hypothesis
  - emotional arousal
  - episodic memory
  - estimator variable
  - eyewitness testimony
  - face memory
  - police lineup
  - stress
  - tunnel memory
  - visual memory
  - von Restorff effect

"a phenomenon whereby the presence of an unexpected weapon (e.g., a gun or knife) impairs memory for the perpetrator as well as other details of a criminal event, excluding the weapon itself." (Fawcett et al., 2016, p. 257-258).

- MV:
  - Expectations: the weapon focus effect is larger when the presence of a weapon is unexpected (Fawcett et al., 2016).
  - Physical appearance: the weapon focus effect on suspect identification is reversed when the perpetrator presents a distinctive sign (Carlson & Carlson, 2012; 2014).
  - Retention interval: the magnitude of the weapon focus effect decreases as the time between the crime scene being experienced and the memory test increases (Fawcett et al., 2013).
  - Type of eyewitness testimony: Meta-analyses suggest a moderate weapon focus effect on recalling and describing from memory specific details of a crime, such as the perpetrator's physical appearance. However, this effect is weak or even

- nonexistent on suspect identification in a police lineup (Kobac and Sporer (2016), Fawcett et al. (2013), and Steblay (1992).
- Weapon exposure time: the weapon focus effect is weaker when the weapon exposure time is short ( $\leq 10$  seconds) or long ( $> 60$  seconds), compared to an intermediate exposure time (between 10 and 60 seconds) (Fawcett et al., 2013).
- Weapon type: the weapon focus effect is larger for descriptions from memory of the perpetrator's physical appearance when the perpetrator was holding a knife or meat cleaver compared to a gun (Kobac & Sporer, 2016).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Carlson, C., & Carlson, M. (2012). A distinctiveness-driven reversal of the weapon-focus effect. *Applied Psychology in Criminal Justice*, 8(1), 36–53. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Carlson, C. A., & Carlson, M. A. (2014). An evaluation of lineup presentation, weapon presence, and a distinctive feature using ROC analysis. *Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition*, 3(2), 45–53. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jarmac.2014.03.004> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Carlson, C., Pleasant, W., Weatherford, D., Carlson, M., & Whittington, J. (2016). The weapon focus effect: Testing an extension of the unusualness hypothesis. *Applied Psychology in Criminal Justice*, 2016, 87–100. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Carlson, C. A., Dias, J. L., Weatherford, D. R., & Carlson, M. A. (2017). An investigation of the weapon focus effect and the confidence-accuracy relationship for eyewitness identification. *Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition*, 6(1), 82–92. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jarmac.2016.04.001> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Davies, G. M., Smith, S., & Blincoe, C. (2008). A "weapon focus" effect in children. *Psychology Crime & Law*, 14(1), 19–28. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/10683160701340593> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Fawcett, J. M., Russell, E. J., Peace, K. A., & Christie, J. (2013). Of guns and geese: a meta-analytic review of the "weapon focus" literature. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 19(1), 35–66. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2011.599325> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Fawcett, J. M., Peace, K. A., & Greve, A. (2016). Looking down the barrel of a gun: What do we know about the weapon focus effect? *Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition*, 5(3), 257–263. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jarmac.2016.07.005> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Kobac, K., & Sporer, S. (2016). The weapon focus effect for person identifications and descriptions: A meta-analysis. In M. K. Miller & B. H. Bornstein (Eds.), *Advances in psychology and law* (pp. 71–117). [ [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-29406-3\\_3](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-29406-3_3) ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]
- Kramer, T. H., Buckhout, R., & Eugenio, P. (1990). Weapon focus, arousal, and eyewitness memory: Attention must be paid. *Law and Human Behavior*, 14(2), 167–184. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF01062971> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Körner, H. M., Faul, F., & Nuthmann, A. (2023). Revisiting the role of attention in the "weapon focus effect": Do weapons draw gaze away from the perpetrator under naturalistic viewing conditions? *Attention, Perception, & Psychophysics*. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13414-022-02643-8> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Loftus, E. F., Loftus, G. R., & Messo, J. (1987). Some facts about "weapon focus." *Law and Human Behavior*, 11(1), 55–62. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF01044839> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Mansour, J. K., Hamilton, C. M., & Gibson, M. T. (2019). Understanding the weapon focus effect: The role of threat, unusualness, exposure duration, and scene complexity. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 33(6), 991–1007. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.3515> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Pickel, K. L., Narter, D. B., Jameson, M. M., & Lenhardt, T. T. (2008). The weapon focus effect in child eyewitnesses. *Psychology, Crime, and Law*, 14(1), 61–72. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/10683160701391307> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Steblay, N. M. (1992). A meta-analytic review of the weapon focus effect. *Law and Human Behavior*, 16(4), 413–424. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF02352267> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Körner, H. M., & Nuthmann, A. (2023, February 2). Revisiting the Role of Attention in the "Weapon Focus Effect": Do Weapons Draw Gaze Away From the Perpetrator Under Naturalistic Viewing Conditions? [ <https://osf.io/8w9px> ].

FR: *effet de focalisation sur l'arme*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QNQMWRXD-M>EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Weapon\\_focus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Weapon_focus) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q7978058> [Wikidata]

weapon focusing

→ weapon focus effect

**Wechsler Memory Scale**

Syn: · *WMS*  
· *WMS-III*  
· *WMS-IV*  
· *WMS-R*

BT: neuropsychological test  
RT: span task

**Diagnostic tool of:**

- Alzheimer's disease
- amnesia
- memory disorder
- mild cognitive impairment

**Is study method of :**

- long-term memory
- short-term memory
- spatial memory
- verbal memory
- visual memory
- working memory

Neuropsychological test developed by the American psychologist David Wechsler which has undergone several revisions since its publication in 1945. The test is designed for adults and the elderly to assess the performance of auditory memory, visual memory, immediate memory, delayed memory, and visual working memory.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Kent, P. (2013). The evolution of the Wechsler Memory Scale: A selective review. *Applied Neuropsychology: Adult* (20)4, 277-291. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09084282.2012.689267> ] [Study type: historical study] [Access: closed]
- Kent, P. (2020). *The Wechsler Memory: A Guide for Clinicians And Researchers*. Routledge. [Study type: test description] [Access: closed]
- Lee, S.-C., Chien, T.-H., Chu, C.-P., Lee, Y., & Chiu, E.-C. (2023). Practice effect and test–retest reliability of the Wechsler Memory Scale-Fourth Edition in people with dementia. *BMC Geriatrics*, 23(1), Article 1. [ <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12877-023-03913-2> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Wechsler, D. (1945). A standardized memory scale for clinical use. *The Journal of Psychology*, 19(1), 87–95. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/00223980.1945.9917223> ] [Study type: test description] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *échelle de mémoire de Wechsler*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JGFQSVDN-1>

**EQ:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-BG8L6N34-7> [MeSH]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M000620918>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wechsler\\_Memory\\_Scale](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wechsler_Memory_Scale) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q473246> [Wikidata]

**Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome**

→ **Korsakoff syndrome**

**whole-part effect**

BT: memory phenomenon  
RT: · face memory  
· holistic processing

Better recognition of a facial feature (e.g. the nose) when it is presented in the context of a full face rather than in isolation.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Tanaka, J. W., & Farah, M. J. (1993). Parts and wholes in face recognition. *The Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology Section A*, 46(2), 225-245. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/14640749308401045> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Tanaka, J. W., & Simonyi, D. (2016). The “parts and wholes” of face recognition: A review of the literature. *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 69(10), 1876–1889. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/17470218.2016.1146780> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *effet du tout sur la partie*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PNPPKJ91-B>

**WI-RIF**

→ **retrieval-induced forgetting**

**Wisconsin Card Sorting Test**

BT: neuropsychological test

**Is study method of :**

- central executive
- executive functions
- working memory

Neuropsychological test for the assessment of cognitive flexibility. The general principle of the test is as follows. The subject is asked to classify cards according to a rule that he/she must discover according to the feedback on his/her answers given by the experimenter. When the rule is mastered, a new rule is introduced.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Grant, D. A., & Berg, E. (1948). A behavioral analysis of degree of reinforcement and ease of shifting to new responses in a Weigl-type card-sorting problem. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 38(4), 404–411. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0059831> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Nyhus, E., & Barceló, F. (2009). The Wisconsin Card Sorting Test and the cognitive assessment of prefrontal executive functions: A critical update. *Brain and Cognition*, 71(3), 437–451. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bandc.2009.03.005> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *test de classement de cartes du Wisconsin*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FSXQ9VF0-H>

**EQ:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR-NWWXQRJW-3> [MeSH]  
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M000620939>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wisconsin\\_Card\\_Sorting\\_Test](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wisconsin_Card_Sorting_Test) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/tsk\\_4a57abb949f21](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/tsk_4a57abb949f21) [Cognitive Atlas]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q549525> [Wikidata]

**witness memory**

→ **testimony**

**WITNESS model**

BT: global matching model  
 RT: · face memory  
 · police lineup

**Is model of:**

eyewitness testimony

A global matching computational model to simulate suspect identification by an eyewitness in a police lineup.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Clark, S. E. (2003). A memory and decision model for eyewitness identification. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 17(6), 629–654. [ <https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.891> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: closed]
- Smith, A. M., Smalarz, L., Wells, G. L., Lampinen, J. M., & Mackovichova, S. (2022). Fair lineups improve outside observers' discriminability, not eyewitnesses' discriminability: Evidence for differential filler-siphoning using empirical data and the WITNESS computer-simulation architecture. *Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition*, 11(4), 534–544. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/mac0000021> ] [Study type: empirical study, simulation study] [Access: closed]

FR: *modèle WITNESS*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JTQBV59K-P>

*witness testimony*

→ **testimony**

WMS

→ **Wechsler Memory Scale**

WMS-III

→ **Wechsler Memory Scale**

WMS-IV

→ **Wechsler Memory Scale**

WMS-R

→ **Wechsler Memory Scale**

*word co-occurrence model*

→ **distributional model**

**word embedding**

BT: distributional model  
 RT: · distributional hypothesis  
 · Feature2Vec  
 · GloVe  
 · latent semantic analysis  
 · word2vec

**Is model of:**

· language  
 · semantic memory

"Word embeddings are low-dimensional numeric representations of words generated by artificial intelligence (AI) methods that capture word co-occurrence statistics. The assumption in these models is that words located in close proximity to one another in the vector space are semantically similar. The similarity between two word meanings, such as "plate" and "bowl", can be quantified by taking the cosine distance between the corresponding vectors in the model." (Calistan & Lewis, 2020, p. 3).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Caliskan, A., & Lewis, M. (2020). Social biases in word embeddings and their relation to human cognition. *PsyArXiv*. [ <https://doi.org/10.31234/osf.io/d84kg> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Kumar, A. A. (2021). Semantic memory: A review of methods, models, and current challenges. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 28(1), 40–80. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-020-01792-x> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Lake, B. M., & Murphy, G. L. (2023). Word meaning in minds and machines. *Psychological Review*, 130(2), 401–431. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/rev0000297> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *plongement lexical*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-M75L9P53-N>

**word frequency**

BT: data  
 RT: · language  
 · mirror effect  
 · Source of Activation Confusion model  
 · word-frequency effect

Frequency of occurrence of a word in a language.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- CalLeod, C. M., & Kampe, K. E. (1996). Word frequency effects on recall, recognition, and word fragment completion tests. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning Memory and Cognition*, 22(1), 132–142. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.22.1.132> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Popov, V., & Reder, L. (in press). Frequency effects in recognition and recall. In M. J. Kahana & A. D. Wagner (Eds.), *The Oxford handbook of memory*. Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Popov, V., & Reder, L. M. (2020). Frequency effects on memory: A resource-limited theory. *Psychological Review*, 127(1), 1–46. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/rev0000161> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: closed]

FR: *fréquence du mot*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LDPSD5BJ-9>

EQ: [https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/word\\_frequency](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/word_frequency) [SAGE]

*word frequency mirror effect*

→ **mirror effect**

*word frequency paradox*

→ **word-frequency effect**



**word imageability**

BT: data  
 RT: · language  
 · visual imagery

Extent to which a word is likely to evoke a visual mental image.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Paivio, A. (1965). Abstractness, imagery, and meaningfulness in paired-associate learning. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 4(1), 32-38. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(65\)80064-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(65)80064-0) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Reilly, J., & Kean, J. (2007). Formal distinctiveness of high- and low-imageability nouns: Analyses and theoretical implications. *Cognitive Science*, 31(1), 157-168. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/03640210709336988> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: free]

FR: *imaginabilité des mots*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QXJX3ZN8-1>

**word length effect**

BT: memory phenomenon  
 RT: · phonological loop  
 · short-term memory  
 · verbal memory

Better immediate memory for short words than for long words. The effect is more based on the time required to articulate the words than on the number of syllables. The effect is, however, more general since it has also been observed in delayed serial recall tasks and in immediate and delayed free recall tasks.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Baddeley, A. D., Thomson, N., & Buchanan, M. (1975). Word length and the structure of short-term memory. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 14(6), 575-589. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(75\)80045-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(75)80045-4) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Ellis, N. C., & Hennesly, R. A. (1980). A bilingual word-length effect: Implications for intelligence testing and the relative ease of mental calculation in Welsh and English. *British Journal of Psychology*, 71(1), 43-51. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.2044-8295.1980.tb02728.x> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet de longueur des mots*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MN6R4QR2-L>

**word span task**

→ **verbal span task**

**word span test**

→ **verbal span task**

**word-cue method**

→ **cue-word method**

**word-cue technique**

→ **cue-word method**

**word-fragment completion task**

BT: indirect test of memory

**Is study method of :**

- implicit memory
- priming effect

Task used to study the priming effect. Participants are asked to complete words with missing letters (e.g. M \_ M \_ \_ Y). Nothing in the instructions suggests that the words to complete have been studied previously. In addition, a distractor task between the study phase and the test phase is introduced to prevent the mental rehearsal of the studied words, and to reduce the influence of explicit memory.

FR: *tâche de complètement de mots fragmentés*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-H3MG41VM-G>

**word-frequency effect**

Syn: *word frequency paradox*

BT: memory phenomenon

RT: · elevated-attention hypothesis  
 · episodic memory  
 · mirror effect  
 · recognition memory  
 · verbal memory  
 · word frequency

**Has study method(s):**

- recall task
- recognition task

**Has model(s) :**

retrieving effectively from memory model

Low-frequency words are better recognized than high-frequency words, while high-frequency words are better recalled than low-frequency words.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Corps, R. E., & Meyer, A. S. (2023). Word frequency has similar effects in picture naming and gender decision: A failure to replicate Jescheniak and Levelt (1994). *Acta Psychologica*, 241, 104073. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.actpsy.2023.104073> ] [Study type: empirical study, replication] [Access: open]
- Glanzer, M., & Bowles, N. (1976). Analysis of the word-frequency effect in recognition memory. *Journal of Experimental Psychology, Human Learning and Memory*, 2(1), 21-31. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.2.1.21> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Gorman, A. M. (1961). Recognition memory for nouns as a function of abstractness and frequency. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 61(1), 23-29. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0040561> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Gregg, V. H. (1976). Word frequency, recognition, and recall. In J. Brown (Ed.), *Recall and recognition* (pp. 183-216). Wiley. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Hall, J. F. (1954). Learning as a function of word-frequency. *The American Journal of Psychology*, 67(1), 138-140. [ <https://doi.org/10.2307/1418080> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Kinsbourne, M., & George, J. (1974). The mechanism of the word-frequency effect on recognition memory. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 13(1), 63-69. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371\(74\)80031-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(74)80031-9) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Malmberg, K. J., & Murnane, K. (2002). List composition and the word-frequency effect for recognition memory. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 28(4), 616-630. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.28.4.616> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Popov, V., & Reder, L. (in press). Frequency effects in recognition and recall. In M. J. Kahana & A. D. Wagner (Eds.), *The Oxford handbook of memory*. Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet de fréquence des mots*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XK66NCJ2-8>

EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Word\\_frequency\\_effect](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Word_frequency_effect) [Wikipedia EN]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q18395345> [Wikidata]

**word-stem completion task**

BT: indirect test of memory

**Is study method of :**

- implicit memory
- priming effect

Task used to study priming effects. The subject is presented with the first three letters of words and asked to complete them with the first word that comes to mind. Nothing in the instructions suggests that the words to complete have been studied previously.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Warrington, E. K., & Weiskrantz, L. (1970). Amnesic syndrome: Consolidation or retrieval? *Nature*, 228(5272), 628–630. [ <https://doi.org/10.1038/228628a0> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *tâche de complètement de début de mots*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HKG1KPXB-D>**word2vec**

BT: algorithm

- RT:
- concept
  - distributional hypothesis
  - distributional model
  - False Memory Generator
  - Feature2Vec
  - feedforward neural network
  - language
  - learning
  - semantic memory
  - word embedding

Algorithm for word embeddings using a neural network with a hidden layer. The CBOW (continuous-bag-of-words) technique predicts a word based on its context. The skip-gram technique predicts the context of a word.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Jordan, M. C., Giallanza, T., Ellis, C. T., Beckage, N. M., & Cohen, J. D. (2022). Context matters: Recovering human semantic structure from machine learning analysis of large-scale text corpora. *Cognitive Science*, 46(2), e13085. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/cogs.13085> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]
- Kumar, A. A. (2021). Semantic memory: A review of methods, models, and current challenges. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 28(1), 40–80. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-020-01792-x> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Mikolov, T., Chen, K., Corrado, G., & Dean, J. (2013). Efficient estimation of word representations in vector space. *ArXiv:1301.3781 [Cs]*. [ <http://arxiv.org/abs/1301.3781> ] [Study type: software description] [Access: open]

FR: *word2vec*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MGX3FNFD-5>EQ: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Word2vec> [Wikipedia EN]<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Word2vec> [Wikipédia FR]<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q22673982> [Wikidata]**working memory**Syn: *M-space*

BT: memory

- RT:
- alpha rhythm
  - anterior cingulate cortex
  - attribute amnesia
  - beta rhythm
  - cerebellum
  - chunk
  - chunking
  - cognitive load
  - Compensation Related Utilization of Neural Circuits Hypothesis
  - contralateral delay activity

- dorsolateral prefrontal cortex
  - dynamic coding
  - event segmentation
  - executive functions
  - fluid intelligence
  - focus of attention
  - gating process
  - Go/No-Go task
  - Hebb effect
  - hierarchical chunking
  - inhibitory control
  - interference resolution
  - long-term working memory
  - McCabe effect
  - medial prefrontal cortex
  - memory binding
  - memory-driven attentional capture
  - N2 posterior contralateral component
  - part-list cuing effect
  - posterior parietal cortex
  - prefrontal cortex
  - selective interference paradigm
  - semantic short-term memory
  - short-term consolidation
  - short-term memory
  - simple chunking
  - temporal tagging
  - thalamus
  - theta rhythm
  - time in-working-memory hypothesis
  - ventrolateral prefrontal cortex
  - verbal memory
  - working memory consolidation
  - working memory training
  - working memory updating
- NT:
- activity-silent working memory
  - affective working memory
  - articulatory loop
  - central executive
  - declarative working memory
  - episodic buffer
  - executive loop
  - gestural loop
  - goal maintenance
  - implicit working memory
  - inner scribe
  - orthographic working memory
  - phonological loop
  - phonological store
  - procedural working memory
  - social working memory
  - topographical working memory
  - transsaccadic memory
  - visual cache
  - visuo-spatial sketchpad

**Is impaired in:**

- Alzheimer's disease
- mild cognitive impairment

**Is measured by:**

- memory capacity
- memory span

**Has study method(s):**

- alpha span task

- antisaccade task
- backward digit span task
- categorization working memory span task
- category probe task
- change detection paradigm
- complex span task
- composite complex span
- computation span task
- continuous reproduction task
- Corsi task
- counting span task
- delayed non-matching to sample task
- DemTect
- dual task paradigm
- forced choice recognition task
- letter number sequencing test
- listening span task
- magnetoencephalography
- Montreal Cognitive Assessment
- movement span task
- n-back task
- nonword repetition task
- operation span task
- phonemic verbal fluency test
- probed recall task
- random generation task
- reading span task
- reading-digit span task
- recall task
- recognition span task
- reference-back paradigm
- rotation letter task
- running span task
- self-ordered pointing test
- simple span task
- span task
- spatial span task
- spin the pots task
- Stroop test
- symmetry span task
- Trail Making Test
- verbal span task
- Walking Corsi Test
- Wechsler Memory Scale
- Wisconsin Card Sorting Test
- working memory period paradigm
- Working Memory Questionnaire

**Has model(s) :**

- Baddeley's model
- concentric model
- embedded-processes model
- interference model
- Primacy model
- sensory recruitment
- SOB-CS model
- time-based resource sharing model

**Has theory(ies):**

dynamic field theory

**Component of:**

- Adaptive Control of Thought-Rational
- MNESIS model

"Working memory is a cognitive system specifically dedicated to the temporary maintenance and processing of information necessary for the

completion of goal-directed tasks controlled by the subject." (Barrouillet & Camos, 2022, p. 45).

note: The term "working memory" is polysemous. The definition proposed by Barrouillet & Camos (2022, p. 45) represents, according to the authors, the common conceptual core of several definitions. For alternative definitions of the term, see Cowan (2017), Adams et al. (2018), and Logie et al. (2021).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Adams, E. J., Nguyen, A. T., & Cowan, N. (2018). Theories of working memory : Differences in definition, degree of modularity, role of attention, and purpose. *Language, Speech, and Hearing Services in Schools*, 49(3), 340-355. [ [https://doi.org/10.1044/2018\\_LSHSS-17-0114](https://doi.org/10.1044/2018_LSHSS-17-0114) ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Aubin, G., Coyette, F., Pradat-Diehl, P., & Vallat-Azouvi, C. (Eds.). (2007). *Neuropsychologie de la mémoire de travail*. Solal. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Baddeley, A. D., & Hitch, G. J. (1974). Working memory. In G. H. Bower (Ed.), *The Psychology of Learning and Motivation* (Vol. 8, p. 47-89). Academic Press. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0079-7421\(08\)60452-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0079-7421(08)60452-1) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Baddeley, A. D., & Hitch, G. J. (1974). Mémoire de travail. In G. H. Bower (Ed.), *The Psychology of Learning and Motivation* (Vol. 8, p. 47-89). Academic Press. [ [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0079-7421\(08\)60452-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0079-7421(08)60452-1) ]. Traduit dans : Nicolas, S., & Piolino, M. P. (2010). *Anthologie de psychologie cognitive de la mémoire : Fonctionnalisme et structuralisme* (pp. 107-146). De Boeck Supérieur. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Baddeley, A.D. (1986). *Working memory*. Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Baddeley, A. D. (2002). Is working memory still working? *European Psychologist*, 7(2), 85–97. [ <https://doi.org/10.1027//1016-9040.7.2.85> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
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- Barrouillet, P., & Camos, V. (2014). *Working memory: Loss and reconstruction*. Psychology Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Barrouillet, P., & Camos, V. (2022). *La mémoire de travail : Théories, développement et pathologies*. Mardaga. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Chai, W. J., Abd Hamid, A. I., & Abdullah, J. M. (2018). Working memory from the psychological and neurosciences perspectives: A review. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 9. [ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2018.00401> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Cowan, N. (2017). The many faces of working memory and short-term storage. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 24(4), 1158-1170. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-016-1191-6> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- Gaonach, D., Larigauderie, P. (2000). *Mémoire et fonctionnement cognitif : la mémoire de travail*. Armand Colin [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Gomez-Lavin, J. (2020). Working memory is not a natural kind and cannot explain central cognition. *Review of Philosophy and Psychology*. [ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13164-020-00507-4> ] [Study type: conceptual analysis] [Access: closed]
- Logie, R., Camos, V., & Cowan, N. (Eds.). (2021). *Working memory: The state of the science*. Oxford University Press. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Ozimic, A. S. (2020). Working memory from the perspective of the multicomponent model and embedded-processes model. *Interdisciplinary Description of Complex Systems*, 18(4), 516–524. [ <https://doi.org/10.7906/indecs.18.4.2> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]
- van den Berg, R., Awh, E., & Ma, W. J. (2014). Factorial comparison of working memory models. *Psychological Review*, 121(1), 124–149. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0035234> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**Dataset citation(s):**

- Oberauer, K. (2021, October 18). *Benchmarks for Models of Short Term and Working Memory*. [ <https://osf.io/g49c6/> ].

FR: *mémoire de travail*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KK6LXTL8-P>

EQ: [http://scholarpedia.org/article/Working\\_memory](http://scholarpedia.org/article/Working_memory) [Scholarpedia]  
[https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/working\\_memory](https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/working_memory) [SAGE]  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Working\\_memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Working_memory) [Wikipedia EN]  
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mémoire\\_de\\_travail](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mémoire_de_travail) [Wikipédia FR]  
[https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_4a3fd79d0b5a7](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0b5a7) [Cognitive Atlas]  
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q11337567> [Wikidata]

**working memory consolidation**

- BT: storage  
 RT: · attentional blink  
 · consolidation  
 · working memory

The process for creating stable representations in working memory.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Ricker, T. J., Nieuwenstein, M. R., Bayliss, D. M., & Barrouillet, P. (2018). Working memory consolidation: Insights from studies on attention and working memory. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 1424(1), 8-18. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/nyas.13633> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *consolidation en mémoire de travail*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NJPZFZKW-T>

*working memory gating*

→ **gating process**

**working memory period paradigm**

- BT: objective study method of memory  
 RT: memory capacity

**Is study method of:**  
 working memory

Method for studying working memory developed by Towse et al (2005). According to the authors, it consists in measuring "endurance limits for remembering a fixed number of items during concurrent processing" (p. 547).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Towse, J., Hitch, G., Hamilton, Z., Miller, K., & M Z Hutton, U. (2005). Working memory period: The endurance of mental representations. *The Quarterly journal of experimental psychology. A, Human experimental psychology*, 58, 547-571. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/02724980443000098> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *paradigme de la période de la mémoire de travail*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-K7QK5T5S-W>

**Working Memory Questionnaire**

- BT: self-report questionnaire

**Diagnostic tool of:**  
 memory disorder

**Is study method of:**  
 · declarative metamemory  
 · working memory

Self-administered questionnaire to assess the consequences in daily life of working memory deficits (short-term storage, attention and executive control) after brain injury.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Vallat-Azouvi, C., Pradat-Diehl, P., & Azouvi, P. (2012). The Working Memory Questionnaire: A scale to assess everyday life problems related to deficits of working memory in brain injured patients. *Neuropsychological Rehabilitation*, 22, 634-649. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/09602011.2012.681110> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *Questionnaire de mémoire de travail*  
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DRK58LF2-S>

**working memory training**

- Syn: *working memory training program*  
 BT: cognitive training  
 RT: · far transfer  
 · near transfer

· working memory

A program designed to improve working memory functioning, either through repeated practice of working memory tasks or through explicit instruction in memory strategies (visual imagery, chaining, subvocal rehearsal, elaboration, etc.).

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Charest-Girard, C., & Parent, V. (2018). Entraînement de la mémoire de travail : Effets sur la performance en mathématiques. *Canadian journal of experimental psychology = Revue canadienne de psychologie expérimentale*, 72(2), 127-139. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/cep0000140> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
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  - Dentz, A., Parent, V., Gauthier, B., Guay, M.-C., & Romo, L. (2016). L'entraînement de la mémoire de travail par le programme Cogmed et le TDAH. *Psychologie Française*, 61(2), 139-151. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psf.2015.06.002> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
  - Hou, J., Jiang, T., Fu, J., Su, B., Wu, H., Sun, R., & Zhang, T. (2020). The long-term efficacy of working memory training in healthy older adults : A systematic review and meta-analysis of 22 randomized controlled trials. *The Journals of Gerontology: Series B*, 75(8), e174-e188. [ <https://doi.org/10.1093/geronb/gbaa077> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: free]
  - Novick, J. M., Bunting, M. F., Dougherty, M. R., & Engle, R. W. (Eds.). (2019). Cognitive and working memory training: Perspectives from psychology, neuroscience, and human development. Oxford University Press. [ <https://doi.org/10.1093/oso/9780199974467.001.0001> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
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  - Rivard, C., Dentz, A., Romo, L., Parent, V., Guay, M. C., & Gauthier, B. (2020). Suivi à long terme des effets d'un entraînement de la mémoire de travail (Cogmed) auprès d'enfants présentant un TDAH/H. *Neuropsychiatrie de l'Enfance et de l'Adolescence*, 68(1), 29-38. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neurenf.2019.11.001> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
  - Rodas, J. A., Asimakopoulou, A. A., & Greene, C. M. (in press). Can we enhance working memory? Bias and effectiveness in cognitive training studies. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-024-02466-8> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: open]
  - Sala, G., & Gobet, F. (2020). Working memory training in typically developing children : A multilevel meta-analysis. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 27(3), 423-434. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-019-01681-y> ] [Study type: meta-analysis] [Access: open]
  - Vernucci, S., Canet Juric, L., Introzzi, I., & Richard's, M. M. (2019). Working memory training in children: A review of basic methodological criteria. *Psychological Reports*, 0033294119832978. [ <https://doi.org/10.1177/0033294119832978> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
  - Villemonteix, T. (2018). L'entraînement de la mémoire de travail est-il bénéfique pour les enfants présentant un trouble déficit de l'attention/hyperactivité ? *Neuropsychiatrie de l'Enfance et de l'Adolescence*, 66(1), 3-12. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neurenf.2017.07.003> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Dataset citation(s):**
- Backman, L., Nyberg, L., Soveri, A., Johansson, J., Andersson, M., Dahlin, E., Neely, A. S., Varta, J., Laine, M., & Rinne, J. O. (2018). Data from : Effects of working-memory training on striatal dopamine release [Data set]. *Dryad Digital Repository*. [ [doi:10.5061/dryad.37bj2?ver=2018-02-07T14:44:52.864-05-00](https://doi.org/10.5061/dryad.37bj2?ver=2018-02-07T14:44:52.864-05-00) ].
  - Bäckman, L., Waris, O., Johansson, J., Andersson, M., Rinne, J. O., Alakurtti, K., Soveri, A., Laine, M., & Nyberg, L. (2017). Data from : Increased dopamine release after working-memory updating training: neurochemical correlates of transfer [Data set]. [ [doi:10.5061/dryad.p4q04](https://doi.org/10.5061/dryad.p4q04) ].
  - Clark, Cameron; Lawlor-Savage, Linette (2017). Working Memory Trial Data. *figshare*. Dataset. [ [doi:10.6084/m9.figshare.4551517.v3](https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.4551517.v3) ].
  - De Simoni, C., & von Bastian, C. C. (2018, April 15). Working Memory Updating and Binding Training: Bayesian Evidence Supporting the Absence of Transfer. [ <https://osf.io/fy5ku/> ].
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  - Redick, T. (2019, April 8). The role of proactive interference in working memory training and transfer. [ <https://osf.io/n7z3n/> ].
  - Rodas, J. A., & Greene, C. (2020, August 11). Effects of computerised cognitive training on working memory: A meta-analysis. [ <https://osf.io/54xsq/> ].

- S1 Dataset—Transfer after Working Memory Updating Training. (2015). [Data set]. PLOS ONE. [ doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0138734.s001 ].
- Sala, G. (2019, September 16). Data: Working Memory Training in Typically Developing Children: A Multilevel Meta-Analysis. [ <https://osf.io/bw8pg/> ].
- Watrin, L., Hülür, G., & Wilhelm, O. (2022, February 22). Training Working Memory for Two Years – No Evidence of Transfer to Intelligence. [ doi:10.6084/m9.figshare.4551517.v3 ].
- Wiemers, E. A., Redick, T., & Morrison, A. (2018, November 26). The Influence of Individual Differences in Cognitive Ability on Working Memory Training Gains. [ <https://osf.io/peswn/> ].
- ros, laura. (2018, May 7). Working memory training. [ <https://osf.io/x75fu/> ].

**FR:** *entraînement de la mémoire de travail*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TFF25XBS-F>

*working memory training program*

→ **working memory training**

## working memory updating

**Syn:** · *updating*  
· *updating process*

**BT:** *memory process*

**RT:** · *executive functions*  
· *temporal tagging*  
· *working memory*

**NT:** · *gating process*  
· *information removal*

### Has study method(s):

- *n-back task*
- *reference-back paradigm*
- *running span task*

### Has model(s) :

*bayesian model*

According to task demands, the working memory content must be updated. The updating of the working memory is performed by rejecting old information, reordering items and integrating new information (Berger et al. 1999).

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Chen, Y., Peruggia, M., & Van Zandt, T. (2022). Mutual interference in working memory updating: A hierarchical Bayesian model. *Journal of Mathematical Psychology*, 111, 102706. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmp.2022.102706> ] [Study type: simulation study] [Access: closed]
- Morris, N., & Jones, D. M. (1990). Memory updating in working memory: The role of the central executive. *British Journal of Psychology*, 81(2), 111–121. [ <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.2044-8295.1990.tb02349.x> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Nir-Cohen, G., Kessler, Y., & Egnér, T. (2020). Neural substrates of working memory updating. *Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience*, 32(12), 2285–2302. [ [https://doi.org/10.1162/jocn\\_a\\_01625](https://doi.org/10.1162/jocn_a_01625) ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

**FR:** *mise à jour de la mémoire de travail*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XJSCVLBW-B>

**EQ:** [https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm\\_55b6b9a666604](https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_55b6b9a666604)  
[*Cognitive Atlas*]

## working self

**BT:** *autobiographical memory*

### Component of:

*self-memory system*

Reconstructs memories from conceptual knowledge and episodic memories. Participates in the construction of personal identity.

### Bibliographic citation(s):

- Conway, M. A., & Pleydell-Pearce, C. W. (2000). The construction of autobiographical memories in the self-memory system. *Psychological Review*, 107(2), 261–288. [ <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.107.2.261> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]
- Conway, M. A. (2005). Memory and the self. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 53(4), 594–628. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2005.08.005> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: open]

**FR:** *self de travail*

**URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-VP9MVPHC-N>

*workload*

→ **cognitive load**

*WWW memory*

→ **episodic memory**



## Y

*younger adult*→ **young adult****Yerkes-Dodson's law**BT: [scientific law](#)RT: [stress](#)

The Yerkes-Dodson's law (1908) states that there is a reversed U-shaped relationship between cognitive performance and the level of arousal. In other words, extreme levels of arousal deteriorate performance. Performance is best when arousal level is moderate.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Yerkes, R. M., & Dodson, J. D. (1908). The relation of strength of stimulus to rapidity of habit-formation. *Journal of comparative neurology and psychology*, 18(5), 459–482. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: [loi de Yerkes-Dodson](#)URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NZ9KR4RW-Z>EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yerkes-Dodson\\_law](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yerkes-Dodson_law) [[Wikipedia EN](#)][https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Loi\\_de\\_Yerkes\\_et\\_Dodson](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Loi_de_Yerkes_et_Dodson)[[Wikipédia FR](#)]<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1718689> [[Wikidata](#)]*yes/no recognition paradigm*→ **yes/no recognition task****yes/no recognition task**Syn: *yes/no recognition paradigm*BT: [recognition task](#)**Is study method of :**

- [episodic memory](#)
- [explicit memory](#)
- [recognition memory](#)

**Component of:**[Semantic and Episodic Memory Test](#)

In a yes/no recognition test, test items are presented one by one and the subject has to decide if each item is old or new.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Cleary, A. M., Otani, H., & Schwartz, B. L. (2019). Dependent measures in memory research: From free recall to recognition. In *Handbook of research methods in human memory* (pp. 19–35). Routledge. [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: [tâche de reconnaissance oui/non](#)URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KCMD8869-J>**young adult**Syn: *younger adult*BT: [adult](#)

- RT:
- [20-item prosopagnosia index](#)
  - [CELEB battery](#)
  - [Geneva Space Cruiser](#)
  - [GRECO's semantic knowledge assessment battery](#)
  - [Pyramids and Palm Trees Test](#)
  - [Reminiscence Functions Scale](#)

Adult aged 18 to 39 years.

PO: *Human*FR: [adulte jeune](#)URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DB5H7CC7-C>

## Z

zROC function

→ zROC curve

z-ROC

→ zROC curve

**Zeigarnik effect**

BT: memory phenomenon

RT: episodic memory

The tendency to remember discontinued tasks better than completed tasks.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- MacLeod, C. M. (2020). Zeigarnik and von Restorff: The memory effects and the stories behind them. *Memory & Cognition*, 48(6), 1073–1088. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13421-020-01033-5> ] [Study type: historical study] [Access: open]
- Zeigarnik, B. (1927). Das Behalten erledigter und unerledigter Handlungen. *Psychologische Forschung*, 9, 1–85. [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]

FR: *effet Zeigarnik*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RS4N9VCC-M>EQ: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zeigarnik\\_effect](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zeigarnik_effect) [Wikipedia EN][https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Effet\\_Zeigarnik](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Effet_Zeigarnik) [Wikipédia FR]<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q184812> [Wikidata]**zombie effect**

BT: memory phenomenon

RT: · adaptive memory  
· survival processing  
· survival processing effect

Better memory for words when they are processed in a fictional context where zombies are a threat to survival.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Bonin, P., Thiebaut, G., Prokop, P., & Méot, A. (2019). “In your head, zombie”: Zombies, predation and memory. *Journal of Cognitive Psychology*, 31(7), 635–650. [ <https://doi.org/10.1080/20445911.2019.1664557> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: closed]
- Soderstrom, N. C., & McCabe, D. P. (2011). Are survival processing memory advantages based on ancestral priorities? *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 18(3), 564–569. [ <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-011-0060-6> ] [Study type: empirical study] [Access: open]

FR: *effet zombie*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-VHX0X62N-B>**zROC curve**

Syn: · z-ROC  
· zROC function

BT: ROC curve

The zRoc is a z-transformation of a ROC curve obtained by the computation of the z-scores of the hit and false alarms rates.

**Bibliographic citation(s):**

- Rotello, C. M. (2017). Signal detection theories of recognition memory. In J. T. Wixted (Ed.), *Learning and Memory: A Comprehensive Reference* (pp. 201-225). Elsevier. [ <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-809324-5.21044-4> ] [Study type: literature review] [Access: closed]

FR: *courbe zROC*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-L8MR7ZLC-6>

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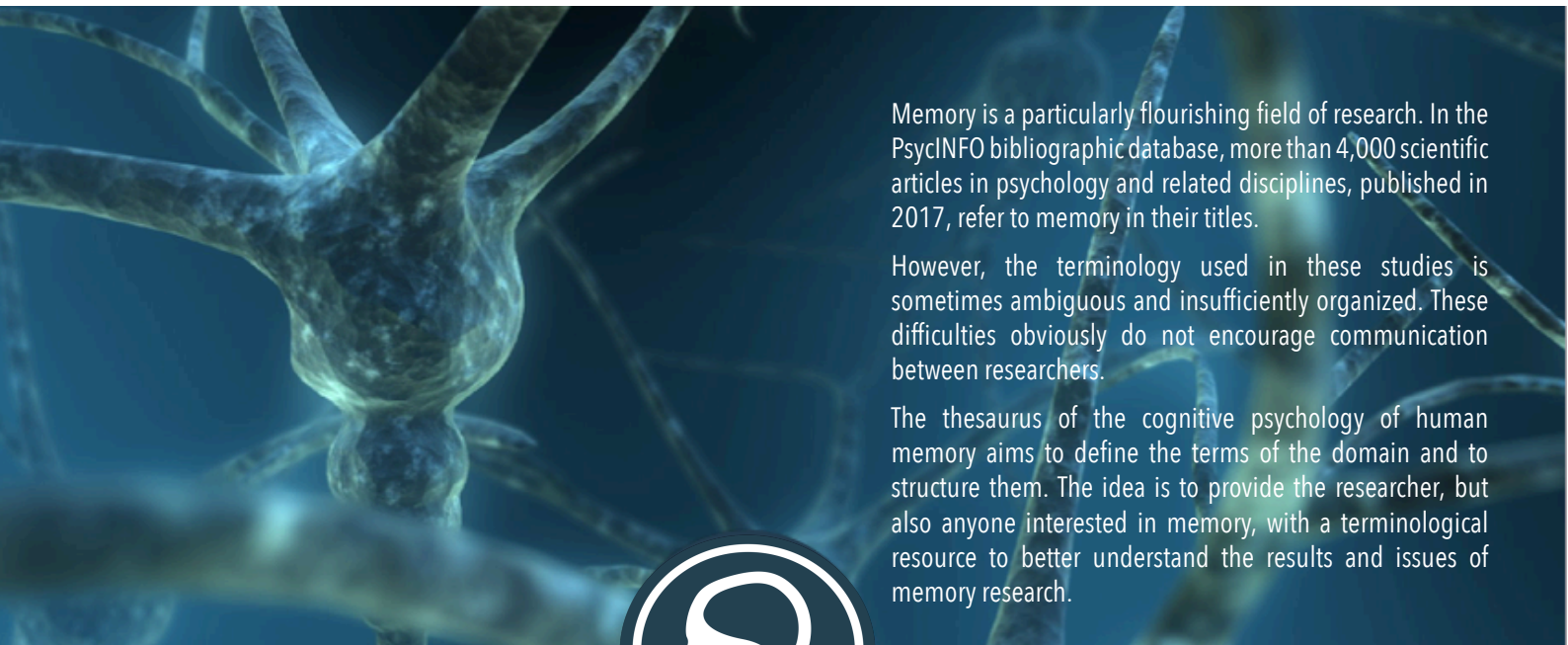
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# Thesaurus **COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY** of **HUMAN MEMORY**



Memory is a particularly flourishing field of research. In the PsycINFO bibliographic database, more than 4,000 scientific articles in psychology and related disciplines, published in 2017, refer to memory in their titles.

However, the terminology used in these studies is sometimes ambiguous and insufficiently organized. These difficulties obviously do not encourage communication between researchers.

The thesaurus of the cognitive psychology of human memory aims to define the terms of the domain and to structure them. The idea is to provide the researcher, but also anyone interested in memory, with a terminological resource to better understand the results and issues of memory research.

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