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Thesaurus
COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY
of
HUMAN MEMORY



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

Version 2.0

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This resource contains 1134 terminological entries grouped into 21 collections.

This bilingual thesaurus (French-English), developed at Inist-CNRS, covers the concepts from the cognitive psychology of human memory (memory systems and processes, empirical effects, memory disorders, study methods, theories and models), organized in the form of hierarchical (generic and specific terms), equivalence (synonyms) and association relationships. Most of the concepts are presented with a definition and a bibliography. Notes, moderator variables and open data sets citations have been added to some of them. 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), 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

2AFC

→ **two-alternatives forced choice procedure**

2AFC *paradigm*

→ **two-alternatives forced choice procedure**

A

A' measureBT: [measure](#)RT: [recognition task](#)

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. [[doi:10.3758/BF03342823](https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03342823)].
- Stanislaw, H., & Todorov, N. (1999). Calculation of signal detection theory measures. *Behavior Research Methods, Instruments, & Computers*, 31(1), 137-149. [[doi:10.3758/BF03207704](https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03207704)].

PO: [Animal](#)[Human](#)DO: [Psychology](#)FR: [mesure A'](#)URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Z4HP1L30-0>**A-B, A-Br learning task**BT: [paired-associates learning task](#)

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)

PO: [Human](#)DO: [Psychology](#)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: [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. [[doi:10.1037/h0060251](https://doi.org/10.1037/h0060251)].

PO: [Human](#)DO: [Psychology](#)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: [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.

PO: [Human](#)DO: [Psychology](#)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](#)

AB, BC pair

→ [double-function pairs](#)

AB, BC paradigm

→ [double-function pairs](#)

ABE

→ [attentional boost effect](#)

abrineurin

→ [brain-derived neurotrophic factor](#)

ACC

→ [anterior cingulate cortex](#)

accelerated long-term memorySyn: *ALF*BT: *amnesia*RT: *forgetting*

Observation of a very rapid forgetting in some epileptic patients after several weeks or several months, whereas the memorization and the initial retention of information seem normal.

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. [doi:10.1016/j.cortex.2021.03.038].
- Butler, C., Gilboa, A., & Miller, L. (2019). Accelerated long-term forgetting. *Cortex*, 110, 1-4. [doi:10.1016/j.cortex.2018.12.009].
- Butler, C., Muhlert, N., & Zeman, A. (2010). Accelerated long-term forgetting. In S. Della Sala (Ed.), *Forgetting* (211-237). Psychology Press.
- Elliott, G., Isaac, C. L., & Muhlert, N. (2014). Measuring forgetting: A critical review of accelerated long-term forgetting studies. *Cortex*, 54, 16-32. [doi:10.1016/j.cortex.2014.02.001].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/j.jocn.2013.04.037].

Dataset citation(s):

- Accelerated Long Term Forgetting : Four Doors and Crimes Test. (2021). [Data set]. Newcastle University. [doi:10.25405/data.ncl.14195342.v3].
- Atkinson, A., Allen, R., & Hitch, G. J. (2021). Detecting Accelerated Long-term Forgetting : A problem and some solutions [Data set]. OSF. [https://osf.io/4x23b/].

PO: *Human*DO: *Neurology*FR: *oubli à long terme accéléré*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SRTRMRB7-V>**accessibility/availability**BT: *testable hypothesis*

RT: *Don't remember/Don't know paradigm*

- *retrieval*
- *storage*
- *tip-of-the-tongue*

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

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. [doi:10.1016/S0022-5371(66)80048-8].

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: *accessibilité/disponibilité*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FZSQX285-Z>**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. [doi:10.1016/j.cobeha.2020.01.013].
- Micheau, J., & Marighetto, A. (2011). Acetylcholine and memory: A long, complex and chaotic but still living relationship. *Behavioural Brain Research*, 221(2), 424-429. [doi:10.1016/j.bbr.2010.11.052].

PO: *Animal*• *Human*FR: *acétylcholine*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-R3JZHQ7F-F>EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0000165> [MeSH]<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acetylcholine> [Wikipedia EN]<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ac%C3%A9tylcholine> [Wikipédia FR]<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q180623> [Wikidata]

ACh

→ **acetylcholine***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: *forgetting*• *short-term memory*

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. [doi:10.1037/h0023458].

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*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: inference-based false memory

A method for studying inferential false memories based on the notion of acquired equivalence, which is a form of generalization (the fact that two stimuli share 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. [doi:10.3389/fpsyg.2021.669481].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *paradigme d'équivalence acquise*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-G89NQ100-F>

acquired prosopagnosia

BT: prosopagnosia

Prosopagnosia due to an acquired brain injury in people not suffering from face recognition difficulties before the start 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. [doi:10.1016/B978-0-12-821377-3.00006-4].
- Bodamer, J. (1947). Die prosopagnosie. *Archiv für Psychiatrie und Ner-venkrankheiten*, 179, 6-54. Traduit par Ellis, H.D., & Florence, M. (1990). *Cognitive Neuropsychology*, 7(2), 81-105. [doi:10.1080/02643299008253437].

PO: Human

DO: Neurology

FR: *prosopagnosie acquise*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BQKH3ZGC-0>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0337457> [MeSH]

acquisition curve

→ learning curve

acquisition of memory

→ encoding

Act-In model

BT: non-computational model
RT: · ATHENA model
· embodied cognition
· memory

Theoretical model "whose main characteristic is to hypothesize that knowledge emerges from the dynamics of two mechanisms: inter-trace activation and multi-component integration." (Briglia et al., 2018).

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Versace, R., Vallet, G. T., Riou, B., Lesourd, M., Labeye, É., & Brunel, L. (2014). Act-In: An integrated view of memory mechanisms. *Journal of Cognitive Psychology*, 26(3), 280-306. [doi:10.1080/20445911.2014.892113].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *modèle Act-In*

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

Act-In theory

BT: theory
RT: ATHENA model

"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. [doi:10.1080/20445911.2014.892113].

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

Memory for actions, especially those described in sentences.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Hainselin, M., Quinette, P., & Eustache, F. (n.d.). Qu'est-ce que la mémoire de l'action ? *Revue théorique et perspectives. Revue de neuropsychologie, neurosciences cognitives et cliniques*, 5(2), 129–134. [doi:doi.org/10.3917/me.052.0129].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *mémoire de l'action*

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

activation

BT: retrieval
NT: · attention
· spreading activation

Process to make information stored in memory available for further processing.

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *activation*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BWPK8GHJ-D>

EQ: https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d09741 [Cognitive Atlas]

activation/monitoring framework

→ association-monitoring theory

active memory

→ short-term memory

active systems consolidation hypothesis

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

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. [doi:10.1038/s41593-019-0467-3].
- 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, 123-150. [doi:10.1146/annurev-psych-010419-050815].

PO: Human
 DO: Neurophysiology
 FR: *hypothèse de la consolidation active des systèmes*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-R1KXT671-J>

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*. [doi:10.1016/j.tics.2015.05.004].
- Trübutschek, 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. [doi:10.1073/pnas.1820730116].

PO: · Animal
 · Human
 DO: · Neurophysiology
 · Neuropsychology
 FR: *mémoire de travail à activité silencieuse*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MXT825S2-J>

Actual Week task

BT: Virtual Week task
 RT: · event-based prospective memory
 · prospective memory
 · time-based prospective memory

Event- and time-based prospective memory task adapted from the Virtual Week task. Subjects have 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. [doi:10.1002/acp.770].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *tâche de la semaine réelle*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XGDWB83W-T>

Adapted Autobiographical Interview

BT: Autobiographical Interview

Adaptation of the autobiographical interview to assess both the autobiographical memories of past events and the 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. [doi:10.1111/j.1467-9280.2008.02043.x].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *entretien autobiographique adapté*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PMN3HVMZ-7>

Adaptive Control of Thought-Rational

Syn: ACT-R
 BT: computational model
 RT: · declarative memory
 · procedural memory

ACT-R is a cognitive architecture, namely, a theory about how human cognition works. It enables the creation of simulation models of cognition, including models of learning and memory. ACT-R is a hybrid theory, involving serial and parallel processing of information. The architecture thus has a symbolic level (rules, facts, goals) and a subsymbolic level.

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. [doi:10.1037/0033-295X.111.4.1036].
- Ritter, F. E., Tehrani, F., & Oury, J. D. (2019). ACT-R: A cognitive architecture for modeling cognition. *Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Cognitive Science*, 10(3), e1488. [doi:10.1002/wcs.1488].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *Adaptive Control of Thought-Rational*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-B3DPH6C2-B>
 EQ: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ACT-R> [Wikipedia EN]

adaptive memory

- BT: memory
 RT: · animacy effect
 · episodic memory
 · reproduction processing effect
 · survival effect
 · survival processing
 · 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., & Bugajska, A. (2014). « Survivre pour se souvenir » Une approche novatrice de la mémoire humaine : la mémoire adaptative. *L'Année Psychologique*, 114(03), 571–610. [doi:10.4074/S0003503314003066].
- 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). New York: Academic Press. [doi:10.1016/S0079-7421(10)53001-9].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/B978-0-12-809324-5.21060-2].
- Schwartz, B. L., Howe, M. L., Toglia, M. P., & Otgaar, H. (Eds.). (2013). *What is adaptive about adaptive memory?* Oxford University Press.

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *mémoire adaptative*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FWGQVH2S-R>

EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adaptive_memory [Wikipedia EN]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q4680748> [Wikidata]

adjusted normalized resolution index

Syn: ANRI

BT: measure

- RT: · calibration
 · confidence judgment

"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. [doi:10.1080/09658211.2019.1688835].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *indice de résolution normalisé ajusté*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZH8DJH7F-4>

Adjusted Ratio of Clustering

→ **ARC index**

affective priming task

- BT: objective study method of memory
 RT: · emotional valence
 · priming effect

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. [doi:10.1037/a0020765].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/0022-3514.50.2.229].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

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):

- Mikels, J. A., & Reuter-Lorenz, P. A. (2019). Affective working memory: An integrative psychological construct. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, 1745691619837597. [doi:10.1177/1745691619837597].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

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.

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. [doi:10.1177/1745691619868207].
- Gibson, J. J. (1979). *The ecological approach to visual perception*. Houghton Mifflin.
- Luyat, M., & Regia-Corte, T. (2009). Les affordances : de James Jerome Gibson aux formalisations récentes du concept. *L'Année Psychologique*, 109(2), 297–332. [doi:10.4074/S000350330900205X].
- Sanders, J. (1997). An ontology of affordances. *Ecological Psychology*, 9(1), 97–112. [doi:10.1207/s15326969eco0901_4].
- Toyoshima, F. (2018). Modeling affordances with dispositions. [https://www.iaoa.org/jowo2018/wp-content/uploads/simple-file-list/paper20_caos3.pdf].
- Turvey, M. T. (1992). Affordances and prospective control : An outline of the ontology. *Ecological Psychology*, 4(3), 173–187. [doi:10.1207/s15326969eco0403_3].

PO: · Animal

· Human

DO: Psychology

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):

- 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. [doi:10.3758/s13421-021-01137-6].

Dataset citation(s):

- Neath, I. (2020). Aoa and memory [Data set]. OSF. [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/2CAGB].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: [âge d'acquisition](#)

URL: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-D9XLFM1F-V>

age-associated memory impairment

BT: memory disorder

Set of criteria for diagnosing benign memory impairment in normal aging process: Subjects must be aged at least 50 years; Subjects must complain about their memory; The performance in objective memory tests show memory problems compared to younger subjects; Absence of dementia and other conditions that may cause cognitive impairment.

Bibliographic citation(s):

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

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

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/M0337126> [MeSH]

age-PM-paradox

→ [age-prospective memory-paradox](#)

age-prospective memory-paradox

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

Older adults perform worse than younger adults in laboratory prospective memory tasks, but better than younger adults in prospective memory tasks performed in naturalistic settings.

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. [doi:10.1684/pnv.2014.0513].
- 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. [doi:10.3389/fpsyg.2021.691752].
- 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. [doi:10.1093/geronb/54b.4.p256].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: [paradoxe âge-mémoire prospective](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XFW6HSQ7-L>

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. [doi:10.1002/wcs.42].

PO: Human

DO: Neurology

FR: [agnosie](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LTX8929-9>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0000577> [MeSH]

alcohol myopia hypothesis

BT: testable hypothesis
 RT: episodic memory

Hypothesis that alcohol consumption causes a narrowing of attention. This would result in poorer memory of the peripheral information about an event, while the memory of the central information is thought to be preserved.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- 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. [doi:10.1080/09658211.2010.546802.].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: [hypothèse de la myopie alcoolique](#)

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

EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alcohol_myopia [Wikipedia EN]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q16002418> [Wikidata]

ALF

→ [accelerated long-term memory](#)

algorithm

BT: [information entity](#)
 RT: [computational model](#)
 NT: [backpropagation](#)
 · [GloVe](#)
 · [Hebb's rule](#)
 · [latent semantic analysis](#)
 · [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).

DO: [Informatics](#)

FR: [algorithme](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DTN6WVDN-P>

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

PO: [Human](#)

DO: [Psychology](#)

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):

- 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. [[doi:10.1016/j.ijpsycho.2021.05.008](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpsycho.2021.05.008)].

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/>].

PO: [Animal](#)

· [Human](#)

DO: [Neurophysiology](#)

FR: [rythme alpha](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FN2B96D0-S>

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

alpha span task

BT: [complex span task](#)
 RT: [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* (p. 409–422). North-Holland.
- 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. [[doi:10.1037/cep0000143](https://doi.org/10.1037/cep0000143)].

PO: [Human](#)

DO: [Psychology](#)

FR: [tâche d'empan alpha](#)

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

[alpha wave](#)

→ [alpha rhythm](#)

[Alzheimer's dementia](#)

→ [Alzheimer's disease](#)

Alzheimer's disease

- Syn: · *Alzheimer's dementia*
 · *dementia of the Alzheimer type*
- BT: *memory disorder*
- RT: · *anterograde amnesia*
 · *free and and cued selective reminding test*
 · *Mini Mental State Examination*
 · *retrograde amnesia*
 · *visual association test*
- NT: *pure progressive amnesia*

Degenerative brain disease (presence of senile plaques and neurofibrillary degeneration). Brain atrophy begins in the hippocampal region, extends to associative regions and then to frontal regions. Memory disorders are the first signs of the disease. Several aspects of memory are affected in 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 disease and perceptual priming is preserved.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- 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. [doi:10.1016/S0035-3787(06)75102-5].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Neurology*
 FR: *maladie d'Alzheimer*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-T0KQ9RM8-4>
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0000842> [MeSH]
https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/Alzheimer's_disease [SAGE]
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alzheimer's_disease [Wikipedia EN]
https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maladie_d'Alzheimer [Wikipédia FR]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q11081> [Wikidata]

aMCI

→ **amnesic mild cognitive impairment**

AMF

→ **association-monitoring theory****amnesia**

- Syn: *amnestic disorder*
- BT: *memory disorder*
- RT: · *forgetting*
 · *thalamus*
 · *TraceLink model*
- NT: · *accelerated long-term memory*
 · *amnesic mild cognitive impairment*
 · *amnesic syndrome*
 · *anterograde amnesia*
 · *developmental dysmnnesia*
 · *pure progressive amnesia*
 · *retrograde amnesia*
 · *severely deficient autobiographical memory*
 · *source amnesia*
 · *topographical memory loss*
 · *transient epileptic amnesia*

General term for the loss, psychogenic or organic (brain damage), transient or permanent, partial or complete, of memories.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Rosenbaum, R. S., Murphy, K. J., & Rich, J. B. (2012). The amnesias. *Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Cognitive Science*, 3(1), 47-63. [doi:10.1002/wcs.155].

PO: *Human*
 DO: · *Neurology*
 · *Psychology*
 FR: *amnésie*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZC448SL7-T>
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0000989> [MeSH]
<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]

amnesic shadow

- BT: *forgetting*
- RT: · *suppression-induced forgetting*
 · *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., & Hulbert, J. C. (2021). Active forgetting: Adaptation of memory by prefrontal control. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 72(1), annurev-psych-072720-094140. [doi:10.1146/annurev-psych-072720-094140].
- Hulbert, J. C., Henson, R. N., & Anderson, M. C. (2016). Inducing amnesia through systemic suppression. *Nature Communications*, 7(1), 11003. [doi:10.1038/ncomms11003].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *ombre amnésique*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-K6W8G0RC-C>

amnesic disorder

→ **amnesia**

amnesic mild cognitive impairmentSyn: *aMCI*BT: · [amnesia](#)
· [mild cognitive impairment](#)

Mild cognitive impairment limited to disorders of episodic memory.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- 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. [doi:10.1111/cns.12391].

PO: *Human*DO: *Neurology*FR: *déficit cognitif léger amnésique*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BX5D54L4-6>**amnesic syndrome**BT: [amnesia](#)RT: · [amygdala](#)
· [hippocampus](#)NT: · [bi-hippocampal amnesic syndrome](#)· [developmental amnesia](#)· [Korsakoff syndrome](#)· [transient global amnesia](#)

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. *Neuropsychologie de la mémoire humaine*. Presses universitaires de Grenoble.
- 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.

PO: *Human*DO: *Neurology*FR: *syndrome amnésique*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-VSZT26MD-V>**amodal representation**BT: [format](#)RT: · [concept](#)
· [hub and spoke model](#)

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

Bibliographic citation(s):

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

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: *représentation amodale*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FS7BMM5M-8>EQ: https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d097d6
[*Cognitive Atlas*]

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](#)

Structure of the medial temporal lobe involved in emotional memory.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- McGaugh, J. L., Cahill, L., & Roozendaal, B. (1996). Involvement of the amygdala in memory storage: Interaction with other brain systems. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 93(24), 13508–13514. [doi:10.1073/pnas.93.24.13508].
- Phelps, E. A. (2004). Human emotion and memory: Interactions of the amygdala and hippocampal complex. *Current Opinion in Neurobiology*, 14(2), 198–202. [doi:10.1016/j.conb.2004.03.015].
- Ressler, R. L., & Maren, S. (2019). Synaptic encoding of fear memories in the amygdala. *Current Opinion in Neurobiology*, 54, 54–59. [doi:10.1016/j.conb.2018.08.012].
- Roozendaal, B., McEwen, B. S., & Chattarji, S. (2009). Stress, memory and the amygdala. *Nature Reviews Neuroscience*, 10(6), 423–433. [doi:10.1038/nrn2651].

PO: · *Animal*· *Human*FR: *amygdale*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W52CFWZ4-9>EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0001044> [*MeSH*]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)

PO: · Animal
 · Human
 DO: Biology
 FR: *entité anatomique*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XC8P99L7-M>
 EQ: 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

Better memory for animate than for inanimate stimuli.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- 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.
- Gelin, M., Bugaiska, A., Méot, A., & Bonin, P. (2017). Are animacy effects in episodic memory independent of encoding instructions? *Memory (Hove, England)*, 25(1), 2–18. [doi:10.1080/09658211.2015.1117643].
- 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. [doi:10.1177/0956797613480803].
- 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. [doi:10.1027/1618-3169/a000186].

Dataset citation(s):

- 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? [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/c2a68>].
- Mieth, L., Röer, J. P., Buchner, A., & Bell, R. (2019, July 1). Adaptive memory: Enhanced source memory for animate entities. [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/axtjm>].
- VanArsdall, J., & Blunt, J. (2020). Method of loci and animacy. [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/qj8pb/>].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *effet d'animacit *
 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 noetic 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. [doi:10.1037/h0080017].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *conscience ano tique*
 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
 RT: · consolidation
 · emotion
 · episodic memory
 · retrieval-induced forgetting
 · working memory

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. [doi:10.1007/s00429-019-01945-2].

FR: *cortex cingulaire ant rieur*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Q719RNHC-R>
 EQ: http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0009835 [UBERON]
<http://purl.org/sig/ont/fma/fma271599> [FMA]
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anterior_cingulate_cortex [Wikipedia EN]
https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cortex_cingulaire_ant%C3%A9rieur [Wikip dia FR]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q2121931> [Wikidata]

anterograde amnesia

Syn: *anterograde memory loss*

BT: **amnesia**

RT: · Alzheimer's disease
· episodic memory
· everyday amnesia
· H.M. case
· K.C. case
· visual association test

NT: **prosopamnesia**

Type of amnesia characterized by a difficulty for the patient to make new episodic learning since the beginning 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. [doi:10.1016/j.cortex.2020.10.003].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Neurology*

FR: **amnésie antérograde**

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

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0328096> [MeSH]

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

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

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anterograde_amnesia [Wikipedia

EN]

https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amnésie_antérograde [Wikipédia FR]

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

anterograde memory loss

→ **anterograde amnesia**

anti-remembrance bump

BT: **memory phenomenon**

RT: · nonbelieved memory
· reminiscence bump

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

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Scoboria, A., Nespola, K., & Boucher, C. (2019). An anti-remembrance bump for childhood memory: Revisiting the dating of nonbelieved memories. *Psychology of Consciousness: Theory, Research, and Practice*, 6(2), 123–137. [doi:10.1037/cns0000179].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

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. [doi:10.1037/a0034221].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: **erreur d'anticipation**

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

aphantasia

Syn: · *blind imagination*

· *congenital aphantasia*

· *defective revisualisation*

· *visual irremembrance*

BT: **cognitive disorder**

RT: · autobiographical memory

· episodic memory

· memory vividness

· visual imagery

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

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Daves, A. J., Keogh, R., Andrillon, T., & Pearson, J. (2020). A cognitive profile of multi-sensory imagery, memory and dreaming in aphantasia. *Scientific Reports*, 10(1), 10022. [doi:10.1038/s41598-020-65705-7].
- Keogh, R., & Pearson, J. (2018). The blind mind : No sensory visual imagery in aphantasia. *Cortex*, 105, 53-60. [doi:10.1016/j.cortex.2017.10.012].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/B978-0-12-821377-3.00012-X].
- 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). [doi:10.1093/texcom/tgab035].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2009.08.024].
- Zeman, A., Dewar, M., & Della Sala, S. (2015). Lives without imagery – Congenital aphantasia. *Cortex*, 73, 378-380. [doi:10.1016/j.cortex.2015.05.019].
- Zeman, A., Dewar, M., & Della Sala, S. (2016). Reflections on aphantasia. *Cortex*, 74, 336-337. [doi:10.1016/j.cortex.2015.08.015].

Dataset citation(s):

- Bainbridge, W., Pounder, Z., Eardley, A., & Baker, C. (2020). Quantifying Aphantasia through drawing: Those without visual imagery show deficits in object but not spatial memory [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/cahyd/>].
- Keogh, R. (2021). VWM and aphantasia [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/8r3eq/>].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Neuropsychology*

FR: **aphantasie**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QCZMHK5J-7>

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

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

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q20707611> [Wikidata]

aPKC

→ **atypical protein kinase C**

ARC index

Syn: *Adjusted Ratio of Clustering*

BT: **measure**

RT: · clustering
· free recall task

Measurement of item clustering by semantic category in free recall. The score ranges from 0 (chance clustering) to 1 (perfect clustering).

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>].

PO: *Human*

DO: · *Probability / Statistics*

· *Psychology*

FR: **indice ARC**

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

ARTICULATORY LOOP

archistriatum

→ **amygdala**

area 28 of Brodmann

→ **entorhinal cortex**

articulatory loop

BT: **phonological loop**

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

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.

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: **boucle articulatoire**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-C14W3JK3-W>

EQ: https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0ba19 [*Cognitive Atlas*]

articulatory suppression effect

Syn: *concurrent articulation effect*

BT: **memory phenomenon**

RT: · **articulatory loop**
· **short-term memory**
· **verbal span task**

Verbal span reduction when subjects articulate repeatedly an item (e.g., bah, bah, bah, etc.) and concurrently to the span task. Articulatory suppression eliminates the phonological similarity effect when the material is visually presented.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- 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. [doi:10.1037/h0082978].
- Murray, D. J. (1968). Articulation and acoustic confusability in short-term memory. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 78(4, Pt.1), 679–684. [doi:10.1037/h0026641].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: **effet de la suppression articulatoire**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QFQKMZV7-Z>

EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Articulatory_suppression [*Wikipedia EN*]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q4800965> [*Wikidata*]

artificial neural network model

→ **connectionist model**

artificial grammar learning task

BT: **objective study method of memory**

RT: · **implicit learning**
· **language**

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. [doi:10.1016/j.neubiorev.2016.12.021].
- Nicolas, S. (1996). L'apprentissage implicite: le cas des grammaires artificielles. *L'Année Psychologique*, 96(3), 459-493. [doi:10.3406/psy.1996.28910].
- Pothos, E. M. (2007). Theories of artificial grammar learning. *Psychological Bulletin*, 133(2), 227–244. [doi:10.1037/0033-2909.133.2.227].

PO: · *Animal*

· *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: **tâche d'apprentissage d'une grammaire artificielle**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WTJN0L7V-0>

EQ: http://www.cognitiveatlas.org/task/id/trm_4f244a88013ae/ [*Cognitive Atlas*]
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_grammar_learning [*Wikipedia EN*]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1176230> [*Wikidata*]

association-memory

→ **associative memory**

association-monitoring theory

Syn: · *AMF*

· *activation/monitoring framework*

BT: **theory**

RT: · **DRM memory illusion**
· **DRM paradigm**
· **source monitoring**
· **spontaneous false memory**
· **spreading activation**

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, H. L., Watson, J. M., McDermott, K. B., & Gallo, D. A. (2001). Factors that determine false recall: A multiple regression analysis. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 8(3), 385–405. [doi:10.3758/BF03196177].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: **théorie de l'association-surveillance**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SL7BPFVK-Q>

associative blocking

BT: [interference](#)
 RT: [response competition](#)

Mechanism invoked to explain the interference phenomenon in memory. It is based on the idea of competition between memory traces. A cue fails to enable a subject 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.

PO: [Animal](#)
[Human](#)

DO: [Psychology](#)

FR: [blocage associatif](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-K7X9K20C-6>

associative chaining

→ [associative chaining theory](#)

associative chaining theory

Syn: [associative chaining](#)

BT: [theory](#)

RT: [associative memory](#)
[associative strength](#)
[encoding](#)
[serial recall task](#)
[TODAM](#)

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.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Ebbinghaus, H. (1885). La mémoire: recherches de psychologie expérimentale. Traduction de S. Nicolas. L'Harmattan.
- Kahana, M. J. (2020). Computational models of memory search. Annual Review of Psychology, 71, 107-138. [doi:10.1146/annurev-psych-010418-103358].
- Logan, G. D., & Cox, G. E. (in press). Serial memory: Putting chains and position codes in context. Psychological Review. [doi:10.1037/rev0000327].

PO: [Human](#)

DO: [Psychology](#)

FR: [théorie du chaînage associatif](#)

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

associative deficit hypothesis

BT: [testable hypothesis](#)
 RT: [associative memory](#)
[episodic memory](#)
[memory disorder](#)

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. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.26.5.1170].

PO: [Human](#)

DO: [Psychology](#)

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](#)
[paired-associates learning task](#)
 NT: [classical conditioning](#)
[operant conditioning](#)

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.

PO: [Animal](#)
[Human](#)

DO: [Psychology](#)

FR: [apprentissage associatif](#)

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

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0001881> [MeSH]

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 chaining theory](#)
[associative deficit hypothesis](#)
[associative learning](#)
[associative priming effect](#)
[associative recognition task](#)
[associative strength](#)
[connectionist model](#)
[entorhinal cortex](#)
[episodic memory](#)
[implicit associative response](#)
[Matrix model](#)
[OSCAR model](#)
[paired-associates learning task](#)
[perirhinal cortex](#)
[positional coding theory](#)
[SAM model](#)
[semantic memory](#)
[TODAM](#)
[unitization](#)

NT: [relational memory](#)

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.

PO: [Human](#)

DO: [Psychology](#)

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: [cognitive load](#)
[cued recall task](#)

A task in which participants are asked to memorize 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. [doi:10.1080/17470218.2016.1214845].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *tâche de Stroop mnésique associative*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BP1S1S3W-W>

associative priming

→ [associative priming effect](#)

associative priming effect

Syn: *associative priming*

BT: [priming effect](#)

RT: [associative memory](#)
[backward priming task](#)
[implicit memory](#)

Type of priming based on the probability of a word to generate another word (on the basis of verbal association 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. [doi:10.3758/BF03196544].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *effet d'amorçage associatif*

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

EQ: 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](#)

RT: [associative memory](#)

The subjects memorize 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. [doi:10.3758/BF03211318].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

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](#)

Level of association between memories. Associative strength is often inferred from the speed with which one memory is capable of eliciting another. The faster the process, the greater the strength of the association between the two memories. In a verbal association task, associative strength can also be inferred from the frequencies of association between a word and the responses it induces.

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *force associative*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SQ2MHWNN-Q>

associative unlearning

BT: [retroactive interference](#)

One of the processes used to explain retroactive interference. It corresponds to a weakening of the association between a cue and its response by learning an association between this 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. [doi:10.2307/1417415].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *désapprentissage associatif*

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

associative-activation theory

- BT: theory
 RT: · DRM memory illusion
 · DRM paradigm
 · spontaneous false memory
 · spreading activation

Theory proposed to explain associative and spontaneous false memories, and their development in children, such as those observed in the DRM paradigm. The words that people store in their semantic memory activate the corresponding concepts. This activation then spreads to other surrounding concepts that are associated with them. Non studied words can then be recalled or wrongly recognized because they correspond to concepts associated with words studied

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. [doi:10.1016/j.jml.2008.10.00].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *théorie de l'activation associative*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-J3TGR3QW-V>

asymmetry effect

- BT: memory phenomenon
 RT: · episodic memory
 · free recall task

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

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Kahana, M. J. (1996). Associative retrieval processes in free recall. *Memory & Cognition*, 24(1), 103-109. [doi:10.3758/BF03197276].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 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 model
 · Act-In theory
 · embodied cognition
 · memory
 · MINERVA 2

"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]. Université Paul Valéry.].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/j.jmp.2017.12.002].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *modèle ATHENA*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-K26DPGJM-0>

Atkinson and Shiffrin's model

→ **modal model of memory**

attention

- BT: · activation
 · cognition
 RT: · alpha rhythm
 · attentional blink
 · attentional capture
 · attentional narrowing hypothesis
 · automatic processing
 · bottom-up processing
 · central executive
 · cognitive load
 · Compensation Related Utilization of Neural Circuits Hypothesis
 · controlled processing
 · executive functions
 · focus of attention
 · HERNET model
 · memory-guided attention
 · multinomial model of prospective memory
 · photo-taking impairment effect
 · preparatory attentional and memory processes theory
 · retro-cue effect
 · selective attention
 · short-term consolidation
 · supervisory attentional system
 · task switching
 · top-down processing
 · Virtual Reality Everyday Assessment Lab

Capability of focusing on a selection of environmental stimuli or cognitive representations to improve their processing.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Anderson, B. (2011). There is no such thing as attention. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 2. [doi:10.3389/fpsyg.2011.00246].
- Di Lollo, V. (2018). Attention is a sterile concept; iterative reentry is a fertile substitute. *Consciousness and Cognition*, 64, 45-49. [doi:10.1016/j.concog.2018.02.005].
- Fawcett, J. M., Risko, E. F., & Kingstone, A. (Eds.). (2015). *The handbook of attention*. MIT Press.
- 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. [doi:10.3758/s13414-019-01846-w].
- Krauzlis, R. J., Wang, L., Yu, G., & Katz, L. N. (in press). What is attention? *WIREs Cognitive Science*, n/a(n/a), e1570. [doi:10.1002/wcs.1570].
- Lachaux, J.-P. (2013). *Le cerveau attentif*. Odile Jacob.
- Maquestiaux, F. (2017). *Psychologie de l'attention* (2^e éd.). De Boeck.
- 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/>].
- Tsotsos, J. K. (2019). Attention: The messy reality. *The Yale Journal of Biology and Medicine*, 92(1), 127-137.

PO: · Animal
 · Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *attention*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-N6QV4DTJ-W>
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/73G-VJJQXN8X-G>
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0001941> [MeSH]
<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
 [Cognitive Atlas]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q6501338> [Wikidata]

attention phenomenon

Syn: *attentional phenomenon*

BT: phenomenon

NT: · attentional blink
 · attentional boost effect
 · attentional capture
 · memory-guided attention

Empirical effects related to attention.

PO: · Animal
 · Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *phénomène de l'attention*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KMZ25PQ8-9>

attention switching

→ **task switching**

attentional blink

BT: attention phenomenon

RT: · attention
 · rapid serial visual presentation
 · working memory consolidation

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. (in press). Two replications of Raymond, Shapiro, and Arnell (1992), The Attentional Blink. *Behavior Research Methods*. [doi:10.3758/s13428-020-01457-6].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/0096-1523.18.3.849].

Dataset citation(s):

- Grassi, M., Toffalini, E., & Crotti, C. (2017). Direct replication of "Temporary suppression of visual processing in RSVP task: An attentional blink?" (Experiment 2). OSF. [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/HP9NK].

Replication citation(s):

- Grassi, M., Crotti, C., Giofrè, D., Boedker, I., & Toffalini, E. (in press). Two replications of Raymond, Shapiro, and Arnell (1992), The Attentional Blink. *Behavior Research Methods*. [doi:10.3758/s13428-020-01457-6].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *clignement attentionnel*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TCZF2SLD-Q>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0505819> [MeSH]

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

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Attentional_blink [Wikipedia EN]

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 phenomenon

RT: · divided attention
 · episodic memory

Subjects encode stimuli in memory (e.g., faces) while performing a target detection task (e.g., pressing a button when a blue square appears next to a face and not pressing when the square is of a different color). Long-term memory is enhanced when the stimuli are encoded with the target (a blue square).

Bibliographic citation(s):

- 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. [doi:10.1016/j.cognition.2009.12.003].

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].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *effet d'amélioration attentionnelle*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-G1863DQM-7>

attentional capture

BT: attention phenomenon

RT: attention

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. [doi:10.3758/BF03205306].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/0096-1523.18.4.1030].
- Maquestiaux, F. (2017). *Psychologie de l'attention* (2e ed.). De Boeck.
- Theeuwes, J. (1992). Perceptual selectivity for color and form. *Perception & Psychophysics*, 51(6), 599–606. [doi:10.3758/BF03211656].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/0096-1523.20.4.799].

PO: · Animal

· Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *capture attentionnelle*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-S7RPB935-V>

attentional focus

→ **focus of attention**

attentional focusing

→ **focus of attention**

attentional narrowing hypothesis

- Syn: *memory narrowing*
 BT: *testable hypothesis*
 RT: · *attention*
 · *emotion*
 · *episodic memory*
 · *tunnel memory*
 · *weapon focus effect*

Hypothesis that intense emotions or stress focus the subject's attention on the central details of an event. Thus these details are well remembered, while the memory of the event's peripheral details is reduced.

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. [doi:10.1037/h0047707].
- Levine, L. J., & Edelman, R. S. (2009). Emotion and memory narrowing: A review and goal-relevance approach. *Cognition & Emotion*, 23(5), 833–875. [doi:10.1080/02699930902738863].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *hypothèse du rétrécissement attentionnel*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-X1VXS02G-J>

attentional phenomenon

→ **attention phenomenon**

attentional process

- Syn: *attentional processing*
 BT: *cognitive process*
 NT: · *automatic processing*
 · *controlled processing*
 · *divided attention*
 · *focus of attention*
 · *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-RKWL7F58-2>

attentional processing

→ **attentional process**

attentional refreshing

- BT: *focus of attention*
 RT: *time-based resource sharing model*

Mechanism for information maintenance in working memory by focusing attention on an item to remember, allowing it to remain active.

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. [doi:10.1037/0096-3445.133.1.83].
- 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. [doi:10.1111/nyas.13616].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/S0010-9452(08)70451-9].

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

attribute

→ **semantic feature**

attribute amnesia

- BT: *incidental forgetting*
 RT: *visual 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. [doi:10.1177/0956797614560648].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *amnésie des attributs*
 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 (Éd.), *Progress in Molecular Biology and Translational Science* (Vol. 122, p. 31–59). Academic Press. [doi:10.1016/B978-0-12-420170-5.00002-7].

PO: · *Animal*
 · *Human*
 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: · serial recall task
 · short-term memory
 · verbal memory
 · verbal span task

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. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.33.6.1050].
- Lange, E. B. (2005). Disruption of attention by irrelevant stimuli in serial recall. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 53(4), 513–531. [doi:10.1016/j.jml.2005.07.002].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 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 aid

Mental imagery using the auditory modality.

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *imagerie auditive*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-V69K7F95-M>
 EQ: https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/auditory_imagery [SAGE]
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Auditory_imagery [Wikipedia EN]
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.

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *mémoire auditive*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-J2ZKSKT7-X>
 EQ: https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d09aa7 [Cognitive Atlas]

auditory persistence

→ **echoic memory**

autobiographical think/no-think task

- BT: think/no-think paradigm
 RT: · autobiographical memory
 · suppression effect
 · suppression-induced forgetting

Variation of the Think/No-Think task involving autobiographical memories. Subjects must first generate positive and negative memories from word clues. Then they are asked to think about some of these memories and not to think about the other memories.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- 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. [doi:10.1037/a0028888].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *tâche penser/ne pas penser autobiographique*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DZVFZNN6-R>

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.

PO: · Animal
 · Human
 DO: · Informatics
 · Psychology
 FR: *mémoire autoassociative*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Z85MW4D6-7>
 EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Autoassociative_memory [Wikipedia EN]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q4826150> [Wikidata]

autobiographical fluency task

- BT: objective study method of memory
 RT: autobiographical memory

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):

- Dritschel, 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. [doi:10.3758/BF03197162].
- 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. [doi:10.1080/17470218.2014.913069].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *tâche de fluence autobiographique*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GV12X82M-C>

Autobiographical Interview

BT: interview
 RT: · autobiographical memory
 · episodic memory
 · personal semantic memory
 NT: Adapted Autobiographical Interview

Interview to assess episodic and semantic aspects of autobiographical memories.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- 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. [doi:10.1037/0882-7974.17.4.677].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *entretien autobiographique*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WH6GS8D8-W>

autobiographical knowledge base

BT: autobiographical memory
 RT: 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. [doi:10.1037/0033-295X.107.2.261].

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

autobiographical memory

BT: declarative memory
 RT: · aphantasia
 · autobiographical think/no-think task
 · autobiographical fluency task
 · Autobiographical Interview
 · autobiographical memory network
 · Autobiographical Memory Test
 · Autobiographical Recollection Test
 · autobiographically significant concept
 · calendar effect
 · CARFAX model
 · cognitive interview
 · cue-word method
 · default mode network
 · denial-induced forgetting
 · diary method
 · episodic memory
 · estimator variable
 · everyday amnesia
 · explanation inflation
 · fabrication inflation
 · false feedback paradigm
 · field point of view
 · forced confabulation paradigm
 · highly elaborative reminiscing style
 · hypermnnesia (pathology)
 · imagination inflation
 · implanted false memory
 · important memories method

· infantile amnesia
 · involuntary memory diary method
 · jamais vu
 · low elaborative reminiscing style
 · Memory Characteristics Questionnaire
 · memory conformity
 · Memory Experiences Questionnaire
 · Memory Flexibility intervention
 · Memory Specificity Training
 · memory vividness
 · mnemonic discrimination
 · NICHD protocol
 · observer point of view
 · principle of coherence
 · principle of correspondence
 · recollective confabulation
 · recovered memory
 · reminiscence bump
 · rumor mongering paradigm
 · schematic narrative template
 · self-enhancement bias
 · self-memory system
 · severely deficient autobiographical memory
 · Survey of Autobiographical Memory
 · system variable
 · Test of Episodic Memory for the Autobiographical Past
 · transition theory
 · uncinate fasciculus
 · upheaval bump
 NT: · autobiographical knowledge base
 · conceptual self
 · flashbulb memory
 · highly superior autobiographical memory
 · historically defined autobiographical period
 · hotspot
 · life script
 · nonbelieved memory
 · overgeneral memory
 · personal semantic memory
 · self-defining memory
 · vicarious memory
 · working self

Memory of events whose reference is the subject itself. 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):

- Berntsen, D., & Rubin, D. C. (Eds.). (2012). *Understanding Autobiographical Memory: Theories and Approaches*. Cambridge University Press.
- Piolino, P., Desgranges, B., Eustache, F. (2000). *La mémoire autobiographique : théorie et pratique*. Solal

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *mémoire autobiographique*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-D720VZZ8-3>
 EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Autobiographical_memory [Wikipedia EN]
https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d09b10 [Cognitive Atlas]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q682304> [Wikidata]

Autobiographical Memory Flexibility intervention

→ **Memory Flexibility intervention**

autobiographical memory 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. [doi:10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2006.05.023].

PO: Human
 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: · autobiographical memory
 · overgeneral memory

A task to assess the level 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 must 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. [doi:10.1016/j.erap.2012.10.001].
- 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. [doi:10.1080/09658211.2013.839710].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/S0005-7967(03)00194-3].
- Williams, J. M., & Broadbent, K. (1986). Autobiographical memory in suicide attempters. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 95(2), 144-149. [doi:10.1037/0021-843X.95.2.144].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *Test de Mémoire Autobiographique*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GXN88QST-D>

Autobiographical Recollection Test

- BT: self-report questionnaire
 RT: · autobiographical memory
 · memory vividness
 · 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, impression of reliving the events experienced while remembering them, accompaniment of memories by visual mental images, repetition of memories, relevance of memories to personal history, ability to locate the memory 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. [doi:10.1016/j.jarmac.2019.06.005].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *Test de recollection autobiographique*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LDM0KGH7-9>

autobiographically significant concept

- BT: concept
 RT: · autobiographical memory
 · episodic memory

"[...] 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. [doi:10.1016/j.tics.2012.09.003].
- 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. [doi:10.1162/jocn_a_00689].
- Westmacott, R., & Moscovitch, M. (2003). The contribution of autobiographical significance to semantic memory. *Memory & Cognition*, 31(5), 761-774. [doi:10.3758/BF03196114].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *concept autobiographiquement significatif*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BN70BXJR-H>

automatic priming

→ **automatic priming effect**

automatic priming effect

- Syn: *automatic priming*
 BT: [priming effect](#)
 RT: · [automatic processing](#)
 · [implicit memory](#)
 · [strategic priming effect](#)

Priming 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.
- Ratcliff, R., & McKoon, G. (1981). Automatic and strategic priming in recognition. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 20(2), 204–215. [[doi:10.1016/S0022-5371\(81\)90381-9](#)].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 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](#)
 · [episodic trace](#)
 · [process dissociation procedure](#)

Type of information processing which does not require attention, and is insensitive to interference, triggered in the right conditions, and difficult to stop.

Bibliographic citation(s):

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

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: [traitement automatique](#)
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-T9L3NRZF-S>

autonoesis

→ [autonoetic consciousness](#)

autonoetic awareness

→ [autonoetic consciousness](#)

autonoetic consciousness

- Syn: · *autonoesis*
 · *autonoetic awareness*
 BT: [phenomenological characteristic of memory](#)
 RT: · [episodic memory](#)
 · [K.C. case](#)
 · [mental time travel](#)
 · [R/K paradigm](#)
 · [recollection](#)
 · [uncinate fasciculus](#)

According to Tulving, a phenomenological feature of episodic memory. Marked by self-identity, autonoetic consciousness is characterized by the ability to relive remembered events, and to mentally travel in time (past, present, future).

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Tulving, E. (1985). Memory and consciousness. *Canadian Psychology/Psychologie Canadienne*, 26(1), 1–12. [[doi:10.1037/h0080017](#)].
- 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. [[doi:10.1037/0033-2909.121.3.331](#)].
- Zaman, A., & Russell, C. (in press). Does autonoetic consciousness in episodic memory rely on recall from a first-person perspective? *Journal of Cognitive Psychology*. [[doi:10.1080/20445911.2021.1922419](#)].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: [conscience autooétique](#)
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NLZ8TQF6-1>
 EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Autonoetic_consciousness [[Wikipedia EN](#)]
 https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4ff1fc04e22e8 [[Cognitive Atlas](#)]
 <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q4826766> [[Wikidata](#)]

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.
- 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.

DO: Informatics
 FR: [rétropropagation](#)
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-G5MMPG9V-K>
 EQ: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Backpropagation> [Wikipedia EN]
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: 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 association forward.

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: [force associative à rebours](#)
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-F2M62TMW-7>

backward conditioning

Syn: *backward pairing*
 BT: objective study method of memory
 RT: classical conditioning

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.

PO: · Animal
 · Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: [conditionnement rétroactif](#)
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-V7V4ZHN0-Z>

backward digit span task

BT: complex span task
 RT: central executive

Span task in which the subject must remember increasing sets of digits in reverse order of presentation.

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: [tâche d'empan de chiffres inversé](#)
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-C9WFMXZH-X>

backward pairing

→ [backward conditioning](#)

backward priming task

BT: objective study method of memory
 RT: associative 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 display 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. [doi:10.3758/BF03202353].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: [tâche d'amorçage à rebours](#)
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZWWLWXZG-9>

backward serial position curve

BT: serial position curve
 RT: serial position effect

Courbe indicating the serial recall accuracy according to the position of items in the study list when the serial recall is done from the end to the beginning of the list. The recency effect is enhanced while the primacy effect is reduced.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Kahana, M. J. (2012). Foundations of human memory. Oxford University Press.

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: [courbe de position sérielle rétrograde](#)
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W6ZDJNZD-F>

Baddeley's model

Syn: *multicomponent working memory model*

BT: non-computational model

- RT:
- central executive
 - episodic buffer
 - phonological loop
 - structural theories of memory
 - visuo-spatial sketchpad
 - working memory

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. (2012). Working memory: Theories, models, and controversies. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 63(1), 1-29. [doi:10.1146/annurev-psych-120710-100422].
- Baddeley, A. D., & Hitch, G. (1974). Working memory. In G. H. Bower (Ed.), *Psychology of Learning and Motivation* (Vol. 8, p. 47–89). Academic Press. [doi:10.1016/S0079-7421(08)60452-1].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

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 [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
 - semantic memory

People remember more words associated with faces when these words refer to an occupation (baker) rather than a proper name (Mr Baker).

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Cohen, G. (1990). Why is it difficult to put names to faces? *British Journal of Psychology*, 81(3), 287-297. [doi:10.1111/j.2044-8295.1990.tb02362.x].
- 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. [doi:10.1111/j.2044-8295.1987.tb02235.x].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

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.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Cordier, F. (1993). Les représentations cognitives privilégiées : typicalité et niveau de base. Presses Universitaires de Lille.
- Rosch, E. (1978). Principles of categorization. In E. Rosch & B. Lloyd (Eds.), *Cognition and categorization* (p. 27-48). Laurence Erlbaum Associates.

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *niveau de base*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W3JQ1BQL-Q>

bayesian model

BT: computational model

RT: probabilistic topic model

The brain is constantly making predictions and decisions under uncertainty, trying to find an optimal response. One 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. [doi:10.1002/wcs.79].
- Griffiths, T. L., Kemp, C., & Tenenbaum, J. B. (2008). Bayesian models of cognition. In R. Sun (Éds.), *Cambridge Handbook of Computational Psychology* (p. 59–100). Cambridge University Press.

DO: · Probability / Statistics

· Psychology

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](#)
- [semantic memory](#)
- [semantic space](#)

"[...] 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. [doi:10.1037/0033-295X.114.1.1].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *modèle BEAGLE*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-M8RWRJ3N-4>

Behavioral Pattern Separation Task

→ [mnemonic similarity task](#)

behavioral sensitization

→ [sensitization](#)

beta oscillation

→ [beta rhythm](#)

beta power

→ [beta rhythm](#)

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):

- Spitzer, B., & Haegens, S. (2017). Beyond the status quo : A role for beta oscillations in endogenous content (re)activation. *eNeuro*, 4(4). [doi:10.1523/ENEURO.0170-17.2017].

Dataset citation(s):

- 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/>].

PO: · [Animal](#)

- [Human](#)

DO: · [Neurophysiology](#)

- [Psychophysiology](#)

FR: *rythme bêta*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GBBPL7DJ-D>

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

https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rythme_b%C3%A0ta [[Wikipédia FR](#)]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q831014> [[Wikidata](#)]

beta wave

→ [beta rhythm](#)

bi-hippocampal amnesic syndrome

- BT: [amnesic syndrome](#)
- RT: · [amygdala](#)
- [H.M. case](#)
- [hippocampus](#)

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.

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Neurology*
 FR: *syndrome amnésique bi-hippocampique*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CVKXP7H-H>

BIC model

Syn: *Binding items and contexts model*

- BT: [non-computational model](#)
- RT: · [binding](#)
- [episodic memory](#)
- [familiarity](#)
- [hippocampus](#)
- [perirhinal cortex](#)
- [recognition task](#)
- [recollection](#)

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 intervenes 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. [doi:10.1016/j.tics.2007.08.001].

PO: *Human*
 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 in both visual fields (e.g., better memory of two digits when each digit is presented in a different visual half-field) than items presented in one half-field (e.g., two digits in the same visual half-field).

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Delvenne, J.-F. (2005). The capacity of visual short-term memory within and between hemifields. *Cognition*, 96(3), B79-B88. [doi:10.1016/j.cognition.2004.12.007].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

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
 RT: · episodic memory
 · recognition task

"BCDMEM 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. [doi:10.1037/0033-295X.108.2.452].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

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

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

binding

BT: memory process
 RT: · BIC model
 · conjunctive memory
 · episodic buffer
 · episodic memory
 · relational memory
 · working memory

Process for integrating information 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. [doi:10.1038/s41583-019-0150-4].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *liage*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ND80SHXD-0>

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)

PO: · Animal
 · Human

DO: Biology

FR: *entité matérielle biologique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KVQC4ZFX-X>

bizarreness effect

BT: secondary distinctiveness effect
 RT: · episodic memory
 · 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.
- Nicolas, S., & Gounden, Y. (2011). L'imagerie bizarre et la mémoire. *Psychologie Française*, 56(4), 203–208. [doi:10.1016/j.psfr.2011.10.002].
- 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.

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *effet de la bizarrerie*

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

EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bizarreness_effect [Wikipedia EN]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q16978941> [Wikidata]

blind imagination

→ **aphantasia**

bottom-up processing

- BT: perceptual process
 RT: · attention
 · top-down processing

Type of information processing related to the analysis of the stimulus (e.g. spatial frequency, luminance ...)

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Benoni, H., & Ressler, I. (2020). Dichotomy, trichotomy, or a spectrum : Time to reconsider attentional guidance terminology. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 11. [doi:10.3389/fpsyg.2020.02243].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *traitement ascendant*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-H399QLLQ-0>

Bound Encoding of the Aggregate Language Environment model

→ **BEAGLE model**

boundary extension illusion

- BT: memory phenomenon
 RT: · spontaneous false memory
 · visual memory

Memory distortion when a picture or a photograph are 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).

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Intraud, H., & Richardson, M. (1989). Wide-angle memories of close-up scenes. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 15(2), 179–187. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.15.2.179].
- 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. [doi:10.4074/S0003503311004064].

Dataset citation(s):

- Cuperus, A. (2018, June 25). Memory-related perceptual illusions. [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/ZN78X].
- Lukavsky, J., & Klinger, V. (2019, November 12). Boundary extension in the internal parts of the images. [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/M3XPE].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 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
 · LPC wave
 · old/new effect
 · paradoxal sleep
 · repetition enhancement
 · repetition suppression
 · sensory reactivation hypothesis
 · subsequent memory effect

- NT: · brain fasciculus
 · brain lobe
 · brain network
 · cerebellum
 · thalamus

PO: · Animal
 · Human
 DO: Neurology
 FR: *encéphale*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QXWD8ZSB-9>
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0002865> [MeSH]
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: uncinete fasciculus

PO: · Animal
 · Human
 DO: Neurophysiology
 FR: *faisceau cérébral*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JJG4T101-5>
 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

PO: · Animal
 · Human
 DO: · Neurophysiology
 · Neuropsychology
 FR: *lobe cérébral*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DKT0B0VZ-H>
 EQ: 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 [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
 PO: · Animal
 · Human
 DO: Neuropsychology
 FR: *réseau cérébral*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TDZ1NFMJ-9>

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. [doi:10.1016/j.neuropharm.2013.04.024].
- Miranda, M., Morici, J. F., Zanoni, 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. [doi:10.3389/fncel.2019.00363].

PO: · Animal
 · Human
 FR: *facteur neurotrophique dérivé du cerveau*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FLCSWJN7-5>
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0028612> [MeSH]
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brain-derived_neurotrophic_factor [Wikipedia EN]
https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Facteur_neurotrophique_dérivé_du_cerveau [Wikipédia FR]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q123045> [Wikidata]

Brief Assessment of Prospective Memory

Syn: BAPM
 BT: Comprehensive Assessment of Prospective Memory
 RT: · declarative metamemory
 · event-based prospective memory
 · memory disorder
 · 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. [doi:10.1080/09602011.2011.627270].

PO: Human
 DO: · Neuropsychology
 · Psychology
 FR: *Examen rapide de la mémoire prospective*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RV92GQ0Q-8>

Brodman area 35

→ [perirhinal cortex](#)

Brown-Peterson task

BT: objective study method of memory
 RT: · central executive
 · distractor task
 · forgetting
 · short-term memory
 · trace decay hypothesis

Experimental technique for studying 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, slightly over than 50% of the items are recalled, slightly over 20% after a 9-second interval 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. [doi:10.1080/17470215808416249].
- Peterson, L., & Peterson, M. J. (1959). Short-term retention of individual verbal items. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 58(3), 193–198. [doi:10.1037/h0049234].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *tâche de Brown-Peterson*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XSTMKDMS-M>
 EQ: 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 computing to characterize one of the supposed functions of short-term memory, the temporary maintenance of information awaiting further processing.

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *mémoire tampon*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DQFF84XW-R>

butcher-in-the-bus phenomenon

Syn: *butcher-on-the-bus phenomenon*

BT: [memory phenomenon](#)

RT: · [face memory](#)
· [familiarity](#)
· [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. [doi:10.4324/9780429264498-17].
- MacLeod, C. M. (2020). The butcher on the bus : A note on familiarity without recollection. *History of Psychology*, 23(4), 383-387. [doi:10.1037/hop0000178].
- Mandler, G. (1980). Recognizing : The judgment of previous occurrence. *Psychological Review*, 87(3), 252-271. [doi:10.1037/0033-295X.87.3.252].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *phénomène du boucher dans le bus*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TF2ZS0DG-9>

butcher-on-the-bus phenomenon

→ [butcher-in-the-bus phenomenon](#)

C

C calibration index

Syn: · *C calibration measure*
 · *C index*
 · *C measure*

BT: calibration
 RT: · calibration curve
 · confidence judgment
 · 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):

- 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. [doi:10.1080/09658211.2019.1688835].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *indice de calibrage C*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GX9FXPK1-2>

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. [doi:10.1016/j.celrep.2018.11.022].

PO: · Animal
 · Human
 DO: Neurophysiology
 FR: *c-fos*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-R7955X0X-P>
 EQ: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/C-Fos> [Wikipedia EN]
<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/C-Fos> [Wikipédia FR]

calendar effect

BT: memory phenomenon
 RT: autobiographical memory

Students recall more autobiographical memories for events that took place near the beginning and end of a school 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. [doi:10.1080/09658210344000620].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.14.4.709].
- Robinson, J. A. (1986). Temporal reference systems and autobiographical memory. In D. C. Rubin (Ed.), *Autobiographical memory* (p. 159-188). Cambridge University Press.

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *effet du calendrier*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GVV59WLP-5>

calibration

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

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. [doi:10.1037/0021-9010.85.4.504].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *calibrage*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-M0VC2PD0-1>

calibration curve

BT: graph
 RT: · C calibration index
 · calibration
 · confidence judgment
 · 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.

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *courbe de calibrage*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZF8S710L-0>

California Verbal Learning Test

Syn: *CVLT*

BT: neuropsychological test

- RT:
- clustering
 - cued recall task
 - episodic memory
 - free recall task
 - long-term memory
 - memory disorder
 - proactive interference
 - retroactive interference
 - short-term memory
 - strategy
 - verbal memory
 - yes/no recognition task

Neuropsychological test for the assessment of verbal episodic memory impairments.

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.
- Delis, D. C., Kramer, J. H., Kaplan, E., & Ober, B. A. (2000). *California Verbal Learning Test – Second edition. Adult version. Manual*. Psychological Corporation
- Elwood, R. W. (1995). The California Verbal Learning Test: Psychometric characteristics and clinical application. *Neuropsychology Review*, 5(3), 173–201. [doi:10.1007/BF02214761].

PO: *Human*

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/M000620958> [MeSH]
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/California_Verbal_Learning_Test [Wikipedia EN]

Cambridge Prospective Memory Test

Syn: *CAMPROMPT*

BT: neuropsychological test

- RT:
- event-based prospective memory
 - memory disorder
 - 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. [doi:10.1017/S1355617702801321].
- 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. [doi:10.1080/026990596124683].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Neuropsychology*

FR: *Test de mémoire prospective de Cambridge*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JS3WWFR5-T>

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

- RT:
- autobiographical memory
 - overgeneral memory

Model describing the mechanisms underlying the recovery 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. [doi:10.1080/02699930500450465].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *modèle CARFAX*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CGBPFW9L-K>

categorical frequency estimation

BT: judgment of frequency

Exemplars belonging to various semantic categories are presented to the subject. Then, s/he 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. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.6.4.370].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *estimation de la fréquence catégorielle*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZL1QXVJ6-D>

categorization

Syn: *classification*

BT: [internal aid](#)

- RT: [· basic level](#)
[· concept](#)
[· exemplar theories](#)
[· prototype](#)
[· semantic memory](#)
[· typicality](#)

Cognitive process of allocating items into classes according to their similarity. Categorization can be used as a coding or retrieval strategy of memories.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Cohen, H., & Lefebvre, C. (Eds.). (2017). Handbook of categorization in cognitive science (Second edition). Elsevier.

PO: [· Animal](#)
[· Human](#)

DO: [Psychology](#)

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
[\[Cognitive Atlas\]](#)
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q912550> [[Wikidata](#)]

categorization working memory span task

BT: [complex span task](#)

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. [doi:10.1080/713755761].

PO: [Human](#)

DO: [Psychology](#)

FR: [tâche d'empan de mémoire de travail avec catégorisation](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-VNQ7GLX8-X>

category fluency task

→ [semantic verbal fluency test](#)

category fluency test

→ [semantic verbal fluency test](#)

category interference effect

→ [semantic blocking effect](#)

category repetition paradigm

Syn: *category repetition procedure*

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

- RT: [· recognition task](#)
[· 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. [doi:10.3758/BF03211560].

PO: [Human](#)

DO: [Psychology](#)

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](#)
[· 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 (for example, a canary is an animal).

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. [doi:10.1016/S0022-5371(70)80084-6].

PO: [Human](#)

DO: [Psychology](#)

FR: [effet de la dimension de la catégorie](#)

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

category verification task

→ [sentence verification task](#)

category-specific semantic deficit

Syn: *category-specific semantic impairment*

BT: [memory disorder](#)

- RT: [· concept](#)
[· semantic memory](#)

Deterioration of conceptual knowledge about a specific semantic category (eg, living things), whereas conceptual knowledge on other categories are preserved (eg, inanimate things).

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. [doi:10.1016/S1364-6613(03)00159-1].

PO: [Human](#)

DO: [Neurology](#)

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: [engram](#)
[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.
- Martin, C. B., & Deutscher, M. (1966). Remembering. *The Philosophical Review*, 75(2), 161-196. [doi:10.2307/2183082].
- Michaelian, K. (2011). Generative memory. *Philosophical Psychology*, 24(3), 323–342. [doi:10.1080/09515089.2011.559623].
- Perrin, D. (2012). Qu'est-ce que se souvenir ? *Vrin*.
- Robins, S. (2016). Representing the past: memory traces and the causal theory of memory. *Philosophical Studies*, 173(11), 2993–3013. [doi:10.1007/s11098-016-0647-x].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Philosophy*

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](#)

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.

PO: [Animal](#)

[Human](#)

DO: *Biology*

FR: [cellule](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DVD454ZL-2>

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0003777> [MeSH]

<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)) [Wikipedia FR]

<https://www.loterre.fr/skosmos/73G/fr/page/-/HZ4PPQH1-9>

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q7868> [Wikidata]

cellular consolidation

→ [synaptic consolidation](#)

central executive

Syn: *executive attention*

BT: [working memory](#)

RT: [attention](#)

- [backward digit span task](#)
- [Baddeley's model](#)
- [Brown-Peterson task](#)
- [dual task paradigm](#)
- [episodic buffer](#)
- [inhibitory control](#)
- [interference resolution](#)
- [n-back task](#)
- [phonemic verbal fluency test](#)
- [phonological loop](#)
- [random generation task](#)
- [running span task](#)
- [semantic verbal fluency test](#)
- [Stroop test](#)
- [supervisory attentional system](#)
- [task switching](#)
- [Trail Making Test](#)
- [visuo-spatial sketchpad](#)
- [Wisconsin Card Sorting Test](#)

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. [doi:10.1080/713755608].
- Baddeley, A. (2012). Working memory: Theories, models, and controversies. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 63(1), 1-29. [doi:10.1146/annurev-psych-120710-100422].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: [administrateur central](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KVN51R57-R>

EQ: https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0ba25

[Cognitive Atlas]

cerebellum

BT: brain
 RT: · autobiographical memory network
 · 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):

- Houdé, O., Mazoyer, B., & Tzourio-Mazoyer, N. (2010). Cerveau et psychologie. Presses Universitaires de France.
- Vecchi, T., & Gatti, D. (2020). Memory as prediction: From looking back to looking forward. The MIT Press.

PO: · Animal
 · Human
 DO: · Neurophysiology
 · Neuropsychology

FR: **cervelet**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-VHWFK224-2>
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0003867> [MeSH]
http://purl.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**

change detection paradigm

Syn: · *visual arrays task*
 · *visual-array comparison*
 BT: recognition task
 RT: · memory capacity
 · transsaccadic memory
 · visuo-spatial sketchpad

Measurement method of visual working memory capacity (Luck & Vogel, 1997). In each trial, a series of elements (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 should indicate whether this arrangement is identical or different (for example, one of the squares has a different color) to the previous arrangement. The accuracy of this discrimination based on the number of items in the arrangements determines the number of items that can be identified accurately in working memory. This method enables to study visual working memory capacity for a characteristic of an object (eg 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. [doi:10.1038/36846].
- Phillips, W. A. (1974). On the distinction between sensory storage and short-term visual memory. *Perception & Psychophysics*, 16(2), 283–290. [doi:10.3758/BF03203943].
- 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. [doi:10.3758/s13423-011-0055-3].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: **paradigme de détection du changement**
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-B4LLW5GZ-9>

changing distractor effect

BT: long-term recency effect
 RT: continuous-distractor paradigm

In a continuous distraction task, disappearance or attenuation of the long term recency effect when the nature of the distraction task (for example, 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):

- Koppenaal, 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>
- Neath, I. (1993). Contextual and distinctive processes and the serial position function. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 32(6), 820–840. [doi:10.1006/jmla.1993.1041].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 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., & 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. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.19.2.369].
- 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. [doi:10.1080/14640749208401304].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: **effet d'instabilité**
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W9NT4PK7-J>

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.

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. [doi:10.1126/science.1111709].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: **effet de la cécité au choix**
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GX6V221P-Z>

choice reaction time task

Syn: · *complex reaction time*
· *compound reaction time*

BT: [reaction time](#)

In a choice reaction time task, the subject must respond differently and as quickly as possible to different classes of stimuli (for example, 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. [doi:10.1016/0001-6918(69)90065-1].
- Donders, F.C. (1868/2001). La vitesse des actes psychiques. *Psychologie et Histoire*, 2, 188-204. [<https://sites.google.com/site/psychologieethistoire/DONDERS.HTM>].
- Smith, E. E. (1968). Choice reaction time: An analysis of the major theoretical positions. *Psychological Bulletin*, 69(2), 77–110. [doi:10.1037/h0020189].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *tâche de temps de réaction de choix*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SV6ZP8QQ-3>

choice-supportive memory

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. [doi:10.3389/fpsyg.2017.02062].
- Mather, M., Shafir, E., & Johnson, M. K. (2003). Remembering chosen and assigned options. *Memory & Cognition*, 31(3), 422–433. [doi:10.3758/BF03194400].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *mémoire soutenant le choix*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XCP4RWPX-W>

cHR

→ [corrected hit probability](#)

chronesthesia

BT: [phenomenological characteristic of memory](#)

RT: [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.

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

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. [doi:10.1016/0001-6918(69)90065-1].

PO: · *Animal*

· *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *chronométrie*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-F2Q8PDZ7-C>

chunk

BT: [short-term memory](#)

RT: · [chunking](#)
· [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. [doi:10.1016/S1364-6613(00)01662-4].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/h0043158].
- Norris, D., & Kalm, K. (2021). Chunking and data compression in verbal short-term memory. *Cognition*, 208, 104534. [doi:10.1016/j.cognition.2020.104534].
- Simon, H. A. (1974). How big is a chunk? *Science*, 183(4124), 482-488. [doi:10.1126/science.183.4124.482].

PO: · *Animal*

· *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *groupement*

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

chunking

- BT: organization
 RT: · chunk
 · 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. [doi:10.1016/B978-0-12-375000-6.00089-6].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/S1364-6613(00)01662-4].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/h0043158].
- Norris, D. (2020). Chunking and reintegration in verbal short-term memory. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 46(5), 872. [doi:10.1037/xlm0000762].
- Norris, D., & Kalm, K. (2021). Chunking and data compression in verbal short-term memory. *Cognition*, 208, 104534. [doi:10.1016/j.cognition.2020.104534].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/xlm0000578].

Dataset citation(s):

- Norris, D. G., & Kalm, K. (2018). Chunking and reintegration in verbal short-term memory [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/mke26/>].
- Thalmann, M., Souza, A. S., & Oberauer, K. (2016). How chunking helps working memory [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/jjfbh/>].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: processus de groupement
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MQ6M97WD-M>
 EQ: http://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_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]

cingulate cortex

- BT: limbic lobe
 RT: · autobiographical memory network
 · core recollection network
 · default mode network
 NT: anterior 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. [doi:10.1007/s00429-019-01945-2].

PO: · Animal
 · Human
 DO: · Neurology
 · Neurophysiology
 · Neuropsychology
 FR: cortex cingulaire
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MHR6NC5Z-5>
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0009719> [MeSH]
http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0003027 [UBERON]
<http://purl.org/sig/ont/fma/fma62434> [FMA]
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cingulate_cortex [Wikipedia EN]
https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gyrus_cingulaire [Wikipédia FR]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q19772725> [Wikidata]

Clark Kent effect

- BT: memory phenomenon
 RT: face memory

Deterioration in face recognition performance when an accessory (wig or eyeglass, 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. [doi:10.1167/10.7.615].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 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: · backward conditioning
 · delay conditioning
 · extinction
 · forward conditioning
 · latent inhibition
 · simultaneous conditioning
 · trace conditioning
 NT: sensory preconditioning

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.
- Pavlov, I. P. (1927). *Conditioned reflexes: An investigation of the physiological activity of the cerebral cortex* (G. V. Anrep, Trans.). Dover Publications. [<https://psychclassics.yorku.ca/Pavlov/>].

PO: · Animal
 · Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: conditionnement classique
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TSS7WZ3J-1>
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0004989> [MeSH]
http://scholarpedia.org/article/Classical_conditioning [Scholarpedia]
https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/classical_conditioning [SAGE]
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Classical_conditioning [Wikipedia EN]
https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conditionnement_classique [Wikipédia FR]
https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0ab70 [Cognitive Atlas]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q212737> [Wikidata]

classification

→ categorization

clustering

BT: [internal aid](#)
 RT: [ARC index](#)
 [California Verbal Learning Test](#)
 [free recall task](#)

Clustering strategy of recalled items by common features (e.g., semantic clustering, clustering by sensory modality, etc.).

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. [doi:10.1080/00223980.1953.9712878].
- Coquin-Viennot, D. (1975). Recherche d'une organisation interne dans un ensemble de données. *L'Année Psychologique*, 75(2), 575-597. [doi:10.3406/psy.1975.28113. http://www.persee.fr/web/revues/home/prescript/article/psy_0003-5033_1975_num_75_2_28113].

PO: [Human](#)

DO: [Psychology](#)

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](#)
 [executive functions](#)
 [intelligence](#)
 [language](#)
 [learning](#)
 [memory](#)

"A broad (almost unspecifiably so) term which has been traditionally used to refer to such activities as thinking, conceiving, reasoning, etc. Most psychologists have use dit 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. [doi:10.1007/s11229-017-1454-4].
- Collins, T., Andler, D., & Tallon-Baudry, C. (Éds.). (2018). *La cognition: du neurone à la société*. Gallimard.
- Reber, A.S. (1995). *Dictionary of psychology* (Second edition). Penguin Books.

PO: [Animal](#)

[Human](#)

DO: [Philosophy](#)

[Psychology](#)

[Sociology](#)

FR: [cognition](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GKHVF60L-Q>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/73G-DX69FCX4-1>

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0004721> [MeSH]

<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 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**

Psychotherapeutic techniques that aim to modify patients' behaviors and belief systems in order to help them manage with their difficulties.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Cottraux, J. (2020). *Les psychothérapies cognitives et comportementales* (7^e éd.). Elsevier-Masson. [<https://www.elsevier-masson.fr/les-psychotherapies-cognitives-et-comportementales-9782294767784.html>].

FR: **thérapie cognitivo-comportementale**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-M877BMF8-F>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0024374> [MeSH]

https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/cognitive_behavioral_therapy [SAGE]

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cognitive_behavioral_therapy

[Wikipedia EN]

https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Th%C3%A9rapie_cognitivo-comportementale [Wikipédia FR]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1147152> [Wikidata]

cognitive capability

→ **cognition**

cognitive disorder

Syn: · *cognitive dysfunction*
· *cognitive dysfunctioning*
· *cognitive impairment*

BT: **disposition**

RT: **cognition**

NT: · **aphantasia**
· **memory disorder**
· **mild cognitive impairment**

Impairment in cognitive functions or processes.

PO: *Human*

DO: · *Neurology*

· *Neuropsychology*

· *Psychology*

FR: **trouble cognitif**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-B2KF0PFR-8>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0004723> [MeSH]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M000618662> [MeSH]

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cognitive_disorder [Wikipedia EN]

https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trouble_cognitif [Wikipédia FR]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q3065932> [Wikidata]

cognitive disposition

→ **cognition**

cognitive dysfunction

→ **cognitive disorder**

cognitive dysfunctioning

→ **cognitive disorder**

cognitive economy

BT: **cognitive quality**

RT: **semantic network**

Economy in memory In a semantic network, which consists of storing information common to several concepts in the upper level concept in the hierarchy. For example, the characteristic "has wings", "flies", "has feathers" will not be stored in the concept "canary" but in the concept "bird". The concept "canary" inherits these features.

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. [[doi:10.1016/S0022-5371\(69\)80069-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(69)80069-1)].

- Conrad, C. (1972). Cognitive economy in semantic memory. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 92(2), 149–154. [[doi:10.1037/h0032072](https://doi.org/10.1037/h0032072)].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: **économie cognitive**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-VNB6NL0W-4>

cognitive effort

→ **cognitive load**

cognitive fluency

→ **processing fluency**

cognitive impairment

→ **cognitive disorder**

cognitive interview

- BT: interview
 RT: · autobiographical memory
 · encoding specificity principle
 · episodic specificity induction
 · free recall task
 · Geiselman effect

Protocol used to collect the eyewitnesses and victims testimonies based on the use of memory 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). In the 1990s, a new version of cognitive interviewing added social communication techniques. Several research teams are also testing modified versions of the technique 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 the context by the drawing of the crime scene).

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Aschermann, E., Mantwill, M., & Köhnken, G. (1991). An independent replication of the effectiveness of the cognitive interview. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 5(6), 489-495. [doi:10.1002/acp.2350050604].
- Brunel, M., & Py, J. (2013). Questioning the acceptability of the Cognitive Interview to improve its use. *L'Année Psychologique*, 113(3), 427-458. [doi:10.4074/S0003503313003059].
- Geiselman, R. E., Fisher, R. P., Firstenberg, I., Hutton, L. A., Sullivan, S. J., Avetissian, I. V., & Prosk, A. L. (1984). Enhancement of eyewitness memory : An empirical evaluation of the cognitive interview. *Journal of Police Science and Administration*, 12(1), 74-80.
- Memon, A., Meissner, C. A., & Fraser, J. (2010). The Cognitive Interview : A meta-analytic review and study space analysis of the past 25 years. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 16(4), 340-372. [doi:10.1037/a0020518].
- Py, J., & Demarchi, S. (2006). L'entretien cognitif : Son efficacité, son application et ses spécificités. *Revue Québécoise de Psychologie*, 27(3), 177-196.

Replication citation(s):

- Aschermann, E., Mantwill, M., & Köhnken, G. (1991). An independent replication of the effectiveness of the cognitive interview. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 5(6), 489-495. [doi:10.1002/acp.2350050604].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *entretien cognitif*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CMSW56PP-5>
 EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cognitive_interview [Wikipedia EN]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q5141215> [Wikidata]

cognitive load

- Syn: · cognitive effort
 · mental load
 · processing capacity
 · workload
 BT: memory process
 RT: · associative memory Stroop task
 · attention
 · Compensation Related Utilization of Neural Circuits Hypothesis
 · working memory

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.
- PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *charge cognitive*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-F5X8HXL1-6>
 EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cognitive_load [Wikipedia EN]
https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charge_cognitive [Wikipédia FR]
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
 · place cell

Mental and spatial representation of an environment topology.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Tolman, E. C. (1948). Cognitive maps in rats and men. *Psychological review*, 55(4), 189-208. [doi:10.1037/h0061626].
- Weisberg, S. M., & Newcombe, N. S. (2018). Cognitive maps: Some people make them, some people struggle. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 27(4), 220-226. [doi:10.1177/0963721417744521].

PO: · Animal
 · Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *carte cognitive*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-X0VV74LW-C>
 EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cognitive_map [Wikipedia EN]
https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d09d70 [Cognitive Atlas]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1778434> [Wikidata]

cognitive offloading

- BT: external aid
 RT: · 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. [doi:10.1093/analys/58.1.7].
- Eskritt, M., & Ma, S. (2014). Intentional forgetting : Note-taking as a naturalistic example. *Memory & Cognition*, 42(2), 237-246. [doi:10.3758/s13421-013-0362-1].

- Kelly, M. O., & Risko, E. F. (2019). Offloading memory: Serial position effects. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 26(4), 1347-1353. [doi:10.3758/s13423-019-01615-8].
- Kelly, M. O., & Risko, E. F. (2019). The isolation effect when offloading memory. *Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition*, 8(4), 471-480. [doi:10.1016/j.jarmac.2019.10.001].
- Lu, X., Kelly, M. O., & Risko, E. F. (2020). Offloading information to an external store increases false recall. *Cognition*, 104428. [doi:10.1016/j.cognition.2020.104428].
- Morrison, A. B., & Richmond, L. L. (2020). Offloading items from memory: Individual differences in cognitive offloading in a short-term memory task. *Cognitive Research: Principles and Implications*, 5(1), 1. [doi:10.1186/s41235-019-0201-4].
- Risko, E. F., & Gilbert, S. J. (2016). Cognitive offloading. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 20(9), 676-688. [doi:10.1016/j.tics.2016.07.002].
- Risko, E. F., Kelly, M. O., Patel, P., & Gaspar, C. (2019). Offloading memory leaves us vulnerable to memory manipulation. *Cognition*, 191, 103954. [doi:10.1016/j.cognition.2019.04.023].
- 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. [doi:10.1126/science.1207745].

Dataset citation(s):

- Kelly, M., & Lab, C. (2018). Serial Position: Isolation effects [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/e5vrh/>].
- Röhrle, I., Grinschgl, S., Papenmeier, F., & Meyerhoff, H. S. (2018). Cognitive offloading long-term memory [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/ke9dj/>].

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: *délestage cognitif*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-H305PJLV-6>**cognitive process**BT: *process*

- NT: *· attentional process*
- learning process*
- memory process*
- mental imagery*
- metamemory process*
- perceptual process*

A process that realizes a cognitive disposition

PO: *· Animal**· Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: *processus cognitif*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PD6B4993-B>EQ: http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/MF_0000008**cognitive quality**BT: *quality*

- NT: *· basic level*
- cognitive economy*
- emotional arousal*
- emotional valence*
- episodicity*
- memory organization*
- memory strength*
- mnemicity*
- phenomenological characteristic of memory*
- typicality*

PO: *· Animal**· Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: *qualité cognitive*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PVL339TX-7>**cognitive rehabilitation**Syn: *cognitive remediation*BT: *treatment*NT: *· spaced retrieval**· vanishing cues method*

A set of neuropsychological methods designed to help patients to recover or compensate for lost cognitive skills.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Meulemans, T., Desgranges, B., Adam, S., & Eustache, F. (Éds.) (2012). Évaluation et prise en charge des troubles mnésiques. Solal.
- Vianin, P. (2020). La remédiation cognitive, un outil pour le rétablissement. *Revue de neuropsychologie*, Volume 12(3), 273-279. [doi:10.1684/nrp.2020.0589].
- Wilson, B. A. (2008). Neuropsychological Rehabilitation. *Annual Review of Clinical Psychology*, 4(1), 141-162. [doi:10.1146/annurev.clinpsy.4.022007.141212].
- Wilson, Barbara A. (2009). *Memory rehabilitation: Integrating theory and practice*. Guilford Press.

PO: *Human*FR: *réhabilitation cognitive*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-N3J8XZPX-C>EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M000617182> [MeSH]https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cognitive_rehabilitation_therapy [Wikipedia EN]*cognitive remediation*→ **cognitive rehabilitation****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 resist to disorders associated with brain damage better.

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. [doi:10.1684/nrp.2013.0278].
- 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. [doi:10.1684/pnv.2008.0120].
- Stern, Y. (2009). Cognitive reserve. *Neuropsychologia*, 47(10), 2015-2028. [doi:10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2009.03.004].
- Villeneuve, S., & Belleville, S. (2010). Réserve cognitive et changements neuronaux associés au vieillissement. *Psychologie & NeuroPsychiatrie du Vieillessement*, 8(2), 133-140. [doi:10.1684/pnv.2010.0214].

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: *réserve cognitive*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MTSL0LX7-3>EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0541536> [MeSH]https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/cognitive_reserve [SAGE]https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cognitive_reserve [Wikipedia EN]<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q579471> [Wikidata]

cognitive slowing hypothesis

BT: testable hypothesis
 RT: · memory disorder
 · reaction time

Hypothesis that aging is accompanied by a slowing speed of information processing. It may explain the difficulties faced by the elderly in 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. [doi:10.4074/S0003503314000104].
- Salthouse, T. A. (1996). The processing-speed theory of adult age differences in cognition. *Psychological Review*, 103(3), 403-428. [doi:10.1037/0033-295X.103.3.403].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *hypothèse du ralentissement cognitif*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-R0HMS2VD-G>

cognitive triage

→ **cognitive triage effect**

cognitive triage effect

Syn: *cognitive triage*
 BT: memory phenomenon
 RT: 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 easy 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. [doi:10.1037/0096-3445.122.2.249].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 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 the encoding of items is the same as that present at the time of retrieval.

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *mémoire dépendante du contexte cognitif*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RK1D619Z-M>

collaborative inhibition

BT: memory phenomenon
 RT: · episodic memory
 · recall task

Poorer recall performance when the recall is performed in group compared to the combined recall (not redundant) of individuals working separately.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Rajaram, S. (2011). Collaboration both hurts and helps memory: A cognitive perspective. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 20(2), 76–81. [doi:10.1177/0963721411403251].
- Wright, D. B., & Klumpp, A. (2004). Collaborative inhibition is due to the product, not the process, of recalling in groups. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 11(6), 1080–1083. [doi:10.3758/BF03196740].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *inhibition collaborative*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-V49KN4HT-L>

collective false memory

BT: false memory
 RT: collective memory

False memory that emerges within a social group.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- 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. [doi:10.1080/09658211.2021.1928222].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *faux souvenir collectif*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JQKLDB11-L>

collective memory

Syn: *social memory*
 BT: memory
 RT: · collective false memory
 · 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.
- Bouchat, P., & Klein, O. (2019). Se souvenir ensemble : La mémoire collective à travers le prisme de la psychologie sociale. *Cahiers de psychologie clinique*, n° 53(2), 183-204.
- Halbwachs, M. (1925). *Les cadres sociaux de la mémoire*. Alcan.
- Halbwachs, M. (1950). *La mémoire collective*. Presses Universitaires de France.
- Hirst, W., & Manier, D. (2008). Towards a psychology of collective memory. *Memory*, 16(3), 183-200. [doi:10.1080/09658210701811912].
- Hirst, W., Yamashiro, J. K., & Coman, A. (2018). Collective memory from a psychological perspective. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 22(5), 438–451. [doi:10.1016/j.tics.2018.02.010].
- Roediger III, H. L., & Abel, M. (2015). Collective memory: A new arena of cognitive study. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 19(7), 359-361. [doi:10.1016/j.tics.2015.04.003].
- Wertsch, J. V., & III, H. L. R. (2008). Collective memory: Conceptual foundations and theoretical approaches. *Memory*, 16(3), 318-326. [doi:10.1080/09658210701801434].

Dataset citation(s):

- Caron-Diotte, M., & Sablonnière, R. de la. (2021). The malleability of collective memories: One year after the Tulip Revolution in Kyrgyzstan [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/765cp/>].
- Coman, A. (2018). Bridge ties bind collective memories [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/fkky4/>].
- Coman, A. (2019). An experimental study of the formation of collective memories in social networks [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/epncq/>].
- Hacibektaşoğlu, D. D. (2021). The impact of group identity on the interaction between collective memory and collective future thinking negativity: Evidence from a Turkish sample [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/3wyk9/>].
- Szpunar, K. (2019). Shrikanth and Szpunar, 2019, personal and collective memory, data [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/2t86b/>].
- TESS-Experiments. (2020). Collective memory and autobiographical memory: Bridging the divide [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/vhyzc/>].

PO: Human

DO: · History

· Psychology

· Sociology

FR: *mémoire collective*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MZM1Q2XJ-G>

EQ: https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/collective_memory [SAGE]

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Collective_memory [Wikipedia EN]

https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mémoire_collective [Wikipédia FR]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q254217> [Wikidata]

color-word contingency learning task

BT: objective study method of memory

RT: 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. (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. [[doi:10.3917/anspy1.212.0077](https://doi.org/10.3917/anspy1.212.0077)].
- 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. [[doi:10.3758/s13423-018-1430-0](https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-018-1430-0)].
- 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. [[doi:10.1016/j.concog.2006.06.010](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.concog.2006.06.010)].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *tâche d'apprentissage de contingence couleur-mot*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KG1LH1CD-G>

color-word Stroop paradigm

→ Stroop test

color-word Stroop task

→ Stroop test

commission error

Syn: error of commission

BT: data

RT: false memory

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: An update. Memory, 1–6. [[doi:10.1080/09658211.2021.1873391](https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2021.1873391)].
- Schacter, D. L. (2021). The seven sins of memory: How the mind forgets and remembers (2nd ed.). Houghton Mifflin.

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

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

"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. [[doi:10.4074/S0003503314000104](https://doi.org/10.4074/S0003503314000104)].
- 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. [[doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0249948](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0249948)].
- Jamadar, S. D. (2020). The CRUNCH model does not account for load-dependent changes in visuospatial working memory in older adults. Neuropsychologia, 142, 107446. [[doi:10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2020.107446](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2020.107446)].
- Reuter-Lorenz, P. A., & Cappell, K. A. (2008). Neurocognitive aging and the compensation hypothesis. Current Directions in Psychological Science, 17(3), 177-182. [[doi:10.1111/j.1467-8721.2008.00570.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8721.2008.00570.x)].
- 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 (p. 255-276). Cambridge University Press. [[doi:10.1017/CBO9780511499722.014](https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511499722.014)].

PO: Human

DO: · Neuropsychology

· Psychology

FR: *hypothèse de l'utilisation compensatoire des circuits neuronaux*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NH4SZP0B-Z>

complementarity effect

- BT: memory phenomenon
 RT: · conjoint recognition paradigm
 · DRM paradigm
 · fuzzy trace theory
 · spontaneous false memory

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. [doi:10.1037/xge0000381].
- Brainerd, C. J., Nakamura, K., & Murtaza, Y. A. (2020). Explaining complementarity in false memory. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 112, 104105. [doi:10.1016/j.jml.2020.104105].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *effet de complémentarité*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JVXKC5BH-H>

complementary learning systems

- BT: theory
 RT: · consolidation
 · episodic memory
 · hippocampus
 · semantic memory

Theory that the formation and consolidation of memories are based on two interactive complementary systems. One, in the hippocampus, is said 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. [doi:10.1037/0033-295X.102.3.419].
- O'Reilly, R. C., Bhattacharyya, R., Howard, M. D., & Ketz, N. (2014). Complementary learning systems. *Cognitive Science*, 38(6), 1229-1248. [doi:10.1111/j.1551-6709.2011.01214.x].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *systèmes d'apprentissage complémentaires*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-G6DD596L-H>

complex reaction time

→ **choice reaction time task**

complex span task

- Syn: *processing-and-storage task*
 BT: span task
 RT: · SOB-CS model
 · spatial span task
 · working memory
 NT: · alpha span task
 · backward digit span task
 · categorization working memory span task
 · composite complex span
 · computation task
 · counting span task
 · listening span task
 · operation span task
 · reading span task
 · reading-digit span task
 · rotation letter task
 · symmetry span task

Term for working memory span tasks, combining the temporary maintenance of piece of information and a secondary information 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. [doi:10.3758/BF03196772].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *tâche d'empan complexe*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KQ1K76V2-C>

composite complex span

- BT: complex span task
 RT: 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. [doi:10.3758/s13428-015-0566-3].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *empan complexe composite*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HQLF2JW8-G>

composite face effect

BT: memory phenomenon
 RT: · face memory
 · holistic processing
 · 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. [doi:10.3758/s13423-016-1131-5].
- Young, A. W., Hellawell, D., & Hay, D. C. (1987). Configurational information in face perception. *Perception*, 16(6), 747-759. [doi:10.1068/p160747].

Dataset citation(s):

- Zhong, N. (2020). Idiosyncratic eye-movement patterns modulates holistic processing of faces : Evidence from the composite face effect and the inverted face effect [Data set]. OSF. [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/R9AWJ].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *effet du visage composite*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WGLB64D4-M>

compound reaction time

→ **choice reaction time task**

Comprehensive Assessment of Prospective Memory

Syn: CAPM

BT: self-report questionnaire

RT: · declarative metamemory
 · event-based prospective memory
 · memory complaint
 · memory disorder
 · prospective memory
 · time-based prospective memory

NT: Brief Assessment of 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. [doi:10.1080/09602010600923926].
- 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. [doi:10.1375/brim.10.1.34].
- 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. [doi:10.1080/02699050210138581].

PO: Human

DO: · Neuropsychology

· Psychology

FR: *Évaluation complète de la mémoire prospective*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-B79NVKHW-S>

computation task

BT: complex span task
 RT: · operation span task
 · 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 invited 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. [doi:10.1037/0882-7974.5.3.421].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *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
 · connectionist model
 · diffusion model
 · distributional model
 · feature comparison model
 · global matching model
 · hub and spoke model
 · multidimensional face space model
 · multinomial model of prospective memory
 · multiple trace model
 · Recognition through Semantic Synchronization model
 · SEM model
 · semantic network
 · semantic space
 · signal detection theory
 · SIMPLE model
 · single-process models of recognition memory
 · 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. [doi:10.1007/s11023-020-09520-z].

DO: Informatics

FR: *modèle computationnel*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MMPD886D-4>

EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computational_model [Wikipedia EN]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1122506> [Wikidata]

computational modeling

→ **computational model**

computational modelling

→ [computational model](#)

concept

- BT: semantic memory
 RT: · amodal representation
 · basic level
 · categorization
 · category-specific semantic deficit
 · conceptual fluency
 · conceptual short-term memory
 · conceptual span task
 · conceptual structure account
 · exemplar theories
 · feature comparison model
 · hub and spoke model
 · interleaving effect
 · modal representation
 · node
 · property verification task
 · semantic feature
 · semantic network
 · semantic priming effect
 · small-world network
 · top-down processing
 · typicality
- NT: · autobiographically significant concept
 · prototype

"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):

- 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.
- Laurence, S., & Margolis, E. (1999). Concepts and cognitive science. In E. Margolis & S. Laurence (Eds.), *Concepts : Core readings* (p. 3-81). MIT Press.
- 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>].
- Machery, E. (2011). *Doing without concepts*. Oxford University Press.
- 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/>].
- Murphy, G. (2002). *The big book of concepts*. MIT Press.
- Panaccio, C. (2011). Qu'est-ce qu'un concept ? Vrin.

- PO: · Animal
 · Human
 DO: · Linguistics
 · Philosophy
 · Psychology

- FR: **concept**
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-T7N3RS1Z-9>
 EQ: <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).

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Quiroga, R. Q. (2012). Concept cells: The building blocks of declarative memory functions. *Nature Reviews Neuroscience*, 13(8), 587-597. [doi:10.1038/nrn3251].
- Quiroga, R. Q. (2020). No pattern separation in the human hippocampus. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 0(0). [doi:10.1016/j.tics.2020.09.012].
- 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. [doi:10.1038/nature03687].

- PO: Human
 DO: Neurophysiology
 FR: **cellule de concept**
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-X4N0NM13-C>
 EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grandmother_cell [Wikipedia EN]
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

Judgement 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. [doi:10.1177/1088868309341564].

- PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 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
 RT: 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. (2005). Memory and the self. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 53(4), 594–628. [doi:10.1016/j.jml.2005.08.005].
- Conway, M. A., Singer, J. A., & Tagini, A. (2004). The self and autobiographical memory: Correspondence and coherence. *Social Cognition*, 22(5), 491–529. [doi:10.1521/soco.22.5.491.50768].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 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
 · 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. [doi:10.1037//0278-7393.2.5.509].
- Potter, M. C. (1993). Very short-term conceptual memory. *Memory & Cognition*, 21(2), 156–161. [doi:10.3758/BF03202727].
- Shevlin, H. (2017). Conceptual short-term memory: A missing part of the mind? *Journal of Consciousness Studies*, 24(7–8), 163–188.

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 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
 [Scholarpedia]

conceptual span task

BT: span task
 RT: · concept
 · 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 must 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. [doi:10.1016/S0749-596X(02)00506-5].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *tâche d'empan conceptuel*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NNPWFMG5-8>

conceptual structure account

BT: connectionist model
 RT: · concept
 · semantic memory

Theory and connectionist model relating to the manner in which concepts are represented in semantic memory and processed according to the interaction between two statistical properties of their semantic features : the distinctiveness (the degree to which a feature is shared with other concepts or with which it can distinguish a concept of another) and the correlation (degree of co-occurrence of features). According to this view, living things are thought to have a large number of shared features which are highly correlated. Inanimate objects have few semantic features but these are more distinctive.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Paivio, 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.

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 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

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. [doi:10.1037/h0027272].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 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

BT: [memory disorder](#)

NT: [recollective confabulation](#)

Often considered as synonymous with fabrication (imaginary story that the subject sees as real without intent to deceive). Authors prefer to reserve the term confabulation to the constructions used by the subject to compensate memory difficulties or deficiencies, as in Korsakoff syndrome.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- 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.

PO: [Human](#)

DO: [Neurology](#)

FR: [confabulation](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PQDC3FHL-7>

EQ: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confabulation> [[Wikipedia EN](#)]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1082351> [[Wikidata](#)]

confidence

→ [confidence judgment](#)

confidence judgment

Syn: [confidence](#)

BT: [metamemory judgment](#)

RT: [adjusted normalized resolution index](#)

· [C calibration index](#)

· [calibration](#)

· [calibration curve](#)

· [dud-alternative effect](#)

· [hard-easy effect](#)

· [hypercorrection effect](#)

· [over/underconfidence index](#)

· [procedural metamemory](#)

NT: [prospective confidence](#)

· [retrospective confidence](#)

Metamnesic judgement indicative of the certainty attributed by the subject to his/her memories. In general, this confidence level is assessed by means of a rating scale.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- 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* (p. 347 - 367). Psychology Press.
- 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. [doi:10.1177/1529100616686966].

PO: [Human](#)

DO: [Psychology](#)

FR: [jugement de confiance](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PNMP129V-B>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0391248> [[MeSH](#)]

configural processing

Syn: [configurational processing](#)

BT: [memory process](#)

· [perceptual process](#)

RT: [face memory](#)

NT: [first-order relational processing](#)

· [holistic processing](#)

· [second-order relational processing](#)

Type of information processing involved in expert perception and recognition of objects such as faces, based on the relations between the components of a 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. [doi:10.1016/S1364-6613(02)01903-4].

PO: [Human](#)

DO: [Psychology](#)

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: · 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 direction. Paradigm used to analyze false memories like those produced in the DRM task.

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. [doi:10.1016/S0749-596X(02)00501-6].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *paradigme de rappel conjoint*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-R3NH2B35-B>

conjoint recognition paradigm

- BT: recognition task
 RT: · complementarity effect
 · conjunction illusion
 · false memory

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 direction. Paradigm used to analyze false memories like those produced in the DRM task.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Brainerd, C. J., Bialer, D. M., & Chang, M. (sous presse). Fuzzy-trace theory and false memory: Meta-analysis of conjoint recognition. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*. [doi:10.1037/xlm0001040].
- Brainerd, C. J., Reyna, V. F., & Mojardin, A. H. (1999). Conjoint recognition. *Psychological Review*, 106(1), 160-179. [doi:10.1037/0033-295X.106.1.160].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.27.2.307].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *paradigme de reconnaissance conjointe*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-V516KQSG>

conjunction error

- BT: memory phenomenon
 RT: spontaneous false memory

False recognition of new items composed of studied items.

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. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.28.2.374].
- Reinitz, M. T., & Demb, J. B. (1994). Implicit and explicit memory for compound words. *Memory & Cognition*, 22(6), 687-694. Consulté à l'adresse [<http://link.springer.com/article/10.3758/BF03209253>].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *erreur de conjonction*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Z4WGBK48-X>

conjunction illusion

- BT: memory phenomenon
 RT: · conjoint recognition paradigm
 · DRM paradigm
 · fuzzy trace theory
 · spontaneous false memory

In recognition task, error of judging an item to be old as well as new and different.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Brainerd, C. J., Nakamura, K., & Murtaza, Y. A. (I2020). Explaining complementarity in false memory. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 112, 104105. [doi:10.1016/j.jml.2020.104105].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *illusion de conjonction*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-S2JR6ZJ4-6>

conjunctive binding

→ **conjunctive memory**

conjunctive coding

- BT: neurophysiological process
 RT: · encoding
 · episodic memory
 · hippocampus
 · pattern separation

Coding by neurons of features conjunctions.

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. [doi:10.1016/S0896-6273(00)80773-4].

PO: · Animal
 · Human
 DO: Neurophysiology
 FR: *codage conjoint*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JF92DZ1H-L>

conjunctive memory

- Syn: *conjunctive binding*
 BT: memory
 RT: 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. [doi:10.1016/j.tics.2006.12.003].
- 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. [doi:10.1002/hipo.20131].

PO: Human
 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

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):

- Bechtel, W., Abrahamsen, A. (1993). Le connexionisme et l'esprit. Introduction au traitement parallèle par réseaux. La découverte.
- Abdi, H. (1994). Les réseaux de neurones. Presses Universitaires de Grenoble.
- Alexandre, F. (2000). Modèles connexionnistes de la mémoire. *Thérapie*, 55, 525-532.
- 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/insb.bib.cnrs.fr/10.1007/BF02478259>].
- 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.
- Mermillod, M. (2014). Les réseaux de neurones artificiels. De Boeck.
- Murre, J. M. J. (2010). Connectionist models of forgetting. In S. Della Sala (Ed.), *Forgetting* (pp. 77–99). Psychology Press.
- Rosenblatt, F. (1958). The perceptron: A probabilistic model for information storage and organization in the brain. *Psychological Review*, 65(6), 386–408. [[doi:10.1037/h0042519](https://doi.org/10.1037/h0042519)].

- PO: · Animal
 · Human

- DO: · Informatics
 · Psychology

FR: **modèle connexionniste**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BX50H77T-W>

- EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/T3G-XBT2CNR8-P>
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0025278> [MeSH]
<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**

consolidation

- BT: storage
- RT: · anterior cingulate cortex
 · c-fos
 · complementary learning systems
 · engram
 · entorhinal cortex
 · long-term memory
 · long-term potentiation
 · medial prefrontal cortex
 · motor consolidation effect
 · paradoxal sleep
 · protein kinase Mζ
 · short-term consolidation
 · targeted memory reactivation
 · TraceLink model
 · working memory consolidation
- NT: · emotional consolidation
 · reconsolidation
 · synaptic consolidation
 · systems consolidation

Processes for strengthening, stabilizing, transferring and reorganizing memory traces.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Dudai, Y. (2004). The neurobiology of consolidations, or, how stable is the engram? *Annual Review of Psychology*, 55(1), 51-86. [[doi:10.1146/annurev.psych.55.090902.142050](https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.psych.55.090902.142050)].
- 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].
- 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>].
- Nadel, L., & Moscovitch, M. (1997). Memory consolidation, retrograde amnesia and the hippocampal complex. *Current Opinion in Neurobiology*, 7(2), 217–227. [[doi:10.1016/S0959-4388\(97\)80010-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0959-4388(97)80010-4)].
- 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. [[doi:10.1002/1098-1063\(2000\)10:4<352::AID-HIPO2>3.0.CO;2-D](https://doi.org/10.1002/1098-1063(2000)10:4<352::AID-HIPO2>3.0.CO;2-D)].
- Pilzecker, A., & Pilzecker, Alfons. (1900). *Experimentelle Beiträge zur Lehre vom Gedächtniss*. Leipzig : J.A. Barth. [<http://archive.org/details/b28111916>].
- Walker, M. P. (2005). A refined model of sleep and the time course of memory formation. *Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, 28(1), 51-64. [[doi:10.1017/S0140525X05000026](https://doi.org/10.1017/S0140525X05000026)].

- PO: · Animal
 · Human

DO: Psychology

FR: **consolidation**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-X1M4BRNP-Z>

- EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M000604637> [MeSH]
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Memory_consolidation [Wikipedia EN]
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

Hypothesis according to which remembering the past and imagining the future are both based on information stored in episodic memory and on similar cognitive processes for reconstructing events.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- 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. [doi:10.1098/rstb.2007.2087].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *hypothèse de la simulation constructive épisodique*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HSC55791-G>

context memory

→ **contextual memory**

context-dependent memory effect

BT: memory phenomenon
 RT: contextual memory

Better memory of information when the environmental context of learning is identical to that of memory retrieval.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Godden, D. R., & Baddeley, A. D. (1975). Context-dependent memory in two natural environment: on land and underwater. *British Journal of Psychology*, 66(3), 325-331. [doi:10.1111/j.2044-8295.1975.tb01468.x].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *effet de la mémoire dépendante du contexte*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PTGL0P1G-B>
 EQ: 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 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. [doi:10.1016/j.jml.2014.01.001].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *reconnaissance dépendante du contexte*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BT03ZSL3-1>

contextual availability hypothesis

BT: testable hypothesis
 RT: concreteness effect

Hypothesis that memory of concrete words is better than memory of abstract words because a larger amount of contextual information is associated with the former than with the latter.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Schwanenflugel, P. J., Harnishfeger, 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. [doi:10.1016/0749-596X(88)90022-8].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *hypothèse de la disponibilité contextuelle*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WK08NBW0-Q>

contextual fluctuation

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.

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *fluctuation contextuelle*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-M5JZBBCL-G>

contextual memory

Syn: context memory
 BT: episodic memory
 RT: · context-dependent memory effect
 · one-list-back paradigm
 · parahippocampal cortex
 · recollection without remembering
 · thalamus
 NT: state-dependent memory

General notion referring to the memory of any information surrounding the target stimulus to be memorized or retrieved.

PO: · Animal
 · Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *mémoire contextuelle*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CKQTZ5SM-J>
 EQ: https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d09e87 [Cognitive Atlas]

contextualized memory

→ **episodic memory**

contiguity effect

BT: memory phenomenon
 RT: · episodic memory
 · 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. (à paraître). Contiguity in episodic memory. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*. [doi:10.3758/s13423-018-1537-3].
- Kahana, M. J. (1996). Associative retrieval processes in free recall. *Memory & Cognition*, 24(1), 103–109. [doi:10.3758/BF03197276].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *effet de contiguïté*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QH5H5CR8-R>

continual-distractor free recall task

→ **continuous-distractor paradigm**

continuous paired-associate learning task

BT: paired-associates learning task

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. [doi:10.1037/h0043571].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *tâche d'apprentissage continu de paires associées*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JRT9VH2M-M>

continuous recognition task

BT: recognition task

Recognition task in which the subject must decide in each trial, if the presented item 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. [doi:10.1037/h0048606].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *tâche de reconnaissance continue*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SGLL8ZD9-8>

continuous reproduction task

Syn: *delayed estimation task*
 BT: objective study method of memory
 RT: · short-term memory
 · visual memory

The subject is asked to adjust the value of a feature (for example, the color or the 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., ... Ward, G. (2018). Benchmarks for models of short-term and working memory. *Psychological Bulletin*, 144(9), 885–958. [doi:10.1037/bul0000153].
- Wilken, P., & Ma, W. J. (2004). A detection theory account of change detection. *Journal of Vision*, 4(12), 11. [doi:10.1167/4.12.11].
- van den Berg, R., Awh, E., & Ma, W. J. (2014). Factorial comparison of working memory models. *Psychological Review*, 121(1), 124–149. [doi:10.1037/a0035234].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *tâche de reproduction continue*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-J7QJPMV-D>

continuous-distractor free recall task

→ **continuous-distractor paradigm**

continuous-distractor paradigm

Syn: · *continual-distractor free recall task*
 · *continuous-distractor free recall task*
 · *through-list distractor procedure*

BT: free recall task

RT: · changing distractor effect
 · long-term recency effect

Method of studying the long-term recency effect. Participants must store items and perform a distraction task (for example, an arithmetic task) between each presentation of items. The distraction task aims to prevent mental rehearsal of 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. [doi:10.1016/0010-0285(74)90009-7].
- Tzeng, O. J. L. (1973). Positive recency effect in a delayed free recall. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 12(4), 436–439. [doi:10.1016/S0022-5371(73)80023-4].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

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: [neurophysiological process](#)
 RT: · [event-related potentials](#)
 · [memory span](#)
 · [short-term memory](#)
 · [visual memory](#)
 · [working memory](#)

A negative slow wave on the contralateral hemisphere where the items to be maintained are presented. CDA is an index 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.
- 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. [doi:10.1016/j.neubiorev.2016.01.003].
- Vogel, E. K., & Machizawa, M. G. (2004). Neural activity predicts individual differences in visual working memory capacity. *Nature*, 428(6984), 748-751. [doi:10.1038/nature02447].
- 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. [doi:10.1038/nature04171].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Neurophysiology*
 FR: *activité du délai controlatérale*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-S71W8JC8-6>

contralateral negative slow wave

→ [contralateral delay activity](#)

contralateral search activity

→ [contralateral delay activity](#)

controlled processing

- BT: [attentional process](#)
 RT: · [attention](#)
 · [process dissociation procedure](#)

Type of attentional information processing, subject to interference and involving the use of strategies.

Bibliographic citation(s):

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

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *traitement contrôlé*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-K262PNZJ-3>

conversational style

→ [reminiscing style](#)

Conway's model

→ [self-memory system](#)

core recollection network

- Syn: *general recollection network*
 BT: [brain network](#)
 RT: · [cingulate cortex](#)
 · [hippocampus](#)
 · [medial prefrontal cortex](#)
 · [parahippocampal cortex](#)
 · [posterior parietal cortex](#)
 · [recollection](#)

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. [doi:10.1016/j.neuroimage.2010.01.051].
- 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>

PO: *Human*
 FR: *réseau cœur de la recollection*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RDLRCD1X-C>

corpus-based model

→ [distributional model](#)

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)

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *probabilité corrigée de détections correctes*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WXGNP6R6-H>

Corsi block tapping test

→ [Corsi task](#)

Corsi block task

→ [Corsi task](#)

Corsi task

- Syn: · *Corsi block tapping test*
 · *Corsi block task*
 · *Corsi test*
- BT: · *simple span task*
 · *spatial span task*
- RT: · *spatial memory*
 · *visual memory*
 · *visuo-spatial sketchpad*
- NT: *Walking Corsi Test*

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 task of the subject is to immediately reproduce the sequence in the same or reverse order. After two failures on 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 an memory. McGraw Hill University. [http://digitool.library.mcgill.ca/R/?func=dbin-jump-full&object_id=93903&local_base=GEN01-MCG02].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *épreuve de Corsi*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-G5BCPP16-S>
 EQ: <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q5173159> [Wikidata]

Corsi test

→ **Corsi task**

cortex associatif préfrontal

→ **prefrontal cortex**

counting span task

- BT: *complex span task*
 RT: *working memory*

Method for measuring the 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 spots 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. [[doi:10.1016/0022-0965\(82\)90054-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/0022-0965(82)90054-6)].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *tâche d'empan de comptage*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NNSPL0CD-Z>

crashing memories paradigm

- Syn: · *crashing memories task*
 · *non-existent news-footage paradigm*
- BT: *misinformation paradigm*
 RT: *suggestibility*

Experimental paradigm in which it is suggested that a video recording exists about the moment when a disaster (such as a plane crash) or other public event (such as the assassination of a politician) took place. People may then remember having seen 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. [[doi:10.1002/\(SICI\)1099-0720\(199604\)10:2<95::AID-ACP366>3.0.CO;2-#](https://doi.org/10.1002/(SICI)1099-0720(199604)10:2<95::AID-ACP366>3.0.CO;2-#)].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *paradigme des crashing memories*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GF5LHH36-1>

crashing memories task

→ **crashing memories paradigm**

CREB binding protein

→ **CREB factor**

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. [[doi:10.3934/Neuroscience.2021017](https://doi.org/10.3934/Neuroscience.2021017)].
- Dubynina, E. V., & Dolotov, O. V. (2009). The CREB transcription factor and processes of memory formation. *Neurochemical Journal*, 3(3), 155-163. [[doi:10.1134/S1819712409030015](https://doi.org/10.1134/S1819712409030015)].

PO: · *Animal*
 · *Human*
 DO: *Genetics*
 FR: *facteur CREB*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JHMOV0S1K-G>
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0026362> [MeSH]
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0232674> [MeSH]
<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]

CREB protein

→ **CREB factor**

crystallized intelligenceSyn: *Gc*BT: *intelligence*RT: *fluid intelligence*

Form of intelligence corresponding to the ability to use acquired knowledge and skills .

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Cattell, R. B. (1971). *Abilities: Their structure, growth, and action*. Houghton Mifflin.

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: *intelligence cristallisée*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MJPMLMJ7-Q>*cross-race effect*→ **own-race bias***cross-race identification bias*→ **own-race bias***CRUNCH*→ **Compensation Related Utilization of Neural Circuits Hypothesis****cryptomnesia**Syn: *unconscious plagiarism*BT: *source attribution error*RT: *source monitoring*
spontaneous false memory

Kind of unintentional plagiarism when someone assigns an idea to him or herself while it was produced by someone else.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Brédart, S., Lampinen, J., & Defeldre, A.-C. (2003). Phenomenal characteristics of cryptomnesia. *Memory*, 11(1), 1–11. [doi:10.1080/741938174].
- 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. [doi:10.1080/20445911.2013.841674].

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*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]

CSA

→ **contralateral delay activity****cue**Syn: *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
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.

PO: *Animal**Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: *indice*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZDXXPPFZ-R>EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0005406> [MeSH]**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 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. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.12.3.426].

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: *effet de la dévalorisation de l'indice*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-D516FTK4-T>

cue utilization hypothesis

Syn: *cue utilization theory*
 BT: [testable hypothesis](#)
 RT: [· emotional arousal](#)
 [· episodic memory](#)
 [· selective attention](#)
 [· Yerkes-Dodson's law](#)

Hypothesis that a high level of arousal is associated with a narrowing of attention to the most relevant and central 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. [[doi:10.1037/h0047707](https://doi.org/10.1037/h0047707)].

PO: [· Animal](#)
 [· Human](#)

DO: [Psychology](#)

FR: [hypothèse de l'utilisation des indices](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TDQD2FSV-W>

[cue utilization theory](#)

→ [cue utilization hypothesis](#)

cue-overload principle

BT: [principle](#)
 RT: [· cue](#)
 [· forgetting](#)

A memory cue associated with a lot of information reduces the likelihood of retrieving specific information.

Bibliographic citation(s):

• C. Watkins, O., & J. Watkins, M. (1975). Buildup of proactive inhibition as a cue-overload effect. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Learning and Memory*, 1(4), 442–452. [[doi:10.1037/0278-7393.1.4.442](https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.1.4.442)].

PO: [Human](#)

DO: [Psychology](#)

FR: [principe de la surcharge de l'indice](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XFTFCGN2-V>

cue-word method

Syn: [· Galton-Crovitz method](#)
 [· cuing method](#)
 BT: [cued recall task](#)
 RT: [· autobiographical memory](#)
 [· important memories method](#)
 [· reminiscence bump](#)

Method for measuring 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., & Quina-Holland, K. (1976). Proportion of episodic memories from early childhood by years of age. *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 7(1), 61–62. [[doi:10.3758/BF03337122](https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03337122)].

• 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. [[doi:10.3758/BF03334277](https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03334277)].

• Galton, F.R.S. (1879). Psychometric experiments. *Brain*, 2, 149-162.

PO: [Human](#)

DO: [Psychology](#)

FR: [méthode des mots indices](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-D6LFMB15-2>

cued recall task

BT: [recall task](#)
 RT: [· associative memory Stroop task](#)
 [· California Verbal Learning Test](#)
 [· cue](#)
 [· extra-list cue](#)
 [· free and and cued selective reminding test](#)
 [· intra-list cue](#)
 [· output interference](#)
 [· paired-associates learning task](#)
 [· percent correct recall](#)
 NT: [· cue-word method](#)
 [· graphemic cued recall task](#)
 [· part-set cuing task](#)
 [· probed recall task](#)

In a cued recall task, the subject must produce the stored items with the help of cues. These cues, targeted information to search, can be present or absent during learning.

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.

PO: [Human](#)

DO: [Psychology](#)

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](#)

Function describing the cumulative recall of items as a function of time. It indicates 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. [[doi:10.1080/00221309.1944.10544467](https://doi.org/10.1080/00221309.1944.10544467)].

PO: [Human](#)

DO: [Psychology](#)

FR: [fonction cumulative du rappel](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZX2QQS33-X>

CVLT

→ [California Verbal Learning Test](#)

CyberCruiser

BT: objective study method of memory

RT: · event-based prospective memory
· 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. [doi:10.1017/S1355617700611074].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *CyberCruiser*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-X1P9SJ0M-K>

D

d prime

→ **d' index**

d' index

Syn: · *d prime*
· *d' score*

BT: [measure](#)

RT: [signal detection theory](#)

In signal detection theory applied to recognition, the index is used to assess the subject's ability to distinguish old (studied) items from new. 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. [doi:10.1037/h0029531].

PO: *Human*

DO: · [Probability / Statistics](#)
· [Psychology](#)

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 recall](#)
· [false recognition](#)
· [hit](#)
· [misleading information](#)
· [omission error](#)
· [response bias](#)
· [semantic distance](#)
· [system variable](#)
· [word frequency](#)
· [word imageability](#)

Information used as input to analyses or produced by these analyses.

DO: *Multidisciplinary*

FR: [donnée](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-X3SFPMZS-Q>

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](#)
· [Adaptive Control of Thought-Rational](#)
· [explicit memory](#)
· [H.M. case](#)
· [hippocampus](#)
· [structural theories of memory](#)

NT: · [autobiographical memory](#)
· [episodic memory](#)
· [semantic memory](#)

Long-term memory system that stores information of the "know that" type, which can be verbalized, conscientiously accessible and easily changed.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Squire, L. R. (1992). Declarative and nondeclarative memory: Multiple brain systems supporting learning and memory. *Cognitive Neuroscience, Journal of*, 4(3), 232–243.

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: [mémoire déclarative](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-R9C47FSL-5>

EQ: https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mémoire_déclarative [[Wikipédia FR](#)]

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: · [Brief Assessment of Prospective Memory](#)
· [Comprehensive Assessment of Prospective Memory](#)
· [Everyday Memory Questionnaire](#)
· [Multifactorial Memory Questionnaire](#)
· [Prospective and Retrospective Memory Questionnaire](#)
· [Prospective Memory Questionnaire](#)
· [Subjective Memory Complaints Questionnaire](#)

NT: · [memory complaint](#)
· [memory distrust syndrome](#)
· [memory self-efficacy](#)

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).

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: [métamémoire déclarative](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XNPMCKS4-S>

declarative working memory

BT: [working memory](#)

Subsystem of working memory involved in the temporary maintenance of information available for processing.

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. [doi:10.1016/j.cogsys.2020.10.014].
- Oberauer, K. (2010). Declarative and procedural working memory: Common principles, common capacity limits? *Psychologica Belgica*, 50(3-4), 277-308. [doi:10.5334/pb-50-3-4-277].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *mémoire de travail déclarative*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-G6SJTFQC-7>

decoding

BT: [memory process](#)

The process of translating coded information into its original format.

PO: *Animal*

Human

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *décodage*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-T4VKVZCN-0>

decontextualized memory

→ [semantic memory](#)

deep sleep

→ [slow wave sleep](#)

Deese-Roediger-McDermott paradigm

→ [DRM paradigm](#)

default mode network

Syn: *default network*

BT: [brain network](#)

- RT: [autobiographical memory](#)
- [cingulate cortex](#)
 - [episodic future thought](#)
 - [hippocampus](#)
 - [prefrontal cortex](#)
 - [temporal lobe](#)

Active brain network when the subject is at rest, left undisturbed to his/her own thoughts, but also when he/she retrieves autobiographical memories, imagines future events, or conceives of the point of view of others. It includes interconnected cerebral regions including the prefrontal medial-ventro-median and dorsal-median cortex, posterior cingulate cortex, precuneus, inferior parietal cortex, lateral temporal cortex and hippocampal region.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- 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. [doi:10.1196/annals.1440.011].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/j.neuro.2010.01.008].
- Morcom, A. M., & Fletcher, P. C. (2007). Does the brain have a baseline? Why we should be resisting a rest. *NeuroImage*, 37(4), 1073-1082. [doi:10.1016/j.neuroimage.2006.09.013].
- Raichle, M. E. (2015). The brain's default mode network. *Annual Review of Neuroscience*, 38(1), 433-447. [doi:10.1146/annurev-neuro-071013-014030].
- Raichle, M. E., MacLeod, A. M., Snyder, A. Z., Powers, W. J., Gusnard, D. A., & Shulman, G. L. (2001). A default mode of brain function. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 98(2), 676-682. [doi:10.1073/pnas.98.2.676].
- Shulman, G. L., Fiez, J. A., Corbetta, M., Buckner, R. L., Miezin, F. M., Raichle, M. E., & Petersen, S. E. (1997). Common blood flow changes across visual tasks : II. Decreases in cerebral cortex. *Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience*, 9(5), 648-663. [doi:10.1162/jocn.1997.9.5.648].
- 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. [doi:10.1038/s41583-021-00474-4].

PO: *Human*

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 [Wikipedia EN]

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 revisualisation

→ [aphantasia](#)

deferred imitation

→ [deferred imitation task](#)

deferred imitation task

Syn: *deferred imitation*
 BT: **objective study method of memory**
 RT: · long-term memory
 · social learning

Study method of infant memory. The experimenter performs an action and analyses the baby's ability to reproduce it 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. [doi:10.1073/pnas.92.16.7580].
- Meltzoff, A. N. (2013). Infant imitation and memory: Nine-month-olds in immediate and deferred tests. 13.
- Piaget, J. (1936). *La naissance de l'intelligence chez l'enfant*. Delachaux & Nestlé.

PO: · *Animal*

· *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

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 [SAGE]

déjà entendu

BT: **memory phenomenon**
 RT: · déjà vu
 · familiarity
 · recognition task

A phenomenon that occurs when a person has the impression that a new sound (for example, a piece of music) is familiar and has already been heard.

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. [doi:10.1016/j.newideapsych.2019.04.002].

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/>].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: **déjà entendu**

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

déjà vu

Syn: *déjà vu experience*
 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):

- Brown, A. S. (2003). A review of the déjà vu experience. *Psychological Bulletin*, 129(3), 394–413. [doi:10.1037/0033-2909.129.3.394].
- Cleary, A.M., & Brown, A. S. (2021). *The déjà vu experience* (second edition). Psychology Press.
- Moulin, C. (2018). *The neuropsychology of déjà vu*. Routledge.

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].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: **déjà vu**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-L78BS44X-D>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0005770> [MeSH]

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Déjà_vu [Wikipedia EN]

<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Déjà-vu> [Wikipédia FR]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q158103> [Wikidata]

✓ Chris Moulin

déjà vu experience

→ **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.

PO: · *Animal*

· *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: **conditionnement différé**

URI: <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: [memory phenomenon](#)

RT: [judgment of learning](#)

The accuracy of a judgment of learning to the actual memory performance is better when this judgment takes place after a delay following the study phase compared to the moment when it takes place immediately after the study phase.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- 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.

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *effet du jugement d'apprentissage différé*

URI: <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](#)

RT: [episodic memory](#)

- [working memory](#)

A delayed recognition task in which at least two stimuli are presented. The subject must choose the one that was not studied during the encoding phase.

PO: [Animal](#)

- [Human](#)

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *tâche de non-appariement différé*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DVN2XCVN-N>

EQ: 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](#)

denial-induced forgetting

BT: [forgetting](#)

RT: [autobiographical memory](#)

- [episodic memory](#)

Participants who falsely deny having seen certain details of an event then forget that they talked about 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. [[doi:10.1080/1068316X.2020.1865956](https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2020.1865956)].
- Otgaar, H., Howe, M. L., Mangiulli, I., & Bücken, C. (2020). The impact of false denials on forgetting and false memory. *Cognition*, 202, 104322. [[doi:10.1016/j.cognition.2020.104322](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cognition.2020.104322)].
- 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. [[doi:10.1016/j.jarmac.2016.04.002](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jarmac.2016.04.002)].
- Otgaar, H., Romeo, T., Ramakers, N., & Howe, M. L. (2018). Forgetting having denied: The "amnesic" consequences of denial. *Memory & Cognition*, 46(4), 520-529. [[doi:10.3758/s13421-017-0781-5](https://doi.org/10.3758/s13421-017-0781-5)].

Dataset citation(s):

- Battista, F., Henry, Curci, A., & Mangiulli, I. (2019). The effect of complex false denial on memory [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/zhjt3/>].
- Henry, Buecken, C., Houtstra, L., & Mangiulli, I. (2018). Denial-induced forgetting, inhibition, and false memory [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/kp2j4/>].
- Ramakers, N., & Henry. (2017). Denial-Induced Forgetting [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/vy5tm/>].
- Romeo, T., & Henry. (2018). Denial-induced forgetting : The memory impairing effects of simulated amnesia for a mock crime [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/tz3jx/>].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *oubli induit par le déni*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HLWS8T37-H>



Henry Otgaar

dentate gyrus

BT: hippocampus
 RT: · mnemonic similarity task
 · pattern separation
 · spatial memory

An area in the hippocampus involved in the memory of spatial informations, especially, in the process of spatial pattern separation.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Hainmueller, T., & Bartos, M. (in press). Dentate gyrus circuits for encoding, retrieval and discrimination of episodic memories. *Nature Reviews Neuroscience*. [doi:10.1038/s41583-019-0260-z].

PO: · Animal
 · Human

FR: *gyrus denté*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ST04BMMZ-M>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0028250> [MeSH]

<http://purl.org/sig/ont/fma/fma61922> [FMA]

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dentate_gyrus [Wikipedia EN]

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. [doi:10.1016/j.jecp.2020.104995].
- Gopie, N., & MacLeod, C. M. (2009). Destination memory: Stop me if I've told you this before. *Psychological Science*, 20(12), 1492-1499. [doi:10.1111/j.1467-9280.2009.02472.x].
- 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. [doi:10.1684/nrp.2018.0458].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *mémoire du destinataire*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QQFSGVT3-V>

EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Destination_memory [Wikipedia EN]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q55609410> [Wikidata]

developmental amnesia

BT: amnesic syndrome

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. [doi:10.1162/08989290151137403].
- 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. [doi:10.1073/pnas.1233825100].
- Picard, L. (2017). Vingt ans d'amnésie développementale : quoi de neuf? *Revue de neuropsychologie*, 9(4), 229-235. [doi:10.1684/nrp.2017.0435].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/B978-0-444-64148-9.00008-9].
- Vargha-Khadem, F., & Cacucci, F. (in press). A brief history of developmental amnesia. *Neuropsychologia*, 107689. [doi:10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2020.107689].
- 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. [doi:10.1126/science.277.5324.376].
- 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. [doi:10.1073/pnas.1233756100].

PO: Human

DO: Neurology

FR: *amnésie développementale*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LS90LQ2M-1>

developmental dysmnesia

BT: amnesia

"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). Dysmnésie développementale: Un trouble neurodéveloppemental oublié. *Neuropsychiatrie de l'Enfance et de l'Adolescence*, 67(1), 43-49. [doi:10.1016/j.neurenf.2018.09.003].

DO: · Neuropsychology

· Psychology

FR: *dysmnésie développementale*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TJQG1CW9-1>

developmental prosopagnosia

Syn: · *congenital prosopagnosia*
· *hereditary prosopagnosia*

BT: **prosopagnosia**

Congenital disorder of face recognition development.

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. [doi:10.1016/B978-0-12-821377-3.00006-4].
- Cook, R., & Biotti, F. (2016). Developmental prosopagnosia. *Current Biology*, 26(8), R312–R313. [doi:10.1016/j.cub.2016.01.008].
- 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.
- McConachie, H. R. (1976). Developmental prosopagnosia. A single case report. *Cortex*, 12(1), 76–82. [doi:10.1016/S0010-9452(76)80033-0].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Neurology*

FR: **prosopagnosie développementale**

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

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0337458> [MeSH]

developmental reversal

BT: **memory phenomenon**

RT: · **DRM memory illusion**
· **DRM paradigm**
· **spontaneous false memory**

Term used for the fact that in some memory tasks, young children produce fewer false memories than older children and adults. These tasks allow a semantic relationship between stimuli that becomes more efficient as the children grow.

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. (2013). Developmental reversals in false memory: A new look at the reliability of children's evidence. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 22(5), 335–341. [doi:10.1177/0963721413484468].
- Brainerd, C. J., & Reyna, V. F. (2012). Reliability of children's testimony in the era of developmental reversals. *Developmental Review*, 32(3), 224–267. [doi:10.1016/j.dr.2012.06.008].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/j.jecp.2013.11.019].

Dataset citation(s):

- Are children better witnesses than adolescents? Developmental trends in different false memory paradigms. (2018). OSF. [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/6EMH2].
- Otgaar, H. (2016). The production of spontaneous false memories across childhood [Data set]. *DataverseNL*. [doi: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].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: **inversion développementale**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RZVNZ5S8-J>

diagnosticity ratio

BT: **measure**

RT: **face memory**

In eyewitness identification research corresponding to the ratio between the rate of correct identifications and the rate of incorrect 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. [doi:10.1037/0021-9010.70.3.556].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: **ratio de diagnosticité**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W60L3D7V-5>

diary method

Syn: *diary recording method*

BT: **objective study method of memory**

RT: · **autobiographical memory**
· **involuntary memory diary method**

Method for studying autobiographical memory. Subjects are asked to record the events they experience in a diary for a given period of time. They will then have to remember these events. The advantage of this method is that it can assess the accuracy of autobiographical memories.

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.
- Wagenaar, W. A. (1986). My memory: A study of autobiographical memory over six years. *Cognitive Psychology*, 18(2), 225–252. [doi:10.1016/0010-0285(86)90013-7].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: **méthode du journal intime**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LJN4259T-9>

diary recording method

→ **diary method**

difference due to memory

→ **subsequent memory effect**

diffusion model

- BT: computational model
- RT: · reaction time
- recognition task

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. [doi:10.1037/0033-295X.85.2.59.].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/j.tics.2016.01.007].
- 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. [doi:10.3389/fpsyg.2015.00336. http://journal.frontiersin.org/article/10.3389/fpsyg.2015.00336/full].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *modèle de diffusion*
 URI: http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CXWC138J-9

digit span task

→ **verbal span task**

digit span test

→ **verbal span task**

direct priming

→ **repetition priming effect**

direct realism

- BT: theory
- RT: episodic memory

In philosophy, the position according to which an episodic memory is directly connected to the past event, without intermediaries.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Laird, J. (1920). *A study in realism*. Cambridge University Press. [https://archive.org/details/in.emet.dli.2015.202861].
- Michaelian, K., & Sutton, J. (2017). Memory. In E. N. Zalta (Ed.), *The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy*, Stanford University. [https://plato.stanford.edu/archives/sum2017/entries/memory/].
- Perrin, D. (2012). Qu'est-ce que se souvenir ? *Vrin*.
- Reid, Th. (1764/1941). *Essays on the intellectual powers of man*. Macmillan And Co. [https://archive.org/details/essaysontheintel007938mbp].

PO: Human
 DO: Philosophy
 FR: *réalisme direct*
 URI: http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PM0XXZNB-H
 EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Direct_and_indirect_realism [Wikipedia EN]
 https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Réalismes_direct_et_indirect [Wikipédia FR]
 https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q10860201 [Wikidata]

direct retrieval

→ **involuntary memory**

direct test of memory

- BT: objective study method of memory
- RT: explicit memory
- NT: · recall task
- recognition task

Test of memory in which the subject is required to retrieve a specific episode from his/her past localized in time and space. Direct tests of memory are recall and recognition tasks and concern the explicit memory.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Richardson-Klavehn, A., & Bjork, R. A. (1988). Measures of memory. *Annual review of psychology*, 39(1), 475-543. [doi:10.1146/annurev.ps.39.020188.002355].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *test direct de la mémoire*
 URI: http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HTR66SD3-N

directed forgetting

- BT: motivated forgetting
- RT: · item-method directed forgetting paradigm
- list-method directed forgetting paradigm
- selective directed forgetting effect
- selective 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):

- Epstein, W. (1972). Mechanisms of directed forgetting. In *Psychology of Learning and Motivation* (Vol. 6, pp. 147-191). Elsevier. [doi:10.1016/S0079-7421(08)60386-2].
- 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.
- 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. [doi:10.3758/BF03210819].
- Titz, C., & Verhaeghen, P. (2010). Aging and directed forgetting in episodic memory : A meta-analysis. *Psychology and Aging*, 25(2), 405-411. [doi:10.1037/a0017225].

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 [Cognitive Atlas]

directed free recall task

BT: free recall task

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. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.2.5.597].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *tâche de rappel libre dirigé*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-V4HCXXD4-7>**dishabituation**BT: · non-associative learning
· non-declarative memoryRT: · habituation
· 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.

PO: · Animal

· Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *déshabituatio*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QSMG7KHS-K>EQ: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dishabituation> [Wikipedia EN]<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q22294926> [Wikidata]**disposition**Syn: · capability
· function
· potentialityNT: · 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)

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/>].

DO: Multidisciplinary

FR: *disposition*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QDNG0D16-M>EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/73G-HS4Q8VF1-8>http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/BFO_0000016http://semanticscience.org/resource/SIO_000014<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Disposition> [Wikipedia EN]<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1149305> [Wikidata]*dissociative amnesia*→ **functional amnesia****distinctiveness effect**

BT: memory phenomenon

RT: · episodic memory
· generation effect
· memory distinctiveness
· production effect
· SIMPLE modelNT: · primary distinctiveness effect
· secondary distinctiveness effect

Better memory 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. [<http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=psyh&AN=2019-02863-001&lang=fr&site=ehost-live>].
- Surprenant, A. M., & Neath, I. (2009). *Principles of memory*. Psychology Press.
- Waddill, P. J., & McDaniel, M. A. (1998). Distinctiveness effects in recall. *Memory & Cognition*, 26(1), 108–120. [doi:10.3758/BF03211374].

PO: · Animal

· Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *effet de distinctivité*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QNHV3ZSX-D>**distinctiveness heuristic**

BT: metamemory process

RT: · false memory
· impoverished relational-encoding
· procedural metamemory
· recognition task

In a recognition test, a rule according to which subjects expect to retrieve detailed and distinctive information. If such information is not available, the subjects then reject the item to be recognized as not having been studied.

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. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.30.4.787].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

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.

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

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.

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *tâche distractrice*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RRK3R52W-W>

distributed learning

Syn: spaced learning
 BT: internal aid
 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. [doi:10.1037/0033-2909.132.3.354].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *apprentissage distribué*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XH9K3R7F-9>
 EQ: 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.

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. [doi:10.1037/0033-2909.132.3.354].
- 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. [doi:10.4074/S0003503315000159].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 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
 · GloVe
 · HAL model
 · latent semantic analysis
 · probabilistic topic model
 · semantic memory
 · word embedding
 · word2vec

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*. [doi:10.1002/wcs.1555].
- Firth, J. R. (1957). A synopsis of linguistic theory 1930-1955. In *Studies in linguistic analysis* (pp. 1-32). Wiley-Blackwell.
- Harris, Z. (1954). Distributional structure. *Word*, 10(23): 146-162. [doi:10.1080/00437956.1954.11659520].
- 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. [doi:10.1111/tops.12548].

PO: Human
 DO: Linguistics
 FR: *hypothèse distributionnelle*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-H8FHGK18-F>
 EQ: 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**
 · **GloVe**
 · **latent semantic analysis**
 · **semantic memory**
 · **word2vec**

NT: · **BEAGLE model**
 · **HAL model**
 · **probabilistic topic model**
 · **word embedding**

"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.
- 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. [doi:10.1177/1745691619861372].
- 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.
- Kumar, A. A. (2020). Semantic memory: A review of methods, models, and current challenges. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*. [doi:10.3758/s13423-020-01792-x].

PO: *Human*

DO: · *Informatics*
 · *Psychology*

FR: **mod le distributionnel**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-S6QT303J-6>

distributional semantic model

→ **distributional model**

distributional semantics

→ **distributional hypothesis**

divided attention

BT: **attentional process**

RT: · **attentional boost effect**
 · **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* (2nd ed.). De Boeck.

PO: · *Animal*
 · *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: **attention divis e**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-X93ZHfV9-8>

EQ: https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/divided_attention [SAGE]
https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0a116 [Cognitive Atlas]

DL-PFC

→ **dorsolateral prefrontal cortex**

DLPFC

→ **dorsolateral prefrontal cortex**

Dm effect

→ **subsequent memory effect**

DMS

→ **forced choice recognition task**

DMS48

BT: **neuropsychological test**

RT: · **episodic memory**
 · **incidental learning**
 · **memory disorder**
 · **two-alternatives forced choice procedure**
 · **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. [doi:10.1212/01.WNL.0000120548.24298.DB].
- Barbeau, E., Tramoni, E., Joubert, S., Mancini, J., Ceccaldi, M., & Poncet, M. (2004). Evaluation de la m moire de reconnaissance visuelle: Normalisation d'une nouvelle  preuve en choix forc  (DMS48) et utilit  en neuropsychologie clinique. In van der Linden et al. (Eds.), *L' valuation des Troubles de la M moire* (pp. 85-101). Solal.

PO: *Human*

DO: · *Neuropsychology*
 · *Psychology*

FR: **DMS48**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PNHZ7S6R-W>

✓ 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: · accessibility/availability
 · forgetting
 · phenomenological characteristic of memory
 · R/K paradigm

Paradigm used to study the phenomenology associated with not finding information in memory. When a piece of information is not recovered, the subject is asked to indicate if he/she does not remember it or does not know it.

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. [doi:10.1016/j.jml.2019.05.002].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *paradigme Ne pas se souvenir/Ne pas savoir*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-H1HZT78H-C>

doorway effect

→ [location updating effect](#)

dorsal lateral prefrontal cortex

→ [dorsolateral prefrontal 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.

PO: · *Animal*
 · *Human*
 DO: · *Neurophysiology*
 · *Neuropsychology*
 FR: *cortex préfrontal dorsolatéral*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-M0RMD976-H>
 EQ: http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0009834 [UBERON]
<http://purl.org/sig/ont/fma/fma276189> [FMA]
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dorsolateral_prefrontal_cortex [Wikipedia EN]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q72788> [Wikidata]

double-function pairs

- Syn: · *AB, BC pair*
 · *AB, BC paradigm*
 BT: *objective study method of memory*
 RT: *paired-associates learning task*

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. [doi:10.1080/00223980.1938.9917578].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *paire à double fonction*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-B260SKW0-R>

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*

Better memory for information (for example, words or definitions) that has been drawn.

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. [doi:10.1177/0963721418755385].
- 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. [doi:10.1177/1747021819869188].
- 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. [doi:10.1080/17470218.2015.1094494].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *effet du dessin*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Q68JXKVX-N>

DRM effect

→ [DRM memory illusion](#)

DRM error

→ [DRM memory illusion](#)

DRM experiment

→ [DRM paradigm](#)

DRM false memory effect

→ [DRM memory illusion](#)

DRM false memory illusion

→ [DRM memory illusion](#)

DRM false memory paradigm

→ [DRM paradigm](#)

DRM illusion

→ [DRM memory illusion](#)

DRM memory illusion

Syn: · [DRM effect](#)
 · [DRM error](#)
 · [DRM false memory effect](#)
 · [DRM false memory illusion](#)
 · [DRM illusion](#)

BT: [memory phenomenon](#)

RT: · [association-monitoring theory](#)
 · [associative-activation theory](#)
 · [developmental reversal](#)
 · [DRM paradigm](#)
 · [fuzzy trace theory](#)
 · [Recognition through Semantic Synchronization model](#)
 · [spontaneous false memory](#)

Spontaneous associative false memory observed in particular in the DRM paradigm: people incorrectly remember items (e.g. words) that they have not studied because these words are semantically or phonologically associated with the studied words.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Chang, M., & Brainerd, C. J. (2021). Semantic and phonological false memory: A review of theory and data. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 119, 104210. [doi:10.1016/j.jml.2020.104210].
- Coane, J. H., McBride, D. M., Huff, M. J., Chang, K., Marsh, E. M., & Smith, K. A. (2021). Manipulations of list type in the DRM paradigm : A review of how structural and conceptual similarity affect false memory. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 12. [doi:10.3389/fpsyg.2021.668550].
- Deese, J. (1959). On the prediction of occurrence of particular verbal intrusions in immediate recall. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 58(1), 17–22. [doi:10.1037/h0046671].
- Gallo, D. A. (2006). *Associative illusions of memory: false memory research in DRM and related tasks*. Psychology Press.
- Langevin, S., Sauzéon, 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. [doi:10.4074/S0003503309004059].
- Roediger, H. L., & McDermott, K. B. (1995). Creating false memories: Remembering words not presented in lists. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 21(4), 803–814. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.21.4.803].
- 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. [doi:10.3758/s13423-017-1348-y].

Dataset citation(s):

- Are children better witnesses than adolescents? Developmental trends in different false memory paradigms. (2018). [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/6EMH2].
- Buecken, C., & Henry. (2020). Lying and DRM type false memories (DRM Videos). OSF. [https://osf.io/4s37n/].
- Calvillo, D. (2019). Fluency and the DRM effect. [https://osf.io/jp2dm/].
- Crozier, W., & Strange, D. (2016). Associations with guilty using the DRM Paradigm. OSF. [https://osf.io/b7wux/].
- Dechterenko, F., Lukavsky, J., & Štípl, J. (2019). False memories for scenes using DRM paradigm. OSF. [https://osf.io/sqjbn/].
- Dewhurst, S. (2009, janvier 27). Identifying the origin of false memories : A comparison of DRM and categorised lists. [Data Collection]. Economic and Social Research Council. [doi:10.5255/UKDA-SN-850078].

- Frieis, M. A. (2021). DRM tDCS. [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/X5QAS].
- Geiger, S. J., Haaf, J. M., Rieble, C., Haas, H., Rameckers, S., Gavan, L., & Aust, F. (2019). A bayesian meta-analysis on developmental effects in the DRM paradigm. OSF. [https://osf.io/62nfg/].
- Henry, Buecken, C., Houtstra, L., & Mangiulli, I. (2018). Denial-induced forgetting, inhibition, and false memory. OSF. [https://osf.io/kp2j4/].
- Houben, S. T. L., Otgaar, H., Roelofs, J., Smeets, T., & Merckelbach, H. (2020). Increases of correct memories and spontaneous false memories due to eye movements when memories are retrieved after a time delay [Data set]. *DataverseNL*. [doi:10.34894/FPWRLZ].
- Houben, S., & Henry. (2017). False memory effects of EMDR. OSF. [https://osf.io/gx7te/].
- Huff, M. J., & Maxwell, N. P. (2021). Drawing individual images benefits recognition accuracy in the DRM paradigm. [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/R4YH9].
- Kloft, L., & Henry. (2019). Hazy memories : Cannabis increases susceptibility to false memory. OSF. [https://osf.io/k5v8c/].
- Pansuwan, T., Swanson, L., & Morcom, A. (2017). Associative and perceptual false memory in ageing [Data set]. OSF. [https://osf.io/45w3t/].
- Riesthuis, P., Henry, & Mangiulli, I. (2019). The impact of forced confabulation on spontaneous false memory formation. OSF. [https://osf.io/y587d/].
- Robin, F., Menetrier, E., & Bret, B. B. (2020). Effect of visual imagery on false memories in DRM and Misinformation paradigms. OSF. [https://osf.io/zsh3b/].
- Schopen, K., Henry, & Howe, M. L. (2018). The effects of warning on children’s and adults’ false memory creation. OSF. [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/WBCZQ].
- Self referencing and false memory exp 2b. (2020). OSF. [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/5JG6B].
- Zwaan, R., Pecher, D., Bouwmeester, S., Verkoeijen, P., Zeelenberg, R., Dijkstra, K., & Paolacci, G. (2014). Does Repeated Participation Affect Effect Size? An Analysis of 9 Cognitive Psychological Experiments [Data set]. OSF. [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/GHV6M].
- van Rijn, E., Cox, E., Carter, N., McMurtrie, H., Willner, P., & Blagrove, M. T. (2015). Sleep Does Not Cause False Memories on the Deese-Roediger-McDermott Paradigm nor on a Story-Based Test of Suggestibility [Data set]. Zenodo. [doi:10.5281/zenodo.23012].

Replication citation(s):

- 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. [doi:10.3758/s13423-017-1348-y].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *illusion mnésique DRM*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HNSR78GS-Q>

DRM paradigm

Syn: · [DRM experiment](#)
 · [DRM false memory paradigm](#)
 · [DRM procedure](#)
 · [DRM study](#)
 · [DRM task](#)
 · [DRM test](#)
 · [Deese-Roediger-McDermott paradigm](#)

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

RT: · [association-monitoring theory](#)
 · [associative-activation theory](#)
 · [complementarity effect](#)
 · [conjunction illusion](#)
 · [developmental reversal](#)
 · [DRM memory illusion](#)
 · [false recall](#)
 · [false recognition](#)
 · [modality effect in false memories](#)
 · [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.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Chang, M., & Brainerd, C. J. (2021). Semantic and phonological false memory: A review of theory and data. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 119, 104210. [doi:10.1016/j.jml.2020.104210].
- Coane, J. H., McBride, D. M., Huff, M. J., Chang, K., Marsh, E. M., & Smith, K. A. (2021). Manipulations of list type in the DRM paradigm : A review of how structural and conceptual similarity affect false memory. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 12. [doi:10.3389/fpsyg.2021.668550].
- Deese, J. (1959). On the prediction of occurrence of particular verbal intrusions in immediate recall. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 58(1), 17–22. [doi:10.1037/h0046671].
- Gallo, D. A. (2006). *Associative illusions of memory: false memory research in DRM and related tasks*. Psychology Press.
- Langevin, S., Sauzéon, 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. [doi:10.4074/S0003503309004059].
- Pardiella-Delgado, E., & Payne, J. D. (2017). The Deese-Roediger-Mcdermott (drm) task : A simple cognitive paradigm to investigate false memories in the laboratory. *JoVE (Journal of Visualized Experiments)*, 119, e54793. [doi:10.3791/54793].
- Roediger, H. L., & McDermott, K. B. (1995). Creating false memories: Remembering words not presented in lists. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 21(4), 803–814. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.21.4.803].
- 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. [doi:10.3758/s13423-017-1348-y].

Dataset citation(s):

- Are children better witnesses than adolescents? Developmental trends in different false memory paradigms. (2018). [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/6EMH2].
- Buecken, C., & Henry. (2020). Lying and DRM type false memories (DRM Videos). OSF. [https://osf.io/4s37n/].
- Crozier, W., & Strange, D. (2016). Associations with guilty using the DRM Paradigm. OSF. [https://osf.io/b7wux/].
- DRM CIF norms. (2019). OSF. [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/HSDRQ].
- Dechterenko, F., Lukavsky, J., & Štipl, J. (2019). False memories for scenes using DRM paradigm. OSF. [https://osf.io/sqjbn/].
- Dewhurst, S. (2009, janvier 27). Identifying the origin of false memories : A comparison of DRM and categorised lists. [Data Collection]. Economic and Social Research Council. [doi:10.5255/UKDA-SN-850078].
- Friehs, M. A. (2021). DRM tDCS. [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/X5QAS].
- Geiger, S. J., Haaf, J. M., Rieble, C., Haas, H., Rameckers, S., Gavan, L., & Aust, F. (2019). A bayesian meta-analysis on developmental effects in the DRM paradigm. OSF. [https://osf.io/62nfg/].
- Henry, Buecken, C., Houtstra, L., & Mangiulli, I. (2018). Denial-induced forgetting, inhibition, and false memory. OSF. [https://osf.io/kp2j4/].
- Houben, S. T. L., Otgaar, H., Roelofs, J., Smeets, T., & Merckelbach, H. (2020). Increases of correct memories and spontaneous false memories due to eye movements when memories are retrieved after a time delay [Data set]. DataverseNL. [doi:10.34894/FPWRLZ].
- Houben, S., & Henry. (2017). False memory effects of EMDR. OSF. [https://osf.io/gx7te/].
- Huff, M. J., & Maxwell, N. P. (2021). Drawing individual images benefits recognition accuracy in the DRM paradigm. [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/R4YH9].
- Icoez, S. (2021). Working memory capacity and False Memories in the DRM-Paradigm. OSF. [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/4ETFW].
- Icoez, S. (2021). Working memory capacity and false memories in the DRM-paradigm. [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/4ETFW].
- Kloft, L., & Henry. (2019). Hazy memories : Cannabis increases susceptibility to false memory. OSF. [https://osf.io/k5v8c/].
- Pansuwan, T., Swanson, L., & Morcom, A. (2017). Associative and perceptual false memory in ageing [Data set]. OSF. [https://osf.io/45w3t/].
- Riesthuis, P., Henry, & Mangiulli, I. (2019). The impact of forced confabulation on spontaneous false memory formation. OSF. [https://osf.io/y587d/].
- Robin, F., Menetrier, E., & Bret, B. B. (2020). Effect of visual imagery on false memories in DRM and Misinformation paradigms. OSF. [https://osf.io/zsh3b/].
- Schopen, K., Henry, & Howe, M. L. (2018). The effects of warning on children’s and adults’ false memory creation. OSF. [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/WBCZQ].

- Self referencing and false memory exp 2b. (2020). OSF. [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/5JG6B].
- Zwaan, R., Pecher, D., Bouwmeester, S., Verkoeijen, P., Zeelenberg, R., Dijkstra, K., & Paolacci, G. (2014). Does Repeated Participation Affect Effect Size? An Analysis of 9 Cognitive Psychological Experiments [Data set]. OSF. [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/GHV6M].
- van Rijn, E., Cox, E., Carter, N., McMurtrie, H., Willner, P., & Blagrove, M. T. (2015). Sleep Does Not Cause False Memories on the Deese-Roediger-McDermott Paradigm nor on a Story-Based Test of Suggestibility [Data set]. Zenodo. [doi:10.5281/zenodo.23012].

Replication citation(s):

- 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. [doi:10.3758/s13423-017-1348-y].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: **paradigme DRM**
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TKSCSMHR-8>
 EQ: 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**

dual coding theory

BT: theory
 RT: encoding

Theory proposed by Paivio which suggests that stimuli may be encoded pictorially, verbally or both, depending on their nature.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Paivio, A. (1969). Mental imagery in associative learning and memory. *Psychological Review*, 76(3), 241-263. [doi:10.1037/h0027272].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: **théorie du double codage**
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-R0V3S7S8-W>
 EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dual-coding_theory [Wikipedia EN]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q4118865> [Wikidata]

dual process signal detection model

Syn: · *DPSPD*
 · *DPSDT*
 · *dual process signal detection theory*
 BT: *signal detection theory*
 RT: · *dual-process models of recognition memory*
 · *familiarity*
 · *recognition task*
 · *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. [doi:10.1684/nrp.2012.0238].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.20.6.1341].
- Yonelinas, A. P., & Parks, C. M. (2007). Receiver operating characteristics (ROCs) in recognition memory: A review. *Psychological Bulletin*, 133(5), 800-832. [doi:10.1037/0033-2909.133.5.800].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *modèle de la détection du signal à deux processus*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-F4V9BNVZ-Z>

dual process signal detection theory

→ **dual process signal detection model**

dual task paradigm

Syn: *concurrent task*
 BT: *objective study method of memory*
 RT: · *central executive*
 · *divided attention*
 · *interference*
 NT: *selective interference paradigm*

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):

- Paulhan, F. (1887). La simultanéité des actes psychiques. *Revue scientifique*, 13, 684-689. [<http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k215108b/f687.image>].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 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 [Wikipedia EN]

dual-probe recognition paradigm

→ **dual-probe recognition task**

dual-probe recognition procedure

→ **dual-probe recognition task**

dual-probe recognition task

Syn: · *dual-probe recognition paradigm*
 · *dual-probe recognition procedure*
 BT: *recognition task*
 RT: *short-term memory*

A series of items is presented to the subject. S/he must then decide if a first item was part of the series or not, then a second.

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. [doi:10.3758/BF03200978].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *tâche de reconnaissance avec double sonde*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-F3P6PDWM-S>

dual-process models of recognition memory

BT: *non-computational model*
 RT: · *dual process signal detection model*
 · *recognition task*

According to these models, recognition is based on two different processes: 1. Recollection. The subject consciously retrieves the item to be recognized with the assistance 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. [doi:10.1684/nrp.2012.0238].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *modèle à deux processus de la reconnaissance*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-B8JFB5ZR-R>

dual-process theory

→ **generate-recognize theory**

dud effect

→ **dud-alternative effect**

dud-alternative effect

Syn: *dud effect*

BT: [memory phenomenon](#)

RT: [confidence judgment](#)

In a multiple-choice memory task, including a low plausible alternative increases the confidence level attributed to the choice of a plausible alternative.

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. [doi:10.1007/s10979-010-9261-1].
- 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. [doi:10.3758/s13423-013-0497-x].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.30.1.198].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *effet de l'alternative peu plausible*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KPKZ36T6-N>

dynamic field theory

BT: [· connectionist model](#)

[· theory](#)

RT: [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. [doi:10.3758/s13414-013-0596-9].
- 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.

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *théorie des champs dynamiques*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-VBLJJDL3-J>

E

ease of learning

BT: [prospective confidence](#)
 RT: [procedural metamemory](#)

Metamemory judgment of assessing one's own ability to learn a given material.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Underwood, B. J. (1966). Individual and group predictions of item difficulty for free learning. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 71(5), 673-679. [[doi:10.1037/h0023107](https://doi.org/10.1037/h0023107)].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *facilité d'apprentissage*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JP1BZGB7-6>

echo box

→ [short-term memory](#)

echoic memory

Syn: [auditory persistence](#)
[precategorical acoustic store](#)

BT: [auditory memory](#)
[sensory memory](#)

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. [[doi:10.1016/0010-0285\(72\)90007-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0285(72)90007-2)].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *mémoire échoïque*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-R97597VB-C>
 EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Echoic_memory [[Wikipedia EN](#)]
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](#)

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.

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 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](#)
[event-based prospective memory](#)
[memory disorder](#)
[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* : [BI], 25, 192-205. [[doi:10.3109/02699052.2010.541896](https://doi.org/10.3109/02699052.2010.541896)].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Neuropsychology*
 FR: *test écologique de mémoire prospective*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-S7W1RQB3-G>

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. [doi:10.1017/S0140525X0004440X].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *information ecphorique*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-X3QNJRC0-T>

ecphoric process

→ **ecphory**

ecphory

- Syn: · *ecphoric process*
 · *synergistic ecphory*
 BT: retrieval
 RT: · ecphoric information
 · episodic memory
 · General Abstract Processing System Model
 · MINERVA 2
 · retrieval success

Concept originally proposed by Semon (1904) and more recently reused by the psychologist E. Tulving to describe the combination of the engram and the retrieval cues that will enable the conscious experience of a memory.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Semon, R. (1904). The Mneme. London: George Allen & Unwin. [<https://archive.org/details/cu31924100387210>].
- Semon, R. (1909). Mnemic Psychology. London: George Allen & Unwin. [<https://archive.org/details/mnemicpsychology032279mbp>].
- Tulving, E. (1976). Ecphoric processes in recall and recognition. In J. Brown (Ed.), Recall and recognition. John Wiley & Sons.
- Tulving, E. (1982). Synergistic ecphory in recall and recognition. Canadian Journal of Psychology/Revue Canadienne de Psychologie, 36(2), 130–147. [doi:10.1037/h0080641].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *ecphorie*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XXG0MXW3-2>

EEG

→ **electroencephalography**

effect

→ **phenomenon**

EFT-induced forgetting

→ **episodic future thinking-induced forgetting**

eidetic memory

- Syn: · *photographic memory*
 · *total memory*
 · *total recall*

- BT: episodic memory
 RT: visual memory

Feeling of having a vivid and complete memory of a usually visual event.

note: The term was introduced in 1922 by Erich Jaensch.

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *mémoire éidétique*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-D5PHL00G-K>
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0007141> [MeSH]
 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eidetic_memory [Wikipedia EN]
 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
 RT: · 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. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.16.4.717].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *paradigme d’Einstein et McDaniel*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CM3KGPDRD-9>

elaboration

- BT: · encoding
 · internal aid
 NT: elaborative rehearsal

Generic term for encoding strategies based on semantic processing, associations between items and use of prior knowledge.

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *élaboration*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-H7095F6K-J>
 EQ: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elaboration> [Wikipedia EN]

elaborative rehearsalSyn: *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. [doi:10.1016/S0022-5371(72)80001-X].

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: *répétition élaborée*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-X3P46GK5-V>EQ: https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0b8d9 [Cognitive Atlas]**electroencephalography**Syn: *EEG*

BT: neurophysiological method

RT: · alpha rhythm
· beta rhythm
· theta rhythm

NT: event-related potentials

"[...] 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 (Eds.), *Électrophysiologie de la cognition* (p. 19-55). Dunod.

PO: · *Animal*· *Human*DO: · *Neurophysiology*· *Neuropsychology*· *Psychology*· *Psychophysiology*FR: *électroencéphalographie*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-X9Z5K176-C>EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0007183> [MeSH]<http://scholarpedia.org/article/Electroencephalography><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]**elevated-attention hypothesis**

BT: testable hypothesis

RT: word-frequency effect

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 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. [doi:10.3758/BF03196080].

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: *hypothèse de l'attention élevée*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BWHDQG5F-B>**embedded-processes model**

BT: non-computational model

RT: · focus of attention
· working memory

Functional model of working memory (Cowan, 1999). Working memory is conceived as the active part of long-term memory. Just a subset of activated information is under attentional focusing with a limited capacity. The focus of attention is controlled by a central executive.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Chein, J. ., Ravizza, S. ., & Fiez, J. . (2003). Using neuroimaging to evaluate models of working memory and their implications for language processing. *Journal of Neurolinguistics*, 16(4-5), 315-339. [doi:10.1016/S0911-6044(03)00021-6].

- Cowan, N., Morey, C.C., & Naveh-Benjamin, M. (2021). An embedded-processes approach to working memory: How is it distinct from other approaches, and to what ends? In R.H. Logie, V. Camos, and N. Cowan (Eds.), *Working Memory: State of the Science*. Oxford University Press.

- 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.

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: *modèle des processus imbriqués*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-H1809VWN-P>EQ: <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1334981> [Wikidata]

embodied cognitionSyn: *embodiment*

BT: theory

RT: · Act-In model

· affordance

· ATHENA model

· cognition

· mnemonic time-travel effect

· modal representation

· motor consolidation effect

NT: mental simulation

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):

- Brouillet, D. (2019). *Agir pour connaître*. Presses Universitaires de Grenoble.
- Caramazza, A., Anzellotti, S., Srna, L., & Lingnau, A. (2014). Embodied cognition and mirror neurons: A critical assessment. *Annual Review of Neuroscience*, 37(1), 1–15. [doi:10.1146/annurev-neuro-071013-013950].
- Foglia, L., & Wilson, R. A. (2013). Embodied cognition. *Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Cognitive Science*, 4(3), 319–325. [doi:10.1002/wcs.1226].
- Iani, F. (2019). Embodied memories: Reviewing the role of the body in memory processes. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 26(6), 1747–1766. [doi:10.3758/s13423-019-01674-x].
- Van Dam, W. O., Rueschemeyer, S.-A., Bekkering, H., & Lindemann, O. (2013). Embodied grounding of memory: Toward the effects of motor execution on memory consolidation. *The Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 66(12), 2310–2328. [doi:10.1080/17470218.2013.777084].
- Versace, R., Brouillet, D., & Vallet, G. (2018). *La cognition incarnée: une cognition située et projetée*. Mardaga.
- Wilson, R. A., & Foglia, L. (2016). Embodied Cognition. In *The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy*. [<http://plato.stanford.edu/archives/sum2016/entries/embodied-cognition/>].
- Wilson, R. A., & Foglia, L. (2016). Embodied Cognition. *Stanford Encyclopedia of philosophy*. [<http://plato.stanford.edu/archives/sum2016/entries/embodied-cognition/>].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *cognition incarnée*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TMHZZ0G7-F>EQ: https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/embodied_cognition [SAGE]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

[Cognitive Atlas]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1335050> [Wikidata]*embodiment*→ **embodied cognition****emotion**

BT: cognition

RT: · affective working memory

· amygdala

· anterior cingulate cortex

· attentional narrowing hypothesis

· emotional consolidation

· fading affect bias

· hotspot

· mood-congruent memory

· Papez circuit

· retrieval stopping

· retroactive enhancement effect

· taboo word effect

· tunnel memory

"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):

- Christophe, V. (2019). *Les émotions: Tour d'horizon des principales théories*. Presses universitaires du Septentrion. [<http://books.openedition.org/septentrion/50970>].
- Conty, L., & Dubal, S. (2018). Émotions. In T. Collins, D. Andler, & C. Tallon-Baudry (Éds.), *La cognition: Du neurone à la société* (p. 518–562). Gallimard.
- Dixon, T. (2012). "Emotion": The history of a keyword in crisis. *Emotion Review*, 4(4), 338–344. [doi:10.1177/1754073912445814].
- Fiske, A. P. (2020). The lexical fallacy in emotion research: Mistaking vernacular words for psychological entities. *Psychological Review*, 1, 95–113. [doi:10.1037/rev0000174].
- Keltner, D. (2019). Toward a consensual taxonomy of emotions. *Cognition & Emotion*, 33(1), 14–19. [doi:10.1080/02699931.2019.1574397].
- Kleinginna, P. R., & Kleinginna, A. M. (1981). A categorized list of emotion definitions, with suggestions for a consensual definition. *Motivation and Emotion*, 5(4), 345–379. [doi:10.1007/BF00992553].
- Lemaire, P. (2021). *Émotion et cognition*. De Boeck Supérieur.
- Mulligan, K., & Scherer, K. R. (2012). Toward a working definition of emotion. *Emotion Review*, 4(4), 345–357. [doi:10.1177/1754073912445818].
- Sander, D., & Scherer, K. R. (Eds.). (2019). *Traité de psychologie des émotions*. Dunod.
- Tyng, C. M., Amin, H. U., Saad, M. N. M., & Malik, A. S. (2017). The influences of emotion on learning and memory. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 8. [doi:10.3389/fpsyg.2017.01454].

PO: · Animal

· Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *émotion*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-J6P7BVWC-2><http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/73G-XRG1F71B-G><http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0007305> [MeSH]<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

[Cognitive Atlas]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q9415> [Wikidata]**emotional arousal**

BT: cognitive quality

RT: · cue utilization hypothesis

· Memory Experiences Questionnaire

Intensity level of an emotion.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- 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). [doi:10.1017/S0954579405050340].

PO: · Animal

· Human

DO: · Psychology

· Psychophysiology

FR: *éveil émotionnel*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JJM51Q6H-4>

emotional consolidation

BT: consolidation
 RT: · amygdala
 · emotion

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. [doi:10.1146/annurev.neuro.27.070203.144157].
- Yonelinas, A. P., & Ritchey, M. (2015). The slow forgetting of emotional episodic memories: an emotional binding account. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 19(5), 259-267. [doi:10.1016/j.tics.2015.02.009].

PO: · Animal
 · Human

FR: *consolidation émotionnelle*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-X4ZVD1JP-3>

emotional false memory paradigm

BT: objective study method of memory
 RT: · episodic memory
 · false recognition
 · inference-based false memory
 · recognition task

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 must recognize the studied photographs among distracting photographs, including those representing the causal scenes, as well as new photographs consistent with the different 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. [doi:10.1080/02699931.2015.1075379].

PO: · Animal
 · Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *paradigme des faux souvenirs émotionnels*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-S209V4C6-F>

emotional valence

BT: cognitive quality
 RT: · affective priming task
 · Memory Experiences Questionnaire
 · negativity bias
 · positivity bias
 · remembered utility

Positive or negative aspect of an emotion.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- 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). [doi:10.1017/S0954579405050340].

PO: · Animal
 · Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *valence émotionnelle*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MF9PFF2L-7>

empirical effect

→ **phenomenon**

enactment effect

BT: memory phenomenon
 RT: episodic memory

Better memory of actions described in sentences if these actions are also actually performed.

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. [doi:10.1027/1618-3169/a000507].
- Cohen, R. L. (1981). On the generality of some memory laws. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 22(1), 267-281. [doi:10.1111/j.1467-9450.1981.tb00402.x].
- 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. [doi:doi.org/10.3917/me.052.0129].

Dataset citation(s):

- Thibaut, B., Michalland, A.-H., Martin, S., & Brouillet, D. (2021). When the action to be performed at the stage of retrieval enacts memory of action verbs [Data set]. OSF. [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/ANZG6].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *effet de l'exécution de l'action*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JJD2VTF4-H>

EQ: 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*
- BT: *memory process*
- RT: · *associative chaining theory*
 · *beta rhythm*
 · *conjunctive coding*
 · *distributed learning*
 · *dual coding theory*
 · *encoding specificity principle*
 · *encoding variability principle*
 · *entorhinal cortex*
 · *General Abstract Processing System Model*
 · *HERA model*
 · *HERNET model*
 · *HIPER model*
 · *interleaving effect*
 · *interleaving learning*
 · *level-of-processing effect*
 · *levels of processing theory*
 · *massed learning*
 · *note-taking*
 · *positional coding theory*
 · *principle of desirable difficulties*
 · *protein kinase C*
 · *SPI model*
 · *strategy*
 · *theta rhythm*
 · *total-time hypothesis*
 · *transfer-appropriate processing principle*
- NT: · *elaboration*
 · *item-specific processing*
 · *modality tagging*
 · *pattern separation*
 · *recoding*
 · *relational processing*

Information processing of transforming information to make it compatible with the system. In the psychology of memory, encoding corresponds to the information acquisition phase.

- PO: · *Animal*
 · *Human*
- DO: *Psychology*
- FR: *encodage*
- URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FR1VGSJN-Q>
- EQ: <https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/encoding> [SAGE]
https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0b8e5 [Cognitive Atlas]

encoding specificity principle

- BT: *principle*
- RT: · *cognitive interview*
 · *encoding*
 · *episodic memory*
 · *free and and cued selective reminding test*
 · *retrieval*

The principle of encoding specificity relies on the dependency between the encoding context and the retrieval context. It refers to the fact that the reinstatement of a cue present on the acquisition phase during the test phase improves retrieval (Tulving & Thompson, 1973).

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. [doi:10.1037/h0029997].
- 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.
- Tulving, E., & Thomson, D. M. (1973). Encoding specificity and retrieval processes in episodic memory. *Psychological Review*, 80(5), 352–373. [doi:10.1037/h0020071].

- PO: *Human*
- DO: *Psychology*
- 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 [Wikipedia EN]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q5375501> [Wikidata]

encoding variability principle

- BT: *principle*
- RT: · *encoding*
 · *episodic memory*

Principle that the memory of material is improved when it 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. [doi:10.1037/h0046888].
- Estes, W. K. (1955b). Statistical theory of spontaneous recovery and regression. *Psychological Review*, 62(3), 145–154. [doi:10.1037/h0048509].

- PO: *Human*
- DO: *Psychology*
- FR: *principe de la variabilité de l'encodage*
- URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZV31MRJW-T>

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. [doi:10.3389/neuro.09.013.2009].

- PO: *Human*
- DO: *Neuropsychology*
- 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.

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *mémoire encyclopédique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TP6J5445-V>

engram

Syn: *memory trace*

mneme

mnemonic trace

neurogram

BT: *memory*

RT: *c-fos*

causal theory of memory

consolidation

CREB factor

ecphoric information

engram cell

General Abstract Processing System Model

neurogenic hypothesis

Term coined in 1904 by Semon to describe the electrical or chemical changes in the nervous system corresponding to a memory or a stored information.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Dudai, Y. (2004). The neurobiology of consolidations, or, how stable is the engram? *Annual Review of Psychology*, 55(1), 51-86. [doi:10.1146/annurev.psych.55.090902.142050].
- Gerber, B., Tanimoto, H., & Heisenberg, M. (2004). An engram found? Evaluating the evidence from fruit flies. *Current Opinion in Neurobiology*, 14(6), 737-744. [doi:10.1016/j.conb.2004.10.014].
- 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. [doi:10.1126/science.1164139].
- Josselyn, S. A., & Tonegawa, S. (2020). Memory engrams : Recalling the past and imagining the future. *Science*, 367(6473). [doi:10.1126/science.aaw4325].
- Josselyn, S. A., Köhler, S., & Frankland, P. W. (2015). Finding the engram. *Nature Reviews Neuroscience*, 16(9), 521-534. [doi:10.1038/nrn4000].
- Josselyn, S. A., Köhler, S., & Frankland, P. W. (2017). Heroes of the engram. *Journal of Neuroscience*, 37(18), 4647-4657. [doi:10.1523/JNEUROSCI.0056-17.2017].
- 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.
- 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. [doi:10.1016/S0022-5371(78)90443-7].
- Semon, R. (1904). *The Mneme*. London: George Allen & Unwin. [<https://archive.org/details/cu31924100387210>].
- Semon, R. (1909). *Mnemic Psychology*. London: George Allen & Unwin. [<https://archive.org/details/mnemicpsychology032279mbp>].

PO: *Animal*

Human

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 [Cognitive Atlas]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q175168> [Wikidata]

engram cell

Syn: *engram neuron*

memory engram cell

BT: *neuron*

RT: *engram*

hippocampus

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):

- Josselyn, S. A., & Tonegawa, S. (2020). Memory engrams : Recalling the past and imagining the future. *Science*, 367(6473). [doi:10.1126/science.aaw4325].
- 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. [doi:10.3389/fnsyn.2021.661476].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/j.conb.2021.01.006].
- Tonegawa, S., Liu, X., Ramirez, S., & Redondo, R. (2015). Memory engram cells have come of age. *Neuron*, 87(5), 918-931. [doi:10.1016/j.neuron.2015.08.002].
- 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. [doi:10.1038/s41583-018-0031-2].

PO: *Animal*

Human

DO: *Neurophysiology*

FR: *cellule d'engramme*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-G4T4V894-V>

engram neuron

→ **engram cell**

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. It plays 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. [doi:10.3389/fnhum.2015.00628].

PO: · *Animal*
 · *Human*

FR: **cortex entorhinal**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-X19H3ZBK-2>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0028058> [MeSH]

http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002728 [UBERON]

<http://purl.org/sig/ont/fma/fma72356> [FMA]

http://scholarpedia.org/article/Entorhinal_cortex [Scholarpedia]

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Entorhinal_cortex [Wikipedia EN]

https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cortex_entorhinal [Wikipédia FR]

envelope task

- BT: **neuropsychological test**
- RT: · **event-based prospective memory**
 · **memory disorder**
 · **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. [doi:10.1002/acp.771].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Neuropsychology*

FR: **tâche de l'enveloppe**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BRCM7PHP-Z>

environmental reduplicative paramnesia

BT: **memory disorder**

A disorder characterized by the involuntary attribution of a false identity to a place.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- 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. [doi:10.1080/13554794.2012.690428].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Neurology*

FR: **paramnésie reduplicative environnementale**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-P38874PT-9>

environmental support hypothesis

BT: **testable hypothesis**

RT: **memory disorder**

Hypothesis that older adults fail in different memory tasks because they are thought to face more difficulties than younger adults to initiate in information processing by themselves. Information found in the environment is then said to allow them to compensate these difficulties.

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.

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

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*. De Boeck.

PO: · *Animal*

· *Human*

FR: **enzyme**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Z74L57KC-C>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0007528> [MeSH]

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

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

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q8047> [Wikidata]

episodic buffer

- BT: working memory
- RT: · Baddeley's model
- binding
- central executive

In Baddeley's model of working memory, the episodic buffer is a temporary system with a limited storage capacity of multimodal informations. It is involved in the integration of information from other subsystems of working memory and from long term memory, thereby creating 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. [doi:10.1016/S1364-6613(00)01538-2].
- Baddeley, A., Allen, R. J., & Hitch, G. J. (2010). Investigating the episodic buffer. Psychologica Belgica, 50(3–4), 223. [doi:10.5334/pb-50-3-4-223].
- 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. [doi:10.1684/nrp.2013.0254].
- Twick, M., & Levy, D. A. (2021). Fractionating the episodic buffer. Brain and Cognition, 154, 105800. [doi:10.1016/j.bandc.2021.105800].

- PO: Human
- DO: Psychology
- FR: tampon épisodique
- URI: http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FM726CXZ-4
- EQ: https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0b8f0 [Cognitive Atlas]

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., & Parikh, N. (2019). Episodic counterfactual thinking. Current Directions in Psychological Science, 28(1), 59–66. [doi:10.1177/0963721418806512].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2013.01.015].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/j.nlm.2013.12.008].

- PO: Human
- DO: Psychology
- FR: pensée contre-factuelle 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
- 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. [doi:10.3758/BF03203267].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/rev0000272].

Dataset citation(s):

- Logan, G. D., Cox, G. E., Annis, J., & Lindsey, D. (2020). Episodic flanker effect [Data set]. OSF. [https://osf.io/fzhq6/].
- PO: Human
 - DO: Psychology
 - FR: tâche du distracteur épisodique
 - URI: http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QVD6L4M3-H

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

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. [doi:10.1080/17470218.2015.1026362].
- 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].

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].
- PO: Human
 - DO: Psychology
 - FR: oubli induit par la pensée épisodique future
 - URI: http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-P6D5DGCJ-L

episodic future thought

- Syn: · *episodic foresight*
 · *episodic future thinking*
 · *episodic prospection*
 · *episodic simulation*

BT: mental imagery

- RT: · constructive episodic simulation hypothesis
 · default mode network
 · episodic counterfactual thought
 · episodic future thinking-induced forgetting
 · episodic memory
 · episodic specificity induction
 · mental time travel
 · predictive brain
 · Survey of Autobiographical Memory

Imaging or simulating future personal events, based on episodic memory.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Atance, C. M., & O’Neill, D. K. (2001). Episodic future thinking. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 5(12), 533-539. [doi:10.1016/S1364-6613(00)01804-0].
- Schacter, D. L., Benoit, R. G., & Szpunar, K. K. (2017). Episodic future thinking: mechanisms and functions. *Current Opinion in Behavioral Sciences*, 17, 41–50. [doi:10.1016/j.cobeha.2017.06.002].
- Szpunar, K. K. (2010). Episodic future thought: An emerging concept. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, 5(2), 142–162. [doi:10.1177/1745691610362350].
- 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/rne.081.0055>].

PO: Human

FR: *pensée future épisodique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-N9PQGMCT-N>

episodic memory

- Syn: · *contextualized memory*
 · *episodic-like memory*
 · *event memory*
 · *recollective memory*

BT: declarative memory

- RT: · adaptive memory
 · age of acquisition
 · alcohol myopia hypothesis
 · alpha rhythm
 · animacy effect
 · anterior cingulate cortex
 · anterograde amnesia
 · aphantasia
 · associative deficit hypothesis
 · associative memory
 · asymmetry effect
 · attentional boost effect
 · attentional narrowing hypothesis
 · Autobiographical Interview
 · autobiographical memory
 · autobiographically significant concept
 · auto-noetic consciousness
 · Baker/baker paradox
 · beta rhythm
 · BIC model
 · bind cue decide model of episodic memory
 · binding
 · bizarreness effect
 · California Verbal Learning Test
 · causal theory of memory

- cognitive-context dependent memory
- collaborative inhibition
- complementary learning systems
- concept cell
- concreteness effect
- conjunctive coding
- constructive episodic simulation hypothesis
- context-dependent recognition
- contiguity effect
- cue utilization hypothesis
- déjà vu
- delayed non-matching to sample task
- denial-induced forgetting
- direct realism
- distinctiveness effect
- distributed practice effect
- DMS48
- dorsolateral prefrontal cortex
- drawing effect
- euphoric information
- ecphory
- emotional false memory paradigm
- enactment effect
- encoding specificity principle
- encoding variability principle
- entorhinal cortex
- episodic counterfactual thought
- episodic future thought
- episodic specificity induction
- episodicity
- everyday amnesia
- Face-Name Associative Memory Exam
- fading affect bias
- familiarity
- FN400 wave
- forced choice recognition task
- fuzzy trace theory
- General Abstract Processing System Model
- generation effect
- group-reference effect
- HERA model
- HERNET model
- HIPER model
- hippocampal memory indexing theory
- humour effect
- imagination facilitation effect
- imagination inflation
- indirect realism
- inference-based false memory
- jamais vu
- joint memory effect
- judgment of recency
- K.C. case
- KIBRA gene
- language dependent memory
- levels of processing theory
- list-length effect
- list-strength effect
- location updating effect
- LPC wave
- Matrix model
- Memory Experiences Questionnaire
- memory Stroop paradigm
- memory vividness

- mental time travel
- method of loci
- MINERVA 2
- mirror effect
- missing item task
- mnemonic discrimination
- mnemonic discrimination of object-in-context task
- mnemonic time-travel effect
- MNESIS model
- mobile conjugate reinforcement technique
- mood-dependent memory
- motor consolidation effect
- multiple trace theory
- negation-induced forgetting
- negative repetition effect
- negativity bias
- numerical judgment of recency
- one-list-back paradigm
- orthographic distinctiveness effect
- output interference
- paired-associates learning task
- Papez circuit
- parahippocampal cortex
- part-list cuing effect
- pattern completion
- pattern separation
- phantom recollection
- photo-taking impairment effect
- picture complexity effect
- picture superiority effect
- positivity bias
- posterior parietal cortex
- primary distinctiveness effect
- production effect
- Prospective and Retrospective Memory Questionnaire
- prototype effect
- pupil old/new effect
- ratio rule
- recognition failure
- Recognition through Semantic Synchronization model
- recollection
- recollection without remembering
- reconstructive memory
- relative judgment of recency
- repetition decrement effect
- retrieval dependency
- retrieval effort
- retrieval mode
- retrieval orientation
- retrieval success
- retrieval-enhanced suggestibility
- retroactive enhancement effect
- retrograde facilitation
- reverse interference effect
- Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test
- Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test for Children
- SAM model
- saving method
- saving-enhanced memory effect
- schema-based false memory
- secondary distinctiveness effect
- self-choice effect

- self-directed learning
 - self-enhancement bias
 - self-reference effect
 - semantic feature effect
 - semantic proximity effect
 - semantization
 - serial order intrusion
 - severely deficient autobiographical memory
 - SIMPLE model
 - simulation theory
 - simultaneous learning effect
 - source monitoring
 - spatial memory
 - SPI model
 - standard model of consolidation
 - structural theories of memory
 - Survey of Autobiographical Memory
 - taboo word effect
 - temporal compression
 - Test for Odor Memory
 - test-potentiated new learning
 - testing effect
 - thalamus
 - theta rhythm
 - time cell
 - TODAM
 - trace transformation theory
 - train task
 - tunnel memory
 - uncinate fasciculus
 - ventrolateral prefrontal cortex
 - violation of expectation paradigm
 - Virtual Reality Everyday Assessment Lab
 - visual paired-comparison paradigm
 - weapon focus effect
 - word-frequency effect
 - Zeigarnik effect
- NT:
- action memory
 - contextual memory
 - destination memory
 - eidetic memory
 - episodic trace
 - prospective memory
 - retrospective memory
 - source memory
 - temporal memory

Long-term declarative memory for personal experiences (episodes) located in space and time.

note: The phrase episodic-like memory is mainly used in non-human animal studies.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Billard, P., Clayton, N. S., & Jozet-Alves, C. (2019). Episodic memory. In J. Vonk & T. Shackelford (Eds.), *Encyclopedia of Animal Cognition and Behavior* (p. 1–13). Springer International Publishing. [doi:10.1007/978-3-319-47829-6_1770-1].
- Renoult, L., & Rugg, M. D. (2020). An historical perspective on Endel Tulving's episodic-semantic distinction. *Neuropsychologia*, 139, 107366. [doi:10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2020.107366].
- Renoult, L., Irish, M., Moscovitch, M., & Rugg, M. D. (2019). From knowing to remembering : The semantic-episodic distinction. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 23(12), 1041–1057. [doi:10.1016/j.tics.2019.09.008].
- Sugar, J., & Moser, M.-B. (2019). Episodic memory: Neuronal codes for what, where, and when. *Hippocampus*, 29(12), 1190–1205. [doi:10.1002/hipo.23132].
- Tulving, E. (1972). Episodic and semantic memory. In W. Donaldson (Ed.), *Organization of Memory* (p. 381–402). Academic Press.

EPISODIC PRIMING EFFECT

- 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.
- Tulving, E. (1984). Précis of Elements of episodic memory. Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 7(2), 223–238. [doi:10.1017/S0140525X0004440X].
- Tulving, E., Eustache, F., Desgranges, B., & Viader, F. (2004). La mémoire épisodique : de l'esprit au cerveau. Revue Neurologique, 160(4, Part 2), 9–23. [doi:10.1016/S0035-3787(04)70940-6].

PO: · Animal
· Human

DO: Psychology

FR: **mémoire épisodique**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DP4NMT2L-9>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0535198> [MeSH]

http://scholarpedia.org/article/Episodic_memory [Scholarpedia]

https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/episodic_memory [SAGE]

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Episodic_memory [Wikipedia EN]

https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mémoire_épisodique [Wikipédia FR]

https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0a1f4

[Cognitive Atlas]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q18646> [Wikidata]

episodic priming

→ **episodic priming effect**

episodic priming effect

Syn: *episodic priming*

BT: **priming effect**

RT: **implicit memory**

Type of priming, which corresponds to a 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 with a different stimulus each time.

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. [doi:10.1037/0894-4105.15.4.626].
- McKoon, G., & Ratcliff, R. (1979). Priming in episodic and semantic memory. *Journal of Verbal Learning & Verbal Behavior*, 18(4), 463–480. [doi:10.1016/S0022-5371(79)90255-X].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: **effet d'amorçage épisodique**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZFB3GQ1D-D>

episodic propection

→ **episodic future thought**

episodic simulation

→ **episodic future thought**

episodic specificity induction

BT: **objective study method of memory**

RT: · **cognitive interview**

· **constructive episodic simulation hypothesis**

· **episodic future thought**

· **episodic 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. It is derived from the Cognitive Interview.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Purkart, R., Vallet, G. T., & Versace, R. (2019). Améliorer la remémoration d'événements autobiographiques et l'imagination d'événements futurs grâce à l'Induction de spécificité épisodique: Adaptation et validation en Français. *L'Année Psychologique*, 119(1), 25–53. [<https://doi-org.inshs.bib.cnrs.fr/10.3917/ansyl1.191.0025>].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/a0034885].
- 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. [doi:10.1177/1750698016645230].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

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. [doi:10.1037/0033-295X.95.4.492].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

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. [doi:10.1007/s13164-014-0196-1].

PO: Human

DO: · Philosophy

· Psychology

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](#)
· [familiarity](#)
· [recognition task](#)

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. [doi:10.1684/ntp.2012.0238].
- Rotello, C. M. (2017). Signal detection theories of recognition memory. In J. T. Wixted (Ed.), *Learning and Memory: A Comprehensive Reference* (p. 201-225). Elsevier. [doi:10.1016/B978-0-12-809324-5.21044-4].

PO: [Human](#)

DO: [Psychology](#)

FR: [théorie de la détection du signal avec variance égale](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DPZWG8GR-M>

ERP

→ [event-related potentials](#)

error of commission

→ [commission error](#)

error of omission

→ [omission error](#)

estimator variable

BT: [data](#)
RT: [autobiographical memory](#)

In the case of eyewitness testimony, variable that is not under the control of the legal system and must be estimated.

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. [doi:10.1037/0022-3514.36.12.1546].

PO: [Human](#)

DO: [Psychology](#)

FR: [variable d'estimation](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-R749GZLJ-F>

event memory

→ [episodic memory](#)

event-based prospective memory

BT: [prospective memory](#)
RT: · [Actual Week task](#)
· [Brief Assessment of Prospective Memory](#)
· [Cambridge Prospective Memory Test](#)
· [Comprehensive Assessment of Prospective Memory](#)
· [cue](#)
· [CyberCruiser](#)
· [Ecological Test of Prospective Memory](#)
· [Einstein and McDaniel's paradigm](#)
· [envelope task](#)
· [focal prospective memory task](#)
· [Mem-Pro-Clinic test](#)
· [Memory for Intentions Screening Test](#)
· [multi-process theory of prospective memory](#)
· [multinomial model of prospective memory](#)
· [nonfocal prospective memory task](#)
· [preparatory attentional and memory processes theory](#)
· [prompt card task](#)
· [Prospective and Retrospective Memory Questionnaire](#)
· [Prospective Memory Concerns Questionnaire](#)
· [Prospective Memory Questionnaire](#)
· [Prospective Remembering Video Procedure](#)
· [reflexive-associative theory of prospective memory](#)
· [Royal Prince Alfred Prospective Memory Test](#)
· [time-based prospective memory](#)
· [Virtual Reality Everyday Assessment Lab](#)
· [Virtual Week task](#)

An environmental cue is used to remind us of an action we had planned to perform.

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. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.16.4.717].

PO: [Human](#)

DO: [Psychology](#)

FR: [mémoire prospective événementielle](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZXQ7WLTT-K>

event-related potentials

- Syn: ERP
 BT: electroencephalography
 RT: · brain
 · contralateral delay activity
 · FN400 wave
 · LPC wave
 · old/new effect

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):

- Hot, P., & Delplanque, S. (Éds.). (2013). *Electrophysiologie de la cognition*. Paris : Dunod.

- PO: Human
 DO: Psychophysiology
 FR: *potentiels évoqués cognitifs*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CLCLWD1Z-X>
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0007988> [MeSH]
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Event-related_potential [Wikipedia EN]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q14026181> [Wikidata]

everyday amnesia

- BT: forgetting
 RT: · anterograde amnesia
 · autobiographical memory
 · episodic memory

Amnesia of recent events in people without brain damage.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Roediger, H. L., & Tekin, E. (2020). Recognition memory : Tulving’s contributions and some new findings. *Neuropsychologia*, 139, 107350. [doi:10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2020.107350].

- PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *amnésie quotidienne*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SPTRJQNH-H>

Everyday Memory Questionnaire

- BT: self-report questionnaire
 RT: · declarative metamemory
 · forgetting
 · memory complaint
 · memory disorder

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. [doi:10.1080/09638280701223876].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/S0022-5371(83)90229-3].
- 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. [doi:10.1080/01688638408401204].

- PO: Human
 DO: · Neuropsychology
 · Psychology
 FR: *Questionnaire de mémoire quotidienne*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SHSS9P-2>

everyday memory task

→ **ecological assessment**

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. [doi:10.1016/j.cogpsych.2005.08.001].

- PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *effet d'exclusivité*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LXLVT8ZD-G>

executive attention

→ **central executive**

executive functions

- BT: cognition
 RT: · attention
 · prefrontal cortex
 · Virtual Reality Everyday Assessment Lab
 · Wisconsin Card Sorting Test
 · working memory
 NT: inhibitory control

A set of cognitive functions for controlling information and processes, as well as for goal oriented adaptation (cognitive flexibility, planning, inhibition, cognitive control, goal setting, working memory, etc.). Executive functions are located in the prefrontal cortex of the brain.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Collette, F., & Angel, L. (2015). Mémoire et fonctions exécutives : nouvelles pistes de recherche. *Biologie Aujourd'hui*, 209(3), 287-294. [doi:10.1051/jbio/2015027].
- Diamond, A. (2013). Executive functions. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 64, 135–168. [doi:10.1146/annurev-psych-113011-143750].

- PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *fonctions exécutives*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZTRSJ6KF-F>
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0526990> [MeSH]
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Executive_functions [Wikipedia EN]
https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fonctions_exécutives [Wikipédia FR]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q783092> [Wikidata]

executive loop

BT: working memory
 RT: time-based resource sharing model

In the TBRS model of working memory, a central system providing in a sequentially 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. (2015). Working Memory: Loss and Reconstruction. Psychology Press.

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *boucle exécutive*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BJCZPBGL-X>

exemplar theories

BT: theory
 RT: · 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. [doi:10.1037/0033-295X.85.3.207].
- Murphy, G. L. (2016). Is there an exemplar theory of concepts? *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 23(4), 1035–1042. [doi:10.3758/s13423-015-0834-3].
- Nosofsky, R. M. (1986). Attention, similarity, and the identification-categorization relationship. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 115(1), 39–57. [doi:10.1037//0096-3445.115.1.39].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *théories de l'exemplaire*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PKTVX4JZ-Q>
 EQ: <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1383665> [Wikidata]

explanation inflation

BT: memory phenomenon
 RT: · autobiographical memory
 · induced false memory

Memory error when a subject believes that hypothetical events were experienced after explaining them.

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. [doi:10.1002/acp.1041].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *inflation par explication*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FR9SFWQ1-1>

explanatory role hypothesis

BT: testable hypothesis
 RT: suggestibility

Hypothesis according to which suggestions enhance the likelihood of developing false memories when they provide an explanation of 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. [doi:10.1037/a0030093].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 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
 · direct test of memory
 · implicit memory

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. [doi:10.1111/j.1749-6632.2010.05946.x].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *mémoire explicite*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BXR6CPT8-9>
 EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Explicit_memory [Wikipedia EN]
 https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0a281
 [Cognitive Atlas]
 <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q18608> [Wikidata]

external aid

BT: strategy
 RT: internal aid
 NT: cognitive offloading

Type of strategy consisting of modifying the environment, placing or searching cues to facilitate the encoding or retrieval of memories.

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. [doi:10.1037/0096-3445.115.3.267].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *aide externe*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NZHW7BGR-8>

extinction

BT: learning phenomenon
 RT: · classical conditioning
 · operant conditioning
 · retrieval stopping

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. [doi:10.1016/j.nlm.2013.11.014].

PO: · Animal
 · Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: extinction
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XXZ15G8M-D>
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0008057> [MeSH]
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.

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *indice hors-liste*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SD1RZXP-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. [doi:10.3389/fnhum.2010.00166].
- Ryan, J. D., & Shen, K. (2020). The eyes are a window into memory. *Current Opinion in Behavioral Sciences*, 32, 1-6. [doi:10.1016/j.cobeha.2019.12.014].
- 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. [doi:10.3758/s13423-021-02005-9].

Dataset citation(s):

- Coco, M. I., Merendino, G., Zappala', G., & Sala, S. D. (2020). Semantic interference mechanisms on long-term visual memory and their eye-movement signatures in mild cognitive impairment [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/x6jbs/>].
- Coco, M. I., Mikhailova, A., Raposo, A., & Sala, S. D. (2020). Eye-movements reveal semantic interference effects during the encoding of naturalistic scenes in long-term memory [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/7kj3y/>].
- Mertens, G., Landkroon, E., Kryptos, A.-M., Veen, S. van, Sevenster, D., & Engelhard, I. (2017). Comparing three different eye-movement tasks on cognitive load and autobiographical memory interference [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/yanqz/>].
- Morey, C. C., Mareva, S., Lelonkiewicz, J. R., & Chevalier, N. (2016). A developmental investigation of eye movements during a serial spatial memory task. OSF. [<https://osf.io/c6nkh/>].

- Sahan, M. I., Dijk, J.-P. van, & Fias, W. (2020). Grounding of verbal working memory in the oculomotor system : Eye-movements reveal access to positions in sequences of memorized words [Data set]. OSF. [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/2GB7W].
- Whitlock, J. (2020). Eye movement analyses of strong and weak memories and goal-driven forgetting—Data [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/jxvuv/>].

PO: · Animal
 · Human
 DO: · Neurophysiology
 · Psychology

FR: mouvement oculaire

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XXZ15G8M-1>
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0008093> [MeSH]
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eye_movement [Wikipedia EN]
https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mouvement_oculaire [Wikipédia FR]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q760256> [Wikidata]

F

fabrication inflation

BT: memory phenomenon
 RT: · autobiographical memory
 · induced false memory

Memory error occurring when the subject believes in events that he/she has previously reported in lies.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Polage, D. C. (2012). Fabrication inflation increases as source monitoring ability decreases. *Acta Psychologica*, 139(2), 335-342. [doi:10.1016/j.actpsy.2011.12.007].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *inflation par fabrication*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-F183L26V-F>

face blindness

→ **prosopagnosia**

face memory

BT: visual memory
 RT: · butcher-in-the-bus phenomenon
 · Clark Kent effect
 · composite face effect
 · configural processing
 · diagnosticity ratio
 · Face-Name Associative Memory Exam
 · first-order relational processing
 · holistic processing
 · inversion effect
 · multidimensional face space model
 · own-age bias
 · own-group bias
 · own-race bias
 · own-sex bias
 · own-species bias
 · prosopagnosia
 · Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test
 · Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test for Children
 · second-order relational processing
 · super-recognizer
 · verbal overshadowing effect
 · whole-part effect

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.
- Bruce, V., & Young, A. (2012). *Face perception*. Psychology Press.
- Calder, A., Rhodes, G., Johnson, M., & Haxby, J. (Eds.). (2011). *The Oxford handbook of face perception*. Oxford University Press.
- Hole, G. J., & Bourne, V. (2010). *Face Processing: Psychological, neuropsychological, and applied perspectives*. Oxford University Press.

PO: · Animal

· Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *mémoire des visages*

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

Face-Name Associative Memory Exam

Syn: · FNAME
 · Face-Name Associative Memory Test

BT: neuropsychological test

RT: · episodic memory
 · face memory
 · memory disorder
 · verbal memory

Neuropsychological test during which the subject is asked to learn and then remember the name and profession 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. [doi:10.1080/13803395.2012.666230].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2011.06.006].

PO: Human

DO: · Neuropsychology

· Psychology

FR: *Examen de la mémoire associative noms-visages*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QR00RSNK-3>

Face-Name Associative Memory Test

→ **Face-Name Associative Memory Exam**

FActs Number

→ **fan effect**

fading affect bias

BT: memory phenomenon
 RT: · emotion
 · episodic memory

Bias which occurs when people evaluate the emotional intensity of an event as weaker when they remember it than when they experienced it. This bias is greater for negative than for positive events.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- 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. [doi:10.1002/acp.1614].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *biais de l'affaiblissement de l'affect*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KX30Z9XX-C>

EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fading_affect_bias [Wikipedia EN]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q17013064> [Wikidata]

false alarm

- BT: data
 RT: · corrected hit probability
 · false recognition
 · hit
 · ROC curve
 · signal detection theory

In signal detection theory applied to recognition, a false alarm consists of mistakenly recognising information that was not presented during the study. With hits, false alarms are the basis for the calculation of the d' and β 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. [doi:10.1016/B978-0-12-809324-5.21044-4].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *fausse alarme*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XRFJW2WC-1>

false autobiographical belief

- Syn: *induced false belief*
 BT: false memory

Erroneous belief that we have experienced an event in the past which is not accompanied by a detailed memory.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Muschalla, B., & Schönborn, F. (s. d.). Induction of false beliefs and false memories in laboratory studies – A systematic review. *Clinical Psychology & Psychotherapy*, n/a(n/a). [doi:10.1002/cpp.2567].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *fausse croyance autobiographique*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DRPS0TBC-H>

false fame effect

- BT: memory phenomenon
 RT: spontaneous false memory

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. [doi:10.1037/0096-3445.118.2.115].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 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
 · induced false memory
 · 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 by 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. [doi:10.1111/j.1745-6924.2009.01113.x].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *paradigme du faux retour*
 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**
 · **conjoint recall paradigm**
 · **conjoint recognition paradigm**
 · **distinctiveness heuristic**
 · **dorsolateral prefrontal cortex**
 · **false recall**
 · **false recognition**
 · **false-persistence effect**
 · **impoverished relational-encoding**
 · **phantom recollection**
 · **reconstrutive memory**
 · **recovered memory**
 · **sensory reactivation hypothesis**
 · **source attribution error**

NT: · **collective false memory**
 · **false autobiographical belief**
 · **induced false memory**
 · **spontaneous false memory**

General term for the creation of erroneous memories that the subject takes as real. False memories may occur in two ways: as false memories of events that never existed, or as false memories corresponding to changes of previous events.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Brainerd, C. J., & Reyna, V. F. (2005). The science of false memory. Oxford University Press.
- Corson, Y., & Verrier, N. (2013). Les faux souvenirs. De Boeck.
- Nash, R. A., & Ost, J. (Eds.). (2017). False and distorted memories. Psychology Press.

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: ***faux souvenir***

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JQ343CBV-S>

EQ: http://scholarpedia.org/article/False_memory [Scholarpedia]
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/False_memory [Wikipedia EN]
https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Faux_souvenirs [Wikipedia FR]
https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0a323 [Cognitive Atlas]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q2051704> [Wikidata]

false memory implantation method

→ **lost in the mall paradigm**

false memory implantation paradigm

→ **lost in the mall paradigm**

false memory implantation technique

→ **lost in the mall paradigm**

false recall

BT: **data**
 RT: · **DRM paradigm**
 · **false memory**
 · **recall task**

Erroneous recall of items that were not studied.

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: ***faux rappel***

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

false recognition

BT: **data**
 RT: · **DRM paradigm**
 · **emotional false memory paradigm**
 · **false alarm**
 · **false memory**
 · **implicit associative response**
 · **recognition task**
 · **Recognition through Semantic Synchronization model**

Erroneous recognition of items that were not studied.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Langevin, S., Sauz on, H., Taconnat, L., & N'Kaoua, B. (2009). Les fausses reconnaissances induites par les paradigmes DRM, MI et t ches d riv es. L'Ann e Psychologique, 109(4), 699-729. [doi:10.4074/S0003503309004059].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: ***fausse reconnaissance***

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-F3D2PRX3-J>

false remembering

→ **false memory**

false schematic memory

→ **schema-based false memory**

false-persistence effect

BT: **memory phenomenon**
 RT: · **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.

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: ***effet de fausse persistance***

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Q2GCN73B-T>

familiarity

- BT: retrospective confidence
 RT: · BIC model
 · butcher-in-the-bus phenomenon
 · déjà entendu
 · déjà vu
 · dual process signal detection model
 · episodic memory
 · equal-variance signal detection theory
 · illusory truth effect
 · memory strength
 · old/new effect
 · parietal memory network
 · perirhinal cortex
 · R/K paradigm
 · recognition task
 · signal detection theory
 · unequal-variance signal detection 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. [doi:10.1006/jmla.2002.2864].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: **familiarité**
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TLSBWWWJV-B>
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0013348> [MeSH]
<https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/familiarity> [SAGE]
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. [doi:10.1016/0010-0285(74)90021-8].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: **effet d'éventail**
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BSCLNFBP-9>
 EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fan_effect [Wikipedia EN]
https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Effet_d'éventail [Wikipédia FR]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q16879266> [Wikidata]

far transfer

- BT: transfer

Transfer of knowledge or skills acquired during a task to a new task that shares few common features with the first task.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- 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. [doi:10.1177/0963721417712760].
- 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). [doi:10.1525/collabra.203].

PO: · Animal
 · Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: **transfert éloigné**
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KPLMJL6H-Z>

fast mapping process

- BT: memory process
 RT: · 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. [doi:10.1080/17588928.2018.1542376].
- 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. [doi:10.1073/pnas.1005238108].

PO: Human
 DO: · Neuropsychology
 · Psychology
 FR: **processus d'alignement rapide**
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XBLSFKVB-W>
 EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fast_mapping [Wikipedia EN]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q5437039> [Wikidata]

fast-true effect

→ **true-false effect**

FCSRT

→ **free and and cued selective reminding test**

feature comparison model

BT: computational model
 RT: · concept
 · property generation task
 · semantic feature
 · 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. [doi:10.1037/h0036351].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 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**

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.

PO: · Animal
 · Human
 DO: Informatics
 FR: *réseau de neurones unidirectionnel*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-P03SX7J0-0>
 EQ: 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/R%C3%A9seau_de_neurones_%C3%A0_propagation_avant) [Wikipédia FR]
 <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q5441227> [Wikidata]

feeling of knowing

BT: prospective confidence
 RT: procedural metamemory

A metamemory judgment when the subject assesses the possibility of recognizing elements that have not been recalled.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Hart, J. T. (1965). Memory and the feeling-of-knowing experience. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 56(4), 208-216. [doi:10.1037/h0022263].
- Souchay, C. (2013). Métamémoire et troubles de la mémoire : L'exemple du feeling-of-knowing. *Revue de neuropsychologie*, 5(4), 265-272. [doi:10.1684/nrp.2013.0282].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *jugement de connaissance*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Q7DKTCC5-X>

FIA effect

→ **forget-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
 BT: phenomenological characteristic of memory
 RT: · autobiographical memory
 · visual imagery

Expression used when the visual image of an autobiographical memory replicates the same perspective as the one experienced during the real event.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Nigro, G., & Neisser, U. (1983). Point of view in personal memories. *Cognitive Psychology*, 15(4), 467–482. [doi:10.1016/0010-0285(83)90016-6].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 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](#)
 RT: [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. [doi:10.1006/cogp.1998.0685].
- Surprenant, A., Kelley, M., Farley, L., & Neath, I. (2005). Fill-in and infill errors in order memory. *Memory (Hove, England)*, 13, 267–273. [doi:10.1080/09658210344000396].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 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: [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. [doi:10.1016/S1364-6613(02)01903-4].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: [traitement des relations de premier ordre](#)
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-R2XKSZNY-5>

first-person perspective

→ [field point of view](#)

flashbulb memory

BT: [autobiographical memory](#)
 RT: [Now Print! mechanism](#)

Supposedly vivid memory of the circumstances in which the person experienced an important public event (for example, J.F. Kennedy's assassination, F. Mitterrand's election in France, the 9/11 attacks in the US).

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Brown, R., & Kulik, J. (1977). Flashbulb memories. *Cognition*, 5(1), 73–99. [doi:10.1016/0010-0277(77)90018-X].
- 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.
- Luminet, O., & Curci, A. (Eds.). (2009). *Flashbulb Memories: New Issues and New Perspectives*. Psychology Press.

Dataset citation(s):

- Talarico, J. M., Bohn, A., & Wessel, I. (2018). Role of event relevance and congruence on flashbulb memory formation [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/hpkwj/>].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: [souvenir flash](#)
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GX38VZ6K-R>
 EQ: https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/flashbulb_memory [SAGE]
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 test, heuristics used by subjects based on the ease and speed with which information comes to mind and is processed to assess their familiarity. Thus, the items for which processing is considered more fluid are more likely to be declared "old" (familiar).

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Schooler, L. J., & Hertwig, R. (2005). How forgetting aids heuristic inference. *Psychological Review*, 112(3), 610-628. [doi:10.1037/0033-295X.112.3.610].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: [heuristique de fluence](#)
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MGLQCTRN-T>
 EQ: 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: · [cristallized intelligence](#)
 · [working memory](#)

Ability to carry out logical reasoning to solve new problems, independent of acquired knowledge and culture.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Cattell, R. B. (1971). *Abilities: Their structure, growth, and action*. Houghton Mifflin.

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: [intelligence fluide](#)
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XZ7WQQV5-M>
 EQ: https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/fluid_intelligence [SAGE]

fluid reasoning

→ **fluid intelligence**

FN400 wave

Syn: *frontal N400*

BT: **neurophysiological process**

RT: · **brain**
 · **episodic memory**
 · **event-related potentials**
 · **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 stimulus familiarity.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Friedman, D., & Johnson, R. (2000). Event-related potential (ERP) studies of memory encoding and retrieval: A selective review. *Microscopy Research and Technique*, 51(1), 6–28. [doi:10.1002/1097-0029(20001001)51:1<6::AID-JEMT2>3.0.CO;2-R].
- 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>].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychophysiology*

FR: **onde FN400**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XJ333KQF-6>

FNAME

→ **Face-Name Associative Memory Exam**

focal prospective memory task

BT: **objective study method of memory**

RT: · **event-based prospective memory**
 · **nonfocal prospective memory task**
 · **prospective memory**
 · **Virtual Reality Everyday Assessment Lab**

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. [doi:10.1111/j.0963-7214.2005.00382.x].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

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**
 · **embedded-processes model**
 · **working memory**

NT: **attentional refreshing**

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. [doi:10.3389/fnhum.2014.00056].
- 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.
- Oberauer, K. (2013). The focus of attention in working memory—from metaphors to mechanisms. *Frontiers in Human Neuroscience*, 7. [doi:10.3389/fnhum.2013.00673].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: **focus de l'attention**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WKQQ2KZ6-8>

foil

→ **distractor**

Folstein test

→ **Mini Mental State Examination**

forced choice

→ **forced choice recognition task**

forced choice method

→ **forced choice recognition task**

forced choice recognition paradigm

→ **forced choice recognition task**

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**
 RT: · **episodic memory**
 · **working memory**
 NT: **two-alternatives forced choice procedure**

Recognition task in which at least two stimuli are presented and the subject has to indicate which one has been studied, with the obligation to make a choice, even if he/she cannot answer.

- PO: · *Animal*
 · *Homme*
 · *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: **tâche de reconnaissance en choix forcé**
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GQFJX8VH-P>
 EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Match-to-sample_task [Wikipedia EN]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q6786195> [Wikidata]

forced confabulation paradigm

- BT: **misinformation paradigm**
 RT: · **autobiographical memory**
 · **induced false memory**
 · **suggestibility**

Study method of induced false memories. When participants do not have the necessary elements to answer questions about certain details of an event or about a complete event, they are forced to guess what happened. Analysis then focuses on the propensity of these forced confabulations to integrate the subjects' event memory.

- 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. [doi:10.1037/0012-1649.34.6.1358].
- PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: **paradigme de la confabulation forcée**
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SZ0KSRMJ-9>

forced recall task

- BT: **recall task**

Recall task in which participants are forced to recall a number of studied items, even if that requires them to guess the answers.

- PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: **tâche de rappel forcé**
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SZQN1QH4-Q>

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).

- 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>].
- PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: **biais de prévision**
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FW2KQBFZ-4>

forget-it-all-along effect

- Syn: *FIA effect*
 BT: **forgetting**
 RT: · **procedural metamemory**
 · **recovered memory**

Forgetting that an event has been previously remembered.

- Bibliographic citation(s):**
- Arnold, M. M., & Lindsay, D. S. (2002). Remembering remembering. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 28(3), 521-529. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.28.3.521].
 - Janssen, S. M. J., Anthony, K., Chang, C. Y. M., Choong, E.-L., Neoh, J. Y., & Lim, A. (in press). Replicating remembering “remembering”. *Memory*, 0(0), 1-9. [doi:10.1080/09658211.2020.1868525].
 - 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.

- Dataset citation(s):**
- Janssen, S. M. J. (2020). Replicating Remembering « Remembering » [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/vum42/>].

- Replication citation(s):**
- Janssen, S. M. J., Anthony, K., Chang, C. Y. M., Choong, E.-L., Neoh, J. Y., & Lim, A. (in press). Replicating remembering “remembering”. *Memory*, 0(0), 1-9. [doi:10.1080/09658211.2020.1868525].

- PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: **effet de l'oubli d'une récupération antérieure**
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QQZK44MQ-4>

forgetfulness
 → **forgetting**

forgetting

- Syn: · *forgetfulness*
 · *oblivescence*
 · *oblivion*
 · *obliviscence*
- BT: memory phenomenon
- RT: · accelerated long-term memory
 · acid bath theory
 · amnesia
 · Brown-Peterson task
 · contextual fluctuation
 · cue-overload principle
 · Don't remember/Don't know paradigm
 · Everyday Memory Questionnaire
 · forgetting curve
 · interference
 · Jost's laws
 · location updating effect
 · medial prefrontal cortex
 · mnemonic neglect
 · Multifactorial Memory Questionnaire
 · omission error
 · output interference
 · proactive interference
 · Prospective and Retrospective Memory Questionnaire
 · reproductive inhibition
 · response competition
 · responsible remembering
 · retroactive interference
 · self-limiting process
 · simultaneous learning effect
 · temporal distinctiveness hypothesis
 · trace decay hypothesis
- NT: · amnesic shadow
 · denial-induced forgetting
 · everyday amnesia
 · forget-it-all-along effect
 · incidental forgetting
 · infantile amnesia
 · motivated forgetting

Broadly speaking, normal or pathological inability to retrieve memories.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Sala, S. D. (Ed.). (2010). Forgetting. Psychology Press. [doi:10.4324/9780203851647].
- Wixted, J.T. (2004). The psychology and neuroscience of forgetting. Annual Review of Psychology, 55, 235-269. [doi:10.1146/annurev.psych.55.090902.141555].

PO: · *Animal*
 · *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *oubli*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JRBPV6BN-2>
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forgetting> [Wikipedia EN]
<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oubli> [Wikipédia FR]
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

Curve representing the evolution of forgetting over time.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Ebbinghaus, H. (1885). La mémoire : Recherches de psychologie expérimentale (S. Nicolas, Trad.). L'Harmattan.
- Ebbinghaus, H. (1885/1913). Memory: A contribution to experimental psychology. Columbia University. [<https://psychclassics.yorku.ca/Ebbinghaus/index.htm>].
- Fisher, J. S., & Radvansky, G. A. (2018). Patterns of forgetting. Journal of Memory and Language, 102, 130–141. [doi:10.1016/j.jml.2018.05.008].
- Fisher, J. S., & Radvansky, G. A. (2019). Linear forgetting. Journal of Memory and Language, 108, 104035. [doi:10.1016/j.jml.2019.104035].
- Murre, J. M. J., & Dros, J. (2015). Replication and analysis of Ebbinghaus' forgetting curve. PLOS ONE, 10(7), e0120644. [doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0120644].

Dataset citation(s):

- Murre, J. (2015). Ebbinghaus (1880) Replication [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/6kfrp/>].

Replication citation(s):

- Murre, J. M. J., & Dros, J. (2015). Replication and analysis of Ebbinghaus' forgetting curve. PLOS ONE, 10(7), e0120644. [doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0120644].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *courbe d'oubli*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DSPSN23H-Q>
 EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forgetting_curve [Wikipedia EN]
https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Courbe_de_l'oubli [Wikipédia FR]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q949167> [Wikidata]

formal neural network model

→ **connectionist model**

format

- BT: information entity
- NT: · amodal representation
 · modal representation
 · node
 · production rule
 · proposition

A specified representation for structuring information.

FR: *format*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MB2C9LR1-P>

forward associative strength

- BT: associative strength
- RT: backward associative strength

The level of association between a memory and another memory that followed it. In a task of verbal association, the frequency of association between a word and the words it allowed a subject to evoke.

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *force associative vers l'avant*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XS14899P-0>

forward conditioning

- BT: objective study method of memory
 RT: classical conditioning
 NT: · delay conditioning
 · trace conditioning

In classical conditioning, the procedure consisting in 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.

- PO: · Animal
 · Human
 DO: Psychology
 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

Curve indicating the serial recall accuracy according to the position of items in the study list when the serial recall is carried out from the beginning to the end of the list (primacy effect and recency effect).

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Kahana, M. J. (2012). Foundations of human memory. Oxford University Press.

- PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *courbe de position sérielle antérograde*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TL6309SB-3>

forward testing effect

→ **test-potentiated new learning**

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>].

- PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *mémoire visuelle à court terme fragile*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BQ3SD31F-L>

free and and cued selective reminding test

- Syn: FCSRT
 BT: neuropsychological test
 RT: · Alzheimer's disease
 · cued recall task
 · encoding specificity principle
 · free recall task
 · levels of processing theory
 · memory disorder
 · verbal memory

Neuropsychological test to assess verbal episodic memory and its disorders.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Grober, E., & Buschke, H. (1987). Genuine memory deficits in dementia. Developmental neuropsychology, 3(1), 13-36. [doi:10.1080/87565648709540361].
- Grober, E., Buschke, H., Crystal, H., Bang, S., & Dresner, R. (1988). Screening for dementia by memory testing. Neurology, 38(6), 900-900. [doi:10.1212/WNL.38.6.900].
- 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). (p. 25-47). Solal.

- PO: Human
 DO: · Neuropsychology
 · Psychology
 FR: *test de Grober et Buschke*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HDWFD8G-Q>

free recall paradigm

→ **free recall task**

free recall task

Syn: · *free recall paradigm*
· *free recall test*

BT: recall task

RT: · ARC index
· asymmetry effect
· California Verbal Learning Test
· clustering
· cognitive interview
· contiguity effect
· free and and cued selective reminding test
· functional serial position curve
· interresponse time
· output interference
· percent correct recall
· ratio rule
· reverse interference effect
· semantic proximity effect
· simultaneous learning effect
· subjective organization

NT: · conjoint recall paradigm
· continuous-distractor paradigm
· directed free recall task
· modified free recall procédure
· multitrial free recall task
· one-list-back paradigm
· overt-repetition technique

In a free recall task, subjects are asked to recover memories in any order.

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *tâche de rappel libre*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Z4TLQPTN-5>

free recall test

→ **free recall task**

free-association task

→ **verbal association task**

frontal cortex

→ **frontal lobe**

frontal lobe

Syn: · *frontal cortex*
· *frontal region*

BT: brain lobe

RT: · FN400 wave
· memory-guided attention

NT: prefrontal cortex

PO: · *Animal*

· *Human*

DO: *Neurology*

FR: *lobe frontal*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KHRWNS4W-Q>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0008848> [MeSH]

http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0005838 [UBERON]

http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0016525 [UBERON]

<http://purl.org/sig/ont/fma/fma61824> [FMA]

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frontal_lobe [Wikipedia EN]

https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lobe_frontal [Wikipédia 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. [doi:10.1080/02724980443000368].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *effet Fröhlich*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CC8530Z8-Z>

EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fröhlich_effect [Wikipedia EN]

function

→ **disposition**

functional amnesia

Syn: · dissociative amnesia
· psychogenic amnesia

BT: retrograde amnesia

RT: recovered memory

Retrograde amnesia, following 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.
- Dodier, O. (2021). L'amnésie dissociative: Limites méthodologiques, limites conceptuelles, et explications alternatives. L'Année Psychologique, 121(3), 275-309. [doi:10.3917/anpsy1.213.0275].
- Mangiulli, I., Otgaar, H., Jelicic, M., & Merckelbach, H. (In press). A critical review of case studies on dissociative amnesia. Clinical Psychological Science, 21677026211018190. [doi:10.1177/21677026211018194].
- Markowitsch, H. J. (1999). Functional neuroimaging correlates of functional amnesia. Memory, 7(5-6), 561–583. [doi:10.1080/096582199387751].
- Markowitsch, H. J. (2003). Psychogenic amnesia. NeuroImage, 20, S132–S138. [doi:10.1016/j.neuroimage.2003.09.010].
- McNally, R. J. (2003). Remembering trauma. Harvard University Press.
- Thomas-Anterion, C. (2017). L'amnésie dissociative. Revue de neuropsychologie, 9(4), 213–217. [doi:10.1684/nrp.2017.0431].

PO: Human
DO: Psychology
FR: **amnésie fonctionnelle**
URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-X5HPJVMQ-Q>
EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Psychogenic_amnesia [Wikipedia EN]
https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amnésie_dissociative [Wikipédia 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. [doi:10.1037/0003-066X.40.4.385].

PO: Human
DO: Psychology
FR: **indépendance fonctionnelle**
URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NJ67ZW7N-G>

functional serial position curve

BT: serial position curve

RT: · free recall task
· serial position effect

Curve representing the probability of recall of an item based on the position of the last rehearsal of this 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. [doi:10.1016/S0022-5371(77)80046-7].

PO: Human
DO: Psychology
FR: **courbe de position sérielle fonctionnelle**
URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JKFSD77J-G>

functionalist theories of memory

BT: theory
RT: transfer-appropriate processing principle
NT: levels of processing theory

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):

- Nicolas, S. (2000). La mémoire humaine, une perspective fonctionnaliste. L'Harmattan.
- 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.
- Roediger, H., Weldon, M., & Challis, B. (1989). Expliquer les dissociations entre mesures explicites et implicite 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.

PO: Human
DO: Psychology
FR: **théories fonctionnalistes de la mémoire**
URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KHJSDWCQ-6>

fusion method

BT: objective study method of memory
RT: visual memory

Study method of 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. [doi:10.1038/225346a0].

PO: Human
DO: Psychology
FR: **méthode de fusion**
URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-H8BVMRZN-C>

fuzzy trace theory

BT: theory

RT: · complementarity effect
 · conjunction illusion
 · DRM memory illusion
 · episodic memory
 · false-persistence effect
 · Recognition through Semantic Synchronization model
 · semantic 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 sense of the stimuli.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Brainerd, C. J., & Reyna, V. F. (1995). Fuzzy-trace theory: An interim synthesis. *Learning and Individual Differences*, 7(1), 1–75. [doi:10.1016/1041-6080(95)90031-4].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/S0065-2407(02)80062-3].
- Brainerd, C., & Reyna, V. (2004). Fuzzy-trace theory and memory development. *Developmental Review*, 24(4), 396–439. [doi:10.1016/j.dr.2004.08.005].

Dataset citation(s):

- 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/>].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

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 [Wikipedia EN]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1475711> [Wikidata]

G

Galton-Crovitz method

→ [cue-word method](#)

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: · [reference-back paradigm](#)
 · [working memory](#)

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. [doi:10.3390/brainsci11060721].
- Chatham, C. H., & Badre, D. (2015). Multiple gates on working memory. *Current Opinion in Behavioral Sciences*, 1, 23-31. [doi:10.1016/j.cobeha.2014.08.001].
- Kessler, Y. (2017). The role of working memory gating in task switching : A procedural version of the reference-back paradigm. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 8. [doi:10.3389/fpsyg.2017.02260].
- Nir-Cohen, G., Kessler, Y., & Egner, T. (2020). Neural substrates of working memory updating. *Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience*, 32(12), 2285-2302. [doi:10.1162/jocn_a_01625].

Dataset citation(s):

- Kessler, Y. (2017). The role of working memory gating in task switching : A procedural version of the reference-back paradigm. OSF. [<https://osf.io/x69j8/>].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *processus de portillonnage*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TL9X66GV-2>

Gc

→ [cristallized intelligence](#)

Geiselman effect

BT: [memory phenomenon](#)

RT: [cognitive interview](#)

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.

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *effet Geiselman*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-J29VW7XV-D>

gene

BT: [biological material entity](#)

NT: [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^e éd.). De Boeck.

PO: · *Animal*

· *Human*

FR: *gène*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XBNR5KZL-G>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0009078> [MeSH]

<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](#)
 · [episodic memory](#)
 · [recoding](#)
 · [recollection](#)
 · [retrieval](#)

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. [doi:10.1017/S0140525X0004440X].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *modèle du système de traitement abstrait et général*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-N443N27R-7>

general empirical observation

→ **phenomenon**

general knowledge

→ **semantic memory**

general recollection network

→ **core recollection network**

generate-recognize theory

Syn: *dual-process theory*

BT: **theory**

RT: **retrieval**

Theory which postulates that two mechanisms are involved in memory retrieval : a search process for memorized information and a decision process (deciding whether the retrieved information is the one that was searched on the basis of a familiarity judgement).

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Anderson, J. R., & Bower, G. H. (1972). Recognition and retrieval processes in free recall. *Psychological Review*, 79(2), 97-123. [doi:10.1037/h0033773].
- Bahrick, H. P. (1970). Two-phase model for prompted recall. *Psychological Review*, 77(3), 215–222. [doi:10.1037/h0029099].
- Kintsch, W. (1968). Recognition and free recall of organized lists. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 78(3, Pt.1), 481-487. [doi:10.1037/h0026462].
- Kintsch, W. (1970). Models for free recall and recognition. In D. Norman (Ed.), *Models of Human Memory* (p. 331-373). Academic Press.

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: **théorie génération-reconnaissance**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QJ9XCWF7-C>

generation effect

BT: **memory phenomenon**

RT: · **distinctiveness effect**

· **episodic memory**

· **list composition effect**

· **principle of desirable difficulties**

· **semantic memory**

Memory is better 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 (Bertsch et al., 2007).
 - Experimental design: Larger effect in an intra-subject design than in an inter-subject design (Bertsch 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 (Bertsch 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 (Bertsch et al., 2007 ; McCurdy et al., 2020).
 - Learning type: larger effect in incidental learning than in intentional learning (Bertsch 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 ; Bertsch 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 (Bertsch et al., 2007 ; McCurdy et al., 2020).
- Retention interval: Increasingly larger effect as retention interval increases (Bertsch 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 (Bertsch et al., 2007 ; McCurdy et al., 2020).
- 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. [doi:10.3758/BF03193441].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.15.4.657].
- Jacoby, L. L. (1983). Remembering the data : Analyzing interactive processes in reading. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 22(5), 485–508. [doi:10.1016/S0022-5371(83)90301-8].
- McCurdy, M. P., Viechtbauer, W., Sklenar, A. M., Frankenstein, A. N., & Leshikar, E. D. (in press). Theories of the generation effect and the impact of generation constraint : A meta-analytic review. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*. [doi:10.3758/s13423-020-01762-3].
- 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. [doi:10.1002/acp.3781].
- Schmidt, S. R., & Cherry, K. (1989). The negative generation effect : Delineation of a phenomenon. *Memory & Cognition*, 17(3), 359–369. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.4.6.592].
- Serra, M., & Nairne, J. S. (1993). Design controversies and the generation effect : Support for an item-order hypothesis. *Memory & Cognition*, 21(1), 34–40. [doi:10.3758/BF03211162].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.4.6.592].
- Srinivas, K., & Roediger, H. L. (1990). Classifying implicit memory tests : Category association and anagram solution. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 29(4), 389–412. [doi:10.1016/0749-596X(90)90063-6].

Dataset citation(s):

- McCurdy, M. P., Viechtbauer, W., Sklenar, A., Frankenstein, A. N., & Leshikar, E. D. (2020). Theories of the generation effect and the impact of generation constraint : A meta-analytic review [Data set]. [<https://osf.io/9pv7a/>].
- Zormpa, E., & Brehm, L. (2018). The production and the generation effect improve memory in picture naming [Data set]. OSF. [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/7KQ5S].

Replication citation(s):

- Schindler, J., Richter, T., & Mar, R. (s. d.). Does generation benefit learning for narrative and expository texts? A direct replication attempt. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, n/a(n/a). [doi:10.1002/acp.3781].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: **effet de génération**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QN9H3MD5-D>

EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Generation_effect [Wikipedia EN]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q5532593> [Wikidata]

generic memory

→ **semantic memory**

gestural loop

BT: working memory

Subcomponent of working memory specialized in movement, 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. [doi:10.1080/20445911.2013.823974.].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: boucle gestuelle

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WVMSPSB6-Z>

Gf

→ fluid intelligence

global matching model

BT: computational model

RT: memory

 NT: · ATHENA model
 · Matrix model
 · MINERVA 2
 · SAM model
 · TODAM

Mathematical and simulation models of memory based on a global matching process between a cue and the elements stored in memory, like SAM (Raaijmakers & Shiffrin, 1981; Gillund & Shiffrin, 1984), MINERVA 2 (Hintzman, 1984, 1988), TODAM (Murdoch, 1982), Matrix (Pike, 1984; Humphreys, Bain & Pike, 1989).

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Gillund, G., & Shiffrin, R. M. (1984). A retrieval model for both recognition and recall. *Psychological Review*, 91(1), 1-67. [doi:10.1037//0033-295X.91.1.1].
- Hintzman, D. L. (1984). MINERVA 2: A simulation model of human memory. *Behavior Research Methods, Instruments, & Computers*, 16(2), 96-101. [doi:10.3758/BF03202365].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/0033-295X.96.2.208].
- Murdoch, B. B. (1982). A theory for the storage and retrieval of item and associative information. *Psychological Review*, 89(6), 609-626. [doi:10.1037/0033-295X.89.6.609].
- Pike, R. (1984). Comparison of convolution and matrix distributed memory systems for associative recall and recognition. *Psychological Review*, 91(3), 281-294. [doi:10.1037/0033-295X.91.3.281].

PO: Human

DO: · Informatics

· Psychology

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
 · short-term memory
 · Sternberg task

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. [doi:10.1016/S0749-596X(03)00080-9].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

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
 · 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. [doi:10.3758/s13423-020-01792-x].
- 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. [doi:10.3115/v1/D14-1116].

PO: Human

DO: · Informatics

· Linguistics

FR: GloVe

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HNX58KDQ-P>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. [doi:10.1016/S0166-4328(02)00272-3].

PO: · Animal
 · Human

FR: **glutamate**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-T0CV2HJ4-J>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0009376> [MeSH]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0009378> [MeSH]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0028010> [MeSH]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0028012> [MeSH]

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glutamic_acid [Wikipedia EN]

https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acide_glutamique [Wikipédia FR]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1532394> [Wikidata]

glutamic acid

→ **glutamate**

Go/NoGo task

BT: reaction time
 RT: · inhibitory control
 · working memory

Subjects are asked to respond as quickly as possible (Go) to a certain class of stimuli, for example, by pressing a keyboard key, and not 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. [doi:10.1016/0001-6918(69)90065-1].
- Donders, F.C. (1868/2001). La vitesse des actes psychiques. *Psychologie et Histoire*, 2, 188-204. [<https://sites.google.com/site/psychologieethistoire/DONDERS.HTM>].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: **tâche Go/No Go**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-K58RM8DT-0>

goal maintenance

BT: working memory
 RT: Stroop test

Working memory function consisting in 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. [doi:10.1016/S0079-7421(03)44005-X].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: **maintien du but**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-X2CSSWGQ-W>

EQ: https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0a431 [Cognitive Atlas]

Google effect

BT: memory phenomenon
 RT: · cognitive offloading
 · saving-enhanced memory effect
 · transactive memory

"people are more likely to remember information that is deleted from a computer than information that is saved on a computer" (Schooler & Storm, in press).

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Schooler, J. N., & Storm, B. C. (in press). Saved information is remembered less well than deleted information, if the saving process is perceived as reliable. *Memory*, [doi:10.1080/09658211.2021.1962356].
- 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. [doi:10.1126/science.1207745].

Dataset citation(s):

- Steinig, T., Keidel, K., Schröder, R., Chlebek, V., Bellinghausen, J., Borchert, J., Schindler, T., & Brandi, M. (2021). Replication of « Google effects on memory » [Data set]. OSF. [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/2WBFH].

Replication citation(s):

- Schooler, J. N., & Storm, B. C. (in press). Saved information is remembered less well than deleted information, if the saving process is perceived as reliable. [doi:10.1080/09658211.2021.1962356].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: **effet Google**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RXN0BFHC-B>

grandmother cell

→ **concept cell**

graph

Syn: figure
 BT: information entity
 NT: · calibration curve
 · forgetting curve
 · learning curve
 · ROC curve
 · serial position curve

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)

DO: Multidisciplinary

FR: **graphique**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-S2TF731Z-W>

EQ: 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](#)

Words presented as cues during the recall test physically resembling the studied items and share no meaning with them (for example, 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. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.15.4.657].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 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](#)

grid cell

BT: [neuron](#)
 RT: [· cognitive map](#)
 [· entorhinal cortex](#)
 [· place cell](#)
 [· 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):

- 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. [doi:10.1038/nature03721].
- Moser, E., & Moser, M.-B. (2007). Grid cells. *Scholarpedia*, 2(7), 3394. [doi:10.4249/scholarpedia.3394].

PO: [· Animal](#)
 [· Human](#)
 FR: [cellule de grille](#)
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-J39HHJ6N-2>
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M000612949> [MeSH]
 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grid_cell [Wikipedia EN]
 https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cellule_de_grille [Wikipédia FR]

group-reference effect

Syn: *group-referencing*
 BT: [memory phenomenon](#)
 RT: [episodic memory](#)

Memory improvement when items have been judged according to a social referencing group of the subjects.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Lee, H.-N., Rosa, N. M., & Gutchess, A. H. (2016). Ageing and the group-reference effect in memory. *Memory*, 24(6), 746–756. [doi:10.1080/09658211.2015.1049184].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: [effet du groupe de référence](#)
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-C75JD9K2-R>

group-referencing

→ [group-reference effect](#)

grouping effect

BT: [memory phenomenon](#)
 RT: [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. [doi:10.1080/14640746908400206].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: [effet de regroupement](#)
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-L90RR0HF-2>

H

H-DAP

→ **historically defined autobiographical period**

H.M. case

Syn: *H.M. patient*

BT: human organism

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):

- Corkin, S. (2002). What's new with the amnesic patient H.M.? *Nature Reviews Neuroscience*, 3(2), 153–160. [doi:10.1038/nrn726].
- Scoville, W. B., & Milner, B. (1957). Loss of recent memory after bilateral hippocampal lesions. *Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery & Psychiatry*, 20(1), 11–21. [doi:10.1136/jnnp.20.1.11].

PO: Human

DO: Neuropsychology

FR: cas H.M.

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

EQ: 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**

habituation

BT: · non-associative learning
· non-declarative memory

RT: · dishabituation
· habituation/dishabituation paradigm
· visual paired-comparison paradigm

Response decrease 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.
- Sweatt, J. D. (2010). *Mechanisms of memory* (2nd ed.). Academic Press.

PO: · Animal
· Human

DO: Psychology

FR: habituation

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RD88ZH84-6>
EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0009735> [MeSH]
<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

RT: · dishabituation
· habituation

Experimental paradigm to study infant memory based on the interest of the baby for novelty. The baby is presented a stimulus until its interest for the stimulus declines, that is to say that it looks at it for less and less time: this is the habituation phase. A new stimulus is then presented. Recognition of this stimulus is inferred if the visual fixation time to this stimulus increases: this is the dishabituation phase.

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

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 memory
· semantic space

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. [doi:10.3758/BF03204766].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: modèle HAL

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KMS3Q8RZ-0>

haptic memory

BT: sensory memory

Sensory memory for tactile information.

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: mémoire haptique

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GHNGG5ZB-3>

EQ: 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 over-confident about 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. [doi:10.1016/0030-5073(77)90001-0].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: effet difficile-facile

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

EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hard-easy_effect [Wikipedia EN]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q17136967> [Wikidata]

HAROLD MODEL

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**

RT: **memory disorder**

Model of cognitive aging. The elderly display a reduction of the hemispheric asymmetry in prefrontal cortex during the performance of cognitive tasks, especially during memory tasks, compared to younger subjects. This phenomenon is thought to be of attempts to compensate for cognitive difficulties by older adults.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Cabeza, R. (2002). Hemispheric asymmetry reduction in older adults : The HAROLD model. *Psychology and Aging*, 17(1), 85-100. [doi:10.1037//0882-7974.17.1.85].

PO: *Human*

FR: **modèle HAROLD**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JXND260V-G>

Hebb effect

Syn: *Hebb repetition effect*

BT: **repetition effect**

RT: · *serial recall task*
· *short-term memory*
· *working memory*

A sequence of items is recalled better if it is repeated over multiple trials, compared to the recall of non-repeated sequences.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- 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.

Dataset citation(s):

- Johnson, A. (2018). Visual Hebb repetition effects : The role of psychological distinctiveness revisited. [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/whz9g/>].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: **effet Hebb**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-R0P65XB5-R>

Hebb repetition effect

→ **Hebb effect**

Hebb's rule

Syn: *Hebbian learning*

BT: **algorithm**

RT: · *connectionist model*
· *learning*
· *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.

PO: · *Animal*

· *Human*

DO: · *Informatics*

· *Psychology*

FR: **règle de Hebb**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FK9616B8-3>

EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hebbian_theory [Wikipedia EN]

https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Règle_de_Hebb [Wikipédia FR]

Hebbian learning

→ **Hebb's rule**

Hemispheric Asymmetry Reduction in Older Adults

→ **HAROLD model**

Hemispheric Asymmetry Reduction in Older Adults hypothesis

→ **HAROLD model**

HERA model

BT: **non-computational model**

RT: · *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.

- 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. [doi:10.1073/pnas.91.6.2016].

PO: *Human*

FR: **modèle HERA**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LP6DTW0M-T>

hereditary prosopagnosia

→ **developmental prosopagnosia**

HERNET model

Syn: *Hippocampal Encoding/Retrieval and Network model*

BT: **HIPER model**

RT: · attention
· encoding
· episodic memory
· hippocampus
· retrieval

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. [doi:10.1002/hipo.22387].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Neuropsychology*

FR: **modèle HERNET**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-S3VNXQHT-H>

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. [doi:10.1016/j.heliyon.2021.e06955].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: **processus de regroupement hiérarchique**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-H3817FKJ-M>

higher-order conditioning

→ **second-order conditioning**

highly elaborative reminiscing style

BT: **reminiscing style**

RT: **autobiographical memory**

Mothers adopting a highly elaborated reminiscence style talk frequently about the past with their child by asking many questions. They incorporate the child's answers in the construction of the story, encouraging participation in the conversation and adding their own comments in the story. This conversational style is thought to help children to better remember the past and to better organize their autobiographical narratives.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Fivush, R. (2009). Sociocultural perspectives on autobiographical memory. In M. L. Courage & N. Cowan (Ed.), *The Development of Memory in Infancy and Childhood* (p. 283-301). Psychology Press.
- Fivush, R. (2014). Maternal reminiscing style: The sociocultural construction of autobiographical memory across childhood and adolescence. In P. J. Bauer & R. Fivish (Eds.), *The Wiley Handbook on The Development of Children's Memory* (p. 568-585). Wiley.
- Fivush, R., & Nelson, K. (2004). Culture and language in the emergence of autobiographical memory. *Psychological Science*, 15(9), 573-577. [doi:10.1111/j.0956-7976.2004.00722.x].
- 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. [doi:10.1684/nrp.2020.0586].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: **style de reminiscence fortement élaboré**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RXQC1KXL-8>

highly superior autobiographical memory

Syn: · **HSAM**

· **hyperthymesia**
· **hyperthymestic syndrome**

BT: **autobiographical memory**

RT: **hypermnnesia (pathology)**

Persons with exceptionally good autobiographical memory enabling them to accurately recall details of their distant past and associated dates.

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. [doi:10.1080/13554794.2011.654225].
- LePort, A. K. R., Mattfeld, A. T., Dickinson-Anson, H., Fallon, J. H., Stark, C. E. L., Kruggel, F., ... McGaugh, J. L. (2012). Behavioral and neuroanatomical investigation of Highly Superior Autobiographical Memory (HSAM). *Neurobiology of Learning and Memory*, 98(1), 78-92. [doi:10.1016/j.nlm.2012.05.002].
- Parker, E. S., Cahill, L., & McGaugh, J. L. (2006). A case of unusual autobiographical remembering. *Neurocase*, 12(1), 35-49. [doi:10.1080/13554790500473680].
- Santangelo, V., Pedale, T., Colucci, P., Giulietti, G., Macri, S., & Campolongo, P. (In press). Highly superior autobiographical memory in aging: A single case study. *Cortex*. [doi:10.1016/j.cortex.2021.05.011].

PO: *Human*

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]

HIPER model

Syn: *Hippocampal Encoding/Retrieval model*
 BT: non-computational model
 RT: · encoding
 · episodic memory
 · hippocampus
 · retrieval
 NT: HERNET model

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. [doi:10.1002/(SICI)1098-1063(1998)8:4<313::AID-HIPO1>3.0.CO;2-I].

PO: Human
 DO: Neuropsychology
 FR: *modèle HIPER*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CZR0HPFJ-L>

Hippocampal Encoding/Retrieval and Network model

→ **HERNET model**

Hippocampal Encoding/Retrieval model

→ **HIPER model**

hippocampal memory indexing theory

BT: theory
 RT: · episodic memory
 · hippocampus

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):

- Teyler, T. J., & DiScenna, P. (1986). The hippocampal memory indexing theory. *Behavioral Neuroscience*, 100(2), 147–154. [doi:10.1037/0735-7044.100.2.147].
- Teyler, T. J., & Rudy, J. W. (2007). The hippocampal indexing theory and episodic memory: Updating the index. *Hippocampus*, 17(12), 1158–1169. [doi:10.1002/hipo.20350].

PO: · Animal
 · Human
 DO: · Neuropsychology
 · Psychology
 FR: *théorie de l'indexation hippocampique des souvenirs*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-B4RFRLRK-Z>

hippocampus

BT: medial temporal lobe
 RT: · 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
 · engram cell
 · 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
 · place cell
 · prospective memory
 · recollection
 · retrieval stopping
 · schema assimilation model
 · spatial memory
 · standard model of consolidation
 · theta rhythm
 · time cell
 · trace transformation theory
 NT: dentate gyrus

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. [doi:10.1016/j.neurol.2015.01.557].

PO: · Animal
 · Human
 FR: *hippocampe*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Z24RK3Z6-C>
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0010374> [MeSH]
 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 periodSyn: *H-DAP*

BT: autobiographical memory

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., 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.
- Brown, N. R., Lee, P. J., Krslak, M., Conrad, F. G., Hansen, T. G. B., 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. [doi:10.1111/j.1467-9280.2009.02307.x].

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*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
· 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. [doi:10.1016/B978-0-12-809324-5.21044-4].

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: *détection correcte*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WT19LDQ5-Q>**holistic processing**BT: *configural processing*

RT: · composite face effect
· face memory
· inversion effect
· 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. [doi:10.1016/S1364-6613(02)01903-4].

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: *traitement holistique*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QRFL65P6-G>**hotspot**

BT: autobiographical memory

RT: emotion

This term refers to the detailed memories of the most intense emotional distress of 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. [doi:10.1016/S0005-7967(99)00123-0].
- 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. [doi:10.1080/09658210802266446].
- Grey, N., Holmes, E., & Brewin, C. R. (2001). Peritraumatic emotional "hot spots" in memory. *Behavioural and Cognitive Psychotherapy*, 29(3), 367-372. [doi:10.1017/S1352465801003095].
- 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. [doi:10.1017/S1352465802001054].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/j.jbtep.2004.11.002].

Replication citation(s):

- 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. [doi:10.1080/09658210802266446].

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: *hotspot*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MLLZ9QDP-S>**HSAM**

→ highly superior autobiographical memory

hub and spoke modelBT: *computational model*

RT: · amodal representation
· concept
· modal representation
· semantic memory

Model of semantic memory. Sensory and motor informations 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):

- 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. [doi:10.1038/nrn2277].
- 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. [doi:10.1038/nrn.2016.150].

PO: *Human*FR: *modèle hub-and-spoke*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-C7J9JBWW-S>

human organism

BT: organism
 NT: · H.M. case
 · K.C. case
 · K.F. case
 · P.V. case
 · super-recognizer

PO: Human

FR: *organisme humain*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XL3899WK-M>

humour effect

BT: memory phenomenon
 RT: episodic memory

Better memory for humorous material compared to non-humorous material.

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. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.20.4.953].
- Schmidt, S. R. (2002). The humour effect: differential processing and privileged retrieval. *Memory (Hove, England)*, 10(2), 127-138. [doi:10.1080/09658210143000263].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

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: · serial position effect
 · serial recall task

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. [doi:10.1126/science.117.3032.131].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *hypothèse de Hunter-McCrary*

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

Hunter-McCrary law

→ **Hunter-McCrary hypothesis**

hypercorrection effect

BT: metamemory phenomenon
 RT: confidence judgment

After feedback on the answers to questions, people more readily correct memory errors which they were highly confident about than memory errors which they were less confident about.

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. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.27.6.1491].

Dataset citation(s):

- Sitzman, D., Rhodes, M., Hausman, H., & Scheibe, D. A. (2021, April 6). Hypercorrection & Episodic Memory. [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/YBJU3].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *effet d'hypercorrection*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JBPRW023-4>

hypermnesia

BT: memory phenomenon
 RT: memory

In experimental psychology, memory improvement with successive repeated retrieval tests. Hypermnesia is established when the number of newly remembered items with trials exceeds the number of forgotten items.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Erdelyi, M. H., & Becker, J. (1974). Hypermnesia for pictures : Incremental memory for pictures but not words in multiple recall trials. *Cognitive Psychology*, 6(1), 159-171. [doi:10.1016/0010-0285(74)90008-5].
- Mulligan, N. W. (2006). Hypermnesia and total retrieval time. *Memory*, 14(4), 502-518. [doi:10.1080/09658210500513438].
- Wallner, L. A., & Bäuml, K.-H. T. (2018). Hypermnesia and the role of delay between study and test. *Memory & Cognition*, 46(6), 878-894. [doi:10.3758/s13421-018-0809-5].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *hypermnésie*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JX046THS-T>

hypermnesia (pathology)

BT: memory disorder
 RT: · autobiographical memory
 · highly superior autobiographical memory

Exaltation of autobiographical memories observed in certain mental disorders.

PO: Human

DO: Psychiatry

FR: *hypermnésie (pathologie)*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FQXK8KBN-C>

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., Kerrouche, N., Piolino, P., & Eustache, F. (2003). The hyperpriming phenomenon in normal aging: A consequence of cognitive slowing? *Neuropsychology*, 17(4), 594-601. [doi:10.1037/0894-4105.17.4.594].
- 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. [doi:10.1093/brain/124.8.1522].
- 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 hypoprimeing effects. *Brain*, 125(9), 2044-2057. [doi:10.1093/brain/awf209].

PO: *Human**DO:* *Psychology**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**

hyperthymestic syndrome→ **highly superior autobiographical memory**

hypothesis→ **testable hypothesis**

iconic memory

- Syn: · *precategory visual store*
 · *visual persistence*
 · *visual sensory memory*
 BT: · *sensory memory*
 · *visual memory*
 NT: · *informational persistence*
 · *visible persistence*

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. [doi:10.1037/h0093759].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *mémoire iconique*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BB0VLCCL8-0>
 EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/iconic_memory [Wikipedia EN]
https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0a4f9 [Cognitive Atlas]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q18652> [Wikidata]

identity priming

→ **repetition priming effect**

illusory recollection

→ **phantom recollection**

illusory truth

→ **illusory truth effect**

illusory truth effect

- Syn: · *illusory truth*
 · *reiteration effect*
 · *repetition truth effect*
 · *truth 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. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.5.3.241].
- 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. [doi:10.3917/anpsy1.193.0397].
- Dechène, 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. [doi:10.1177/1088868309352251].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/xge0000098].

- Fazio, L., Rand, D. G., & Pennycook, G. (2019). Repetition increases perceived truth equally for plausible and implausible statements. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*. Advance online publication. [doi:10.3758/s13423-019-01651-4].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/S0022-5371(77)80012-1].
- Hassan, A., & Barber, S. J. (2021). The effects of repetition frequency on the illusory truth effect. *Cognitive Research: Principles and Implications*, 6(1), 38. [doi:10.1186/s41235-021-00301-5].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/xge0000465].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.33.1.219].
- Unkelbach, C., & Rom, S. C. (2017). A referential theory of the repetition-induced truth effect. *Cognition*, 160, 110–126. [doi:10.1016/j.cognition.2016.12.016].
- 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. [doi:10.1177/0963721419827854].

Dataset citation(s):

- Anes, M. D. (2020). Illusory truth in minimal groups [Data set]. OSF. [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/KHYGJ].
- Brashier, N., & Eliseev, E. D. (2019). An initial accuracy focus prevents illusory truth. OSF. [https://osf.io/b4szp/].
- Henderson, E. L., Vallée-Tourangeau, F., Westwood, S., & Simons, D. J. (2019). A reproducible systematic map of the illusory truth effect [Data set]. OSF. [https://osf.io/dm9yx/].
- Keersmaecker, J. D. (2018). Investigating the robustness of the illusory truth effect across individual differences in cognitive ability, need for cognitive closure, and cognitive style [Data set]. OSF. [https://osf.io/xbwmh/].
- The truth trajectory: A longitudinal study of the illusory truth effect. (2020). [Data set]. OSF. [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/9MNCQ].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *effet de vérité illusoire*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SLB5MT9S-B>
 EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/illusory_truth_effect [Wikipedia EN]
https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Effet_de_vérité_illusoire [Wikipédia FR]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q2540477> [Wikidata]

✓ Patrice Terrier

imageability effect

→ **concreteness effect**

imagination

→ **mental imagery**

imagination facilitation effect

- BT: [memory phenomenon](#)
- RT: [episodic memory](#)
- [imagination inflation](#)
- [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. [[doi:10.3389/fpsyg.2021.668899](#)].
- 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. [[doi:10.1080/00221309.2015.1110558](#)].

Dataset 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 [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/v8apj/>].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *effet facilitateur de l'imagination*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TCJT08Q0-7>

imagination inflation

- BT: [memory phenomenon](#)
- RT: [autobiographical memory](#)
- [episodic memory](#)
- [imagination facilitation effect](#)

Memory error of believing that hypothetical events were experienced after having imagined them.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- 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. [[doi:10.3758/BF03212420](#)].

Dataset citation(s):

- Li, C., Otgaar, H., & Wang, J. (2020, January 16). Creating Nonbelieved Memories for Bizarre Actions Using an Imagination Inflation Procedure. Retrieved from osf.io/38jw/

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *inflation par imagination*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PM7RPRWP-Q>
 EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imagination_inflation [Wikipedia EN]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q6002616> [Wikidata]

immediate memory

→ [short-term memory](#)

immediate serial recognition task

→ [serial recognition task](#)

implanted false memory

- Syn: *rich false memory*
- BT: [induced false memory](#)
- RT: [autobiographical memory](#)
- [lost in the mall paradigm](#)
- [misinformation effect](#)
- [misleading information](#)
- [suggestibility](#)

False memory of an entire event produced under the influence of suggestions.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Loftus, E. F., & Pickrell, K. L. (1995). The formation of false memories. *Psychiatric Annals*, 25(12), 720-725. [[doi:10.3928/0048-5713-19951201-07](#)].
- 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. [[doi:10.1080/09658211.2016.1260747](#)].

Dataset citation(s):

- Calado, B., Henry, Luke, T. J., Landström, S., & Connolly, D. (2017). Implanting False Autobiographical Memories for Repeated Events. OSF. [[doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/4FZHT-](#)].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 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 intentions 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. [[doi:10.1080/14792779343000059](#)].
- Gollwitzer, P. M., & Brandstätter, V. (1997). Implementation intentions and effective goal pursuit. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 73(1), 186-199. [[doi:10.1037/0022-3514.73.1.186](#)].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *intention d'implémentation*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-M4XFKG7T-C>
 EQ: https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/implementation_intentions [SAGE]

implicit associative response

- BT: [theory](#)
- RT: [associative memory](#)
- [false recognition](#)
- [spontaneous false memory](#)

Hypothesis proposed by Underwood (1965) to explain the semantic intrusions in a recognition task. When subjects study words, they mentally generate other words that are associated with them. These related words can then be recognized incorrectly 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. [[doi:10.1037/h0022014](#)].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *réponse associative implicite*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-D69TGC3C-6>

implicit learning

- BT: learning process
 RT: · artificial grammar learning task
 · color-word contingency learning task
 · implicit memory
 NT: statistical learning

Learning of rules and events that the subject has not explicitly identified.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Meulemans, T. (1998). L'apprentissage implicite : une approche cognitive, neuropsychologique et développementale. Marseille.
- Perruchet, P., Nicolas, S. (1998). L'apprentissage implicite : un débat théorique. Psychologie Française, 43(1), 13-25.

- PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *apprentissage implicite*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BVX2N7J5-X>
 EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Implicit_learning [Wikipedia EN]
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
 · episodic priming effect
 · explicit memory
 · illusory truth effect
 · implicit learning
 · indirect test of memory
 · mere exposure effect
 · mirror learning
 · 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
 · saving method
 · semantic priming effect
 · strategic priming effect
 · syntactic priming effect
 · unconscious priming effect

Change in performance in a cognitive task as a result of a previous event without the subject making explicit and conscious reference to that event.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Cubelli, R., & Della Sala, S. (2020). Definition : Implicit memory. Cortex, 125, 345. [doi:10.1016/j.cortex.2020.01.011].
- 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. [doi:10.1111/j.1749-6632.2010.05946.x].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.11.3.501].
- Nicolas, S. (1994). Réflexions autour du concept de mémoire implicite. L'Année Psychologique, 94(1), 63-79. [doi:10.3406/psy.1994.28736].
- Schacter, D. L. (1987). Implicit memory: History and current status. Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition, 13(3), 501-518. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.13.3.501].

- PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *mémoire implicite*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TFTTHB8V-T>
 EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Implicit_memory [Wikipedia EN]
https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0a533 [Cognitive Atlas]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q18614> [Wikidata]
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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. [doi:10.1016/j.concog.2009.04.003].
- Magnussen, S. (2009). Implicit visual working memory. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 50(6), 535–542. [doi:10.1111/j.1467-9450.2009.00783.x].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

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: · autobiographical memory
· cue-word method
· reminiscence bump

Method for studying autobiographical memory. Subjects are asked to report particularly significant memories of 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. [doi:10.1016/j.jarmac.2014.11.004].
- 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. [doi:10.1080/09658211.2014.985233].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *méthode des souvenirs importants*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-K2XK742Z-X>**impoverished relational-encoding**

BT: testable hypothesis

RT: · distinctiveness heuristic
· false memory

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. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.30.4.787].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *encodage relationnel appauvri*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NJCNGK1S-V>**incidental forgetting**

BT: forgetting

NT: · attribute amnesia
· episodic future thinking-induced forgetting
· 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. (2015). Incidental learning. In A. D. Baddeley, M. C. Anderson, & M. W. Eysenck (Eds.), *Memory* (2^e éd., p. 231-263). Psychology Press.

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *oubli incident*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LW5DVQP2-N>**incidental learning**Syn: *nonintentional learning*

BT: instruction

RT: · DMS48
· intentional learning
· learning
· mnemonic similarity task
· 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. [doi:10.1037/h0021759].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *apprentissage incident*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-B0MKL2QD-7>EQ: https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/incidental_learning [SAGE]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.), *Metacognitive aspects of source monitoring* (pp. 149–168). Oxford University Press. [doi:10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199336746.013.8].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *effet d'incohérence*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Z6PQPZ3G-4>

indirect realism

BT: theory
 RT: 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 1 et appendice. L'entendement*. Flammarion.
- Locke, J. (1689/2009). *Essai sur l'entendement humain. Le Livre de Poche*.
- Michaelian, K., & Sutton, J. (2017). Memory. In E. N. Zalta (Ed.), *The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy*, Stanford University. Consulté à l'adresse [<https://plato.stanford.edu/archives/sum2017/entries/memory/>].
- Perrin, D. (2012). Qu'est-ce que se souvenir ? *Vrin*.
- Russell, B. (1921). *L'analyse de l'esprit*. Payot.

PO: Human
 DO: Philosophy
 FR: *réalisme indirect*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RVG4L5WD-X>
 EQ: 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: · implicit memory
 · naming task
 NT: · lexical decision task
 · perceptual identification task
 · word-fragment completion task
 · word-stem completion task

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. [doi:10.1146/annurev.ps.39.020188.002355].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 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 [Wikipedia EN]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q6025127> [Wikidata]

induced false belief

→ **false autobiographical belief**

induced false memory

BT: false memory
 RT: · explanation inflation
 · fabrication inflation
 · false feedback paradigm
 · forced confabulation paradigm
 · misinformation effect
 · misleading information
 · rumor mongering paradigm
 NT: implanted false memory

False memory produced under social pressure or external suggestions.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Muschalla, B., & Schönborn, F. (in press). Induction of false beliefs and false memories in laboratory studies – A systematic review. *Clinical Psychology & Psychotherapy*, [doi:10.1002/cpp.2567].

Dataset citation(s):

- Robin, F., Menetrier, E., & Bret, B. B. (2020). Effect of visual imagery on false memories in DRM and Misinformation paradigms. *OSF*. [<https://osf.io/zsh3b/>].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *faux souvenir induit*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZJ70X7NZ-6>
 EQ: <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q17157046> [Wikidata]

infantile amnesia

Syn: *childhood amnesia*
 BT: forgetting
 RT: · autobiographical memory
 · neurogenic hypothesis

Inability to retrieve autobiographical memories dating from the early years of life. Some researchers distinguish absolute infantile amnesia, with almost no memory up to 2 years of age, from relative infantile amnesia (also called childhood amnesia) up to 6-7 years which is characterized by sparse and incomplete memories.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Jack, F., & Hayne, H. (2007). Eliciting adults' earliest memories : Does it matter how we ask the question? *Memory*, 15(6), 647-663. [doi:10.1080/09658210701467087].
- Bauer, P. J. (2015). A complementary processes account of the development of childhood amnesia and a personal past. *Psychological Review*, 122(2), 204–231. [doi:10.1037/a0038939].
- Hayne, H., & Jack, F. (2011). Childhood amnesia. *Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Cognitive Science*, 2(2), 136–145. [doi:10.1002/wcs.107].
- Henri, V., & Henri, C. (1896). Enquête sur les premiers souvenirs de l'enfance. *L'Année Psychologique*, 3(1), 184–198. [doi:10.3406/psy.1896.1831].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/j.bbr.2015.07.030].
- Miles, C. (1895). A study of individual psychology. *The American Journal of Psychology*, 6(4), 534-558. [doi:10.2307/1411191].
- Perret, P. (2011). L'amnésie infantile : les perspectives tirées de la psychologie développementale. *Devenir*, 23(4), 379–395. [doi:10.3917/dev.114.0379].
- Peterson, C. (2021). What is your earliest memory? It depends. *Memory*, 29(6), 811-822. [doi:10.1080/09658211.2021.1918174].
- Rubin, D. C. (2000). The distribution of early childhood memories. *Memory*, 8(4), 265-269. [doi:10.1080/096582100406810].
- Tustin, K., & Hayne, H. (2010). Defining the boundary : Age-related changes in childhood amnesia. *Developmental Psychology*, 46(5), 1049-1061. [doi:10.1037/a0020105].

PO: · Animal
 · Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *amnésie infantile*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZBZTH4XB-C>
 EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Childhood_amnesia [Wikipedia EN]
https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amnésie_infantile [Wikipedia FR]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q493965> [Wikidata]



Antoine Bouyeure

inference-based false memory

Syn: *inferential false memory*

BT: [spontaneous false memory](#)

RT: [· acquired equivalence paradigm](#)
[· emotional false memory paradigm](#)
[· episodic memory](#)
[· semantic memory](#)

NT: [schema-based false memory](#)

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. [doi:10.1037/xlm0000340].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *faux souvenir inférenciel*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SK3SSKXH-C>

inferential false memory

→ [inference-based false memory](#)

information content entity

→ [information entity](#)

information entity

Syn: *information content entity*

NT: [· algorithm](#)
[· cue](#)
[· data](#)
[· format](#)
[· graph](#)
[· mathematical function](#)
[· measure](#)
[· theoretical entity](#)

Artifactual entity that is about some thing.

DO: *Multidisciplinary*

FR: *entité d'information*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BJB57QL5-5>

EQ: http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/IAO_0000030 [IAO]

information removal

BT: [working memory updating](#)

Working memory updating process by which an information which is no longer relevant is removed.

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. [doi:10.1016/j.jml.2013.09.003].
- Lewis-Peacock, J. A., Kessler, Y., & Oberauer, K. (in press). The removal of information from working memory. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*. [doi:10.1111/nyas.13714].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *retrait d'une information*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QFXVVG35-1>

informational persistence

BT: [iconic memory](#)

RT: [visible persistence](#)

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. [doi:10.3758/BF03204258].
- Loftus, G. R., & Irwin, D. E. (1998). On the relations among different measures of visible and informational persistence. *Cognitive Psychology*, 35(2), 135-199. [doi:10.1006/cogp.1998.0678].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *persistance informationnelle*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WM4BFG4V-Q>

inhibition-induced forgetting

BT: [incidental forgetting](#)

When responses to stimuli are to be inhibited, the 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. [doi:10.1177/0956797614553945].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *oubli induit par l'inhibition*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-VX42ZRSP-1>

inhibitory control

- Syn: *response inhibition*
 BT: **executive functions**
 RT: · central executive
 · Go/NoGo task
 · interference resolution
 · Stroop test
 · working memory

Ability to avoid being distracted by irrelevant stimuli in order to continue performing a cognitive task and to prevent the production of a routine response. Inhibitory control is one of the executive functions.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Diamond, A. (2013). Executive functions. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 64, 135–168. [doi:10.1146/annurev-psych-113011-143750].

- PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: **contrôle inhibiteur**
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-S1GSCPTD-J>
 EQ: https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/inhibitory_control [SAGE]
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inhibitory_control [Wikipedia EN]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q6033829> [Wikidata]

inner scribe

- BT: **visuo-spatial sketchpad**

Sub-system of the visuo-spatial sketchpad for the refreshing and manipulation of the visual and spatial informations stored in the visual cache (Loggie, 1995)

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Logie, R. H. (1995). Visuo-Spatial Working Memory. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

- PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: **scribe interne**
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-K38MBB96-G>

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. [doi:10.3758/BF03198259].
- Danek, A. H., & Wiley, J. (2020). What causes the insight memory advantage? *Cognition*, 104411. [doi:10.1016/j.cognition.2020.104411].
- 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. [doi:10.1007/s00426-012-0454-8].
- 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. [doi:10.1007/s00426-015-0697-2].

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>].

- PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: **avantage mnésique de l'insight**
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SR58V9B4-F>

instruction

- BT: **study method of memory**
 NT: · incidental learning
 · intentional learning

Explicit rule provided to a subject in an experimental condition.

- FR: **consigne**
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GQNZGN7H-R>

instrumental conditioning

- **operant conditioning**

instrumental learning

- **operant conditioning**

intellectual ability

- **intelligence**

intellectual capability

- **intelligence**

intellectual disposition

- **intelligence**

intelligence

- Syn: · *intellectual ability*
 · *intellectual capability*
 · *intellectual disposition*

- BT: **cognition**
 NT: · **cristallized intelligence**
 · **fluid intelligence**

"Psychological function, or set of functions through which the organism adapts to its environment by implementing original combinations of behaviors, acquires and exploits new knowledge, and eventually reasons and solves 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>].
- Richelle, M. (1991). Intelligence. In R. Doron & F. Parot (Éds.), *Dictionnaire de psychologie* (p. 372-373). Presses Universitaires de France.
- Sternberg, R. J. (Ed.). (2020). *The Cambridge handbook of intelligence* (2nd ed.). Cambridge University Press. [doi:10.1017/9781108770422].

- PO: · *Animal*
 · *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: **intelligence**
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NN4HK9N1-Z>
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/73G-TNSB80CM-V>
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0011478> [MeSH]
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]

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 canceled.

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. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.19.5.1211].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *effet de supériorité des intentions*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-D0GCB58L-L>

intentional forgetting

→ **motivated forgetting**

intentional learning

Syn: *explicit learning*

BT: instruction

RT: · 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. [doi:10.1037/h0021759].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *apprentissage intentionnel*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DHZ3MS65-D>

EQ: https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/intentional_learning [SAGE]

https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0a695 [Cognitive Atlas]

interference

BT: memory process
 RT: · A-B, C-B learning task
 · dual task paradigm
 · forgetting
 · perceptual interference effect
 · semantic blocking effect
 NT: · associative blocking
 · interference resolution
 · output interference
 · proactive interference
 · retroactive interference

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.

PO: · Animal

· Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *interférence*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SD7JDTZ4-8>

EQ: https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0a6ad [Cognitive Atlas]

interference control

→ **interference resolution**

interference resolution

Syn: *interference control*

BT: interference

RT: · central executive
 · inhibitory control
 · working memory

In working memory, process which enables the mitigation of interference effects between representations by selecting those that are relevant to the achievement 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. [doi:10.1037/a0018029].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *résolution de l'interférence*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WJWG0JC6-W>

EQ: https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4c3e04d656f06 [Cognitive Atlas]

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, in press).

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Chen, O., Paas, F., & Sweller, J. (2021). Spacing and interleaving effects require distinct theoretical bases: A review testing the cognitive load and discriminative-contrast hypotheses. *Educational Psychology Review*. [doi:10.1007/s10648-021-09613-w].
- Kurtz, K. H., & Hovland, C. I. (1956). Concept learning with differing sequences of instances. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 51(4), 239–243. [doi:10.1037/h0040295].
- Taylor, K., & Rohrer, D. (2010). The effects of interleaved practice. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 24(6), 837–848. [doi:10.1002/acp.1598].
- Yan, V. X., & Sana, F. (2021). The robustness of the interleaving benefit. *Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition*. [doi:10.1016/j.jarmac.2021.05.002].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *effet de l'intercalage*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-B7XMTTR1-X>

interleaving learning

- Syn: *interleaving*
 BT: internal aid
 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 review testing the cognitive load and discriminative-contrast hypotheses. *Educational Psychology Review*. [doi:10.1007/s10648-021-09613-w].
- Kurtz, K. H., & Hovland, C. I. (1956). Concept learning with differing sequences of instances. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 51(4), 239–243. [doi:10.1037/h0040295].
- Taylor, K., & Rohrer, D. (2010). The effects of interleaved practice. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 24(6), 837–848. [doi:10.1002/acp.1598].
- Yan, V. X., & Sana, F. (2021). The robustness of the interleaving benefit. *Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition*. [doi:10.1016/j.jarmac.2021.05.002].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *apprentissage intercalé*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CSKKB4KX-2>

internal aid

- BT: strategy
 RT: · auditory imagery
 · external aid
 · mental imagery
 · visual imagery
 NT: · categorization
 · clustering
 · distributed learning
 · elaboration
 · interleaving learning
 · keyword method
 · massed learning
 · method of loci
 · organization
 · rehearsal
 · retrieval practice
 · self-directed learning
 · subjective organization

Type of strategy that the subject carries out mentally to facilitate the encoding or retrieval of memories.

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. [doi:10.1037/0096-3445.115.3.267].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *aide 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. [doi:10.1037//0278-7393.26.5.1188].
- Rohrer, D., & Wixted, J. T. (1994). An analysis of latency and interresponse time in free recall. *Memory & Cognition*, 22(5), 511–524. [doi:10.3758/BF03198390].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *temps inter-réponses*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TPL541CX-L>

interview

- BT: objective study method of memory
 NT: · Autobiographical Interview
 · cognitive interview
 · NICHD protocol

PO: Human
 DO: · Psychology
 · Sociology
 FR: *entretien*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PW60KCQL-2>
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/73G-V73LDCDB-P>
 <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0026105> [MeSH]

intra-list cue

BT: cue
RT: cued recall task

Retrieval cue presented during the study phase.

PO: Human
DO: Psychology
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
RT: 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. [doi:10.1037//0278-7393.28.3.530].

PO: Human
DO: Psychology
FR: *effet de récence des intrusions*
URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XN89CL8D-R>

inversion effect

BT: memory phenomenon
RT: · face memory
· holistic processing
· recognition task

Face memory is more impaired than object memory when the stimuli are inverted (Yin, 1969).

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Yin, R. K. (1969). Looking at upside-down faces. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 81(1), 141-145. [doi:10.1037/h0027474].

PO: Human
DO: Psychology
FR: *effet d'inversion*
URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GR67BXW0-3>
EQ: <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q55080301> [Wikidata]

involuntary memory

Syn: · direct retrieval
· spontaneous memory
· spontaneous retrieval
· unintentional memory

BT: retrieval
RT: · involuntary memory diary method
· multi-process theory of prospective memory
· reflexive-associative theory of prospective memory

Retrieving a memory without a conscious intention to do so.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Berntsen, D. (2009). *Involuntary autobiographical memories: An introduction to the unbidden past*. Cambridge University Press.
- Mace, J. (Ed.). (2007). *Involuntary Memory*. Wiley-Blackwell.
- 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. [doi:10.1002/acp.1020].

PO: Human
DO: Psychology
FR: *souvenir involontaire*
URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-N2C1MM61-N>
EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Involuntary_memory [Wikipedia EN]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q28635> [Wikidata]

involuntary memory diary method

BT: objective study method of memory
RT: · autobiographical memory
· diary method
· 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. [doi:10.1002/(SICI)1099-0720(199610)10:5<435::AID-ACP408>3.0.CO;2-L].

PO: Human
DO: Psychology
FR: *méthode du journal des souvenirs involontaires*
URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TBP8Q9BF-X>

irrelevant sound effect

- BT: memory phenomenon
 RT: · irrelevant speech effect
 · serial recall task
 · short-term memory
 · verbal memory
 · verbal span task
 NT: · auditory deviant effect
 · changing-state effect

Disruption of short-term verbal memory when the memory task was performed while the subject was hearing sounds (e. g. instrumental music) 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. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.19.2.369].

- PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 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 [Wikipedia EN]

irrelevant speech effect

- Syn: *unattended speech effect*
 BT: memory phenomenon
 RT: · irrelevant sound effect
 · phonological store
 · serial recall task
 · short-term memory
 · verbal memory
 · verbal span task

Span reduction when subjects hear irrelevant speech sounds during the span task.

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. [doi:10.1016/S0022-5371(76)90003-7].
- Neath, I. (2000). Modeling the effects of irrelevant speech on memory. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 7(3), 403–423. [doi:10.3758/BF03214356].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/S0022-5371(82)90521-7].
- Salamé, P., & Baddeley, A. (1986). Phonological factors in STM: Similarity and the unattended speech effect. *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 24(4), 263–265. [doi:10.3758/BF03330135].
- Salamé, P., & Baddeley, A. (1987). Noise, unattended speech and short-term memory. *Ergonomics*, 30(8), 1185-1194. [doi:10.1080/0014013870896600].

- PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *effet du discours non écouté*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LN80MF6K-F>
 EQ: 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-method directed forgetting paradigm

- Syn: *item-method directed forgetting procedure*
 BT: objective study method of memory
 RT: directed 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):

- Muther, W. S. (1965). Erasure or partitioning in short-term memory. *Psychonomic Science*, 3(1–12), 429–430. [doi:10.3758/BF03343215].

- PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 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

Information processing mode defined as encoding 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. [doi:10.1016/S0022-5371(81)90138-9].

- PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 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
- Moulin, C. J. A., Bell, N., Turunen, M., Baharin, A., & O'Connor, A. R. (In press). The the the induction of jamais vu in the laboratory: Word alienation and semantic satiation. *Memory*. [doi:10.1080/09658211.2020.1727519].

Dataset citation(s):

- Favre-Félix, A., & Moulin, C. (2019). Relationship between the “jamais vu” sensation and semantic satiation [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/5mpf4/>].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: **jamais vu**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SD832LHX-P>

EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jamais_vu [*Wikipedia EN*]

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 of 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. [doi:10.1016/j.cognition.2020.104221].
- 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. [doi:10.1080/17470218.2012.725058].

Dataset citation(s):

- Elekes, F., & Sebanz, N. (2019). Effects of a partner's task on memory for content and source—Data [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/y4pmu/>].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: **effet de mémoire commune**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LNTN1CJT-V>

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: **law**

RT: · *forgetting*

· *memory strength*

Laws formulated by Adolf Jost (1874-1908) in 1897. If two memory traces have the same strength, 1) the repetition of the older one reinforces it more than the repetition of the newer one and 2) the older trace will deteriorate less quickly than the newer one.

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 [https://archive.org/details/bub_gb_RgUDAAAAYAAJ/page/n445/mode/2up].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/0033-295X.111.4.864].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

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 judgement 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. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.14.4.728].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *jugement de fréquence*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-B2M1GXS4-3>

judgment of learning

BT: prospective confidence
 RT: · delayed judgment of learning effect
 · foresight bias
 · metamemory expectancy illusion
 · procedural metamemory
 · responsible remembering

A metamemory judgement when the subject self-evaluates the level of attainment of his/her learning.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Ar buckle, T. Y., & Cuddy, L. L. (1969). Discrimination of item strength at time of presentation. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 81(1), 126–131. [doi:10.1037/h0027455].
- Narens, L., Nelson, T. O., & Scheck, P. (2008). Memory monitoring and delayed JOL effect. In J. Dunlosky & R. A. Bjork (Eds.), *Hanbook of Metamemory and Memory*. Psychology Press.
- 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. [doi:10.1037/1082-989X.9.1.53].
- 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. [doi:10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199336746.013.4].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 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.

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 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 of predicting the duration that information will be retained.

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. [doi:10.1080/17470218.2012.656665].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 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 (Metclafe & 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. [doi:10.1016/j.jml.2004.12.001].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 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: human organism

RT: · anterograde amnesia
 · auto-noetic 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 amnesia after a traumatic brain injury due to a traffic accident. He was investigated for over 20 years by memory researchers.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- 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. [doi:10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2004.10.007].
- Tulving, E. (1985). Memory and consciousness. *Canadian Psychology/Psychologie Canadienne*, 26(1), 1–12. [doi:10.1037/h0080017].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/0278-2626(88)90035-8].

PO: Human

DO: Neuropsychology

FR: cas K.C.

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PVS3LG3J-0>

EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kent_Cochrane [Wikipedia EN]

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: human organism

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. [doi:10.1080/00335557043000203].
- Warrington, E. K., & Shallice, T. (1969). The selective impairment of auditory verbal short-term memory. *Brain*, 92(4), 885–896. [doi:10.1093/brain/92.4.885].

PO: Human

DO: Neuropsychology

FR: cas K.F.

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XWH6WL7W-Z>

K.F. patient

→ **K.F. case**

keyword method

Syn: · *keyword mnemonics*
 · *keyword technique*

BT: internal aid

Mnemonic aid that may facilitate the learning of unfamiliar vocabulary, especially the acquisition of vocabulary in a foreign language. The first step is to associate the foreign word with a word of the native language (keyword) with similar pronunciation (at least for a part of the foreign word) and the second step is to create a visual mental image combining the keyword and 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. [doi:10.1037/h0078665].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *méthode du mot-clé*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Q70P849Z-Z>

keyword mnemonics

→ **keyword method**

keyword technique

→ **keyword method**

KIBRA geneBT: [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. [[doi:10.1523/JNEUROSCI.3292-11.2011](https://doi.org/10.1523/JNEUROSCI.3292-11.2011)].
- Papassotiropoulos, A., Stephan, D. A., Huentelman, M. J., Hoernkli, 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. [[doi:10.1126/science.1129837](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1129837)].

PO: [Animal](#)[Human](#)DO: [Genetics](#)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](#)

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. [[doi:10.1080/20445911.2018.1426588](https://doi.org/10.1080/20445911.2018.1426588)].
- Iani, F., Limata, T., Bucciarelli, M., & Mazzoni, G. (2020). Children's kinematic false memories. *Journal of Cognitive Psychology*, 32(5-6), 479-493. [[doi:10.1080/20445911.2020.1796686](https://doi.org/10.1080/20445911.2020.1796686)].

Dataset citation(s):

- Iani, F. (2019). Children's kinematic false memories [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/ja6k2/>].

PO: [Human](#)DO: [Psychology](#)FR: [faux souvenir cinématique](#)URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-S1GQ0ZZB-F>**Korsakoff syndrome**Syn: [Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome](#)BT: [amnesic syndrome](#)

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 present with confabulations, false recognitions 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. [[doi:10.2147/NDT.S130078](https://doi.org/10.2147/NDT.S130078)].
- Haj, M. E. (in press). Autobiographical memory in Korsakoff syndrome: A review. *L'Encéphale*. [[doi:10.1016/j.encep.2020.11.013](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.encep.2020.11.013)].
- 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.

PO: [Human](#)DO: [Neurology](#)FR: [syndrome de Korsakoff](#)URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RZQ9PF13-7>EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0000642> [[MeSH](#)]https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/Korsakoff_syndrome [[SAGE](#)]https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Korsakoff_syndrome [[Wikipedia EN](#)]https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syndrome_de_Korsakoff [[Wikipédia FR](#)]<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q622901> [[Wikidata](#)]

L

lag effect

Syn: *Melton effect*

BT: [distributed practice 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. [doi:10.1016/S0022-5371(76)90002-5].
- Madigan, S. A. (1969). Intraserial repetition and coding processes in free recall. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 8(6), 828–835. [doi:10.1016/S0022-5371(69)80050-2].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/S0022-5371(70)80107-4].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: [effet d'intervalle](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DSWZ2T3B-8>

lag-recency effect

BT: [memory phenomenon](#)

RT: [serial recall task](#)

When an item has been recalled, items which 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. [doi:10.1037//0278-7393.25.4.923].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

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](#)

· [GloVe](#)

· [imagination facilitation effect](#)

· [language dependent memory](#)

· [lexical decision task](#)

· [orthographic working memory](#)

· [phonotactic frequency](#)

· [probabilistic topic model](#)

· [semantic satiation](#)

· [verbal memory](#)

· [word frequency](#)

· [word imageability](#)

· [word2vec](#)

NT: [reminiscing style](#)

"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 (Ed.), *Dictionnaire des sciences cognitives* (pp. 152–153). Armand Colin.

PO: *Human*

DO: [Linguistics](#)

· [Psychology](#)

FR: [langage](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-T450WFPF-2>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/73G-VQGJLBBQ-2>

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0012201> [MeSH]

[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

[Cognitive Atlas]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q315> [Wikidata]

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):

- Marian, V., & Fausey, C. M. (2006). Language-dependent memory in bilingual learning. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 20(8), 1025–1047. [doi:10.1002/acp.1242].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: [mémoire dépendante du langage](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZF8FX1KS-L>

language familiarity effect

BT: memory phenomenon
 RT: · serial recall task
 · short-term memory
 · verbal memory

In bilingual subjects, immediate serial recall is better for the language that is most familiar to them.

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. [doi:10.1080/02724980244000198].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *effet du langage familier*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CQ0LM3NP-8>

late positive component

→ **LPC wave**

latent inhibition

Syn: *conditioned stimulus preexposure effect*

BT: learning phenomenon

RT: classical conditioning

In classical conditioning, greater difficulty to establish conditioning when the conditioned stimulus has been presented several times before being associated with the unconditioned stimulus.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- 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. [doi:10.1037/h0046700].

PO: · Animal

· Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *inhibition latente*

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

EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latent_inhibition [Wikipedia EN]

https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inhibition_latente [Wikipédia FR]

latent learning

BT: learning process

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.
- Tolman, E. C., & Honzik, C. H. (1930). "Insight" in rats. *University of California Publications in Psychology*, 4, 215-232.

PO: · Animal

· Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *apprentissage latent*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HBT2LQ4S-N>

EQ: 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 co-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.
- 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.
- 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. [doi:10.1037/0033-295X.104.2.211].
- Landauer, T. K., Foltz, P. W., & Laham, D. (1998). An introduction to latent semantic analysis. *Discourse processes*, 25(2-3), 259-284.
- 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.

PO: Human

DO: · Informatics

· Linguistics

· Psychology

FR: *analyse s mantique latente*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-K412CML4-3>

EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latent_semantic_analysis

[Wikipedia EN]

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

- 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 established functional relationship between variables which is ideally universal (that is to say, independent of time and space, culture), prioritizes observations, connected to more general principles and thus having explanatory power, preferentially expressed in a quantitative manner (Roediger, 2008; Teigen, 2002). A law must also support counterfactual conditionals (Goodman, 1955).

note: The existence of laws in psychology, and in particular in the field of memory, is controversial.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Goodman, N. (1955). Facts, fictions, and forecasts. Harvard University Press. [http://fitelson.org/probability/goodman_fact_fiction_and_forecast.pdf].
- Roediger, III, H. L. (2008). Relativity of remembering: Why the laws of memory vanished. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 59(1), 225-254. [doi:10.1146/annurev.psych.57.102904.190139].
- Teigen, K. H. (2002). One hundred years of laws in Psychology. *The American Journal of Psychology*, 115(1), 103-118. [doi:10.2307/1423676].

PO: · *Animal*
 · *Human*
 DO: *Multidisciplinary*
 FR: *loi*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BMFJ04Z3-D>

law of disuse

Syn: *law of recency*
 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).

Bibliographic citation(s):

- McGeoch, J. A. (1932). Forgetting and the law of disuse. *Psychological Review*, 39(4), 352-370. [doi:10.1037/h0069819].
- Thorndike, E. L. (1913). *Educational psychology: The psychology of learning* (Vol. 2). Teachers College, Columbia University. [<http://archive.org/details/b2152421x>].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *loi de l'inutilisation*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FKZT3CND-C>

law of effect

- BT: *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*. Appleton.
- Thorndike, E. L. (Edward L. & University of Leeds. Library. (1913). *Educational psychology: The psychology of learning* (Vol. 2). Teachers College, Columbia University. [<http://archive.org/details/b2152421x>].
- Thorndike, E.L. (1911). *Animal Intelligence*. MacMillan. [<http://psychclassics.yorku.ca/Thorndike/Animal/>].

PO: · *Animal*
 · *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *loi de l'effet*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FPM2R438-G>
 EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law_of_effect [Wikipedia EN]
https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Loi_de_l'effet [Wikipédia FR]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q3174035> [Wikidata]

law of exercise

- BT: *law*
 RT: *associative learning*
 NT: · *law of disuse*
 · *law of use*

Learning law formulated by Thorndike (1911) stipulating that every time a response is produced in the presence of a given stimulus, it increases the likelihood that this stimulus will provoke the response.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Thorndike, E.L. (1911). *Animal Intelligence*. MacMillan. [<http://psychclassics.yorku.ca/Thorndike/Animal/>].

PO: · *Animal*
 · *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *loi de l'exercice*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XMWPSL1H-J>

law of frequency

→ **law of use**

law of practice

→ **law of use**

law of recency

→ **law of disuse**

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. [<http://archive.org/details/b2152421x>].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *loi de l'utilisation*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MB5WT537-4>

learning

BT: *cognition*

RT: · *atypical protein kinase C*
· *backpropagation*
· *distributed learning*
· *episodic trace*
· *GloVe*
· *Hebb's rule*
· *incidental learning*
· *intentional learning*
· *interleaving effect*
· *interleaving learning*
· *learning curve*
· *learning process*
· *massed learning*
· *Mini Mental State Examination*
· *negative acceleration learning curve*
· *ogive learning curve*
· *positive acceleration learning curve*
· *pretesting effect*
· *principle of desirable difficulties*
· *protein kinase C*
· *Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test*
· *Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test for Children*
· *self-directed learning*
· *test-potentiated new learning*
· *transfer*
· *word2vec*

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.

PO: · *Animal*

· *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *apprentissage*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-R9DC7TZN-9>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/73G-R8Z2M3NQ-R>

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0012272> [MeSH]

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

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

https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0a7bb

[Cognitive Atlas]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q133500> [Wikidata]

learning curve

Syn: *acquisition curve*

BT: *graph*

RT: *learning*

NT: · *negative acceleration learning curve*

· *ogive learning curve*

· *positive acceleration learning curve*

Graphical representation of the evolution of learning 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 - INT J IND ERGONOMIC, 41, 573–583. [doi:10.1016/j.ergon.2011.05.001].

- Bills, A. G. (1934). General experimental psychology. Longmans, Green and co.

- Bryan, W. L., & Harter, N. (1897). Studies in the physiology and psychology of the telegraphic language. Psychological Review, 4(1), 27–53. [doi:10.1037/h0073806].

- 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). [doi:10.1016/B0-08-043076-7/01480-7].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *courbe d'apprentissage*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JCKZ7CC9-5>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0545926> [MeSH]

https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/learning_curve [SAGE]

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Learning_curve [Wikipedia EN]

https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Courbe_d'apprentissage [Wikipédia FR]

[MeSH]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1368723> [Wikidata]

learning phenomenon

BT: *phenomenon*

NT: · *extinction*

· *latent inhibition*

· *spontaneous recovery (conditioning)*

Empirical effects related to learning.

PO: · *Animal*

· *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *phénomène de l'apprentissage*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-B00WPMLS-T>

learning process

BT: *cognitive process*

RT: *learning*

NT: · *associative learning*

· *implicit learning*

· *latent learning*

· *non-associative learning*

· *one-shot learning*

· *perceptual learning*

· *skill acquisition*

· *social learning*

A process that realizes a learning disposition.

PO: · *Animal*

· *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *processus d'apprentissage*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NCXQTK2X-M>

letter number sequencing test

BT: objective study method of memory
 RT: 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

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *test séquence lettres-chiffres*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QLT39WTP-5>

EQ: https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4c3e0a9576c3b [Cognitive Atlas]

level-of-processing effect

BT: memory phenomenon
 RT: · encoding
 · levels of processing theory
 · orienting task

Better memory for deeply (semantically) encoded items compared to superficially encoded items.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Craik, F. I. M. (2002). Levels of processing: Past, present... and future? *Memory*, 10(5–6), 305–318. [doi:10.1080/09658210244000135].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/S0022-5371(72)80001-X].
- Giboin, A. (1979). Le principe des niveaux de traitement ou principe de profondeur. *L'Année Psychologique*, 79(2), 623–655. [doi:10.3406/psy.1979.28289].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *effet du niveau de traitement*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LP0GXJZ7-C>

levels of processing theory

BT: functionalist theories of memory
 RT: · elaborative rehearsal
 · encoding
 · episodic memory
 · free and and cued selective reminding test
 · level-of-processing effect
 · maintenance rehearsal
 · orienting task
 · self-reference effect

Theory proposed by Craik and Lockhart (1972) that the more information processing is deep (i.e., semantic), the more memory traces are durable and resistant to forgetting, compared with superficial (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. [doi:10.1016/S0022-5371(72)80001-X].
- 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.
- Craik, F.M.I., & Tulving, E. (1975). Depth of processing and the retention of words in episodic memory. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 104(3), 268–294. [doi:10.1037/0096-3445.104.3.268].
- Giboin, A. (1979). Le principe des niveaux de traitement ou principe de profondeur. *L'Année Psychologique*, 79(2), 623–655. [doi:10.3406/psy.1979.28289].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/S0022-5371(77)80016-9].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

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 [Wikipedia EN]

lexical decision

→ **lexical decision task**

lexical decision task

Syn: *lexical decision*
 BT: indirect test of memory
 RT: · language
 · 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. [doi:10.1037/h0031564].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *tâche de décision lexicale*

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

EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lexical_decision_task [Wikipedia EN]

lexicality advantage

→ **lexicality effect**

lexicality effect

Syn: *lexicality advantage*
 BT: [memory phenomenon](#)
 RT: [serial recall task](#)
 · [short-term memory](#)

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. [doi:10.1080/02724980042000002].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/0749-596X(91)90032-F].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: [effet de lexicalité](#)
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LHS10SHF-W>

life script

Syn: *cultural life script*
 BT: [autobiographical memory](#)
 RT: [semantic memory](#)

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. [doi:10.3758/BF03195836].
- 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.

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 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](#)

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Rolls, E. T. (2015). Limbic systems for emotion and for memory, but no single limbic system. *Cortex*, 62, 119-157. [doi:10.1016/j.cortex.2013.12.005].
- Rolls, E. T. (2019). The cingulate cortex and limbic systems for emotion, action, and memory. *Brain Structure and Function*, 224(9), 3001-3018. [doi:10.1007/s00429-019-01945-2].

PO: [Animal](#)
 · *Human*
 DO: [Neurophysiology](#)
 · [Neuropsychology](#)
 FR: [lobe limbique](#)
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-T9276JF3-L>
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0590591> [[MeSH](#)]
 http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002600 [[UBERON](#)]
 <http://purl.org/sig/ont/fma/fma72719> [[FMA](#)]
 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Limbic_lobe [[Wikipedia EN](#)]
 https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lobe_limbique [[Wikipédia FR](#)]
 <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q11345481> [[Wikidata](#)]

limbic system

→ [limbic lobe](#)

list composition effect

Syn: *mixed-list paradox*
 BT: [memory phenomenon](#)
 RT: [generation effect](#)

In free recall, term used to specify the fact that some empirical effects (for example, the generation effect or the bizarreness effect) are modulated according to the composition of the memory lists. These effects emerge when lists are mixed (i.e. composed of experimental and control items). When lists are pure (experimental and control items are presented in different lists), the effects disappear or are reversed.

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. [doi:10.3758/PBR.15.2.237].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: [effets de la composition de la liste](#)
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-M26SVGC2-S>

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. [doi:10.1037/h0069812].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 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: [directed forgetting](#)
 NT: [selective directed forgetting paradigm](#)

Method of studying directed forgetting. The experimenter presents a first list of items to the subject. At the end of the presentation, he/she informs the subject that he/she should remember or forget it. After the presentation of a second list of items, the subject should try to remember the items from all the lists.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Bjork, R. A., LaBerge, D., & Legrand, R. (1968). The modification of short-term memory through instructions to forget. *Psychonomic Science*, 10(2), 55-56. [doi:10.3758/BF03331404].
- 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). [doi:10.1016/B978-0-12-407187-2.00004-6].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: [paradigme d'oubli dirigé en méthode liste](#)
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-D2ZKSNZR-L>

list-method directed forgetting procedure

→ **list-method directed forgetting paradigm**

list-strength effect

BT: **memory phenomenon**

RT: **episodic memory**

When increasing the strength of some items in a list (by presenting them several times in the list or allowing to study them longer), they are remembered more accurately than other elements. The increase in strength of some items can result in the deterioration of memory for unstrengthened items, especially in free recall tasks, which does not seem true for recognition tasks.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- 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. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.16.2.163].
- 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. [doi:10.1037//0278-7393.16.2.179].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

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: **· verbal memory**
· working memory

Complex span task. The subject has to verify an increasing series of sentences presented orally by indicating whether they are true or false or by answering to 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. [doi:10.1016/S0022-5371(80)90312-6].
- Salthouse, T. A., & Babcock, R. L. (1991). Decomposing adult age differences in working memory. *Developmental Psychology*, 27(5), 763–776. [doi:10.1037/0012-1649.27.5.763].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: ***tâche d'empan d'écoute***

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-N79GT7SP-N>

living-in-history effect

BT: **memory phenomenon**

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. (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. [doi:10.1080/19434471003597431].
- 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. [doi:10.1111/j.1467-9280.2009.02307.x].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

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**
· short-term memory

Task of recognizing an item as having been presented in a particular list position.

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. [doi:10.1016/S0749-596X(03)00080-9].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

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. [doi:10.1037/a0034221].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

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. [doi:10.1080/09658211.2014.980429].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/j.cognition.2020.104578].
- 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. [doi:10.1186/s40359-021-00536-3].
- Pettijohn, K. A., & Radvansky, G. A. (2016). Walking through doorways causes forgetting: Environmental effects. *Journal of Cognitive Psychology*, 28(3), 329-340. [doi:10.1080/20445911.2015.1123712].
- Radvansky, G. A., & Copeland, D. E. (2006). Walking through doorways causes forgetting: Situation models and experienced space. *Memory & cognition*, 34(5), 1150-1156. [doi:10.3758/BF03193261].

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].
- McFadyen, J. (2018). Exploring the Doorway Effect with Virtual Reality [Data set]. OSF. [https://osf.io/6udbt/].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: **effet de la mise à jour de la localisation**
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KZRKWJ7M-G>

loci method

→ **method of loci**

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. [doi:10.1016/0304-3940(82)90380-9].

PO: · *Animal*
 · *Human*
 FR: **dépression à long terme**
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-G8M0RP77-F>
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0411349> [MeSH]
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**
 · **California Verbal Learning Test**
 · **consolidation**
 · **deferred imitation task**
 · **medial prefrontal cortex**
 · **modal model of memory**
 · **pretesting effect**
 · **principle of desirable difficulties**
 · **protein kinase M ζ**
 · **storage**
 · **test-potentiated learning**
 · **Wechsler Memory Scale**
 NT: · **declarative memory**
 · **long-term working memory**
 · **non-declarative memory**

Storage system with infinite and theoretically unlimited capacity in which information is held permanently.

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 (Éds.), *The Psychology of Learning and Motivation* (Vol. 2, p. 89-195). Academic Press. [<http://cogs.indiana.edu/FestschriftForRichShiffrin/pubs/1968%20Human%20Memory.%20Atkinson,%20Shiffrin.pdf>].

PO: · *Animal*
 · *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: **mémoire à long terme**
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-J8FC45M1-6>
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0018803> [MeSH]
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0537934> [MeSH]
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0543027> [MeSH]
https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/long-term_memory [SAGE]
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Long-term_memory [Wikipedia EN]
https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mémoire_à_long_terme [Wikipédia FR]
https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0a833 [Cognitive Atlas]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q18601> [Wikidata]

long-term potentiation

Syn: *long-term synaptic potentiation*
 BT: *neurophysiological process*
 RT: · brain
 · c-fos
 · consolidation
 · CREB factor
 · glutamate
 · memory
 · protein kinase M ζ

Process resulting in long-lasting increase in synapse efficiency (a few hours to several weeks) after a series of high-frequency electrical stimulations.

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. [doi:10.1113/jphysiol.1973.sp010274].
- Lomo, T. (1966). Frequency potentiation of excitatory synaptic activity in the dentate area of the hippocampal formation. *Acta Physiologica Scandinavica*, 68 (Suppl 277), 128.
- Nicoll, R. A. (2017). A brief history of long-term potentiation. *Neuron*, 93(2), 281–290. [doi:10.1016/j.neuron.2016.12.015].

PO: · *Animal*
 · *Human*

FR: *potentialisation à long terme*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NG7QTM2N-0>
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0026865> [MeSH]
 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Long-term_potentiation [Wikipedia EN]
 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: · continuous-distractor paradigm
 · ratio rule
 NT: *changing distractor effect*

In a delayed memory test, better retention of the 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.
- Bjork, R. A., & Whitten, W. B. (1974). Recency-sensitive retrieval processes in long-term free recall. *Cognitive Psychology*, 6(2), 173–189. [doi:10.1016/0010-0285(74)90009-7].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*

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**

long-term synaptic potentiation

→ **long-term potentiation**

long-term working memory

BT: · *long-term memory*
 · *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 areas, expert subject skills (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. [doi:10.1037/0033-295X.102.2.211].
- 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. [doi:10.4074/S0003503309001043].
- Kintsch, W., Patel, V. L., & Ericsson, K. A. (1999). The role of long-term working memory in text comprehension. *Psychologia*, 42(4), 186–198.

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*

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 [Wikipédia FR]

lost in the mall technique

→ **lost in the mall paradigm**

lost in the mall paradigm

Syn: · *false memory implantation method*
 · *false memory implantation paradigm*
 · *false memory implantation technique*
 · *lost in the mall technique*

BT: *misinformation paradigm*
 RT: · *implanted false memory*
 · *suggestibility*

Experimental paradigm for implanting false memories of a full autobiographical event. The technique takes its name from the first experiment of its kind, published by Loftus and Pickrell in 1995, during which some participants eventually wrongly remembered having been lost in a shopping mall as children.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Loftus, E. F., & Pickrell, K. L. (1995). The formation of false memories. *Psychiatric Annals*, 25(12), 720-725. [doi:10.3928/0048-5713-19951201-07].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*

FR: *paradigme « Perdu dans une centre commercial »*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-T5S0J7M3-V>
 EQ: <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q6684485> [Wikidata]

low elaborative reminiscing style

BT: [reminiscing style](#)

RT: [autobiographical memory](#)

Mothers adopting a low elaborated reminiscence style do not talk with their child about the past very much. When this is the case, the questions are specific and redundant. They repeat a question when the child does not respond or change to another aspect of the event being discussed. Such talks do not lead to the construction of a coherent narrative about the past.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- 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.
- 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.
- Fivush, R., & Nelson, K. (2004). Culture and language in the emergence of autobiographical memory. *Psychological Science*, 15(9), 573-577. [doi:10.1111/j.0956-7976.2004.00722.x].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *style de réminiscence faiblement élaboré*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Q87XHW03-D>

LPC wave

Syn: *late positive component*

BT: [neurophysiological process](#)

RT: [· brain](#)

[· episodic memory](#)

[· event-related potentials](#)

[· 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, R. (2000). Event-related potential (ERP) studies of memory encoding and retrieval: A selective review. *Microscopy Research and Technique*, 51(1), 6-28. [doi:10.1002/1097-0029(20001001)51:1<6::AID-JEMT2>3.0.CO;2-R].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychophysiology*

FR: *onde LPC*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-S31WHW5G-H>

EQ: <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q6495400> [Wikidata]

LSA

→ [latent semantic analysis](#)

LTM

→ [long-term memory](#)

lure

→ [distractor](#)

M

M-space

→ [working memory](#)

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. [doi:10.1016/S0022-5371(72)80001-X].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: [répétition de maintien](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-G40JXQWQ-3>

massed learning

BT: internal aid

RT: · distributed learning
· distributed practice effect
· encoding
· learning

Type of learning without rest periods between trials.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Ebbinghaus, H. (1885). Über das Gedächtnis. Untersuchungen zur experimentellen Psychologie. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. [<http://archive.org/details/berdasgedchtnis01ebbigooq>].
- Ebbinghaus, H. (1885/1913). *Memory: A contribution to experimental psychology*. New York city, Teachers college, Columbia university. [<http://archive.org/details/memorycontributi00ebbiuoft>].
- Ebbinghaus, H. (1885/2011). *La mémoire: Recherches de psychologie expérimentale* (S. Nicolas, Trad.). L'Harmattan.

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: [apprentissage massé](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-V1JCHDKR-0>

match-to-sample task

→ [forced choice recognition task](#)

matching span task

→ [serial recognition task](#)

material entity

NT: · biological material entity
· 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)

FR: [entité matérielle](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-VSBM788N-Z>

EQ: 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.

DO: Multidisciplinary

FR: [fonction mathématique](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-G66N6XGC-X>

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))

[[Wikipedia FR](#)]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q11348> [[Wikidata](#)]

Matrix model

BT: global matching model

RT: · 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. [doi:10.1037/0033-295X.96.2.208].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: [modèle Matrix](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZCZ1KR15-Q>

MCQ

→ [Memory Characteristics Questionnaire](#)

MDOC task

→ [mnemonic discrimination of object-in-context task](#)

measure

Syn: *measurement*

BT: information entity

- NT:
- A' measure
 - adjusted normalized resolution index
 - ARC index
 - calibration
 - chronometry
 - corrected hit probability
 - d' index
 - diagnosticity ratio
 - memory capacity
 - percent correct recall
 - percent correct recognition
 - perceptual span
 - phonotactic frequency
 - pupillometry
 - retention interval
 - retrieval dependency
 - stimulus-onset asynchrony
 - synaptic weight
 - transposition gradient
 - typicality gradient

“the assignment of numerals to objects or events according to rules” (Stevens, 1946, p. 677)

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Stevens, S. S. (1946). On the theory of scales of measurement. *Science*, 103(2684), 677-680. [doi:10.1126/science.103.2684.677].

DO: *Multidisciplinary*

FR: *mesure*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XBKVR0WB-K>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/73G-GMDCXGBZ-X>
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Measurement> [Wikipedia EN]
<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mesure> [Wikipédia FR]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q12453> [Wikidata]

measurement

→ **measure**

medial limbic circuit

→ **Papez circuit**

medial prefrontal cortex

BT: prefrontal cortex

- RT:
- consolidation
 - core recollection network
 - forgetting
 - long-term memory
 - prospective memory
 - working memory

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. [doi:10.1016/j.neuron.2012.12.002].

PO: *Animal*
Human

FR: *cortex préfrontal médian*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MZZPPXM0-S>

medial temporal lobe

BT: temporal lobe

- RT:
- H.M. case
 - K.C. case
 - 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. [doi:10.1016/S1364-6613(02)01881-8].
- 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

PO: *Animal*
Human

FR: *lobe temporal médian*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-D445NRM4-5>

EQ: 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 associated semantically, but share an associate (eg, 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. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.12.3.336].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/S0022-5371(83)90273-6].

PO: *Human*
Psychology

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* (p. 259-273). Laurence Erlbaum Associates.

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *déficiencia de mediación*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-H01MD19Q-9>

Melton effect

→ lag effect

Mem-Pro-Clinic test

BT: neuropsychological test
 RT: · event-based prospective memory
 · prospective memory
 · time-based prospective memory

A clinical test to assess difficulties in prospective event and temporal 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. [doi:10.1684/nrp.2021.0618].

PO: Human

DO: · Neuropsychology
 · Psychology

FR: *test Mem-Pro-Clinic*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-G205H7Z0-X>

MemFlex

→ Memory Flexibility intervention

memorial capacity

→ memory capacity

memory

Syn: · memory disposition
 · memory function
 · memory system
 · mnemonic function
 · mnesic function

BT: cognition

RT: · Act-In model
 · ATHENA model
 · atypical protein kinase C
 · eye movement
 · FN400 wave
 · global matching model
 · hypermnesia
 · long-term depression
 · long-term potentiation
 · LPC wave
 · memory disorder

· memory organization
 · mental simulation
 · mnemonicity
 · multiple trace model
 · old/new effect
 · paradoxal sleep
 · protein kinase C
 · repetition enhancement
 · strategy
 · structural theories of memory
 · transfer-appropriate processing principle

NT: · adaptive memory
 · associative memory
 · auditory memory
 · collective memory
 · conjunctive memory
 · ecphoric information
 · engram
 · false memory
 · long-term memory
 · metamemory
 · mnemonic discrimination
 · phyletic memory
 · reconstructive memory
 · recovered memory
 · reminiscence
 · repisodic memory
 · sensory memory
 · short-term memory
 · spatial memory
 · suggestibility
 · verbal memory
 · visual memory
 · working memory

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.
- Eustache, F., & Desgranges, B. (2020). Les nouveaux chemins de la mémoire. Le Pommier.
- Rossi, P. (2018). *Neuropsychologie de la mémoire*. De Boeck.
- 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.
- 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.

PO: · Animal
 · Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *mémoire*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-P3PC7CZ3-D>

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/73G-JRL42QWL-7>

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0013346> [MeSH]

<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 [Cognitive Atlas]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q492> [Wikidata]

memory acquisition

→ **encoding**

memory aid

→ **strategy**

memory amplification effect

BT: **memory phenomenon**

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. [doi:10.1016/j.janxdis.2016.06.001].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/j.cpr.2005.04.011].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: **effet d'amplification mnésique**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W2JHC3NS-4>

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.
- Schacter, D. L. (2021). The seven sins of memory : An update. *Memory*, 1-6. [doi:10.1080/09658211.2021.1873391].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: **biais mnésique**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SNPS20VK-C>

memory capacity

Syn: · *memorial capacity*
· *storage capacity*

BT: **measure**

RT: · **change detection paradigm**
· **chunk**
· **chunking**
· **hierarchical chunking**
· **missing scan task**
· **short-term memory**
· **simple chunking**
· **span task**
· **storage**
· **working memory period paradigm**

NT: **memory span**

Number of elements or chunks of elements that memory (usually, short-term memory) can contain.

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. [doi:10.1016/j.heliyon.2021.e06955].
- Oberauer, K., Farrell, S., Jarrold, C., & Lewandowsky, S. (2016). What limits working memory capacity? *Psychological Bulletin*, 142(7), 758–799. [doi:10.1037/bul0000046].

PO: · *Animal*
· *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: **capacité de la mémoire**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KLMDB2PPP-T>

EQ: <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q56822799> [Wikidata]

Memory Characteristics Questionnaire

Syn: **MCQ**

BT: **self-report questionnaire**

RT: · **autobiographical memory**
· **memory vividness**
· **phenomenological characteristic of memory**

Questionnaire to assess the phenomenological characteristics of autobiographical memory. Built from the reality monitoring theory, it is thought to distinguish memories of experienced events, which contain more sensory and contextual details, from memories of imagined events, which contain more elements referring 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. [doi:10.1037/0096-3445.117.4.371].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: **Questionnaire des caractéristiques mnésiques**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-V038PKGZ-4>

memory complaint

Syn: · *subjective memory complaint*
 · *subjective memory impairment*
 · *subjective memory loss*

BT: declarative metamemory

RT: · Comprehensive Assessment of Prospective Memory
 · Everyday Memory Questionnaire
 · memory distrust syndrome
 · Multifactorial Memory Questionnaire
 · Prospective and Retrospective Memory Questionnaire
 · Prospective Memory Concerns Questionnaire
 · Prospective Memory Questionnaire
 · Squire Subjective Memory Questionnaire
 · Subjective Memory Complaints Questionnaire
 · Working Memory Questionnaire

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. [doi:10.3233/JAD-150108].
- Derouesné, C., & Lacomblez, L. (2000). La plainte mnésique : épidémiologie et démarche diagnostic. *Presse Medicale*, 29(15), 858–862.
- 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. [doi:10.4135/9781446294703].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *plainte mnésique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W1LP7KG3-6>

memory conformity

Syn: · *co-witness suggestibility effect*
 · *social contagion of memory*

BT: memory phenomenon

RT: · autobiographical memory
 · misinformation effect
 · misinformation paradigm
 · misleading information
 · suggestibility

Matching a person's memories with those of another person during a 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.
- 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. [doi:10.1002/acp.1376].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/j.jarmac.2018.09.004].
- 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. [doi:10.1348/000712600161781].

Dataset citation(s):

- Are children better witnesses than adolescents? Developmental trends in different false memory paradigms. (2018). OSF. [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/6EMH2].
- Mori, K., Ito, H., StephenLindsay, D., & Luna, K. (2016). International project for assessing the average ratios of conformity frequencies among co-witness pairs by utilizing the standardized mori experimental procedure. [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/j5f82/>].

Replication citation(s):

- 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. [doi:10.1016/j.jarmac.2018.09.004].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *conformisme des souvenirs*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LTHBCQG7-G>

EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Memory_conformity [Wikipedia EN]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q6815715> [Wikidata]

memory cue

→ **cue**

memory decay

→ **trace decay hypothesis**

memory deficit

→ **memory disorder**

memory deterioration

→ **memory disorder**

memory disorder

Syn: · *memory deficit*

- *memory deterioration*
- *memory failure*
- *memory impairment*

- BT: *cognitive disorder*
- RT:
 - *associative deficit hypothesis*
 - *Brief Assessment of Prospective Memory*
 - *California Verbal Learning Test*
 - *Cambridge Prospective Memory Test*
 - *cognitive reserve*
 - *cognitive slowing hypothesis*
 - *Comprehensive Assessment of Prospective Memory*
 - *DMS48*
 - *Ecological Test of Prospective Memory*
 - *envelope task*
 - *environmental support hypothesis*
 - *Everyday Memory Questionnaire*
 - *Face-Name Associative Memory Exam*
 - *free and and cued selective reminding test*
 - *HAROLD model*
 - *K.F. case*
 - *memory*
 - *Memory for Intentions Screening Test*
 - *Mini Mental State Examination*
 - *P.V. case*
 - *PASA Model*
 - *principle of mass action*
 - *prompt card task*
 - *Prospective and Retrospective Memory Questionnaire*
 - *Prospective Memory Questionnaire*
 - *Ribot's law*
 - *Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test*
 - *Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test for Children*
 - *Royal Prince Alfred Prospective Memory Test*
 - *scaffolding theory of cognition and aging*
 - *Subjective Memory Complaints Questionnaire*
 - *telephone test*
 - *Test of Memory Malingering*
- 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*

Impairment in memory functions or processes.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Eustache, F., & Desgranges, B. (2020). Les nouveaux chemins de la mémoire. Le Pommier.

PO: *Human*
 DO: · *Neurology*
 · *Psychology*

FR: *trouble de la mémoire*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GNBK2L59-K>
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0013349> [MeSH]
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0337127> [MeSH]
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Memory_disorder [Wikipedia EN]
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*
 - *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. [doi:10.3758/BF03197149].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *distinctivité du souvenir*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HS8RX9D6-T>

memory distortion

→ **false memory**

memory distrust syndrome

BT: *declarative metamemory*

- RT:
 - *memory complaint*
 - *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):

- Gudjonsson, G. (2017). Memory distrust syndrome, confabulation and false confession. *Cortex*, 87, 156–165. [doi:10.1016/j.cortex.2016.06.013].
- Gudjonsson, G. H. (2003). The psychology of interrogations and confessions: A handbook. John Wiley & Sons.
- Gudjonsson, G. H., MacKeith, J. A. C., & Trankell, A. (1982). False confessions. Psychological effects of interrogation. A discussion paper. In *Reconstructing the past: The role of psychologists in criminal trials* (pp. 53–269). Kluwer.

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *syndrome de méfiance mnésique*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FWZS318N-7>
 EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Memory_distrust_syndrome [Wikipedia EN]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q6815723> [Wikidata]

memory effect

→ **memory phenomenon**

memory engram cell

→ **engram cell**

memory error

→ **false memory**

Memory Experiences Questionnaire

- BT: self-report questionnaire
 RT: · autobiographical memory
 · emotional arousal
 · emotional valence
 · episodic memory
 · memory vividness
 · 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. [doi:10.1080/09658210701256654].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *Questionnaire d'expériences mnésiques*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RC6SJMDW-R>

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. [doi:10.1016/j.brat.2021.103835].
- Moradi, A. R., Piltan, M., Choobin, M. H., Azadfallah, P., Watson, P., Dalgleish, T., & Hitchcock, C. (in press). Proof of concept for the Autobiographical Memory Flexibility (MemFlex) intervention for posttraumatic stress disorder. *Clinical Psychological Science*, 9(4), 686-698. [doi:10.1177/2167702620982576].

Dataset citation(s):

- Hitchcock, C. (2020). Autobiographical Memory Flexibility in Posttraumatic Stress Disorder [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/9pxqw/>].
- Hitchcock, C. (2021). Proof-of-concept for the autobiographical Memory Flexibility (MemFlex) intervention for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder [Data set]. OSF. [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/U2HQF].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *intervention sur la flexibilité mnésique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-V0H0MX8C-X>

memory for intention

→ **prospective memory**

Memory for Intentions Screening Test

Syn: *MIST*

BT: neuropsychological test

- RT: · event-based prospective memory
 · memory disorder
 · 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. [doi:10.1177/1073191114530774].
- Raskin, S. (2009). Memory for Intentions Screening Test: Psychometric properties and clinical evidence. *Brain Impairment - BRAIN IMPAIR*, 10, 23-33. [doi:10.1375/brim.10.1.23].
- Raskin, S.; Buckheit, C.; Sherrod, C. (2010). MIST: Memory for Intentions Test professional manual. Psychological Assessment.

PO: Human

DO: Neuropsychology

FR: *Test de dépistage de la mémoire des intentions*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XJ3DDDD1X-0>

memory for planned intention

→ **prospective memory**

memory foraging

BT: retrieval

RT: semantic memory

A way of retrieving concepts in semantic memory which is thought to be similar to the way the animals are looking for food, according to an optimal foraging strategy. Thus, in a category fluency task (for example, finding the largest possible amount of animals in three minutes), subjects first would explore a subset of animals (e.g., pets) until exhaustion, then would switch to another sub-category (e.g., savannah animals).

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Hills, T. T., Jones, M. N., & Todd, P. M. (2012). Optimal foraging in semantic memory. *Psychological Review*, 119(2), 431-440. [doi:10.1037/a0027373].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *foufrageage 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 narrowing

→ [attentional narrowing hypothesis](#)

Memory Neostructural and Inter-systemic model

→ [MNESIS model](#)

memory operating characteristics

→ [ROC curve](#)

memory organization

Syn: · [memory structuration](#)
· [memory structure](#)

BT: [cognitive quality](#)

RT: [memory](#)

Generic term for 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. [doi:10.1016/j.neuron.2021.06.014].

PO: [Human](#)

DO: [Psychology](#)

FR: [organisation de la mémoire](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HJ05DKHC-2>

memory overgenerality

→ [overgeneral memory](#)

memory phenomenon

Syn: · [memory effect](#)
· [mnestic 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](#)
· [conjunction error](#)
· [conjunction illusion](#)
· [context-dependent memory effect](#)

· [context-dependent recognition](#)
· [contiguity effect](#)
· [cue depreciation effect](#)
· [déjà entendu](#)
· [déjà vu](#)
· [delayed judgment of learning effect](#)
· [developmental reversal](#)
· [distinctiveness effect](#)
· [distributed practice effect](#)
· [drawing effect](#)
· [DRM memory illusion](#)
· [dud-alternative effect](#)
· [enactment effect](#)
· [encoding/retrieval flip](#)
· [exclusivity effect](#)
· [explanation inflation](#)
· [fabrication inflation](#)
· [fading affect bias](#)
· [false fame effect](#)
· [false-persistence effect](#)
· [fan effect](#)
· [fill-in effect](#)
· [forgetting](#)
· [Fröhlich effect](#)
· [Geiselman effect](#)
· [generation effect](#)
· [Google effect](#)
· [group-reference effect](#)
· [grouping effect](#)
· [humour effect](#)
· [hypermnesia](#)
· [illusory truth effect](#)
· [imagination facilitation effect](#)
· [imagination inflation](#)
· [inconsistency effect](#)
· [insight memory advantage](#)
· [intention superiority effect](#)
· [interleaving effect](#)
· [inversion effect](#)
· [irrelevant sound effect](#)
· [irrelevant speech effect](#)
· [jamais vu](#)
· [joint memory effect](#)
· [lag-recency effect](#)
· [language familiarity effect](#)
· [level-of-processing effect](#)
· [lexicality effect](#)
· [list composition effect](#)
· [list-length effect](#)
· [list-strength effect](#)
· [living-in-history effect](#)
· [location updating effect](#)
· [mediation deficiency](#)
· [memory amplification effect](#)
· [memory bias](#)
· [memory conformity](#)
· [memory-driven attentional capture](#)
· [mere exposure effect](#)
· [mirror effect](#)
· [misinformation effect](#)
· [mnemonic neglect](#)
· [mnemonic time-travel effect](#)
· [modality effect](#)
· [modality effect in false memories](#)

- mood-congruent memory
- mood-dependent memory
- motor consolidation effect
- negative repetition effect
- negativity bias
- old/new effect
- onset repulsion effect
- 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
- prefix effect
- pretesting effect
- prime-task effect
- priming effect
- production deficiency
- production effect
- prototype effect
- pseudoword effect
- pupil old/new effect
- Ranschburg effect
- recognition failure
- recollection without remembering
- reminiscence bump
- repetition effect
- repetition enhancement
- repetition suppression
- reproduction processing effect
- retrieval-enhanced suggestibility
- retrieval-induced facilitation
- retro-cue effect
- retroactive enhancement effect
- retrograde facilitation
- retrospection bias
- revelation effect
- sandwich effect
- saving-enhanced memory effect
- selective directed forgetting 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
- simultaneous learning effect
- size congruency effect
- sleeper effect
- source attribution error
- source overdistribution
- state-dependent memory
- subsequent memory effect
- suppression effect
- survival effect

- taboo word effect
- target effect
- telescoping effect
- test expectancy effect
- testing effect
- tip-of-the-tongue
- transposition error
- true-false effect
- tunnel memory
- typicality effect
- unconscious transference
- upheaval bump
- utilization deficiency
- verbal overshadowing effect
- weapon focus effect
- whole-part effect
- word length effect
- word-frequency effect
- Zeigarnik effect
- zombie effect

Empirical effects related to memory.

PO: · *Animal*
· *Human*

FR: *phénomène de la mémoire*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WH2B3LR9-9>

memory process

BT: cognitive process
RT: eye movement
NT: · binding
· cognitive load
· configural processing
· contextual fluctuation
· decoding
· encoding
· fast mapping process
· interference
· judgment of recency
· 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

A process that realizes a memory disposition.

FR: *processus mnésique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HKQ4P7H4-T>

memory reconstruction

→ **reconstrutive memory**

memory retrieval

→ [retrieval](#)

memory search

→ [retrieval](#)

memory self-efficacy

BT: [declarative metamemory](#)

Subjective perception of the efficacy of our own memory in various situations.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Hertzog, C., Hulstsch, D. F., & Dixon, R. A. (1989). Evidence for the convergent validity of two self-report metamemory questionnaires. *Developmental Psychology*, 25(5), 687-700. [doi:10.1037/0012-1649.25.5.687].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: [sentiment d'efficacité mnésique](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZPVBGPM8-D>

memory separation

→ [pattern separation](#)

memory span

Syn: *span*

BT: [memory capacity](#)

RT: [contralateral delay activity](#)
[short-term memory](#)
[span task](#)
[working memory](#)

The maximum number of items an individual is able to remember in short-term or working memory.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Jacobs, J. (1887). Experiments on « Prehension ». *Mind*, 12(45), 75-79. [doi:10.2307/2246990].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/h0043158].
- Shipstead, Z., & Nespodzany, A. (2019). Methods of studying working memory. In H. Otani & B. L. Schwartz (Éds.), *Hnadbook of research methods in human memory* (p. 84-103). Routledge.

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: [empan mnésique](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QFK1N219-S>

EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Memory_span [Wikipedia EN]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q355122> [Wikidata]

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. [doi:10.1016/j.brat.2019.02.001].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/j.jbtep.2008.03.001].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: [entraînement à la spécificité des souvenirs](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XP8SLC8M-G>

memory strength

BT: [cognitive quality](#)

RT: [familiarity](#)
[Jost's laws](#)
[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.

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: [force du souvenir](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-C25BH10L-T>

memory Stroop paradigm

BT: [Stroop test](#)

RT: [distractor](#)
[episodic memory](#)
[recognition task](#)

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. [doi:10.3758/s13421-010-0046-z].
- 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. [doi:10.1162/jocn_a_01010].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: [paradigme de Stroop mnésique](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GK94SZ2W-H>

memory structuration

→ [memory organization](#)

memory structure

→ [memory organization](#)

memory suppression effect

→ [suppression effect](#)

memory system

→ [memory](#)

memory trace

→ [engram](#)

memory vividness

Syn: *vividness*

BT: [phenomenological characteristic of memory](#)

RT: [· aphantasia](#)
[· autobiographical memory](#)
[· Autobiographical Recollection Test](#)
[· episodic memory](#)
[· Memory Characteristics Questionnaire](#)
[· Memory Experiences Questionnaire](#)
[· mental imagery](#)

A memory is vivid when it contains many details of the past experience.

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

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 & Fougne, 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. [[doi:10.1037/a0013896](https://doi.org/10.1037/a0013896)].
- Sasin, E., & Fougne, D. (2020). Memory-driven capture occurs for individual features of an object. *Scientific Reports*, 10(1), 19499. [[doi:10.1038/s41598-020-76431-5](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-020-76431-5)].

Dataset citation(s):

- Sasin, E. (2020). Memory-driven capture is at the level of features not objects [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/faecw/>].
- Sasin, E. (2021, July 11). Training modulates memory-driven capture. [[doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/PVURS](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/PVURS)].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *capture attentionnelle mnésique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Z317DV46-X>

memory-driven capture

→ [memory-driven attentional capture](#)

memory-guided attention

BT: [attention 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., sous presse).

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Fischer, M., Moscovitch, M., & Alain, C. (in press.). A systematic review and meta-analysis of memory-guided attention: Frontal and parietal activation suggests involvement of fronto-parietal networks. *WIREs Cognitive Science*, e1546. [[doi:10.1002/wcs.1546](https://doi.org/10.1002/wcs.1546)].

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>].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *attention guidée par la mémoire*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GCP6QKHF-4>

mental chronometry

→ [chronometry](#)

mental image

→ [mental imagery](#)

mental imagery

- Syn: · *imagination*
 · *mental image*
 BT: cognitive process
 RT: · bizarreness effect
 · internal aid
 · memory vividness
 · simulation theory
 NT: · auditory imagery
 · episodic counterfactual thought
 · episodic future thought
 · semantic prospection
 · visual imagery

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):

- Pearson, J. (2019). The human imagination : The cognitive neuroscience of visual mental imagery. *Nature Reviews Neuroscience*, 20(10), 624-634. [doi:10.1038/s41583-019-0202-9].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *imagerie mentale*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FFDHW6FD-F>
 EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mental_image [Wikipedia EN]
https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image_mentale [Wikipédia FR]
https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0a8fc [Cognitive Atlas]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q860959> [Wikidata]

mental lexicon

BT: semantic memory

Phonological, orthographic, semantic, syntactic and morphological knowledge on 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.

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *lexique mental*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WRBXK1F6-T>
 EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mental_lexicon [Wikipedia EN]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q655170> [Wikidata]

mental load

→ **cognitive load**

mental simulation

- BT: embodied cognition
 RT: · memory
 · simulation theory

According to the embodied cognition approach as applied to memory, remembering consists in mentally simulating the past event. This simulation reactivates the same sensorimotor brain regions activated during the 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. [doi:10.3758/s13423-019-01674-x].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *simulation mentale*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TJCGVV56-5>

mental time travel

- BT: phenomenological characteristic of memory
 RT: · autozoetic consciousness
 · chronesthesia
 · episodic future thought
 · episodic memory
 · mnemonic time-travel effect
 · simulation theory

According to the psychologist Endel Tulving, mental time travel is a property of episodic memory which allows us to relive the past and to imagine the future.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Corballis, M. C. (2019). Mental time travel, language, and evolution. *Neuropsychologia*, 134, 107202. [doi:10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2019.107202].
- 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>].
- Michaelian, K. (2016). *Mental time travel: Episodic memory and our knowledge of the personal past*. MIT Press.
- Michaelian, K., Klein, S. B., & Szpunar, K. K. (2016). *Seeing the future : Theoretical perspectives on future-oriented mental time travel*. Oxford University Press.
- Wheeler, M. A., Stuss, D. T., & Tulving, E. (1997). Toward a theory of episodic memory: the frontal lobes and autozoetic consciousness. *Psychological Bulletin*, 121(3), 331–354. [doi:10.1037/0033-2909.121.3.331].

PO: · *Animal*
 · *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 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 [Wikipedia EN]

mental walk technique

→ **method of loci**

mere exposure effect

BT: memory phenomenon
 RT: implicit memory

Preference for an unfamiliar stimulus which is the result of a prior presentation of this stimulus, in particular when the stimulus is presented in such a way the subject may not be aware of it.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Zajonc, R. B. (2001). Mere exposure: A gateway to the subliminal. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 10(6), 224-228. [doi:10.1111/1467-8721.00154].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 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 [SAGE]
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mere-exposure_effect [Wikipedia EN]
https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Effet_de_simple_exposition [Wikipédia FR]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1153614> [Wikidata]

MeST

→ **Memory Specificity Training**

metamemory

BT: memory
 RT: phenomenological characteristic of memory
 NT: · declarative metamemory
 · procedural metamemory

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.
- Dunlosky, J., & Tauber, S. (Eds.). (2016). *The Oxford handbook of metamemory*. Oxford University Press.
- Flavell, J. H. (1971). First discussant's comments: What is memory development the development of? *Human Development*, 14(4), 272-278. [doi:10.1159/000271221].
- Le Berre, A.-P., Eustache, F., & Beaumieux, H. (2009). La métamémoire : théorie et clinique. *Revue de neuropsychologie*, 1(4), 312-320. [doi:10.3917/me.014.0312].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *métamémoire*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RGFWPLNW-K>
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M000599742> [MeSH]
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metamemory> [Wikipedia EN]
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., Biloliar, V. K., Hodhod, T., & Thomas, A. K. (2020). How prior testing impacts misinformation processing: A dual-task approach. *Memory & Cognition*, 48(2), 314-324. [doi:10.3758/s13421-019-00970-0].
- Schaper, M. L., & Bayen, U. J. (2021). The metamemory expectancy illusion in source monitoring affects metamemory control and memory. *Cognition*, 206, 104468. [doi:10.1016/j.cognition.2020.104468].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/xlm0000602].

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. Retrieved from osf.io/h98qs
- Schaper, M. L., & Bayen, U. J. (2019). The metamemory expectancy illusion in source monitoring affects metamemory control and memory. [Dataset]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/njmrw/>].
- Schaper, M. L., Kuhlmann, B. G., & Bayen, U. J. (2018a). Metamemory expectancy illusion and schema-consistent guessing in source monitoring. [Dataset]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/h9mj6/>].
- Schaper, M. L., Kuhlmann, B. G., & Bayen, U. J. (2018b). Metacognitive expectancy effects in source monitoring: Beliefs, In-The-Moment experiences, or Both? [Dataset]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/mxk4p/>].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *illusion métamnésique sur les attentes*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XP3XKG8J-4>

metamemory experience

→ **procedural metamemory**

metamemory judgment

BT: metamemory process
 RT: phenomenological characteristic of memory
 NT: · confidence judgment
 · fluency heuristic
 · processing fluency

FR: *jugement métamnésique*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BV3M35KN-P>

metamemory knowledge

→ **declarative metamemory**

metamemory phenomenon

- Syn: *metamnesic phenomenon*
 BT: [phenomenon](#)
 NT: [foresight bias](#)
 · [hard-easy effect](#)
 · [hypercorrection effect](#)
 · [metamemory expectancy illusion](#)
 · [stability bias](#)

Empirical effects related to metamemory.

- PO: [Animal](#)
 · [Human](#)
 DO: [Psychology](#)
 FR: [phénomène de la métamémoire](#)
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BMBM3TMD-8>

metamemory process

- BT: [cognitive process](#)
 NT: [allocation of study time](#)
 · [distinctiveness heuristic](#)
 · [metamemory judgment](#)
 · [remembered utility](#)
 · [source monitoring](#)

A process that realizes a metamemory disposition.

- FR: [processus métamnésique](#)
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-D61K6ZN5-Z>

metamnesic phenomenon

→ [metamemory phenomenon](#)

method of loci

- Syn: [loci method](#)
 · [mental walk technique](#)
 · [palace of memory](#)
 BT: [internal aid](#)
 RT: [episodic memory](#)
 · [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. (in press). Animacy and animate imagery improve retention in the method of loci among novice users. *Memory & Cognition*. [doi:10.3758/s13421-021-01175-0].
- 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. [doi:10.1177/1747021821993457].
- 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. [doi:10.1126/sciadv.abc7606].

Dataset citation(s):

- VanArsdall, J., & Blunt, J. (2020). Method of loci and animacy [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/qj8pb/>].

- PO: [Animal](#)
 · [Human](#)
 DO: [Psychology](#)
 FR: [méthode des lieux](#)
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-VMK42N4P-7>
 EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Method_of_Loci [[Wikipedia EN](#)]
 https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Méthode_des_loci [[Wikipédia FR](#)]
 <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1758418> [[Wikidata](#)]

mild cognitive impairment

- BT: [cognitive disorder](#)
 NT: [amnesic mild cognitive impairment](#)

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 a dementia of Alzheimer type.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Ragueneau-Le Ny, M., & Medjahed, S. (2009). Évolution du concept de mild cognitive impairment. *NPG Neurologie - Psychiatrie - Gériatrie*, 9(49), 11-16. [doi:10.1016/j.npg.2008.04.006].

- PO: [Human](#)
 DO: [Neurology](#)
 FR: [déficit cognitif léger](#)
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-M7RWCXWH-Q>
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0555582> [[MeSH](#)]
 https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/mild_cognitive_impairment [[SAGE](#)]
 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mild_cognitive_impairment [[Wikipedia EN](#)]
 https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trouble_cognitif_léger [[Wikipédia FR](#)]
 <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1472703> [[Wikidata](#)]

MINERVA 2

- BT: · global matching model
· multiple trace model
- RT: · ATHENA model
· ecphory
· episodic memory

Simulation model of episodic memory designed by psychologist Douglas Hintzmann (Hintzmann 1984, 1986, 1988). Memory is composed of only episodic traces, from which abstract concepts are derived. Episodic memory and semantic memory are therefore part of the same system.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Hintzman, D. L. (1984). MINERVA 2: A simulation model of human memory. *Behavior Research Methods, Instruments, & Computers*, 16(2), 96-101. [doi:10.3758/BF03202365].
- Hintzman, D. L. (1986). « Schema abstraction » in a multiple-trace memory model. *Psychological Review*, 93(4), 411-428. [doi:10.1037/0033-295X.93.4.411].
- Hintzman, D. L. (1988). Judgments of frequency and recognition memory in a multiple-trace memory model. *Psychological review*, 95(4), 528. [doi:10.1037/0033-295X.95.4.528].
- Tiberghien, G. (1997). La Mémoire oubliée. Mardaga.

PO: Human
DO: · Informatics
· Psychology
FR: MINERVA 2
URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-J5MM9009-6>

Mini Mental State Examination

- Syn: · Folstein test
· MMS
· MMSE
· Mini-Mental State
- BT: neuropsychological test
- RT: · Alzheimer's disease
· learning
· memory disorder
· recall task

Neuropsychological test for screening cognitive disorders.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- 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)].

PO: Human
DO: · Neuropsychology
· Psychology
FR: Mini Mental State Examination
URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NRBXT57Z-G>
EQ: http://www.cognitiveatlas.org/task/id/tsk_4a57abb949bb1/ [Cognitive Atlas]
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mini_Mental_State_Examination [Wikipedia EN]
https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mini-mental_state [Wikipédia FR]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q52072054> [Wikidata]

Mini-Mental State

→ [Mini Mental State Examination](#)

mirror effect

- BT: memory phenomenon
- RT: · episodic memory
· recognition task
· word frequency
· word-frequency effect
- NT: strength-based mirror effect

In a recognition task, a mirror effect is detected when hits are higher and false alarms are lower for a class of stimuli compared to a second class of stimuli (e.g., low-frequency versus high-frequency words).

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Glanzer, M., & Adams, J. K. (1985). The mirror effect in recognition memory. *Memory & Cognition*, 13(1), 8–20. [doi:10.3758/BF03198438].
- 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. [doi:10.1037//0278-7393.16.1.5].

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. (2021). Mirror effect in recognition-induced forgetting [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/46jky/>].
- Monéger, J., Selimbegovic, L., & Chatard, A. (2018). Replicating the mirror effect [Data set]. OSF. [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/EK2GP].
- Neath, I. (2020). Mirror effect and stimulus sets [Data set]. OSF. [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/PJD6K].

PO: Human
DO: Psychology
FR: effet miroir
URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XDT8FJWP-K>

mirror learning

- BT: objective study method of memory
- RT: · implicit memory
· skill acquisition

Task during which the subject learns the skill to read mirror words.

PO: Human
DO: Psychology
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: · *implanted false memory*
 · *induced false memory*
 · *memory conformity*
 · *misinformation paradigm*
 · *misleading information*
 · *rumor mongering paradigm*
 · *suggestibility*

Integration into memory of erroneous information suggested after the event. The propensity of misleading suggestions to contaminate the memory depends on personal and situational factors.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- 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. [doi:10.1101/lm.94705].

- PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *effet des informations trompeuses*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-J4PVMSMT-F>
 EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Misininformation_effect [Wikipedia EN]
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: · *memory conformity*
 · *misinformation effect*
 · *misleading information*
 · *suggestibility*
 NT: · *crashing memories paradigm*
 · *false feedback paradigm*
 · *forced confabulation paradigm*
 · *lost in the mall paradigm*

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 must then remember the original event. The crucial element is whether they will incorporate the misleading information suggested to them 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. [doi:10.1037//0278-7393.4.1.19].

- PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *paradigme des informations trompeuses*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BWV6KKB6-P>

misleading information

- Syn: · *misinformation*
 · *post-event information*
 BT: *data*
 RT: · *implanted false memory*
 · *induced false memory*
 · *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^{re} éd., p. 195-237). Laurence Erlbaum Associates.

Dataset citation(s):

- Robin, F., Menetrier, E., & Bret, B. B. (2020). Effect of visual imagery on false memories in DRM and Misinformation paradigms. OSF. [<https://osf.io/zsh3b/>].

- PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *information trompeuse*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-J9P6J5TJ-S>

misremembering

→ **false memory**

missing item task

- BT: *objective study method of memory*
 RT: · *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, in press).

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Neath, I. (in press). Memory without retrieval: Testing the direct-access account of the missing item task. *Canadian Journal of Experimental Psychology = Revue Canadienne De Psychologie Experimentale*. [doi:10.1037/cep0000263].
- Yntema, D. B., & Trask, F. P. (1963). Recall as a search process. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 2(1), 65-74. [doi:10.1016/S0022-5371(63)80069-9].

Dataset citation(s):

- Neath, I. (2021). Missing Item Task. OSF. [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/4DN3Z].

- PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *tâche de l'item manquant*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JWFNBG70-D>

missing scan task

BT: objective study method of memory
 RT: · memory capacity
 · 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 must 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. [doi:10.1038/2001129b0].
- Buschke, H. (1963b). Retention in immediate memory estimated without retrieval. *Science*, 140(3562), 56–57. [doi:10.1126/science.140.3562.56].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

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 procédure

RT: retroactive interference

Subjects must learn a first list of A-B stimuli pairs. They then study a list of A-C pairs. Then they are presented stimulus A and they must remember both stimuli B and C in any order. The more A-C list is mastered, the less the B items will be recalled and the more C items will be recalled (Barnes and Underwood, 1959). This procedure is meant to eliminate competition between responses B and C at the time of the 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. [doi:10.1037/h0047507].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *procédure MMFR*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-C9HCXG83-2>

MMS

→ **Mini Mental State Examination**

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. [doi:10.1521/soco.22.1.4.30987].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *négligence mnésique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-K6N89RBW-N>

EQ: 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 remembering that distinguishes it from imagination.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Michaelian, K. & Sutton, J. (2017). Memory. *Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy*. [<https://plato.stanford.edu/archives/sum2017/entries/memory/>].

PO: Human

DO: Philosophy

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](#)
 [· mnemonic discrimination of object-in-context task](#)
 [· mnemonic similarity task](#)
 [· pattern separation](#)

“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. [doi:10.1016/j.brat.2020.103650].
- Yassa, M. A., & Stark, C. E. L. (2011). Pattern separation in the hippocampus. *Trends in Neurosciences*, 34(10), 515–525. [doi:10.1016/j.tins.2011.06.006].

Dataset citation(s):

- Aust, F., & Stahl, C. (2019). The enhancing effect of caffeine on mnemonic discrimination [Data set]. OSF. [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/P7F4M].
- Ngo, C., Lin, Y., Newcombe, N., & Olson, I. R. (2018). Building up and wearing down episodic memory: Mnemonic discrimination and relational binding. OSF. [https://osf.io/j94nz/].
- Wahlheim, C. N., Christensen, A. P., Cassidy, B. S., & Reagh, Z. (2020). Connectome-based modeling of mnemonic discrimination in younger and older adults [Data set]. OSF. [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/F6VG8].

- PO: [· Animal](#)
 [· Human](#)
 DO: [Psychology](#)
 FR: [discrimination mnémonique](#)
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BL8NT4M5-Q>

mnemonic discrimination of object-in-context task

- Syn: *MDOC task*
 BT: [recognition task](#)
 RT: [· episodic memory](#)
 [· mnemonic discrimination](#)

Method for the study of mnemonic discrimination. Subjects study 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 must 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. [doi:10.1016/j.nlm.2020.107268].

- PO: [Human](#)
 DO: [Psychology](#)
 FR: [tâche de discrimination mnémonique 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](#)
 [· mnemonic discrimination](#)
 [· pattern separation](#)

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 must 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. [doi:10.1016/j.tics.2019.08.003].

- PO: [Human](#)
 DO: [Psychology](#)
 FR: [tâche de similarité mnémonique](#)
 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. [doi:10.1016/j.cognition.2018.10.007].
- Mieth, L., Bell, R., & Buchner, A. (2019). The “mnemonic time-travel effect”: A preregistered failure to replicate. *Experimental Psychology*, 1-6. [doi:10.1027/1618-3169/a000461].

Dataset citation(s):

- Mieth, L., Bell, R., & Buchner, A. (2019). The “mnemonic time-travel effect”: A preregistered failure to replicate [Data set]. OSF. [https://osf.io/rf47v/].

Replication citation(s):

- Mieth, L., Bell, R., & Buchner, A. (2019). The “mnemonic time-travel effect”: A preregistered failure to replicate. *Experimental Psychology*, 1-6. [doi:10.1027/1618-3169/a000461].

- PO: [Human](#)
 DO: [Psychology](#)
 FR: [effet du voyage mnésique dans le temps](#)
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TCJTKP1M-T>

mnemonic trace
 → [engram](#)

mnesic function
 → [memory](#)

mnesic phenomenon
 → [memory phenomenon](#)

MNESIS model

Syn: *Memory Neostructural and Inter-systemic model*

BT: non-computational model

RT: · 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. [doi:10.1007/s11065-008-9052-3].
- Eustache, F., Viard, A., & Desgranges, B. (2016). The MNESIS model: Memory systems and processes, identity and future thinking. *Neuropsychologia*, 87, 96–109. [doi:10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2016.05.006].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *modèle MNESIS*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JPNM07C9-T>

mobile conjugate reinforcement technique

BT: recognition task

RT: · episodic memory
· operant conditioning

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. [doi:10.1016/0022-0965(69)90025-3].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *technique du renforcement conjugué*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ND9PB3B3-K>

MOC function

→ **ROC curve**

modal model of memory

Syn: *Atkinson and Shiffrin's model*

BT: non-computational model

RT: · long-term memory
· sensory memory
· short-term memory
· structural theories of 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, p. 89-195). Academic Press.
- 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.

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

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: *modality-specific representation*

BT: format

RT: · concept
· embodied cognition
· hub and spoke model

Idea that the format of conceptual representations is based on perceptual and motor properties.

Bibliographic citation(s):

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

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *représentation modale*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BLZGR3RV-1>

modality effect

- BT: memory phenomenon
- RT: · recall task
- recency effect
- short-term memory

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. [doi:10.1037/h0082923].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *effet de modalité (rappel)*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BSGC0R9H-H>
 EQ: 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. [doi:10.3758/BF03208850].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *effet de modalité (faux souvenirs)*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-S0TLBK5L-Q>

modality tagging

- BT: encoding

The process of assigning an item to 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. [doi:10.1016/S0022-5371(73)80013-1].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 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., & 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/>].
- 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/>].
- 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.

DO: Multidisciplinary
 FR: *modèle*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XJKPHB5X-M>
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/73G-GV926T33-G>
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q193946> [Wikidata]

modified free recall procédure

- BT: free recall task
- RT: retroactive interference
- NT: MMFR procedure

Study method of retroactive interference. The subjects memorize 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 memorize 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 must recall the first answer that comes to mind (which may be B, C or intrusion).

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Underwood, B. J. (1948). « Spontaneous recovery » of verbal associations. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 38(4), 429-439. [doi:10.1037/h0059565].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *procédure de rappel libre modifié*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W61JMPHD-L>

Modified Modified Free Recall

→ **MMFR procedure**

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

Selective retrieval of memories that have the same affective tone that the current mood.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Blaney, P. H. (1986). Affect and memory: A review. *Psychological Bulletin*, 99(2), 229-246. [doi:10.1037/0033-2909.99.2.229].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *mémoire congruente avec l'humeur*

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

mood-dependent memory

BT: memory phenomenon

RT: episodic memory

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. [doi:10.1037//0096-3445.123.2.201].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

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

[Wikipedia EN]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q6907073> [Wikidata]

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. [doi:10.1080/016909696387033].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *effet d'amorçage morphologique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-G4DLBK9R-M>

motivated forgetting

Syn: · intentional forgetting
· voluntary forgetting

BT: forgetting

RT: · think/no-think paradigm

· thought substitution method

NT: · directed forgetting

· suppression-induced forgetting

Generic term for intentional or non-accidental forgetting with the subject not being necessarily conscious of it.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Anderson, M. C. (2009). Motivated forgetting. In A. D. Baddeley, M. W. Eysenck, & M. C. Anderson (Eds.), *Memory* (pp. 217–244). Psychology Press.

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *oubli motivé*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QXL9L0F4-P>

EQ: 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*. [<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1080/17470218.2013.777084>].

- 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*, 0(0), 1-12. [doi:10.1080/09658211.2020.1826527].

Dataset citation(s):

- Díez, E., Fernandez, A., & Alonso, M. A. (2019). Absence of post-learning motor activity effects on memory for motor related words [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/bx945/>].

Replication citation(s):

- 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*, 0(0), 1-12. [doi:10.1080/09658211.2020.1826527].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *effet de consolidation motrice*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-B7D4D92K-B>

movement span taskSyn: *movement span test*BT: [simple span task](#)

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. [doi:10.1080/02724988843000041].

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: *tâche d'empan de mouvement*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CD6HKZZD-C>*movement span test*→ [movement span task](#)**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. [doi:20026661].
- 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. [doi:10.1093/cercor/3.2.79].

PO: *Human*FR: *aire MT+*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DQVDH2BN-M>*MTT*→ [multiple trace theory](#)**multi-process theory of prospective memory**BT: [theory](#)RT: [event-based prospective memory](#)
[involuntary memory](#)
[preparatory attentional and memory processes theory](#)
[prospective memory](#)

A theory of event-based prospective memory according to which the retrieval of a planned intention can also occur spontaneously.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Einstein, G. O., & McDaniel, M. A. (2005). Prospective memory: Multiple retrieval processes. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 14(6), 286–290. [doi:10.1111/j.0963-7214.2005.00382.x].

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: *théorie des processus multiples de la mémoire prospective*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NT1N7W3L-5>*multicomponent working memory model*→ [Baddeley's model](#)**multidimensional face space model**BT: [computational model](#)RT: [face memory](#)

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. [doi:10.1080/14640749208401305].
- 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. [doi:10.1080/17470218.2014.990392].

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: *modèle de l'espace multidimensionnel des visages*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZZQH7LV3-Q>**Multifactorial Memory Questionnaire**BT: [self-report questionnaire](#)RT: [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. [doi:10.1080/09658211.2021.1874995].
- 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. [doi:10.1093/geronb/57.1.P19].
- 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. [doi:10.1080/09658211.2019.1608255].

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: *Questionnaire multifactoriel de mémoire*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JWGTJ6PW-1>

multinomial model of prospective memory

BT: computational model
 RT: · attention
 · event-based prospective memory
 · preparatory attentional and memory processes
 theory
 · prospective memory

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. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.30.4.756].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *modèle multinomial de la mémoire prospective*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZFB60X0N-K>

multiple memory systems theories

→ **structural theories of memory**

multiple trace model

BT: computational model
 RT: memory
 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. [doi:10.1037/0033-295X.93.4.411].
- Logan, G. D. (1988). Toward an instance theory of automatization. *Psychological Review*, 95(4), 492-527. [doi:10.1037/0033-295X.95.4.492].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.13.1.3].

PO: Human

DO: · Informatics

· Psychology

FR: *modèle à traces multiples*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-B2VBR640-C>

EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multiple_trace_theory [Wikipedia

EN]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q6934969> [Wikidata]

multiple trace theory

Syn: MTT
 BT: theory
 RT: · episodic memory
 · hippocampus
 · semantic memory
 · systems consolidation
 NT: trace transformation theory

Theory of systems consolidation. It proposes that 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. [doi:10.1016/S0959-4388(97)80010-4].
- Sutherland, R. J., Lee, J. Q., McDonald, R. J., & Lehmann, H. (2020). Has multiple trace theory been refuted? *Hippocampus*, 30(8), 842-850. [doi:10.1002/hipo.23162].

PO: · Animal

· Human

DO: · Neurophysiology

· Neuropsychology

FR: *théorie des traces multiples*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-J4R1L8G1-C>

multitrial free recall task

BT: free recall task
 RT: subjective organization

The subject first studies a list of words and is then asked to remember them in the order they want. The procedure is repeated several times, the order of word presentation in the list is different from one trial to another.

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *tâche de rappel libre à essais multiples*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KHJ4FZQ3-L>

N

n-back lag task

→ [n-back task](#)

n-back task

Syn: *n-back lag task*

BT: objective study method of memory

RT: · central executive
· transsaccadic memory
· working memory updating

NT: reference-back paradigm

Successive stimuli are presented and the subject has to respond when a stimulus has been presented *n* trials before.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Bopp, K. L., & Verhaeghen, P. (2018). Aging and n-Back Performance: A Meta-Analysis. *The Journals of Gerontology: Series B*. [doi:10.1093/geronb/gby024].
- 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. [doi:10.1080/09658211003702171].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.33.3.615].
- Kirchner, W. K. (1958). Age differences in short-term retention of rapidly changing information. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 55(4), 352-358. [doi:10.1037/h0043688].
- 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. [doi:10.3758/s13423-013-0453-9].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/j.neuroimage.2019.03.074].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

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
[Cognitive Atlas]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q306942> [Wikidata]

N.N. case

→ [K.C. case](#)

N.N. patient

→ [K.C. case](#)

naming task

BT: objective study method of memory

RT: indirect test of memory

Verbally designate a word or an image. Used especially in indirect tests of memory.

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *tâche de dénomination*

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

near transfer

BT: transfer

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):

- 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). [doi:10.1525/collabra.203].

PO: · Animal

· Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *transfert proche*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QC5VSKJV-H>

negation-induced forgetting

BT: incidental forgetting

RT: episodic memory

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. [doi:10.1037/a0036122].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *oubli induit par la 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

Type of learning curve showing that learning is rapid at first and then gradually slows to reach a stage where no more progress is observed (asymptote).

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Bills, A. G. (1934). *General experimental psychology*. Longmans, Green and co.

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

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 effectSyn: *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. [doi:10.1027/0044-3409.215.1.35].
- 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. [doi:10.1080/14640748508400920].

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: *effet d'amorçage négatif*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-F1PMQZ2Z-S>

EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Negative_priming [Wikipedia EN]
https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_5521a7a1376ed [Cognitive Atlas]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q6987242> [Wikidata]

negative recency effectBT: *recency effect*

Several lists are presented to the subjects. At the end of each list, an immediate recall test is performed. There is a recency effect for each individual list. However, when at the end of the experiment a recall test covers all the items on all the lists, the items in the terminal positions in each list are harder to recall: it is the negative recency effect (Craik, 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. [doi:10.1016/S0022-5371(70)80042-1].

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: *effet de récence négatif*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RM1L7MV6-5>**negative repetition effect**BT: *memory phenomenon*RT: *episodic memory*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. [doi:10.1037/a0031789].

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*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 brain region during the encoding of a stimulus which will be forgotten later (and lower activation of a brain region during the encoding of a stimulus which will be remembered later)

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. [doi:10.1016/j.neuroimage.2010.09.045].
- Otten, L. J., & Rugg, M. D. (2001). When more means less: neural activity related to unsuccessful memory encoding. *Current Biology*, 11(19), 1528–1530. [doi:10.1016/S0960-9822(01)00454-7].

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychophysiology*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.

PO: *Animal*

- *Human*

DO: *Psychology*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 valence*

- *episodic memory*
- *Memory Flexibility intervention*
- *positivity bias*

Tendency, observed particularly among young adults, to pay more attention to negative events and remember them preferentially.

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. [doi:10.1016/j.jml.2005.05.005].

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: *biais de négativité*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TPPNZQFX-Q>

EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Negativity_bias [Wikipedia EN]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q16254302> [Wikidata]

negativity effect→ **negativity bias***neoconnectionism*→ **connectionist model**

NEUROGENIC HYPOTHESIS

nerve cell

→ [neuron](#)

neural network model

→ [connectionist model](#)

neurogenic hypothesis

BT: [testable hypothesis](#)

RT: [· engram](#)
[· infantile amnesia](#)

Hypothesis proposed by Josselyn and Frankland (2012) to explain infantile amnesia. The hippocampus of infants (human, non-human primates and rodents) undergoes a high level of neurogenesis leading to a replacement of existing synaptic connections in hippocampal memory circuits (neural networks within the hippocampus that code for 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 is possible.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Josselyn, S. A., & Frankland, P. W. (2012). Infantile amnesia: A neurogenic hypothesis. *Learning & Memory*, 19(9), 423-433. [doi:10.1101/lm.021311.110].

PO: [· Animal](#)
[· Human](#)

FR: [hypothèse de la neurogenèse](#)

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):

- Llinas, R. (2008). Neuron. *Scholarpedia*, 3(8), 1490. [doi:10.4249/scholarpedia.1490].

PO: [· Animal](#)
[· Human](#)

DO: [Neurophysiology](#)

FR: [neurone](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PJQQSJ7D-X>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0014736> [MeSH]

<http://pub.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> [Wikipedia FR]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q43054> [Wikidata]

neurophysiological method

BT: [study method](#)

NT: [· electroencephalography](#)
[· optogenetics](#)

FR: [méthode neurophysiologique](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-VPQ19JS3-P>

neurophysiological process

BT: [process](#)

NT: [· alpha rhythm](#)
[· beta rhythm](#)
[· conjunctive coding](#)
[· contralateral delay activity](#)
[· eye movement](#)
[· FN400 wave](#)
[· long-term depression](#)
[· long-term potentiation](#)
[· LPC wave](#)
[· 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:** · Autobiographical Memory Test
 · California Verbal Learning Test
 · Cambridge Prospective Memory Test
 · DMS48
 · Ecological Test of Prospective Memory
 · envelope task
 · Face-Name Associative Memory Exam
 · free and and cued selective reminding test
 · Mem-Pro-Clinic test
 · Memory for Intentions Screening Test
 · Mini Mental State Examination
 · prompt card task
 · Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test
 · Royal Prince Alfred Prospective Memory Test
 · telephone test
 · Test for Odor Memory
 · Test of Memory Malingering
 · Trail Making Test
 · Virtual Reality Everyday Assessment Lab
 · visual association test
 · Wechsler Memory Scale
 · Wisconsin Card Sorting Test

Test used for the diagnostic of psychological disorders resulting from brain lesions, and even to specify the location of the lesions.

- PO:** Human
- FR:** *test neuropsychologique*
- URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W1ZLMWDL-F>
- EQ:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0014759> [MeSH]
https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/neuropsychological_assessment [SAGE]
https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/neuropsychological_tests [SAGE]
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neuropsychological_test [Wikipedia EN]
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.

- PO:** · Animal
 · Human
- FR:** *neurotransmetteur*
- URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QC6M3NL9-P>
- EQ:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0014762> [MeSH]
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0027603> [MeSH]
<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)

- FR:** *neurotrophine*
- URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FQGW05DR-T>
- EQ:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0014655> [MeSH]
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neurotrophin> [Wikipedia EN]
<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neurotrophine> [Wikipédia FR]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q420457> [Wikidata]

NICHD protocol

- BT:** interview
- RT:** autobiographical memory

Structured investigative interview protocol guiding the investigator during a legal interview with a child victim. The protocol is mainly based on the use of open-ended questions.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Cyr, M. (2014). Recueillir la parole de l'enfant témoin ou victime - De la théorie à la pratique. Dunod.
- 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.
- Lamb, M.E., Hershkowitz, I., Orbach, Y., & Esplin, P.W. (2008). Tell me what happened : Structured investigative interviews of child victims and witnesses. John Wiley & Sons.

- PO:** Human
- DO:** Psychology
- FR:** *protocole du NICHD*
- URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TW7V3RP3-L>

node

- BT:** format
- RT:** · concept
 · semantic network

In a semantic network, a node corresponds to a concept.

- PO:** Human
- DO:** · Informatics
 · Psychology
- FR:** *nœud*
- URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KD7XV1JK-L>

noetic consciousness

- BT:** phenomenological characteristic of memory
- RT:** · R/K paradigm
 · semantic memory

According to Tulving, a level of consciousness associated with semantic memory. It manifests itself as the simple awareness of knowledge about the world, based on a sense of familiarity.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Tulving, E. (1985). Memory and consciousness. *Canadian Psychology/Psychologie Canadienne*, 26(1), 1-12. [doi:10.1037/h0080017].

- PO:** Human
- DO:** Psychology
- FR:** *conscience noétique*
- URI:** <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MZJXHVN9-N>
- EQ:** https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4ffdc96dc85b7 [Cognitive Atlas]

non-associative learning

- BT: learning process
 NT: · dishabituation
 · habituation
 · sensitization

Generic term used for any kind of learning resulting in an increase of 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.
- Sweatt, J. D. (2010). Mechanisms of memory (2nd ed.). Academic Press.

PO: · Animal
 · Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *apprentissage non associatif*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-C2J3RXTZ-H>

non-computational model

- Syn: · conceptual model
 · graphical model
 · verbal model

BT: model

- NT: · Act-In model
 · Baddeley's model
 · BIC model
 · CARFAX model
 · dual-process models of recognition memory
 · embedded-processes model
 · General Abstract Processing System Model
 · HAROLD model
 · HERA model
 · HIPER model
 · MNESIS model
 · modal model of memory
 · PASA Model
 · schema assimilation model
 · self-memory system
 · sensory recruitment
 · SPI model
 · standard model of consolidation
 · supervisory attentional system
 · transfer and retroaction surface

Non-formal model, expressed in natural language.

DO: Multidisciplinary

FR: *modèle non computationnel*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QN84V90N-V>

non-declarative memory

- BT: long-term memory
 RT: · implicit memory
 · priming effect
 · structural theories of memory
 NT: · classical conditioning
 · dishabituation
 · habituation
 · operant conditioning
 · perceptual representation system
 · procedural memory
 · sensitization

Memory system proposed by Squire including skills (perceptual, motor, cognitive) and habits, priming, simple classical conditionings, and nonassociative 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. [doi:10.1162/jocn.1992.4.3.232].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *mémoire non déclarative*

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

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**

nonbelieved memory

- BT: autobiographical memory
 RT: anti-reminiscence bump

Vivid autobiographical memory the veracity of which is questioned by the subject.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Mazzoni, G., Scoboria, A., & Harvey, L. (2010). Nonbelieved Memories. *Psychological Science*, 21(9), 1334 -1340. [doi:10.1177/0956797610379865].
- Otgaar, H., Scoboria, A., & Mazzoni, G. (2014). On the existence and implications of nonbelieved memories. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 23(5), 349-354. [doi:10.1177/0963721414542102].
- Scoboria, A., Mazzoni, G., & Boucher, C. (2017). Nonbelieved memories : A review of findings and theoretical implications. In R. A. Nash & J. Ost (Éds.), *False and distorted memories*. Psychology Press. Ebook edition.

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *souvenir contesté*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-VWG96TP1-F>

nonfocal prospective memory task

- BT: objective study method of memory
- RT: · event-based prospective memory
- focal prospective memory task
- prospective memory
- Virtual Reality Everyday Assessment Lab

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. [doi:10.1111/j.0963-7214.2005.00382.x].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 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 tests (1885) to study how memory operates when it is not contaminated by the meaning of the material.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Ebbinghaus, H. (1885). *La Mémoire: Recherches de Psychologie Experimentale*. L'Harmattan.
- Ebbinghaus, H. (1885/1913). *Memory: A contribution to experimental psychology*. Columbia University.

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *syllabes sans signification*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LKF7PKB0-6>

nonword repetition task

BT: objective study method of memory
 RT: phonological loop

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. [doi:10.1016/0749-596X(89)90044-2].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 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 [Cognitive Atlas]

note-taking

BT: cognitive offloading
 RT: encoding

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. [doi:10.1016/j.edurev.2017.10.001].
- Kiewra, K. A. (1985). Investigating notetaking and review: A depth of processing alternative. *Educational Psychologist*, 20(1), 23. [doi:10.1207/s15326985ep2001_4].
- Piolat, A., Olive, T., & Kellogg, R. T. (2005). Cognitive effort during note taking. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 19(3), 291-312. [doi:10.1002/acp.1086].
- Rickards, J. P., & Friedman, F. (1978). The encoding versus the external storage hypothesis in note taking. *Contemporary Educational Psychology*, 3(2), 136-143. [doi:10.1016/0361-476X(78)90020-6].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *prise de notes*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WZ20TM7H-M>
 EQ: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Note-taking> [Wikipedia EN]
https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prise_de_notes [Wikipédia FR]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q5668585> [Wikidata]

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 flash memory.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Brown, R., & Kulik, J. (1977). Flashbulb memories. *Cognition*, 5(1), 73-99. [doi:10.1016/0010-0277(77)90018-X].
- 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.

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 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. [doi:10.3758/BF03206320].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *jugement de récence numérique*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-STXKZJ5-F>

O

O/U index

→ [over/underconfidence index](#)

O/U measure

→ [over/underconfidence index](#)

object

BT: material entity

NT: stimulus

DO: *Multidisciplinary*

FR: *objet*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-L8FP7WS-T>

EQ: http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/BFO_0000030

objective study method of memory

BT: study method of memory

NT:

- acquired equivalence paradigm
- affective priming task
- artificial grammar learning task
- autobiographical fluency task
- backward conditioning
- backward priming task
- Brown-Peterson task
- category repetition paradigm
- color-word contingency learning task
- continuous reproduction task
- CyberCruiser
- deferred imitation task
- diary method
- direct test of memory
- distractor task
- double-function pairs
- DRM paradigm
- dual task paradigm
- ecological assessment
- Einstein and McDaniel's paradigm
- emotional false memory paradigm
- episodic flanker task
- episodic specificity induction
- focal prospective memory task
- forward conditioning
- functional independence
- fusion method
- important memories method
- indirect test of memory
- interview
- involuntary memory diary method
- item-method directed forgetting paradigm
- letter number sequencing test
- list-method directed forgetting paradigm
- mirror learning
- misinformation paradigm
- missing item task
- missing scan task
- n-back task
- naming task

- neuropsychological test
- nonfocal prospective memory task
- nonword repetition task
- paired-associates learning task
- partial report task
- phonemic verbal fluency test
- 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
- saving method
- second-order conditioning
- Self-Ordered Pointing Test
- semantic categorization task
- semantic differential
- semantic verbal fluency test
- sentence verification task
- serial order reconstruction 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
- thought substitution method
- verbal association task
- 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. [doi:10.4324/9780429439957].

PO: · *Animal*
· *Human*

DO: · *Neuropsychology*
· *Psychology*

FR: *méthode objective d'étude de la mémoire*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MW8WSHBB-T>

oblivescence

→ [forgetting](#)

oblivion

→ [forgetting](#)

obliviscence

→ [forgetting](#)

observer memory

→ [observer point of view](#)

observer perspective

→ **observer point of view**

observer point of view

Syn: · observer memory
· observer perspective
· third-person perspective

BT: phenomenological characteristic of memory

RT: · autobiographical memory
· visual imagery

Expression used when a person sees him or herself in the visual image of an autobiographical memory.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Nigro, G., & Neisser, U. (1983). Point of view in personal memories. *Cognitive Psychology*, 15(4), 467–482. [doi:10.1016/0010-0285(83)90016-6].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *point de vue de l'observateur*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RJ25Q3RF-S>

ogive learning curve

Syn: · S shape learning curve
· sigmoid learning curve

BT: learning curve

RT: learning

Type of learning curve indicating that learning starts slowly, then accelerates before stabilizing.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Bills, A. G. (1934). *General experimental psychology*. Longmans, Green and co.

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *courbe d'apprentissage en ogive*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PHZJ1K5P-2>

old/new effect

BT: memory phenomenon

RT: · brain
· event-related potentials
· familiarity
· FN400 wave
· LPC wave
· memory
· recollection

Greater amplitude in FN400 and LPC components of event-related potentials when a stimulus is recognized.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Friedman, D., & Johnson, R. (2000). Event-related potential (ERP) studies of memory encoding and retrieval: A selective review. *Microscopy Research and Technique*, 51(1), 6–28. [doi:10.1002/1097-0029(20001001)51:1<6::AID-JEMT2>3.0.CO;2-R].
- Gonthier, C., & Hot, P. (2013). Apports de l'électroencéphalographie à la compréhension de la mémoire. *Revue de neuropsychologie*, 5(4), 243–254. [doi:10.1684/nrp.2013.0280].

PO: Human

DO: Psychophysiology

FR: *effet ancien/nouveau*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KFPL5JD1-1>

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: An update. *Memory*, 1–6. [doi:10.1080/09658211.2021.1873391].
- Schacter, D. L. (2021). *The seven sins of memory: How the mind forgets and remembers* (2nd ed.). Houghton Mifflin.

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

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: · contextual memory
· episodic memory
· retroactive interference
· trace decay hypothesis

Subjects studied lists of 5 or 20 words. After each list (except for the first list), they must 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. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.34.1.112].
- Laming, D. (2012). Recalling the list-before-last: A cautionary tale. *Mathématiques et sciences humaines*, 199, 61–69. [doi:10.4000/msh.12289].
- Shiffrin, R. M. (1970). Forgetting: Trace erosion or retrieval failure? *Science*, 168(3939), 1601–1603. [doi:10.1126/science.168.3939.1601].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

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 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. [doi:10.1016/0885-2014(88)90014-7].
- Weaver, J. (2015). How one-shot learning unfolds in the brain. *PLOS Biology*, 13(4), e1002138. [doi:10.1371/journal.pbio.1002138].

PO: · Animal

· Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *apprentissage en une fois*

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

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. [doi:10.1080/02724980443000368].
- Thornton, I. (2002). The onset repulsion effect. *Spatial Vision*, 15(2), 219-243. [doi:10.1163/15685680252875183].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 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: [extinction](#)
[law of effect](#)
[mobile conjugate reinforcement technique](#)
[reinforcement](#)

Type of associative learning developed by Skinner. In operant conditioning, 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.
- Konorski, J., & Miller, S. (1937). On two types of conditioned reflex. *The Journal of General Psychology*, 16(1), 264-272. [doi:10.1080/00221309.1937.9917950].
- Miller, S., & Konorski, J. (1928). Sur une forme particulière de réflexe conditionnel. *Bulletin de biologie*, 99, 1155-1158.
- Skinner, B. F. (1938). *The behavior of organisms: An experimental analysis*. Appleton-Century.
- Thorndike, E. L. (1898). Animal intelligence: An experimental study of the associative processes in animals. *Psychological Monographs: General and Applied*, 2(4), 1-109. [<https://archive.org/details/animalintelligen00thoruoft>].

PO: [Animal](#)
[Human](#)
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: [conditionnement opérant](#)
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-VN4KQNR0-W>
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0004992> [MeSH]
http://scholarpedia.org/article/Operant_conditioning [Scholarpedia]
https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/operant_conditioning [SAGE]
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operant_conditioning [Wikipedia EN]
https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conditionnement_opérant [Wikipédia FR]
https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0a642 [Cognitive Atlas]
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 task](#)
[working memory](#)

The subject is required to check the results of a series of mathematical equations and to read aloud a word ending each equation. After the presentation of a series of two to seven equations, the subject must remember the words in correct order. The span is the maximum number of words that the subject is able to remember. There are variations of this procedure (e.g., words at the end of a series of equations can 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. [doi:10.1016/0749-596X(89)90040-5].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: [tâche d'empan d'opération](#)
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PWW1BM9B-K>

optogenetics

BT: [neurophysiological method](#)

A method of inserting genes encoding a photosensitive protein of the opsin class into selectively targeted neurons, thereby causing either depolarisation (blue light for channelrhodopsin-R2) or hyperpolarisation (yellow light for halorhodopsins) of the neurons. In the first case, the light will activate the neurons, in the second case, it will inhibit them.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- 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. [doi:10.1016/B978-0-08-097086-8.55060-0].

PO: *Animal*
 DO: *Genetics*
 FR: [optogénétique](#)
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CT8NQP8K-R>
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0562437> [MeSH]
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Optogenetics> [Wikipedia EN]
<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Optogénétique> [Wikipédia FR]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q781492> [Wikidata]

organ

BT: [anatomical entity](#)
 NT: [brain](#)

Anatomical structure with a specific function.

PO: [Animal](#)
[Human](#)
 DO: *Biology*
 FR: [organe](#)
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-X6BPD7L2-8>
 EQ: http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000062 [UBERON]
<http://purl.org/sig/ont/fgma/fgma67498> [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)

FR: *organisme*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KVGN7LLC-8>

organization

Syn: *organizational strategy*
 BT: internal aid
 NT: chunking

A generic term to describe the structuring strategies of the material to be memorized or retrieved.

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *organisation*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-VS0Q3F43-7>

organizational strategy

→ **organization**

orienting task

BT: study method of memory
 RT: · incidental learning
 · level-of-processing effect
 · levels of processing theory

Experimental procedure of incidental learning consisting of directed the subject on a particular aspect of stimuli (semantic, perceptual, etc.) to highlight the role of levels of processing on the performance of memory. For example, to guide a subject on 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. [doi:10.1037/0096-3445.104.3.268].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/h0028372].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 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. [doi:10.1037/0096-3445.109.1.49].
- 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. [doi:10.3758/s13421-011-0097-9].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *effet d'orthographe*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NC6HX90K-0>

orthographic working memory

Syn: *graphemic buffer*
 BT: working memory
 RT: · language
 · verbal memory

Capability 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.
- 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. [doi:10.3389/fneur.2021.681141].

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].

PO: Human
 DO: · Neuropsychology
 · Psychology
 FR: *mémoire de travail orthographique*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MJXK6VWQ-4>

OSCAR model

Syn: *OSCillator-based Associative Recall*

BT: [connectionist model](#)

RT: [· associative memory](#)
[· serial recall task](#)
[· short-term memory](#)

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. [doi:10.1037/0033-295X.107.1.127].

PO: *Human*

DO: [· Informatics](#)
[· Psychology](#)

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: [interference](#)

RT: [· cued recall task](#)
[· episodic memory](#)
[· forgetting](#)
[· free recall task](#)
[· recognition task](#)
[· retrieval](#)
[· short-term memory](#)

When the memory of a material is assessed, remembering some of the items reduces the probability of remembering the following items.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Peixotto, H. E. (1947). Proactive inhibition in the recognition of nonsense syllables. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 37(1), 81-91. [doi:10.1037/h0060509].
- Tulving, E., & Arbuclle, T. Y. (1966). Input and output interference in short-term associative memory. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 72(1), 145-150. [doi:10.1037/h0023344].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *interférence de 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](#)
[· confidence judgment](#)
[· 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. [doi:10.1080/09658211.2019.1688835].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *indice de sur/sousconfiance*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XV6XG2JK-0>

overconfidence/underconfidence index

→ [over/underconfidence index](#)

overgeneral autobiographical memory

→ [overgeneral memory](#)

overgeneral memory

Syn: [· memory overgenerality](#)

[· overgeneral autobiographical memory](#)

BT: [autobiographical memory](#)

RT: [· Autobiographical Memory Test](#)
[· CARFAX model](#)
[· Memory Flexibility intervention](#)
[· Memory Specificity Training](#)
[· overgeneral memory bias](#)

Autobiographical memories without reference to a specific event. People with depression or post-traumatic stress disorder tend to remember such memories more frequently.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Hallford, D. J., Rusanov, D., Yeow, J. J. E., & Barry, T. J. (in press). Overgeneral and specific autobiographical memory predict the course of depression : An updated meta-analysis. *Psychological Medicine*. [doi:10.1017/S0033291721001343].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/0033-2909.133.1.122].
- Williams, J. M., & Broadbent, K. (1986). Autobiographical memory in suicide attempters. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 95(2), 144-149. [doi:10.1037/0021-843X.95.2.144].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

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

Tendency to recall overgeneral autobiographical memories rather than specific memories observed, for example, in depressed patients.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- 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. [doi:10.1016/S0013-7006(06)76231-5].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/0096-3445.136.1.23].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/0033-2909.133.1.122].

Dataset citation(s):

- Barry, T., Hallford, D. J., & Takano, K. (2020). Autobiographical memory impairments as a transdiagnostic feature of mental illness : A meta-analysis of autobiographical memory specificity and overgenerality amongst people with psychiatric diagnoses [Data set]. OSF. [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/3RJUZ].
- Hallford, D. J., & Barry, T. (2021). Reduced specificity and increased overgenerality of autobiographical memory persist as cognitive vulnerabilities in remitted major depression : A meta-analysis [Data set]. OSF. [https://osf.io/bfcyj/].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

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: free recall task

RT: rehearsal

Method developed by Rundus (1971) to study how subjects rehearse the elements that they are storing. They have to memorize aloud the items in the list presented to them one after another.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Rundus, D. (1971). Analysis of rehearsal processes in free recall. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 89(1), 63–77. [doi:10.1037/h0031185].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

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: · face memory
· recognition task
· visual memory

Bias indicating that we recognize the faces of people from our age group better than those from different age groups.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- 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. [doi:10.1037/a0025750].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *biais lié au groupe d'âge d'appartenance*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KNWXZ0FMC-F>

own-ethnicity bias

→ **own-race bias**

own-group bias

BT: memory phenomenon

RT: · face memory
· recognition task
· visual memory

NT: · own-age bias
· own-race bias
· own-sex bias
· own-species bias

Face recognition is better when they belong to the same groups as the subjects (ethnicity, gender, age, species).

Bibliographic citation(s):

- 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. [doi:10.1016/j.actpsy.2019.01.009].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *biais lié au groupe d'appartenance*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-V7BBHCV5-R>

own-race bias

Syn: · *cross-race effect*
 · *cross-race identification bias*
 · *other race effect*
 · *own-ethnicity bias*

BT: own-group bias

RT: · face memory
 · recognition task
 · visual memory

Better recognition of faces from the same ethnicity of the subject compared to face recognition from other ethnic groups.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- 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.
- 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. [doi:10.1037/1076-8971.7.1.3].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/j.psf.2010.07.001].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

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 [Wikipedia EN]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q820926> [Wikidata]

own-sex bias

BT: own-group bias

RT: · face memory
 · recognition task
 · visual memory

Bias indicating that people recognize the faces of people from their own sex better than from the opposite sex. In fact, this bias is thought to be present only in women.

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. [doi:10.1080/13506285.2013.823140].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

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: · face memory
 · recognition task
 · visual memory

Bias indicating that people recognize the faces of individuals from their own species (e.g., humans) better than those from a different species (eg, 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. [doi:10.1080/13506285.2013.821431].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *biais lié à l'espèce d'appartenance*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QM4X4VDR-X>

ownership effect

BT: self-reference effect

Better memory for objects owned by the subject than for those owned by another person.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- 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. [doi:10.1016/j.concog.2007.04.003].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *effet de propriété*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WJJR1CX9-X>

EQ: <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q28135489> [Wikidata]

P

P.V. case

- Syn: *P.V. patient*
 BT: human organism
 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. [doi:10.1016/0028-3932(82)90101-4].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/S0022-5371(84)90104-X].
- 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. [doi:10.1080/02643298408252018].

- PO: Human
 DO: Neuropsychology
 FR: cas P.V.
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-V9WLWMW9-K>

P.V. patient

→ [P.V. case](#)

paired-associates learning method

→ [paired-associates learning task](#)

paired-associates learning paradigm

→ [paired-associates learning task](#)

paired-associates learning procedure

→ [paired-associates learning task](#)

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 learning
 · associative memory
 · cued recall task
 · double-function pairs
 · episodic memory
 · 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
 · sound-scene paired-associates paradigm

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. [doi:10.1037/h0069000].

- PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: tâche d'apprentissage de paires associées
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LPL0Z33B-L>

palace of memory

→ [method of loci](#)

Papez circuit

- Syn: · *Papez-Jakob circuit*
 · *medial limbic circuit*

BT: brain network

- RT: · emotion
 · episodic memory
 · hippocampus
 · 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 the control of emotions and in memory: mammillary bodies, anterior nucleus of the thalamus, anterior cingulate cortex, parahippocampal gyrus, hippocampus, fornix.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Papez, J.W. (1937). A proposed mechanism of emotion. *Archives of Neurology & Psychiatry*, 38(4), 725-743. [doi:10.1001/archneurpsyc.1937.02260220069003].

- PO: · Animal
 · Human

FR: [circuit de Papez](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-L74QNBRZ-T>

- EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Papez_circuit [Wikipedia EN]
https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Circuit_de_Papez [Wikipédia FR]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1755301> [Wikidata]

Papez-Jakob circuit

→ [Papez circuit](#)

paradigme de fluence sémantique

→ [semantic verbal fluency test](#)

paradoxal sleep

- Syn: · REM sleep
 · rapid eye movement sleep
- BT: sleep
- RT: · brain
 · consolidation
 · memory

Last phase of a sleep cycle, paradoxal sleep is characterized by a decrease in muscle tone, rapid eye movements and brain activity resembling that of the waking state. It plays an important role in the consolidation of memories.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Boyce, R., Williams, S., & Adamantidis, A. (2017). REM sleep and memory. *Current Opinion in Neurobiology*, 44, 167–177. [doi:10.1016/j.conb.2017.05.001].

- PO: · Animal
 · Human

FR: *sommeil paradoxal*

- URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-G2R5TQRR-M>
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0019972> [MeSH]
https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/REM_sleep [SAGE]
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rapid_eye_movement_sleep [Wikipedia EN]
https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sommeil_paradoxal [Wikipédia FR]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q211402> [Wikidata]

parahippocampal cortex

- BT: medial temporal lobe
- RT: · contextual memory
 · core recollection network
 · episodic memory
 · Papez circuit
 · prospective memory
 · recollection

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. [doi:10.1016/j.tics.2013.06.009].

- PO: Human
 DO: Neurology

FR: *cortex parahippocampique*

- URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MRNF4MMC-Q>
 EQ: http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002973 [UBERON]
<http://purl.org/sig/ont/fma/fma61918> [FMA]
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*
- BT: brain lobe
- RT: · K.F. case
 · LPC wave
 · memory-guided attention
 · prospective memory
- NT: · posterior parietal cortex
 · ventral parietal cortex

- PO: · Animal
 · Human

DO: Neurology

FR: *lobe pariétal*

- URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-S4GDHSXF-C>
 EQ: http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0001872 [UBERON]
<http://purl.org/sig/ont/fma/fma61826> [FMA]
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parietal_lobe [Wikipedia EN]
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. [doi:10.1016/j.tics.2015.07.004].

- PO: Human

FR: *réseau pariétal de la mémoire*

- URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-P5H185NF-4>

part-list cuing effect

- Syn: *part-set cuing effect*
- BT: memory phenomenon
- RT: · episodic memory
 · part-set cuing task
 · working memory

“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):

- Slamecka, N.J. (1968). An examination of trace storage in free recall. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 76(4, Pt.1), 504–513. [doi:10.1037/h0025695].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/j.actpsy.2021.103393].

- PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *effet d'indication partiel d'une liste*

- URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RPNRXQ4X-P>

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 task

Syn: · [part-list cuing paradigm](#)
· [part-list cuing task](#)

BT: [cued recall task](#)

RT: · [cue](#)
· [part-list cuing effect](#)

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 cuing 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. [[doi:10.1037/h0025695](#)].
- Slamecka, N.J. (1969). Testing for associative storage in multitrial free recall. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 81(3), 557-560. [[doi:10.1037/h0027909](#)].

PO: [Human](#)

DO: [Psychology](#)

FR: [tâche d'indication partiel](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Q7S86FZW-7>

partial report task

Syn: [Sperling's paradigm](#)

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

RT: · [recall task](#)
· [sensory memory](#)

In studies on sensory memory, method of asking the subject to report a sample of the items that were presented.

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. [[doi:10.3758/BF03207391](#)].
- 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. [[doi:10.1016/0010-0285\(72\)90007-2](#)].
- Sperling, G. (1960). The information available in brief visual presentations. *Psychological Monographs: General and Applied*, 74(11), 1-29. [[doi:10.1037/h0093759](#)].

PO: [Human](#)

DO: [Psychology](#)

FR: [tâche de rapport partiel](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TT05R285-L>

PASA Model

Syn: [Posterior-Anterior Shift in Aging](#)

BT: [non-computational model](#)

RT: [memory disorder](#)

Model of cognitive aging. Aging increases activation in the prefrontal cortex while it decreases activation in the occipital cortex during cognitive tasks, particularly in memory tasks (working memory, coding and retrieval in episodic memory). 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. [[doi:10.1093/cercor/bhm155](#)].

PO: [Human](#)

FR: [modèle PASA](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-X46HL565-J>

pattern completion

Syn: [deblurring](#)

BT: [retrieval](#)

RT: · [auto-associative memory](#)
· [episodic memory](#)
· [hippocampus](#)
· [pattern separation](#)
· [redintegration](#)

Process in the hippocampus to retrieve a 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. [[doi:10.1002/hipo.22561](#)].
- Rolls, E. T. (2013). The mechanisms for pattern completion and pattern separation in the hippocampus. *Frontiers in Systems Neuroscience*, 7. [[doi:10.3389/fnsys.2013.00074](#)].

PO: · [Animal](#)

· [Human](#)

DO: · [Neurophysiology](#)

· [Neuropsychology](#)

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
· mnemonic similarity task
· pattern completion

In the hippocampus, the process by which similar representations are stored separately from each other without overlap. This is a kind of disambiguation of similar memory traces, to avoid interference phenomena.

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. [doi:10.1002/hipo.22561].
- Quiroga, R. Q. (in press). No pattern separation in the human hippocampus. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 0(0). [doi:10.1016/j.tics.2020.09.012].
- Rolls, E. T. (2013). The mechanisms for pattern completion and pattern separation in the hippocampus. *Frontiers in Systems Neuroscience*, 7. [doi:10.3389/fnsys.2013.00074.].
- Yassa, M. A., & Stark, C. E. L. (2011). Pattern separation in the hippocampus. *Trends in Neurosciences*, 34(10), 515–525. [doi:10.1016/j.tins.2011.06.006].

PO: · Animal
· Human

DO: · Neurophysiology
· Neuropsychology

FR: *séparation de pattern*

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

Pavlovian conditioning

→ **classical conditioning**

percent correct recall

BT: **measure**

RT: · cued recall task
· free recall task

Percent of correct responses in a free or cued recall task.

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *pourcentage de rappels corrects*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-M08C49R3-J>

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. [doi:10.2466/pms.1970.31.3.848].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *pourcentage de reconnaissances correctes*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RDFDBN1Q-7>

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 familiarity of the items.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Reber, R., & Schwarz, N. (1999). Effects of perceptual fluency on judgments of truth. *Consciousness and Cognition*, 8(3), 338–342. [doi:10.1006/ccog.1999.0386].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *fluence perceptive*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JMF16VF1-Q>

EQ: https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0ab9f
[Cognitive Atlas]

perceptual identification task

BT: **indirect test of memory**

Task used to study implicit memory. The subject must identify a stimulus (word, image, etc.) presented in a degraded form.

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

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 enhances memory of 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. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.25.1.54].
- Mulligan, N. W. (2002). The generation effect: Dissociating enhanced item memory and disrupted order memory. *Memory & Cognition*, 30(6), 850–861. [doi:10.3758/BF03195771].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *effet d'interférence perceptive*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-H3GQKBX5-Q>

perceptual learning

BT: **learning process**

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. [doi:10.1002/wcs.1489].

PO: · Animal
· Human

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *apprentissage perceptif*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NGW4PJPZ-5>

EQ: 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. [doi:10.1016/S0959-4388(98)80144-X].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: **effet d'amorçage perceptif**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W8N5KJDT-L>

EQ: https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_5519ba1746e95
[*Cognitive Atlas*]

perceptual process

Syn: *perceptual processing*

BT: **cognitive process**

NT: · **bottom-up processing**
· **configural processing**
· **top-down processing**

A process that realizes a perceptual disposition.

FR: **processus perceptif**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KNL1BNWC-Q>

perceptual processing

→ **perceptual process**

perceptual representation system

BT: **non-declarative memory**

RT: · **implicit memory**
· **perceptual priming effect**
· **priming effect**
· **repetition priming effect**
· **semantic memory**

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.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- 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.
- Tulving, E., & Schacter, D. L. (1990). Priming and human memory systems. *Science*, 247(4940), 301–306. [doi:10.1126/science.2296719].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

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**

RT: **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. [doi:10.3758/BF03203972].
- McConkie, G. W., & Rayner, K. (1976). Asymmetry of the perceptual span in reading. *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 8(5), 365–368. [doi:10.3758/BF03335168].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: **empan perceptif**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TBG45WFW-W>

perirhinal area 35

→ **perirhinal cortex**

perirhinal cortex

Syn: · *Brodman area 35*

· *perirhinal area 35*

BT: **medial temporal lobe**

RT: · **associative memory**
· **BIC model**
· **familiarity**
· **recognition task**

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. [doi:10.1038/35049064].
- Suzuki, W. A., & Naya, Y. (2014). The perirhinal cortex. *Annual Review of Neuroscience*, 37(1), 39-53. [doi:10.1146/annurev-neuro-071013-014207].

PO: · *Animal*

· *Human*

FR: **cortex périrhinal**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-M32JMLQM-4>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M000612951> [*MeSH*]

http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0006083 [*UBERON*]

<http://purl.org/sig/ont/fma/fma68632> [*FMA*]

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perirhinal_cortex [*Wikipedia EN*]

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

Term used by Bahrick (1984) for knowledge that resists being forgotten over long periods of time.

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. [doi:10.1037/0096-3445.113.1.1].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *effet permastore*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WS2V394N-Q>

personal semantic memory

Syn: · personal semantics
 · semantic self-knowledge
 · sémantique personnelle

BT: · autobiographical memory
 · semantic memory
 RT: Autobiographical Interview

Semantic memory specific to an individual, storing the knowledge s/he possesses about him or herself (personality, personal beliefs, autobiographical facts...).

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. [doi:10.1016/j.tics.2012.09.003].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *mémoire sémantique personnelle*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WWVK7W52C-7>

personal semantics

→ **personal semantic memory**

phantom recollection

Syn: *illusory recollection*
 BT: phenomenological characteristic of memory
 RT: · conjoint recall paradigm
 · episodic memory
 · false memory
 · recollection

Illusory but vivid recollection of the occurrence of an event.

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. [doi:10.1016/S0749-596X(02)00501-6].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.27.2.307].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/S0749-596X(02)00013-X].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *recollection fantôme*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SNGHWJPG-V>

phenomenal characteristic

→ **phenomenological characteristic of memory**

phenomenological characteristic of memory

Syn: *phenomenal characteristic*
 BT: cognitive quality
 RT: · Autobiographical Recollection Test
 · Don't remember/Don't know paradigm
 · Memory Characteristics Questionnaire
 · Memory Experiences Questionnaire
 · metamemory
 · metamemory judgment
 NT: · anoetic consciousness
 · autoanoetic consciousness
 · chronesthesia
 · field point of view
 · memory distinctiveness
 · memory vividness
 · mental time travel
 · noetic consciousness
 · observer point of view
 · phantom recollection

How memories are experienced.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Chiu, C.-D. (2018). Phenomenological characteristics of recovered memory in nonclinical individuals. *Psychiatry Research*, 259, 135–141. [doi:10.1016/j.psychres.2017.10.021].
- Sutin, A. R., & Robins, R. W. (2007). Phenomenology of autobiographical memories: The Memory Experiences Questionnaire. *Memory*, 15(4), 390–411. [doi:10.1080/09658210701256654].

PO: Human
 DO: · Philosophy
 · Psychology
 FR: *caractéristique phénoménologique de la mémoire*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QZXRZM22-5>

phenomenon

Syn: · effect
 · empirical effect
 · 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., 2021).

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Maier, M., Dongen, N. van, & Borsboom, D. (2021). Comparing theories with the Ising Model of Explanatory Coherence (IMEC). *PsyArXiv*. [doi:10.31234/osf.io/shaef].

DO: Multidisciplinary
 FR: *phénomène*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-D3VJQVX1-0>

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 task*
 · *phonemic fluency test*
 · *phonological verbal fluency task*

BT: **objective study method of memory**

RT: **central executive**

The subject is asked to generate the largest number of words beginning with a specified letter (e.g., F, then A and then S) in a given 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. [doi:10.1207/s15326942dn3002_3].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2017.02.019].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: **test de fluence verbale phonémique**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W2HP08XP-2>

phonological loop

BT: **working memory**

RT: · **Baddeley's model**
 · **central executive**
 · **nonword repetition task**
 · **P.V. case**
 · **phonological similarity effect**
 · **Primacy model**
 · **selective interference paradigm**
 · **verbal memory**
 · **word length effect**

NT: · **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.
- Baddeley, A. D., & Hitch, G. J. (In press). The phonological loop as a buffer store: An update. *Cortex*. [doi:10.1016/j.cortex.2018.05.015].
- Gaonac'h, D., Lariguerie, P. (2000). Mémoire et fonctionnement cognitif : la mémoire de travail. Armand Colin.

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: **boucle phonologique**

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

EQ: https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0ba48
 [Cognitive Atlas]

phonological neighbourhood effect

BT: **memory phenomenon**

RT: · **serial recall task**
 · **short-term memory**
 · **verbal memory**

Short-term serial recall of words is affected by their phonological neighbours, that is to say, non presented words sharing the same letters as the target studied words except one letter (e.g., cat and bat)

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. [doi:10.1080/09658211.2016.1179330].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.28.6.1019].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

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. [doi:10.3758/BF03209002].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: **effet d'amorçage phonologique**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MX6XZC84-S>

phonological similarity effect

Syn: · *acoustic confusion effect*
· *phonemic similarity effect*

BT: [memory phenomenon](#)

RT: · [phonological loop](#)
· [serial recall task](#)
· [short-term memory](#)

Reduction of immediate serial recall when 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. [doi:10.1080/14640746608400055].
- Conrad, R. (1964). Acoustic confusions in immediate memory. *British Journal of Psychology*, 55(1), 75-84. [doi:10.1111/j.2044-8295.1964.tb00899.x].
- Conrad, R., & Hull, A. J. (1964). Information, acoustic confusion and memory span. *British Journal of Psychology*, 55(4), 429-432. [doi:10.1111/j.2044-8295.1964.tb00928.x].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *effet de similarité phonologique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RN8DCDB0-2>

phonological store

BT: [phonological loop](#)

RT: · [irrelevant speech effect](#)
· [P.V. case](#)

In Baddeley's model of working memory, phonological store is a component of the phonological loop. It is responsible for the temporary storage, under a phonological form, of verbal information. Without mental refreshing, the decline of traces in the phonological store is very fast. 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), 1-29. [doi:10.1146/annurev-psych-120710-100422].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

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: · [language](#)
· [short-term memory](#)

Frequency of occurrence of a combination of phonemes in a language.

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. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.25.1.84].

PO: *Human*

DO: · *Linguistics*

· *Psychology*

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)

PO: · *Animal*

· *Human*

FR: *phosphatase*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CSRHJ6RB-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 photo deteriorates the memory of what is being 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. [doi:10.1177/0956797617694868].
- 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. [doi:10.1177/0956797613504438].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/j.jarmac.2020.11.002].
- 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. [doi:10.1145/3090086].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/j.jarmac.2017.10.004].

Dataset 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 [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/hrzgs/>].
- Lurie, R. (2018). Photo-taking impairs memory on perceptual and conceptual memory tests [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/pq23c/>].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *effet perturbateur de la prise de photos*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-T58122QC-W>

photographic memory

→ [eidetic memory](#)

phyletic memory

BT: memory

Innate sensory and motors systems, which results from natural selection, and constitueing 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. [doi:10.1016/S0166-2236(97)01128-4].

PO: · Animal
· Human

FR: *mémoire phylétique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GX6HMVK5-L>

picture complexity effect

BT: memory phenomenon

RT: episodic memory

Better memory of complex pictures than simple pictures.

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. [doi:10.1037/xlm0000071].
- Zucco, G., Bardesano, T. A., & Cornoldi, 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.

PO: Human
DO: Psychology

FR: *effet de la complexité des images*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NW3JF7SX-J>

picture superiority effect

BT: memory phenomenon

RT: episodic memory

Memory is better when information is presented as an image (drawing, photo, film) than in verbal form.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Madigan, S. (2013). Representational storage in picture memory. *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 4(6), 567–568. [doi:10.3758/BF03334293].
- Paivio, A., & Csapo, K. (1973). Picture superiority in free recall: Imagery or dual coding? *Cognitive Psychology*, 5(2), 176–206. [doi:10.1016/0010-0285(73)90032-7].
- Shepard, R. N. (1967). Recognition memory for words, sentences, and pictures. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 6(1), 156–163. [doi:10.1016/S0022-5371(67)80067-7].

Dataset citation(s):

- Cruyssen, I. V. der, Regnath, F., Ben-Shakhar, G., Pertzov, Y., & Verschuere, B. (2020). Is a picture worth a thousand words? Congruency between encoding and testing improves detection of concealed memories [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/84eas/>].
- Ensor, T. (2018). Listening to the picture-superiority effect: Evidence for the conceptual-distinctiveness account of picture superiority in recognition [Data set]. OSF. [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/YKG8S].
- Neath, I. (2021). Picture Superiority [Data set]. OSF. [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/HTM7E].

PO: Human
DO: Psychology

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 [Wikipedia EN]

PKC

→ protein kinase C

PKMζ

→ protein kinase Mζ

place cell

BT: neuron

RT: · cognitive map

· grid cell

· hippocampus

· 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):

- 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. [doi:10.1016/0006-8993(71)90358-1].

PO: · Animal
· Human

FR: *cellule de lieu*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-C98CQ8QN-Z>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M000612948> [MeSH]

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Place_cell [Wikipedia EN]

https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cellule_de_lieu [Wikipédia FR]

place memory

→ spatial memory

planned process

BT: process

NT: · 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)

DO: Multidisciplinary

FR: *processus planifié*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-G7LS5JJQ-K>

EQ: http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000011 [OBI]

PMCQ

→ Prospective Memory Concerns Questionnaire

PMQ

→ Prospective Memory Questionnaire

PMVP

→ Prospective Remembering Video Procedure

POK

→ prediction of knowing

positional clustering

→ locality constraint

positional coding theory

- BT: theory
 RT: · associative memory
 · encoding
 · SEM model
 · serial recall task

Theoretical approach of serial recall. Each item is stored with its relative position in the list. The positions are then used as a cue 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. [doi:10.1146/annurev-psych-010418-103358].
- 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/elementsofphy2ed00ladd].
- Logan, G. D., & Cox, G. E. (in press). Serial memory: Putting chains and position codes in context. *Psychological Review*. [doi:10.1037/rev0000327].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 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

Type of learning curve indicating that learning begins slowly and then accelerates.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Bills, A. G. (1934). General experimental psychology. Longmans, Green and co.

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *courbe d'apprentissage à accélération positive*
 URI: http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TPDKTCB1-N

positive subsequent memory effect

BT: subsequent memory effect

Greater activation in a brain region during the encoding of a stimulus which will be 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. [doi:10.1016/j.neuroimage.2010.09.045].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychophysiology
 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.

PO: · Animal
 · Human
 DO: Psychology
 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 valence
 · episodic memory
 · 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).
 · 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. [doi:10.1037/0096-3445.132.2.310].
- Guillaume, C., Eustache, F., & Desgranges, B. (2009). L'effet de positivité : un aspect intrigant du vieillissement. *Revue de neuropsychologie*, 1(3), 247–253. [doi:10.3917/rn.013.0247].
- 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. [doi:10.1080/13825585.2019.1657556].
- 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. [doi:10.1080/0361073X.2018.1521498].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/j.tics.2005.08.005].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/0882-7974.20.4.554].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/a0035194].

Replication citation(s):

- 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. [doi:10.1080/0361073X.2018.1521498].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *biais de positivité*
 URI: http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-T7FC6MF2-F

positivity effect

→ **positivity bias**

positivity memory bias

→ **positivity bias**

post-event information

→ **misleading information**

post-event information effect

→ **misinformation effect**

posterior parietal cortex

BT: **parietal lobe**
 RT: · **core recollection network**
 · **episodic memory**
 · **working memory**

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. [doi:10.3389/fint.2012.00031].
- 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. [doi:10.1038/nrn.2017.6].

PO: *Human*
 FR: **cortex pariétal postérieur**
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TTFRG06N-X>
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0590564> [MeSH]
http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0034889 [UBERON]
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. [doi:10.1017/S0021121400019106].
- Hirsch, M. (2014a). Presidential Address 2014—Connective Histories in Vulnerable Times. *PMLA*, 129(3), 330-348. [doi:10.1632/pmla.2014.129.3.330].
- Hirsch, M. (2014b). Postmémoire. Témoigner. Entre histoire et mémoire. *Revue pluridisciplinaire de la Fondation Auschwitz*, 118, 205-206. [doi:10.4000/temoigner.1274].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *History*
 FR: **postmémoire**
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RQMDL3BD-V>

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. [doi:10.1037/a0034221].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 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. [doi:10.1111/j.1467-9280.1991.tb00174.x].
- Rubin, D. C., & Wenzel, A. E. (1996). One hundred years of forgetting: A quantitative description of retention. *Psychological Review*, 103(4), 734–760. [doi:10.1037/0033-295X.103.4.734].
- Wickelgren, W. A. (1974). Single-trace fragility theory of memory dynamics. *Memory & Cognition*, 2(4), 775–780. [doi:10.3758/BF03198154].
- Wixted, J. T., & Carpenter, S. K. (2007). The Wickelgren power law and the Ebbinghaus savings function. *Psychological Science*, 18(2), 133–134. [doi:10.1111/j.1467-9280.2007.01862.x].
- Wixted, J. T., & Ebbesen, E. B. (1991). On the form of forgetting. *Psychological Science*, 2(6), 409–415. [doi:10.1111/j.1467-9280.1991.tb00175.x].
- 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. [doi:10.3758/BF03211316].

PO: · *Animal*
 · *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: **fonction puissance**
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DJRNMQP5-7>

power law

→ **power function**

precategorical acoustic store

→ **echoic memory**

precategorical visual store

→ **iconic memory**

prediction of knowing

Syn: *POK*
 BT: [prospective confidence](#)
 RT: [procedural metamemory](#)

Metamemory judgment consisting of predicting the ability to remember studied material.

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. [doi:10.1016/j.jml.2005.01.009].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 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](#)

A metamemory judgment. The subject predicts the probability of recall of an item if it has 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. [doi:10.1037/a0017350].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: [prédiction d'apprentissage](#)
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PQTL8CCL-Z>

predictive brain

Syn: [predictive mind](#)
 · [predictive processing framework](#)
 · [prospective brain](#)
 · [prospective thought](#)

BT: [theory](#)
 RT: [episodic future thought](#)
 · [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):

- Nave, K., Deane, G., Miller, M., & Clark, A. (2020). Wilding the predictive brain. *WIREs Cognitive Science*, 11(6), e1542. [doi:10.1002/wcs.1542].
- Trapp, S., Parr, T., Friston, K., & Schröger, E. (in press). The predictive brain must have a limitation in short-term memory capacity. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 09637214211029977. [doi:10.1177/09637214211029977].
- Vecchi, T., & Gatti, D. (2020). Memory as prediction : From looking back to looking forward. The MIT Press.

PO: [Animal](#)
 · *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: [cerveau prédictif](#)
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KDRD3S5F-6>

predictive mind

→ [predictive brain](#)

predictive processing framework

→ [predictive brain](#)

prefix effect

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

The immediate recall of a series of items is disturbed when the series was preceded by an item which participants are supposed 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. [doi:10.1037/h0082997].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 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](#)
 · [executive functions](#)
 · [retrieval stopping](#)
 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>)

PO: [Animal](#)
 · *Human*
 DO: [Neurology](#)
 · [Neurophysiology](#)
 · [Neuropsychology](#)
 FR: [cortex préfrontal](#)
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PLLK6NVV-Z>
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0026411> [[MeSH](#)]
 http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000451 [[UBERON](#)]
 <http://purl.org/sig/ont/fma/fma224850> [[FMA](#)]
 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prefrontal_cortex [[Wikipedia EN](#)]
 https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cortex_préfrontal [[Wikipédia FR](#)]
 <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q18680> [[Wikidata](#)]

preparatory attentional and memory processes theory

- BT: theory
 RT: · attention
 · event-based prospective memory
 · multi-process theory of prospective memory
 · multinomial model of prospective memory
 · prospective memory

A theory of event-based prospective memory suggesting that "successful retrieval of a delayed intention can only occur in the context of resource-demanding processes called preparatory attentional processes." (Smith, 2007, p. 735).

Bibliographic citation(s):

- 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. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.29.3.347].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.33.4.734].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *théorie des processus mnésiques et attentionnels préparatoires*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-T2HFCFC4-8>

pretesting effect

- BT: memory phenomenon
 RT: · learning
 · long-term memory
 · test-potentiated new learning

An effect which shows that long-term retention of information is improved when memory of this information is tested before learning.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Hartley, J. (1973). The effect of pre-testing on post-test performance. *Instructional Science*, 2(2), 193–214. [doi:10.1007/BF00139871].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *effet du prétest*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-T2M92N8V-6>

primacy effect

- BT: serial position effect
 RT: · recall task
 · recency effect

In an immediate recall task, better retention of 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 more important 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):

- Murdock, B. B. Jr. (1962). The serial position effect of free recall. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 64(5), 482–488. [doi:10.1037/h0045106].
- Two storage mechanisms in free recall. (1966). *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 5(4), 351–360. [doi:10.1016/S0022-5371(66)80044-0].
- 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. [doi:10.3758/s13423-017-1348-y].

Replication citation(s):

- 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. [doi:10.3758/s13423-017-1348-y].

PO: · Animal
 · Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *effet de primauté*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DZZPGZ5R-G>
 EQ: https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/primacy_effect [SAGE]
https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Effet_de_primauté [Wikipédia FR]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q10885388> [Wikidata]

Primacy model

- BT: connectionist model
 RT: · phonological loop
 · serial recall task

Connectionist model of the immediate serial recall and 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 the trace of an item is fast after activation, unless a rehearsal mechanism keeps its original activation. At the time of serial recall, the first item in the list, with the greatest activation, is retrieved first and then suppressed. The other items are then sequentially recalled according to 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. [doi:10.1037/0033-295X.105.4.761-781].

PO: Human
 DO: · Informatics
 · Psychology
 FR: *Primacy (modèle)*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TDDM8GS6-P>

primary distinctiveness effect

- Syn: *inralist 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. [doi:10.3758/BF03197149].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 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.

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 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. [doi:10.1006/ccog.1997.0311].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 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:

- affective priming task
- implicit memory
- non-declarative memory
- perceptual representation system
- 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

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.

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *effet d'amorçage*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W6B74BSG-7>
 EQ: <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 [Cognitive Atlas]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q18619> [Wikidata]

principle

BT: theoretical entity
 NT:

- cue-overload 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.

PO:

- Animal
- Human

 DO: Multidisciplinary
 FR: *principe*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WKRTHS77-G>

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. (2005). Memory and the self. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 53(4), 594-628. [doi:10.1016/j.jml.2005.08.005].
- Conway, M. A., Singer, J. A., & Tagini, A. (2004). The self and autobiographical memory: Correspondence and coherence. *Social Cognition*, 22(5), 491-529. [doi:10.1521/soco.22.5.491.50768].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *principe de cohérence*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KHQHDXQ-5>

principle of correspondence

BT: principle
 RT: autobiographical memory

An autobiographical memory should best correspond to our experience of reality.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Conway, M. A. (2005). Memory and the self. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 53(4), 594-628. [doi:10.1016/j.jml.2005.08.005].
- Conway, M. A., Singer, J. A., & Tagini, A. (2004). The self and autobiographical memory: Correspondence and coherence. *Social Cognition*, 22(5), 491-529. [doi:10.1521/soco.22.5.491.50768].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 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, 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.
- 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.
- 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. [doi:10.1016/j.jarmac.2020.09.003].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 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.

PO: · Animal
 · Human
 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]

prior knowledge

BT: semantic memory

Term for knowledge (schemas, scripts, etc.) possessed by a subject that influence the memory of new information.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- 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. [doi:10.3389/fnbeh.2013.00139].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *connaissances pré-existantes*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-L65NNT4-2>

PRMQ

→ **Prospective and Retrospective Memory Questionnaire**

proactive inhibition

→ **proactive interference**

proactive interference

Syn: *proactive inhibition*

BT: *interference*

RT: · *California Verbal Learning Test*

· *forgetting*

· *retroactive interference*

NT: · *release from proactive interference*

· *reverse interference effect*

Interference of a task on the memory of a subsequent task, especially when there are similarities between the elements of the two tasks.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Anderson, M. C., & Neely, J. H. (1996). Interference and inhibition in memory retrieval. In E. L. Bjork & R. A. Bjork (Éds.), *Memory* (p. 237-313). Academic Press. [doi:10.1016/B978-012102570-0/50010-0].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/S0022-5371(62)80023-1].
- Neath, I., & Surprenant, A. M. (2015). Proactive interference. In J. Wright (Éd.), *International Encyclopedia of the Social & Behavioral Sciences* (p. 1-8). Elsevier. [doi:10.1016/B978-0-08-097086-8.51054-X].
- Underwood, B. J. (1957). Interference and forgetting. *Psychological Review*, 64(1), 49-60. [doi:10.1037/h0044616].

PO: · *Animal*

· *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *interférence proactive*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-L0QT15F8-G>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0017594> [MeSH]

https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/proactive_inhibition [SAGE]

https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0adab

[Cognitive Atlas]

probabilistic topic model

Syn: · *topic model*

· *topic modeling*

BT: *distributional model*

RT: · *bayesian model*

· *distributional hypothesis*

· *language*

· *latent semantic analysis*

· *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. [doi:10.1145/2133806.2133826].
- Griffiths, T. L., & Steyvers, M. (2004). Finding scientific topics. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 101(suppl 1), 5228-5235. [doi:10.1073/pnas.0307752101].
- Griffiths, T. L., Steyvers, M., & Tenenbaum, J. B. (2007). Topics in semantic representation. *Psychological Review*, 114(2), 211-244. [doi:10.1037/0033-295X.114.2.211].
- 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.
- Kumar, A. A. (2020). Semantic memory : A review of methods, models, and current challenges. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*. [doi:10.3758/s13423-020-01792-x].

PO: *Human*

DO: · *Informatics*

· *Linguistics*

· *Psychology*

FR: *modèle de topiques probabiliste*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PZ7S6SL3-B>

EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Topic_model [Wikipedia EN]

https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Topic_model [Wikipédia FR]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q3532085> [Wikidata]

probed recall task

BT: *cued recall task*

The subject studies a list of items. An item from the list is then presented to him/her and s/he must remember the previous or next item in the list or in a specific position (for example, recall the item that was in fourth position).

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *tâche de rappel avec sonde*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-D0H4K7JW-L>

procedural learning

→ **skill acquisition**

procedural memory

- BT: non-declarative memory
 RT: · Adaptive Control of Thought-Rational
 · anoetic consciousness
 · H.M. case
 · MNESIS model
 · production rule
 · skill acquisition
 · structural theories of memory

Long-term memory system that stores information of the "know how" type, which manifests itself directly in action, difficult to verbalize, not accessible to consciousness (E. Tulving thus describing 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.

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *mémoire procédurale*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DRFF94SX-B>

EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Procedural_memory [Wikipedia EN]

https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mémoire_procédurale [Wikipédia FR]

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
 · C calibration index
 · calibration curve
 · confidence judgment
 · déjà vu
 · distinctiveness heuristic
 · ease of learning
 · feeling of knowing
 · forget-it-all-along effect
 · judgment of learning
 · judgment of retention
 · judgment of the rate of learning
 · over/underconfidence index
 · prediction of knowing
 · prediction of learning
 · processing fluency
 · source monitoring
 · test expectancy effect
 · tip-of-the-tongue

NT: responsible remembering

Ability for monitoring, regulating and controlling memory functioning.

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *métamémoire procédurale*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WM9BNKJ9-8>

procedural working memory

BT: working memory

Subsystem of working memory involved in the temporary maintenance of representations controlling information processing.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Oberauer, K. (2010). Declarative and procedural working memory: Common principles, common capacity limits? *Psychologica Belgica*, 50(3-4), 277. [doi:10.5334/pb-50-3-4-277].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *mémoire de travail procédurale*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W0TLF8T9-S>

process

- NT: · cognitive 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.

DO: Multidisciplinary

FR: *processus*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-H28XXQ0Q-3>

EQ: 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

- RT: · automatic processing
 · controlled processing

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. Nouvelles techniques d'évaluation de la mémoire : procédure de dissociation des processus et paradigme R/K. In Meulemans, T., Desgranges, B., Adam, S., Eustache, F. (eds.). (2003). Evaluation et prise en charge des troubles mnésiques. Marseille : Solal.
- Jacoby, L. L. (1991). A process dissociation framework: Separating automatic from intentional uses of memory. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 30(5), 513-541. [doi:10.1016/0749-596X(91)90025-F].
- 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.

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

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: · **illusory truth effect**
· **procedural metamemory**

NT: · **conceptual fluency**
· **perceptual fluency**
· **retrieval fluency**

Judgement 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. [doi:10.1016/j.tics.2008.02.014].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: **fluence du traitement**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-M5S8CX1R-7>

EQ: 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: **strategy**

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* (p. 259-273). Erlbaum.

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: **déficience de production**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Z6DZPVMP-5>

production effect

BT: **memory phenomenon**

RT: · **distinctiveness effect**
· **episodic memory**
· **short-term memory**

Words read aloud are better remembered than words read silently.

- MV: · Age: reduced effect in older people compared to younger adults (Lin & MacLeod, 2012).
· List composition: in recognition tasks, reduced effect 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 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 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. [doi:10.3758/s13423-013-0485-1].
- Hopkins, R. H., & Edwards, R. E. (1972). Pronunciation effects in recognition memory. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 11(4), 534-537. [doi:10.1016/S0022-5371(72)80036-7].
- MacLeod, C. M., & Bodner, G. E. (2017). The production effect in memory. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 26(4), 390-395. [doi:10.1177/0963721417691356].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/a0018785].
- 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].

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. (2018). The production and the generation effect improve memory in picture naming [Data set]. OSF. [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/7KQ5S].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

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, specifically 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.

PO: *Human*

DO: · *Informatics*

· *Logics*

· *Psychology*

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**

RT: · **event-based prospective memory**
· **memory disorder**
· **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. [doi:10.1017/S135561771100172X].
- 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. [doi:10.1136/jnnp.2008.148346].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Neuropsychology*

FR: **tâche de la fiche de rendez-vous**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-R9MV4L2F-X>

proper name anomia

Syn: *proper noun anomia*
 BT: *memory disorder*
 RT: *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 do not experience difficulty in retrieving the profession of a person). Anomia of names is sometimes accompanied by an anomia of places 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. [doi:10.1038/342678a0].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Neurology*
 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 generation task

Syn: *feature listing task*
feature production task
property listing task
 BT: *objective study method of memory*
 RT: *feature comparison model*
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. [doi:10.1007/s10339-020-00999-z].
- McRae, K., Cree, G. S., Seidenberg, M. S., & Menorgan, C. (2005). Semantic feature production norms for a large set of living and nonliving things. *Behavior Research Methods*, 37(4), 547-559. [doi:10.3758/BF03192726].
- 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. [doi:10.1037//0096-3445.126.2.99].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *tâche de génération de propriétés*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-K7D7506K-X>

property listing task

→ **property generation task**

property verification task

Syn: *feature verification task*
 BT: *objective study method of memory*
 RT: *concept*
semantic feature

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. [doi:10.1016/0010-0285(75)90015-8].
- 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. [doi:10.3758/BF03213178].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *tâche de vérification de propriétés*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-B2G9SNK5-C>

proposition

BT: *format*

The notion of proposition is used by researchers in cognitive psychology to characterize an abstract format of mental representations in memory. A proposition is considered as the smallest unit that can have a truth value, that is, which one can say that it is either true or false. A proposition consists of a predicate (what is denied or affirmed) with one or more arguments.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Vernant, D. (2011). *Introduction à la logique standard*. Flammarion.

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Logics*
Psychology
 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: *face blindness*
 BT: *agnosia*
 RT: *face memory*
 NT: *acquired prosopagnosia*
developmental prosopagnosia

Inability of an individual to recognize familiar faces, sometimes their own face.

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. [doi:10.1016/B978-0-12-821377-3.00006-4].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Neurology*
 FR: *prosopagnosie*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PD4X3GW4-9>
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0328275> [MeSH]
<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

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. [doi:10.1080/026432900380599].

PO: Human

DO: Neurology

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]

Prospective and Retrospective Memory Questionnaire

Syn: PRMQ

BT: self-report questionnaire

- RT:
- declarative metamemory
 - episodic memory
 - event-based prospective memory
 - forgetting
 - memory complaint
 - memory disorder
 - 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. [doi:10.1080/13803395.2019.1625870].
- 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. [doi:10.1080/09658210050117735].

DO: · Neuropsychology

· Psychology

FR: *Questionnaire de mémoire prospective et rétrospective*

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

prospective brain

→ **predictive brain**

prospective confidence

BT: confidence judgment

- NT:
- ease of learning
 - feeling of knowing
 - 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. [doi:10.1007/s10071-013-0657-4].
- 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.

PO: · Animal

· Human

DO: Psychology

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: · Actual Week task

- age-prospective memory-paradox
- Brief Assessment of Prospective Memory
- Cambridge Prospective Memory Test
- Comprehensive Assessment of Prospective Memory
- CyberCruiser
- dorsolateral prefrontal cortex
- Ecological Test of Prospective Memory
- Einstein and McDaniel's paradigm
- envelope task
- focal prospective memory task
- hippocampus
- intention superiority effect
- medial prefrontal cortex
- Mem-Pro-Clinic test
- Memory for Intentions Screening Test
- multi-process theory of prospective memory
- multinomial model of prospective memory
- nonfocal prospective memory task
- parahippocampal cortex
- parietal lobe
- preparatory attentional and memory processes theory
- prompt card task
- Prospective and Retrospective Memory Questionnaire
- Prospective Memory Concerns Questionnaire
- Prospective Memory Questionnaire
- Prospective Remembering Video Procedure
- reflexive-associative theory of prospective memory

· Mathieu Hainselin

- telephone test
- ventrolateral prefrontal cortex
- Virtual Reality Everyday Assessment Lab
- Virtual Week task

- NT: · event-based prospective memory
· implementation intention
· time-based 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. [doi:10.1093/arclin/aaa009].
- Bouëdec, B. L., & Germain, B. D. (1997). La mémoire prospective ou se souvenir des actions futures. *L'Année Psychologique*, 97(3), 519-544. [doi:10.3406/psy.1997.28973].
- Cohen, A.-L., & Hicks, J. L. (2017). *Prospective memory: Remembering to remember, remembering to forget*. Springer.
- Einstein, G. O., & McDaniel, M. A. (2005). Prospective memory: Multiple retrieval processes. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 14(6), 286–290. [doi:10.1111/j.0963-7214.2005.00382.x].
- Grünbaum, T., & Kyllingsbæk, S. (2020). Is remembering to do a special kind of memory? *Review of Philosophy and Psychology*, 11(2), 385-404. [doi:10.1007/s13164-020-00479-5].
- Guynn, 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.
- Kliegel, M., McDaniel, M. A., & Einstein, G. O. (Eds.). (2012). *Prospective memory: Cognitive, neuroscience, developmental, and applied perspectives*. Psychology Press.
- Lecouvey, G., Gonneaud, J., Eustache, F., & Desgranges, B. (2015). Les processus cognitifs de la mémoire prospective. *Revue de neuropsychologie*, Volume 7(3), 199-206. [doi:10.3917/rne.073.0199].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/bs.plm.2017.03.007].
- 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. [doi:10.1002/acp.775].
- Meacham, J. & B.Leiman. (1975). Remembering to perform future actions. American Psychological Association Conference, Chicago.
- Meacham, J., & Singer, J. (1977). Incentive effects in prospective remembering. *Journal of Psychology: Interdisciplinary and Applied*, 97, 191-197. [doi:10.1080/00223980.1977.9923962].
- 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. [doi:10.1007/s10071-013-0661-8].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/j.npg.2015.07.010].
- Rummel, J., & McDaniel M.A. (Eds.) (2019). *Prospective memory*. Routledge.
- Wilson, A. G., & Crystal, J. D. (2012). Prospective memory in the rat. *Animal Cognition*, 15(3), 349–358. [doi:10.1007/s10071-011-0459-5].

PO: · Animal

· Human

DO: Psychology

FR: **mémoire prospective**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Z6SQPXCN-P>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0556652> [MeSH]

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prospective_memory [Wikipedia

EN]

https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mémoire_prospective [Wikipédia FR]

https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0ae70

[Cognitive Atlas]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q916150> [Wikidata]

✓ · Geoffrey Blondelle

Prospective Memory Concerns Questionnaire

Syn: *PMCQ*

BT: self-report questionnaire

- RT: · 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. [doi:10.3389/fnhum.2021.686850].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: **Questionnaire des préoccupations sur la mémoire prospective**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BNPSJG7D-8>

Prospective Memory Questionnaire

Syn: *PMQ*

BT: self-report questionnaire

- RT: · declarative metamemory
· event-based prospective memory
· memory complaint
· memory disorder
· 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. [doi:10.1037/0090-5550.40.4.289].

PO: Human

DO: · Neuropsychology

· Psychology

FR: **Questionnaire de mémoire prospective**

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

prospective remembering

→ **prospective memory**

Prospective Remembering Video Procedure

Syn: *PMVP*

BT: objective study method of memory

- RT: · event-based prospective memory
· prospective memory

Method for the study of event-based prospective memory. The subject must 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. [doi:10.1002/1099-0720(200101/02)15:1<61::AID-ACP689>3.0.CO;2-Y].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: **Procédure vidéo de mémoire prospective**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Q6VXPP4K-M>

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)

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Giese, K. P., & Mizuno, K. (2013). The roles of protein kinases in learning and memory. *Learning & Memory*, 20(10), 540-552. [doi:10.1101/lm.028449.112].

PO: · Animal
· Human

FR: **protéine kinase**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KQ45W2S2-4>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0017869> [MeSH]

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protein_kinase [Wikipedia EN]

https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protéine_kinase [Wikipédia 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. [doi:10.1101/lm.028449.112].
- 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, p. 31-59). Academic Press. [doi:10.1016/B978-0-12-420170-5.00002-7].

PO: · Animal
· Human

FR: **protéine kinase C**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RP348S0G-V>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0017861> [MeSH]

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), ea02327. [doi:10.1126/scisignal.a02327].

PO: · Animal
· Human

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

[Wikipedia EN]

prototype

BT: concept

RT: · categorization

· prototype effect

· typicality

The prototype is the central tendency of exemplars of a category. It is the result of an abstraction of these exemplars that preserves their essential and common features.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Hampton, J. A. (2006). Concepts as prototypes. In *Psychology of Learning and Motivation* (Vol. 46, p. 79–113). Academic Press. [doi:10.1016/S0079-7421(06)46003-5].
- Rosch, E. (1975). Cognitive representations of semantic categories. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 104(3), 192–233. [doi:10.1037/0096-3445.104.3.192].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: **prototype**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-D19S6SFV-B>

EQ: 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 task

· spontaneous false memory

Tendency to falsely recognize an unstudied prototype which was used to generate the study items as variations of the 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. [doi:10.1037/h0025953].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: **effet du prototype**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-B4ZR1FPB-W>

prototype-enhancement effect

→ **prototype effect**

protrusion effect

→ [serial order intrusion](#)

pseudoword effect

BT: [memory phenomenon](#)
 RT: · [recognition task](#)
 · [verbal memory](#)

In a recognition task, more correct and false recognitions 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. [doi:10.1016/j.jml.2003.12.001036.].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: [effet des pseudomots](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-T7PNWKZ6-B>

psychogenic amnesia

→ [functional amnesia](#)

pupil dilatation

→ [pupillometry](#)

pupil old/new effect

BT: [memory phenomenon](#)
 RT: · [episodic memory](#)
 · [pupillometry](#)
 · [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):

- Otero, S. C., Weekes, B. S., & Hutton, S. B. (2011). Pupil size changes during recognition memory. *Psychophysiology*, 48(10), 1346-1353. [doi:10.1111/j.1469-8986.2011.01217.x].
- 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. [doi:10.1111/j.1469-8986.2007.00606.x].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychophysiology*

FR: [effet ancien/nouveau sur la pupille](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Z1NG7ZH0-C>

pupillometry

Syn: *pupil dilatation*

BT: [measure](#)

RT: · [eye movement](#)

· [pupil old/new effect](#)

Measurement of the 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):

- 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. [doi:10.1177/0963721412436811].

Dataset citation(s):

- Padilla, L. (2019). Toward objective evaluation of working memory in visualizations: A case study using pupillometry and a dual-task paradigm [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/6u8em/>].
- Robison, M., & Unsworth, N. (2018). Pupillometry tracks fluctuations in working memory performance [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/vuw9h/>].
- Wilschut, T., & Mathot, S. (2021). Interactions between visual working memory, attention, and color categories: A pupillometry study [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/qksfh/>].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychophysiology*

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]

pure progressive amnesia

BT: · [Alzheimer's disease](#)
 · [amnesia](#)

Rare clinical form of Alzheimer's disease characterized by a focal deficit of memory over an 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. [doi:10.1080/02643290600893594].
- 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.inshs.bib.cnrs.fr/10.3917/me.032.0120>].

PO: *Human*

DO: · *Neurology*

· *Neuropsychology*

FR: [amnésie progressive pure](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GN4TK3M7-8>

pure topographical disorientation

→ [topographical memory loss](#)

Q

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)

DO: *Multidisciplinary*

FR: *qualité*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HGG684Q7-R>

EQ: http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/BFO_0000019

http://semanticscience.org/resource/SIO_000005

quantitative model

→ **computational model**

R

R/K paradigm

Syn: Remember/Know paradigm

BT: subjective study method of memory

RT: · auto-noetic consciousness
· Don't remember/Don't know paradigm
· familiarity
· noetic consciousness
· recognition task
· recollection

For each response in a recognition test, the subject is invited 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 Meulemans, T., Desgranges, B., Adam, S., Eustache, F. (Eds.), Evaluation et prise en charge des troubles mnésiques. Solal.
- Gardiner, J. M. (1988). Functional aspects of recollective experience. *Memory & Cognition*, 16(4), 309-313. [doi:10.3758/BF03197041].
- Gardiner, J. M., & Java, R. I. (1990). Recollective experience in word and nonword recognition. *Memory & Cognition*, 18(1), 23-30. [doi:10.3758/BF03202642].
- 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*. [doi:10.3758/s13421-020-01073-x].
- Tulving, E. (1985). Memory and consciousness. *Canadian Psychology/Psychologie Canadienne*, 26(1), 1-12. [doi:10.1037/h0080017].

Dataset citation(s):

- PerceptionCognitionLab. (2018). Data1 [Data set]. Github. [<https://github.com/PerceptionCognitionLab/data1/tree/master/repGardiner.java>].

Replication citation(s):

- 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*. [doi:10.3758/s13421-020-01073-x].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: paradigme R/K

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-J3F3BBGH-C>

random generation task

BT: objective study method of memory

RT: central executive

Experimental technique used to study the central executive of the 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. [doi:10.1037/h0032060].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: tâche de génération aléatoire

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CCQBGS3R-L>

Ranschburg effect

Syn: repetition inhibition

BT: memory phenomenon

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. [doi:10.1016/S0022-5371(68)80031-3].
- Jahnke, J. C. (1969). The Ranschburg effect. *Psychological Review*, 76(6), 592-605. [doi:10.1037/h0028148].
- Ranschburg, P. (1902). Über Hemmung gleichzeitiger Reizwirkungen. *Zeitschrift für Psychologie und Physiologie der Sinnesorgane*, 30, 39-86. [<https://archive.org/stream/zeitschriftfrps02psygoog#page/n52/mode/2up>].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: effet Ranschburg

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

EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ranschburg_effect [Wikipedia EN]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q55648563> [Wikidata]

rapid eye movement sleep

→ **paradoxal sleep**

rapid serial visual presentation

Syn: RSVP

BT: objective study method of memory

RT: · attentional blink
· stimulus-onset asynchrony

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. [doi:10.1037/h0027428].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: présentation visuelle sérielle rapide

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZK36273D-T>

EQ: https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/rapid_serial_visual_presentation [SAGE]

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rapid_serial_visual_presentation [Wikipedia EN]

https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/task/id/tsk_4a57abb949879/

[Cognitive Atlas]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q623092> [Wikidata]

ratio law

→ **ratio rule**

ratio rule

Syn: *ratio law*

BT: *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. [doi:10.1016/0010-0285(74)90009-7].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/00278-7393.9.2.231].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.6.4.355].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *règle du ratio*

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

rationalization

BT: *schema*

According to Bartlett (1932), 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.

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

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
 · response signal procedure
 · sentence verification task
 · Stroop test

NT: · choice reaction time task

· Go/NoGo 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. [doi:10.1016/0001-6918(69)90065-1].
- Donders, F.C. (1868/2001). La vitesse des actes psychiques. *Psychologie et Histoire*, 2, 188-204. [<https://sites.google.com/site/psychologieethistoire/DONDERS.HTM>].
- 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.

PO: · *Animal*

· *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *temps de réaction*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-B1XQ3JL0-1>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0018540> [MeSH]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0018541> [MeSH]

https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/reaction_time [SAGE]

https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/response_time [SAGE]

reading span task

BT: *complex span task*

- RT: · verbal memory
 · working memory

Working memory task developed by Daneman and Carpenter (1980). Subjects are presented with an increasing number of sentences and are instructed to judge whether each sentence has meaning while retaining the last word of each sentence. When the last sentence of a series was presented, the subject must remember the last words in order. This task thus involves both temporary storage and information processing activity. Span is the total number of words that the subject is able to remember.

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. [doi:10.1016/S0022-5371(80)90312-6].
- 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. [doi:10.3406/psy.1995.28842.].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *tâche d'empan de lecture*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DF6PXM1G-3>

EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reading_span_task [Wikipedia EN]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1224387> [Wikidata]

reading-digit span taskBT: [complex span task](#)RT: [working memory](#)

Working memory span task in which subjects must 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. [doi:10.1037/0096-3445.133.1.83].

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: [tâche d'empan de lecture de chiffres](#)URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TL97KW16-X>*realization of delayed intentions*→ [prospective memory](#)*recall measure*→ [recall task](#)*recall paradigm*→ [recall task](#)**recall task**Syn: [recall measure](#)[recall paradigm](#)[recall test](#)BT: [direct test of memory](#)RT: [cognitive triage effect](#)[collaborative inhibition](#)[cumulative recall function](#)[false recall](#)[intrusion recency effect](#)[Mini Mental State Examination](#)[modality effect](#)[partial report task](#)[primacy effect](#)[recency effect](#)[retrieval](#)[Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test](#)[SAM model](#)[serial position curve](#)[serial position effect](#)[Tulving-Wiseman law](#)[word-frequency effect](#)NT: [cued recall task](#)[forced recall task](#)[free recall task](#)[serial recall task](#)[serial reproduction task](#)

General term for situations where the subject must reproduce the information stored in his/her 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.

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: [tâche de rappel](#)URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XFK08D50-D>EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0018550> [MeSH]*recall test*→ [recall task](#)*receiver operating characteristic curve*→ [ROC curve](#)**recency effect**BT: [serial position effect](#)RT: [K.F. case](#)[modality effect](#)[primacy effect](#)[ratio rule](#)[recall task](#)[short-term memory](#)NT: [intrusion recency effect](#)[long-term recency effect](#)[negative recency effect](#)[suffix effect](#)

In an immediate recall task, better retention of the last items in a list.

MV: [Distraction task between the end of the list and recall: the effect is suppressed](#)

RECODING

- 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 more important than the primacy effect.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Murdock, B. B. Jr. (1962). The serial position effect of free recall. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 64(5), 482-488. [doi:10.1037/h0045106].
- Two storage mechanisms in free recall. (1966). *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 5(4), 351-360. [doi:10.1016/S0022-5371(66)80044-0].
- 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. [doi:10.3758/s13423-017-1348-y].

Replication citation(s):

- 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. [doi:10.3758/s13423-017-1348-y].

PO: · *Animal*
· *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *effet de récence*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-L4B4V85X-Z>

EQ: https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Effet_de_récence [Wikipédia FR]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q15898759> [Wikidata]

recoding

BT: [encoding](#)

RT: [General Abstract Processing System Model](#)

The process of transforming a code into another code.

PO: · *Animal*
· *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *recodage*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-T8HZZ70S-C>

recognition failure

BT: [memory phenomenon](#)

RT: · [episodic memory](#)
· [recognition task](#)

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. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 80(5), 352-373. [doi:10.1037/h0020071].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

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 [Wikipedia EN]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q7302604> [Wikidata]

recognition memory

→ [recognition task](#)

recognition paradigm

→ [recognition task](#)

recognition span task

BT: [span task](#)

RT: · [recognition task](#)
· [short-term memory](#)

Span task in which sequences of increasing length are presented. After a series of items, another identical sequence is presented or a sequence with an adjacent transposition in the order of two items. Subject has to indicate whether or not s/he 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. [doi:10.1111/1467-8527.00225].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *tâche d'empan de reconnaissance*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-R492C0GF-R>

recognition task

Syn: · [recognition memory](#)
· [recognition paradigm](#)
· [recognition test](#)

BT: [direct test of memory](#)

RT: · [A' measure](#)
· [BIC model](#)
· [bind cue decide model of episodic memory](#)
· [butcher-in-the-bus phenomenon](#)
· [category repetition paradigm](#)
· [composite face effect](#)
· [context-dependent recognition](#)
· [déjà entendu](#)
· [diffusion model](#)
· [distinctiveness heuristic](#)
· [distractor](#)
· [dual process signal detection model](#)
· [dual-process models of recognition memory](#)
· [emotional false memory paradigm](#)
· [episodic flanker task](#)
· [equal-variance signal detection theory](#)
· [false recognition](#)
· [familiarity](#)
· [FN400 wave](#)
· [inversion effect](#)
· [memory strength](#)
· [memory Stroop paradigm](#)
· [mirror effect](#)
· [output interference](#)
· [own-age bias](#)
· [own-group bias](#)
· [own-race bias](#)
· [own-sex bias](#)
· [own-species bias](#)
· [percent correct recognition](#)
· [perirhinal cortex](#)
· [prototype effect](#)
· [pseudoword effect](#)
· [pupil old/new effect](#)
· [R/K paradigm](#)
· [recognition failure](#)
· [recognition span task](#)
· [Recognition through Semantic Synchronization model](#)
· [recollection](#)

- recollection without remembering
- repetition decrement effect
- repetition enhancement
- retrieval
- retro-cue effect
- revelation effect
- Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test
- Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test for Children
- ROC curve
- SAM model
- serial search theory
- signal detection theory
- single-process models of recognition memory
- size congruency effect
- TODAM
- Tulving-Wiseman law
- unequal-variance signal detection theory
- Virtual Reality Everyday Assessment Lab
- word-frequency effect

- NT:
- associative recognition task
 - 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
 - recognition without identification
 - response signal procedure
 - serial recognition task
 - Sternberg task
 - train task
 - yes/no recognition task

In a recognition task, the subject must discriminate among a set of stimuli which were present during the study phase.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Besson, G., Ceccaldi, M., & Barbeau, E. J. (2013). L'évaluation des processus de la mémoire de reconnaissance. *Revue de Neuropsychologie, Neurosciences Cognitives et Cliniques*, 4(4), 242–254. [doi:10.1684/nrp.2012.0238].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.30.3.615].

FR: *tâche de reconnaissance*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KCJ85PL3-0>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0013347> [MeSH]

recognition test

→ **recognition task**

Recognition through Semantic Synchronization model

- BT: computational model
 RT: · DRM memory illusion
 · episodic memory
 · false recognition
 · fuzzy trace theory
 · recognition task
 · semantic memory

Computational model of true and false recognition. This "[...]" 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. [doi:10.1016/j.cogpsych.2012.07.002].
- 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. [doi:10.3758/s13423-018-1501-2].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/cep0000237].

PO: · *Animal*
 · *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *modèle de la reconnaissance par synchronisation sémantique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-VG9XX5NT-F>

recognition without identification

BT: 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 (eg, 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. [doi:10.1016/0749-596X(90)90068-B].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *reconnaissance sans identification*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZQJ9ZV3Z-P>

recognition-induced forgetting

BT: [retrieval-induced forgetting](#)

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. [doi:10.3758/s13414-017-1419-1].

Dataset citation(s):

- Joykutty, Z. (2021). Mirror effect in recognition-induced forgetting [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/46jky/>].
- Maxcey, A., & Scotti, P. (2019). Recognition-induced forgetting does not operate over superordinate categories [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/u7ev3/>].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *oubli induit par la reconnaissance*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BDCM9X55-C>

recollection

Syn: *recollective experience*

BT: [retrospective confidence](#)

- RT:
- [autonoetic consciousness](#)
 - [BIC model](#)
 - [core recollection network](#)
 - [dual process signal detection model](#)
 - [episodic memory](#)
 - [General Abstract Processing System Model](#)
 - [hippocampus](#)
 - [LPC wave](#)
 - [old/new effect](#)
 - [parahippocampal cortex](#)
 - [phantom recollection](#)
 - [R/K paradigm](#)
 - [recognition task](#)
 - [recollection without remembering](#)
 - [self-reference recollection effect](#)

In a recognition test, judgment that an item is old (has been studied) with the retrieval of specific elements of the memorization 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. [doi:10.1006/jmla.2002.2864].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *recollection*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XBK7Q5XL-7>

recollection without remembering

BT: [memory phenomenon](#)

- RT:
- [contextual memory](#)
 - [episodic memory](#)
 - [recognition task](#)
 - [recollection](#)
 - [source memory](#)

In a recognition test, subjects are sometimes able to remember the context of studied items 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. [doi:10.1037/xlm0000559].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *recollection sans souvenir*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-R5X6GLR8-4>

recollective confabulation

BT: [confabulation](#)

RT: [autobiographical memory](#)

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. [doi:10.1016/j.cortex.2013.01.010].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *confabulation recollective*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-G5759T52-C>

recollective experience

→ [recollection](#)

recollective memory

→ [episodic memory](#)

reconsolidation

BT: [consolidation](#)

The reactivation of stabilized memories in long-term memory makes them labile and they must be consolidated again.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Alberini, C. (Ed.). (2013). *Memory reconsolidation*. Academic Press.
- 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. [doi:10.1037/bul0000152].
- 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. [doi:10.1146/annurev.psych.093008.100455].

PO: · *Animal*
 · *Human*

FR: *reconsolidation*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FJ1L5NPX-6>

EQ: https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0b972
 [Cognitive Atlas]

reconstrutive memorySyn: *memory reconstruction*BT: **memory**RT: · episodic memory
· false memory
· semantic memory

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 and prior knowledge. Reconstruction can lead to errors, memory distortions and false memories.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Daniel L. Schacter, Kenneth A. Norman, & Koutstaal, and W. (1998). The cognitive neuroscience of constructive memory. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 49, 289–318. [doi:10.1146/annurev.psych.49.1.289].
- 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.

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: **mémoire reconstructive**URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-L6ZG9VWM-T>EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reconstructive_memory [Wikipedia EN]**recovered memory**BT: **memory**RT: · autobiographical memory
· false memory
· forget-it-all-along effect
· functional amnesia

Memory of a traumatic autobiographical event, recovered spontaneously or in the course of therapy, and which was previously perceived as being inaccessible.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Dodier, O. (2021). L'amnésie dissociative : Limites méthodologiques, limites conceptuelles, et explications alternatives. *L'Année Psychologique*, 121(3), 275-309. [doi:10.3917/anpsy1.213.0275].
- Belli, R. F. (Ed.). (2012). True and false recovered memories : Toward a reconciliation of the debate (2012^e éd.). Springer-Verlag New York Inc.
- 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.
- Dodier, O. (2019). A bibliometric analysis of the recovered memory controversy in the 21st century. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 33(4), 571-584. [doi:10.1002/acp.3498].
- Dodier, O., & Patihis, L. (2021). Recovered memories of child abuse outside of therapy. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 35(2), 538-547. [doi:10.1002/acp.3783].
- Dodier, O., Patihis, L., & Payoux, M. (2019). Reports of recovered memories of childhood abuse in therapy in France. *Memory*, 27(9), 1283-1298. [doi:10.1080/09658211.2019.1652654].
- Loftus, E. F., & Davis, D. (2006). Recovered memories. *Annual Review of Clinical Psychology*, 2, 469-498. [doi:10.1146/annurev.clinpsy.2.022305.095315].
- McNally, R. J. (2003). *Remembering trauma*. Harvard University Press.
- McNally, R. J., & Geraerts, E. (2009). A new solution to the recovered memory debate. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, 4(2), 126-134. [doi:10.1111/j.1745-6924.2009.01112.x].

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: **souvenir retrouvé**URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RFBJH816-P>

✓ Olivier Dodier

redintegrationBT: **retrieval**RT: · pattern completion
· short-term memory

Process to retrieve a memory from fragmented information.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Chunking and redintegration in verbal short-term memory. (n.d.). Retrieved September 27, 2021, from [<https://doi.org/fulltext/2019-58802-001.html>].
- Hamilton, W. (1859). *Lectures on metaphysics and logic*. Boston : Gould. [<http://archive.org/details/lecturesonmet00hamiuoft>].
- Horowitz, L. M., & Prytulak, L. S. (1969). Redintegrative memory. *Psychological Review*, 76(6), 519–531. [doi:10.1037/h0028139].
- Schweickert, R. (1993). A multinomial processing tree model for degradation and redintegration in immediate recall. *Memory & Cognition*, 21(2), 168–175. [doi:10.3758/BF03202729].
- Surprenant, A. M., & Neath, I. (2009). *Principles of memory*. Psychology Press.

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*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]**reference-back paradigm**BT: **n-back task**RT: · gating process
· 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 (from 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. [doi:10.3390/brainsci11060721].
- Chatham, C. H., & Badre, D. (2015). Multiple gates on working memory. *Current Opinion in Behavioral Sciences*, 1, 23-31. [doi:10.1016/j.cobeha.2014.08.001].
- Kessler, Y. (2017). The role of working memory gating in task switching : A procedural version of the reference-back paradigm. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 8. [doi:10.3389/fpsyg.2017.02260].
- Nir-Cohen, G., Kessler, Y., & Egner, T. (2020). Neural substrates of working memory updating. *Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience*, 32(12), 2285-2302. [doi:10.1162/jocn_a_01625].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/xlm0000219].
- Rac-Lubashevsky, R., & Kessler, Y. (2016b). Decomposing the n-back task : An individual differences study using the reference-back paradigm. *Neuropsychologia*, 90, 190-199. [doi:10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2016.07.013].

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: **paradigme de la référence précédente**URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-C9FB6DZ7-M>

reflexive-associative theory of prospective memory

BT: theory

RT: · event-based prospective memory
· involuntary memory
· prospective memory

A theory of prospective memory according to which “during prospective memory planning people form an association between the anticipated target cue and the intended action. Later, when the target cue is encountered, this reflexive associative system delivers the intended action to consciousness (or prospective memory fails).” (McDaniel & Einstein, 2007, p. 233).

Bibliographic citation(s):

- 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.

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *théorie réflexive et associative de la mémoire prospective*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-V0B0J8RK-1>**rehearsal**Syn: *subvocal rehearsal*

BT: internal aid

RT: · articulatory loop
· overt-repetition technique
· short-term memoryNT: · elaborative rehearsal
· maintenance rehearsal

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. [doi:10.1016/j.tics.2019.06.002].

PO: · Animal
· Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *autorépétition*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QG77SB43-1>EQ: https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0ba54 [Cognitive Atlas]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q6815754> [Wikidata]**reinforcement**

BT: stimulus

RT: operant conditioning

Stimulus that increases the probability of occurrence of a response.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Skinner, B. F. (1938). *The behavior of organisms: An experimental analysis*. Appleton-Century-Croft, Inc.

PO: · Animal
· Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *renforcement*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-L63H1FX6-6>EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0018739> [MeSH]
<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> [Wikipédia FR]*reiteration effect*→ **illusory truth effect***relational binding*→ **relational memory****relational memory**Syn: *relational binding*

BT: associative memory

RT: 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. [doi:10.1016/j.tics.2006.12.003].
- 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. [doi:10.1002/hipo.20131].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *souvenir relationnel*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZKF4VVX2-J>**relational processing**

BT: encoding

Information processing mode defined as encoding the similarity of 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. [doi:10.1016/S0022-5371(81)90138-9].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *traitement relationnel*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-M06MX9HP-B>

relative distinctiveness principle

BT: principle
RT: memory distinctiveness

Principle stipulating that, at the time of retrieval, subjects remember items that stand out better than alternative items.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Surprenant, A. M., & Neath, I. (2009). Principles of Memory. Psychology Press.

PO: Human
DO: Psychology
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 a task of relative judgment of recency, subjects first study a list of items presented serially. The experimenter then shows them two items and they must indicate which of the two appeared most recently.

PO: Human
DO: Psychology
FR: *jugement relatif de récence*
URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BJN438BQ-7>

release from proactive interference

BT: proactive interference

Proactive interference can be cancelled by varying the similarity of items between the first and second list after several trials.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- 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. [doi:10.1016/S0022-5371(63)80045-6].

PO: Human
DO: Psychology
FR: *levée de l'interférence proactive*
URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-T6MBB7W8-Z>

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. [doi:10.1037/xge0000188].

PO: Human
DO: Psychology
FR: *pic de relocalisation*
URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZJ83T30M-2>

REM sleep

→ **paradoxal sleep**

Remember/Know paradigm

→ **R/K paradigm**

remembered utility

BT: metamemory process
RT: emotional valence

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. [doi:10.1037/a0020605].

PO: Human
DO: Psychology
FR: *utilité remémorée*
URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GZVM53SH-K>

remembering to recall

→ **prospective memory**

remembering to remember

→ **prospective memory**

reminiscence

BT: memory
RT: retrieval

New memories retrieved that were not remembered during previous tests.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Ballard, P. B. (1913). Obliviscence and reminiscence. *British Journal of Psychology Monograph Supplements*, 1(2), 1–82.

PO: Human
DO: Psychology
FR: *réminiscence*
URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W7BZP5KC-M>

reminiscence bump

- Syn: *reminiscence bump effect*
 BT: *memory phenomenon*
 RT: *· anti-reminiscence bump*
· autobiographical memory
· cue-word method
· forgetting curve
· important memories method
 NT: *relocation bump*

Increased number of autobiographical memories for events experienced between the ages of 10 and 30 years.

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. [doi:10.1016/j.jarmac.2014.11.004].
- 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. [doi:10.1177/0963721416631955].
- Munawar, K., Kuhn, S. K., & Haque, S. (2018). Understanding the reminiscence bump: A systematic review. *PLOS ONE*, 13(12), e0208595. [doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0208595].
- 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.

Dataset citation(s):

- 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].
- Valence and the reminiscence bump for private and public memories_dataset. (2020). [Data set]. Monash University. [doi:10.26180/13095281.v3].

- PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *pic de réminiscence*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-V6NV3J15-0>
 EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reminiscence_bump [Wikipedia EN]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q2849348> [Wikidata]

reminiscence bump effect
 → **reminiscence bump**

reminiscing style

- Syn: *· conversational style*
· parental reminiscing style
 BT: *language*
 NT: *· highly elaborative reminiscing style*
· low elaborative reminiscing style

Communication mode used by parents with their children when speaking about the past, which supposedly influence the development of autobiographical memory.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- 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.
- Fivush, R. (2014). Maternal reminiscing style: The sociocultural construction of autobiographical memory across childhood and adolescence. In P. J. Bauer & R. Fivish (Eds.), *The Wiley Handbook on The Development of Children’s Memory* (p. 568-585). Wiley.
- Fivush, R. (2019). Family narratives and the development of an autobiographical self: Social and cultural perspectives on autobiographical memory. Routledge.
- Fivush, R., & Nelson, K. (2004). Culture and language in the emergence of autobiographical memory. *Psychological Science*, 15(9), 573-577. [doi:10.1111/j.0956-7976.2004.00722.x].
- Léonard, C., Geurten, M., & Willems, S. (2020). L’influence du style de réminiscence parentale sur le développement des mémoires autobiographique et épisodique. *Revue de neuropsychologie*, Volume 12(3), 299-307. [doi:10.1684/nrp.2020.0586].

- PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *style de réminiscence*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-K6QVNTDF-7>

remote memory
 → **long-term memory**

repeated reproduction

- BT: *objective study method of memory*
 RT: *retrieval*

Method to study the evolution of a memory with time. The subject studies material (e.g., a text or a picture) and then must recall it at different retention intervals.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Bartlett, F. C. (1928). An experiment upon repeated reproduction. *The Journal of General Psychology*, 1(1), 54–63. [doi:10.1080/00221309.1928.9923411. <http://www.bartlett.psychol.cam.ac.uk/AnExpUponRepeRepro.htm>].
- Bartlett, F.C. (1920). Some experiments on the reproduction of folk stories, *Folk-Lore*, 31, 30-47. [<http://www.bartlett.psychol.cam.ac.uk/SomeExperimentsOn.htm>].
- Bartlett, F.C. (1932). *Remembering: A Study in Experimental and Social Psychology*. Cambridge University Press.

- PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *reproduction répétée*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KXC5280J-D>

repetition decrement effect

- BT: [negative repetition effect](#)
 RT: [episodic 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. N., & Milliken, B. (2019). The repetition decrement effect in recognition memory : The influence of prime-target spacing. *Acta Psychologica*, 197, 94-105. [doi:10.1016/j.actpsy.2019.05.009].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/j.jml.2020.104151].
- Collins, R., Rosner, T., & Milliken, B. (2018). Remembering « primed » words : The effect of prime encoding demands. *Canadian Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 72, 9-23. [doi:10.1037/cep0000138].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/cep0000139].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: [effet du décrétement des répétitions](#)
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Q2LMDX13-T>

repetition effect

- BT: [memory phenomenon](#)
 RT: [distributed learning](#)
 [distributed practice effect](#)
 NT: [Hebb effect](#)

In some conditions, items are better memorized when they are repeated.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Crowder, R. G. (1976). *Principles of learning and memory*. Psychology Press.
- Greene, R. L. (1992). *Human memory: Paradigms and paradoxes*. Psychology Press.

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: [effet de répétition](#)
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-L50FKCZQ-B>

repetition enhancement

- BT: [memory phenomenon](#)
 RT: [brain](#)
 [memory](#)
 [recognition task](#)
 [repetition suppression](#)

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. [doi:10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2012.11.006].

PO: *Human*
 FR: [amélioration par répétition](#)
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MRQVTH7Z-C>

repetition inhibition

→ [Ranschburg effect](#)

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 treatment of a stimulus facilitates its subsequent processing.

MV: In a lexical decision task, larger effect 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. [doi:10.3758/BF03209005].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.10.4.680].
- 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. [doi:10.3758/APP.72.1.5].
- 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. [doi:10.3389/fnhum.2020.565114].
- 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. [doi:10.3758/s13423-017-1348-y].

Dataset citation(s):

- Zwaan, R., Pecher, D., Bouwmeester, S., Verkoeijen, P., Zeelenberg, R., Dijkstra, K., & Paolacci, G. (2014). Does Repeated Participation Affect Effect Size? An Analysis of 9 Cognitive Psychological Experiments [Data set]. OSF. [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/GHV6M].

Replication citation(s):

- 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. [doi:10.3758/s13423-017-1348-y].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: [effet d'amorçage par répétition](#)
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WVM3WL9J-D>
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0555657> [MeSH]
 https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/repetition_priming [SAGE]
 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Repetition_priming [Wikipedia EN]
 https://www.cognitveatlas.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

Decline of nervous activity when a stimulus is repeated and observed in brain areas associated with the processing of that stimulus. This phenomenon could be an indicator of the 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. [doi:10.1073/pnas.93.24.13494].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/j.tics.2005.11.006].
- 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. [doi:10.3389/fnhum.2020.565114].

PO: Human
 FR: *suppression par répétition*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XPBD1MG8-9>

repetition truth effect

→ **illusory truth effect**

episodic 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. [doi:10.1016/0010-0277(81)90011-1].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *souvenir épisodique*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DQL4HX0L-3>

reproduction processing effect

- BT: memory phenomenon
 RT: · adaptive memory
 · survival effect
 · survival processing

Better memory of 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 an 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. [doi:10.1037/xlm0000513].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *effet du traitement lié à la reproduction*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DZ3CT2B7-V>

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. [doi:10.1037/h0069819].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *inhibition reproductive*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W58M2SRN-D>

respondent conditioning

→ **classical conditioning**

response bias

- Syn: response criterion
 BT: data
 RT: 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. [doi:10.1016/B978-0-12-809324-5.21044-4].

PO: Human
 DO: · Probability / Statistics
 · Psychology
 FR: *biais de réponse*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PPN0K9MN-H>

response competition

- Syn: retrieval competition
 BT: retrieval
 RT: · associative blocking
 · forgetting
 · reproductive inhibition
 · selective retrieval

Simultaneous activation of memories that compete as a response to a cue

Bibliographic citation(s):

- McGeoch, J.A. (1942). *The psychology of human learning: An introduction*. Longmans.
- Postman, L., & Underwood, B. J. (1973). Critical issues in interference theory. *Memory & Cognition*, 1(1), 19-40. [doi:10.3758/BF03198064].
- Webb, L. W. (1917). Transfer of training and retroaction: A comparative study. *The Psychological Monographs*, 24(3), 1-90. [doi:10.1037/h0093121].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 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**

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. [doi:10.1016/0001-6918(67)90054-6].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

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, in press).

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. [doi:10.1027/2151-2604/a000428].
- Murphy, D. H., & Castel, A. D. (2021). Responsible remembering and forgetting as contributors to memory for important information. *Memory & Cognition*. [doi:10.3758/s13421-021-01139-4].
- Murphy, D. H., & Castel, A. D. (in press). Metamemory that matters: Judgments of importance can engage responsible remembering. *Memory*, 0(0), 1-13. [doi:10.1080/09658211.2021.1887895].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: **mémoire responsable**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-H4Q77RMM-5>

retention curve

→ **forgetting curve**

retention delay

→ **retention interval**

retention function

→ **forgetting curve**

retention interval

Syn: *retention delay*

BT: **measure**

RT: **storage**

Temporal interval between study phase and the test of memory.

PO: · *Animal*

· *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: **intervalle de rétention**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CHZJ0PXV-2>

retrieval

Syn: · *memory retrieval*

· *memory search*

· *retrieval process*

BT: **memory process**

RT: · **accessibility/availability**

· **cue depreciation effect**

· **encoding specificity principle**

· **episodic flanker task**

· **General Abstract Processing System Model**

· **generate-recognize theory**

· **HERA model**

· **HERNET model**

· **HIPER model**

· **missing item task**

· **output interference**

· **perceptual interference effect**

· **recall task**

· **recognition task**

· **reminiscence**

· **repeated reproduction**

· **retrieval dependency**

· **retrieval effort hypothesis**

· **retrieval practice**

· **retrieval-induced facilitation**

· **SAT function**

· **serial order reconstruction task**

· **SPI model**

· **strategy**

· **test-potentiated new learning**

· **testing effect**

· **tip-of-the-tongue**

· **transfer-appropriate processing principle**

· **Tulving-Wiseman law**

· **ventrolateral prefrontal cortex**

· **verbal association task**

NT: · **activation**

· **ecphory**

· **explicit memory**

· **implicit memory**

· **involuntary memory**

· **judgment of frequency**

· **memory foraging**

· **pattern completion**

· **redintegration**

· **response competition**

· **retrieval effort**

· **retrieval mode**

· **retrieval orientation**

· **retrieval success**

· **selective retrieval**

· **self-limiting process**

Processes by which a person recovers stored information in memory.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Brainerd, C. J., Bialer, D. M., & Chang, M. (2020). Norming retrieval processes. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 115, 104143. [doi:10.1016/j.jml.2020.104143].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *récupération*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LWGNZJQ8-R>
 EQ: https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0af94 [Cognitive Atlas]

retrieval competition

→ [response competition](#)

retrieval dependency

BT: measure
 RT: · 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. [doi:10.1037/a0033626].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *récupération dépendante*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Z95XBVRG-R>

retrieval effort

BT: retrieval
 RT: episodic memory

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. [doi:10.1016/S1364-6613(00)01445-5].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 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. [doi:10.1016/j.jml.2009.01.004].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *hypothèse de l'effort de récupération*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SZ7ZWLT1-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.
- 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. [doi:10.1037//0096-3445.127.1.55].
- 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.

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *fluence de la récupération*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-N97QXR82-K>

retrieval mode

BT: retrieval
 RT: episodic memory

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. [doi:10.1016/S1364-6613(00)01445-5].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *mode de récupération*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-L907HGV5-T>

retrieval orientation

BT: retrieval
 RT: episodic memory

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. [doi:10.1162/0898929041920450].
- Rugg, M. D., & Wilding, E. L. (2000). Retrieval processing and episodic memory. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 4(3), 108-115. [doi:10.1016/S1364-6613(00)01445-5].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *orientation de la récupération*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JPHHCMKX-H>

retrieval practice

- BT: internal aid
 RT: · 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(1), annurev-psych-010419-051019. [doi:10.1146/annurev-psych-010419-051019].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/j.tics.2010.09.003].

Dataset citation(s):

- Akan, M., & Benjamin, A. (2017). The effects of testing on memory for context. [<https://osf.io/bqr5f/>].
- Pan, S. C. (2019). Test-enhanced learning and effects of retrieval processes on long-term memory [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/jd5qh/>].
- 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/>].
- 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].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 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 effect
 · suppression-induced forgetting
 · think/no-think paradigm

Intentional effort for terminating the retrieval of a memory (Anderson & Floresco, in press).

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Anderson, M. C., & Floresco, S. B. (in press). Prefrontal-hippocampal interactions supporting the extinction of emotional memories: The retrieval stopping model. *Neuropsychopharmacology*. [doi:10.1038/s41386-021-01131-1].

PO: · Animal
 · Homme
 DO: · Neuropsychology
 · Psychology
 FR: *arrêt de la récupération*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TQFR3JD6-R>

retrieval success

- BT: retrieval
 RT: · ecphory
 · episodic memory

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. [doi:10.1016/S1364-6613(00)01445-5].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *succès de la récupération*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DJ7W5S93-9>

retrieval-enhanced suggestibility

- Syn: *reversed testing effet*
 BT: memory phenomenon
 RT: · episodic memory
 · suggestibility
 · testing effect

An immediate memory test of the facts may enhance suggestibility in eyewitnesses to subsequent misleading information.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- 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. [doi:10.1111/j.1467-9280.2008.02245.x].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 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. [doi:10.1016/j.jml.2009.04.004].
- Chan, J. C. K. (2010). Long-term effects of testing on the recall of nontested materials. *Memory*, 18(1), 49-57. [doi:10.1080/09658210903405737].
- 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. [doi:10.3758/s13423-014-0625-2].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *facilitation induite par la récupération*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KQJLJ4PK-X>

retrieval-induced forgetting

- BT: incidental forgetting
 RT: · anterior cingulate cortex
 · dorsolateral prefrontal cortex
 · retrieval practice
 · retrieval-induced facilitation
 · ventrolateral prefrontal cortex

NT: · [recognition-induced forgetting](#)
 · [socially shared retrieval-induced forgetting](#)

Selective retrieval of information can temporally suppress or block the retrieval of associated information.

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. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.20.5.1063].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/a0037505].
- Pica, G., Chernikova, M., Pierro, A., Giannini, A. M., & Kruglanski, A. W. (2018). Retrieval-induced forgetting as motivated cognition. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 9. [doi:10.3389/fpsyg.2018.02030].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/j.cortex.2018.03.026].
- Verde, M. F. (2012). Retrieval-induced forgetting and inhibition: A critical review. In B. H. Ross (Éd.), *Psychology of Learning and Motivation* (Vol. 56, p. 47–80). New-York: Academic Press. [doi:10.1016/B978-0-12-394393-4.00002-9].
- 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. [doi:10.1038/nn.3973].

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].

Replication citation(s):

- 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. [doi:10.1016/j.cortex.2018.03.026].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *oubli induit par la récupération*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MRMWPGS8-P>
 EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Retrieval-induced_forgetting [Wikipedia EN]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q7316945> [Wikidata]

retrieval-mediated learning

→ [testing effect](#)

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](#)
 · [recognition task](#)
 · [short-term memory](#)
 · [visual memory](#)

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. [doi:10.1162/089892903322598139].
- Landman, R., Spekreijse, H., & Lamme, V. A. F. (2003). Large capacity storage of integrated objects before change blindness. *Vision Research*, 43(2), 149–164. [doi:10.1016/S0042-6989(02)00402-9].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 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](#)

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*. [doi:10.1016/j.jarmac.2020.03.003].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 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: · A-B, A-C learning task
 · California Verbal Learning Test
 · forgetting
 · MMFR procedure
 · modified free recall procedure
 · one-list-back paradigm
 · proactive interference
 · Skaggs-Robinson hypothesis
 · transfer and retroaction surface
- NT: · associative unlearning
 · spontaneous recovery (memory)
 · temporal gradient of retroactive interference

Interference of a task on the memory of a previous task, especially when there are similarities between the elements of the two tasks.

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. [doi:10.1016/B978-012102570-0/50010-0].
- 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.
- McGeoch, J. A. (1932). Forgetting and the law of disuse. *Psychological Review*, 39(4), 352-370. [doi:10.1037/h0069819].

PO: · *Animal*
 · *Human*

DO: *Psychology*FR: *interférence rétroactive*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-L24DSHB5-D>

EQ: https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0afab
 [Cognitive Atlas]

retrograde amnesiaBT: *amnesia*

- RT: · Alzheimer's disease
 · H.M. case
 · K.C. case
 · transposition in the past

NT: *functional amnesia*

Type of amnesia characterized by difficulty or inability to retrieve episodic memories preceding 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. [doi:10.1016/j.cortex.2020.10.003].

PO: *Human*DO: *Neurology*FR: *amnésie rétrograde*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HSJ8MZRS-H>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0000990> [MeSH]
https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/retrograde_amnesia [SAGE]
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):

- 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.

PO: *Human*DO: · *Psychology*· *Psychophysiology*FR: *facilitation rétrograde*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MF7PGH5Q-C>**retrospection bias**BT: *memory phenomenon*

Memory bias when a memory complies with judgments, attitudes, evaluations, ideas or states of the subject at the time of recall.

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. [doi:10.1037/0022-3514.47.4.738].

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: *biais de rétrospection*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-K8B8SFG1-9>**retrospective confidence***Syn:* *retrospective confidence judgment*BT: *confidence judgment*

- NT: · *familiarity*
 · *judgment of the rate of learning*
 · *recollection*

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. [doi:10.1002/hbm.25397].
- 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. [doi:10.1007/s10071-013-0657-4].

PO: · *Animal*· *Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: *confiance rétrospective*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-C056B958-F>*retrospective confidence judgment*→ **retrospective confidence**

retrospective memory

- BT: episodic memory
 RT: · 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). Academic Press. [doi:10.1016/bs.plm.2017.03.007].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *mémoire rétrospective*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-M3TFFG9L-X>
 EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Retrospective_memory [Wikipedia EN]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q7317078> [Wikidata]

revelation effect

- BT: memory phenomenon
 RT: · recognition task
 · spontaneous false memory

In a recognition test, tendency to judge as old items which are altered, distorted, revealed by steps and which must be discovered.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Abfalq, A. (2017). Revelation effect. In R. Pohl (Ed.), Pohl, R. (Ed.). *Intriguing phenomena in judgment, thinking, and memory* (pp. 339–356). Routledge. [doi:10.4324/9781315696935].
- Abfalq, A., Bernstein, D. M., & Hockley, W. (2017). The revelation effect: A meta-analytic test of hypotheses. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 24(6), 1718–1741. [doi:10.3758/s13423-017-1227-6].
- Brandt, M., Abfalq, A., Zaiser, A.-K., & Bernstein, D. M. (2020). A computational approach to the revelation effect. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 112, 104091. [doi:10.1016/j.jml.2020.104091].
- 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. [doi:10.1037//0278-7393.16.6.1012].

Dataset citation(s):

- Abfalq, A. (2016). Abfalq, Currie, & Bernstein (Memory & Cognition)—Task difficulty moderates the revelation effect. OSF. [<https://osf.io/uwrgp/>].
- Brandt, M. (2019). A computational approach to the revelation effect. OSF. [<https://osf.io/khgd7/>].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *effet de révélation*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DBTDMRDP-B>

reverse interference effect

- BT: proactive interference
 RT: · episodic memory
 · 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. [doi:10.1016/0749-596X(89)90038-7].
- Thapar, A. (1996). Reverse-interference effect in free recall. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 22(2), 430-437. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.22.2.430].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 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 effet

→ **retrieval-enhanced suggestibility**

Ribot's law

- BT: law
 RT: memory disorder

"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):

- 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.
- Ribot, Th (1881). *Les maladies de la mémoire*. Alcan.
- Ribot, Theodule. (1881/1887). *Diseases of memory: An essay in the positive psychology*. D. Appleton and Company. [<https://archive.org/details/diseasesofmemory00ribouoft/page/120/mode/2up?view=theater>].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/0033-295X.111.4.864].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *loi de Ribot*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-R6T91FCL-0>
 EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ribot's_law [Wikipedia EN]
https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Loi_de_Ribot [Wikipédia FR]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q3258349> [Wikidata]

rich false memory

→ **implanted false memory**

Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test

Syn: *RBMT*

BT: neuropsychological test

- RT: · ecological assessment
· episodic memory
· face memory
· learning
· memory disorder
· recall task
· recognition task
· retrospective memory
· short-term memory
· spatial memory
· time-based prospective memory
· verbal memory
· visual memory

NT: Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test for Children

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.
- Wilson, B. A., Cockburn, J., & Baddeley, A. D. (1985). The Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test. Thames Valley Test Company.

PO: *Human*

DO: *Neuropsychology*

FR: *Test comportemental de la mémoire de Rivermead*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-T4NG99KN-K>

Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test for Children

Syn: *RBMT-C*

BT: Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test

- RT: · ecological assessment
· episodic memory
· face memory
· learning
· memory disorder
· recognition task
· 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. [doi:10.1111/j.2044-8260.1991.tb00931.x].
- 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. [doi:10.1080/01688639308402572].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Neuropsychology*

FR: *Test comportemental de la mémoire de Rivermead pour enfants*

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

ROC curve

- Syn: · *MOC function*
· *ROC function*
· *isomnemonic function*
· *memory operating characteristics*
· *receiver operating characteristic curve*

BT: graph

- RT: · false alarm
· hit
· recognition task

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):

- Yonelinas, A. P., & Parks, C. M. (2007). Receiver operating characteristics (ROCs) in recognition memory: A review. *Psychological Bulletin*, 133(5), 800–832. [doi:10.1037/0033-2909.133.5.800].

PO: · *Animal*
· *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *courbe ROC*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-VQCR9NWW-H>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0019233> [MeSH]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0019234> [MeSH]

https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/receiver_operating_characteristic_curve [SAGE]

https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/roc_curve [SAGE]

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Receiver_operating_characteristic

[Wikipedia EN]

https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Courbe_ROC [Wikipédia FR]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q327120> [Wikidata]

ROC function

→ ROC curve

rotation letter task

BT: · complex span task

- spatial span task

RT: visuo-spatial sketchpad

Complex span task. Participants see increasing series of capital letters in different orientations. Their task is to indicate whether the orientation of each letter is normal or its mirror image. At the end of a series, the subject must remember the orientation of the letters. This task activity combines spatial processing and storage of the positions of 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. [doi:10.1037/0096-3445.125.1.4].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

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

RT: · event-based prospective memory
· memory disorder
· 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. [doi:10.1080/13854046.2010.529463].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Neuropsychology*

FR: *Test de mémoire prospective du Royal Prince Alfred*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KSVZDX34-0>

RPA-ProMem

→ [Royal Prince Alfred Prospective Memory Test](#)

RSVP

→ [rapid serial visual presentation](#)

rumor mongering paradigm

BT: objective study method of memory

RT: · autobiographical memory
· induced false memory
· misinformation effect
· misleading information
· 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. [doi:10.1016/j.jecp.2007.04.002].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *paradigme de diffusion d'une rumeur*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W30C6BPD-N>

running span task

BT: span task

RT: · central executive
· working memory updating

Method for measuring working memory capacity. Items are shown in different list lengths. The subjects do not know the length of the lists in advance. Their task is to remember the last n items in each list. This task requires subjects to evacuate old elements from working memory and to update it with new items.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Pollack, I., Johnson, L. B., & Knaff, P. R. (1959). Running memory span. *Journal of experimental psychology*, 57(3), 137. [doi:10.1037/h0046137].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *tâche de running span*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QR0GDSGN-J>

S

S shape learning curve

→ [ogive learning curve](#)

SAM model

BT: [global matching model](#)

RT: [· associative memory](#)
[· episodic memory](#)
[· recall task](#)
[· recognition task](#)

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. [doi:10.1037/0033-295X.91.1.1].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/S0079-7421(08)60162-0].
- Raaijmakers, J. G., & Shiffrin, R. M. (1981). Search of associative memory. *Psychological Review*, 88(2), 93-134. [doi:10.1037/0033-295X.88.2.93].

PO: *Human*

DO: [· Informatics](#)
[· Psychology](#)

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. [doi:10.3758/BF03197521].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

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, 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. [doi:10.1037//0096-3445.118.4.346].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: [fonction SAT](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-L4CZRTG5-8>

saving method

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

RT: [· episodic memory](#)
[· implicit memory](#)

Method developed by Hermann Ebbinghaus (1885). It consists in comparing the relearning of a material with its initial learning.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Ebbinghaus, H. (1885/2010). *La mémoire : recherches de psychologie expérimentale* (trad. S. Nicolas). L'harmattan.

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: [méthode d'économie](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LC14VV20-Z>

saving-enhanced memory effect

BT: [memory phenomenon](#)

RT: [· cognitive offloading](#)
[· 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. [doi:10.1080/09658211.2019.1654520].
- Runge, Y., Frings, C., & Tempel, T. (2021). Specifying the mechanisms behind benefits of saving-enhanced memory. *Psychological Research*, 85(4), 1633-1644. [doi:10.1007/s00426-020-01341-0].
- 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. [doi:10.1177/0956797614559285].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: [effet de mémoire améliorée par la sauvegarde](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W14BXZC1-0>

scaffolding theory of cognition and aging

Syn: · STAC
 · scaffolding theory of cognitive aging
 BT: theory
 RT: · Compensation Related Utilization of Neural Circuits Hypothesis
 · 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. [doi:10.3233/RNN-2009-0493].
- Park, D. C., & Reuter-Lorenz, P. (2009). The adaptive brain : Aging and neurocognitive scaffolding. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 60(1), 173-196. [doi:10.1146/annurev.psych.59.103006.093656].

PO: Human
 DO: · Neuropsychology
 · Psychology
 FR: *théorie de l'échafaudage du vieillissement cognitif*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GHB49SL9-W>

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**

schema

BT: semantic memory
 RT: · inconsistency effect
 · metamemory expectancy illusion
 · schema assimilation model
 · schema-based false memory
 NT: · rationalization
 · 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. They thus serve as a kind of model or frame to process information and direct behavior.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Ghosh, V. E., & Gilboa, A. (2014). What is a memory schema? A historical perspective on current neuroscience literature. *Neuropsychologia*, 53, 104-114. [doi:10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2013.11.010].
- Gilboa, A., & Marlatte, H. (2017). Neurobiology of schemas and schema-mediated memory. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 21(8), 618-631. [doi:10.1016/j.tics.2017.04.013].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 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 [Cognitive Atlas]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1051200> [Wikidata]

schema assimilation model

BT: non-computational model
 RT: · hippocampus
 · schema
 · 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. [doi:10.1126/science.1135935].

PO: · Animal
 · Human
 DO: · Neurophysiology
 · Neuropsychology
 FR: *modèle d'assimilation à un schéma*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-B6WQ1CW8-5>

schema-based false memory

Syn: · *false schematic memory*
· *schema-driven false memory*

BT: [inference-based false memory](#)

RT: · [episodic memory](#)
· [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.
- Brewer, W. F., & Treyens, J. C. (1981). Role of schemata in memory for places. *Cognitive Psychology*, 13(2), 207–230. [doi:10.1016/0010-0285(81)90008-6].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *faux souvenir basé sur un schéma*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-C8VF7FF8-5>

schema-driven 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.

PO: *Human*

DO: · *Psychology*

· *Sociology*

FR: *structure narrative schématique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-T4H4NVVK-8>

school knowledge

→ [encyclopedic memory](#)

script

BT: [schema](#)

Schematic representation of situations by an organization of stereotyped sequences of actions.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Berntsen, D., & Rubin, D. C. (2004). Cultural life scripts structure recall from autobiographical memory. *Memory & Cognition*, 32(3), 427–442. [doi:10.3758/BF03195836].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *scénario*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CZSZD29Q-X>

SDT

→ [signal detection theory](#)

second-order conditioning

Syn: *higher-order conditioning*

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

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.

PO: · *Animal*

· *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *conditionnement de second ordre*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Q35QWJJT-G>

EQ: 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](#)

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. [doi:10.1016/S1364-6613(02)01903-4].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *traitement des relations de second ordre*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WDNXPV1-N>

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. [doi:10.3758/BF03197149].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *effet de distinctivité secondaire*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TN6TBLNC-Z>

secondary memory

→ [long-term memory](#)

secondary olfactory cortex

→ [entorhinal cortex](#)

secondary olfactory cortical area

→ [entorhinal cortex](#)

selective attention

BT: [attentional process](#)
 RT: [· attention](#)
[· cue utilization hypothesis](#)
[· episodic flanker task](#)

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* (2e éd.). De Boeck.

PO: [· Animal](#)
[· Human](#)
 DO: [Psychology](#)
 FR: [attention sélective](#)
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-V1086TZP-C>
 EQ: http://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0b043/
[\[Cognitive Atlas\]](#)
https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/selective_attention [SAGE]

selective directed forgetting effect

BT: [memory phenomenon](#)
 RT: [· directed forgetting](#)
[· 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. [doi:10.1080/17470210902770049].

PO: [Human](#)
 DO: [Psychology](#)
 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](#)
 RT: [· directed 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*. [doi:10.1080/17470210902770049].

PO: [Human](#)
 DO: [Psychology](#)
 FR: [paradigme d'oubli dirigé sélectif](#)
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RZ2FRN8X-S>

[selective directed forgetting procedure](#)

→ [selective directed forgetting paradigm](#)

selective interference paradigm

BT: [dual task paradigm](#)
 RT: [· phonological loop](#)
[· visuo-spatial sketchpad](#)

Experimental paradigm in which a secondary task must be performed simultaneously with a main task. The secondary task is an interference source for the main 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 when the two tasks involve different informations (verbal information in a task and spatial information for the other). This paradigm was used to justify the dissociation between phonological loop and visuospatial sketchpad in Baddeley's model of working memory.

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. [doi:10.1037/0096-3445.125.1.4].

PO: [Human](#)
 DO: [Psychology](#)
 FR: [paradigme d'interférence sélective](#)
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WNFW5FQB-C>

selective 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. [doi:10.1146/annurev-psych-072720-094140].

PO: [Human](#)
 DO: [Psychology](#)
 FR: [récupération sélective](#)
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-T9J83JFX-9>

[self-bias](#)

→ [self-reference effect](#)

self-choice effect

BT: [memory phenomenon](#)
 RT: [episodic memory](#)

Better memory for items chosen by the subject than items proposed by the experimenter.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Watanabe, T., & Soraci, S. A. (2004). The self-choice effect from a multiple-cue perspective. *Psychonomic bulletin & review*, 11(1), 168–172. [doi:10.3758/BF03206478].

PO: [Human](#)
 DO: [Psychology](#)
 FR: [effet du choix personnel](#)
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-T1KB34SC-R>

self-defining memoryBT: [autobiographical memory](#)

Autobiographical memory of strong personal importance that helps to 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. [doi:10.1111/j.0022-3506.2004.00270.x].
- 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.
- 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. [doi:10.1684/pnv.2009.0178].

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: *souvenir définissant le soi*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-M564TH98-H>**self-directed learning**Syn: *self-regulated learning*BT: [internal aid](#)RT: [episodic memory](#)
[learning](#)

Type of learning in which the subject controls the order of study episodes and the flow of informations 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. [doi:10.1146/annurev-psych-113011-143823].
- Gureckis, T. M., & Markant, D. B. (2012). Self-Directed Learning: A cognitive and computational perspective. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, 7(5), 464-481. [doi:10.1177/1745691612454304].
- Kornell, N., & Bjork, R. A. (2007). The promise and perils of self-regulated study. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 14(2), 219-224. [doi:10.3758/BF03194055].

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: *apprentissage autodirigé*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HF89W76C-L>EQ: 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. (In press). I remember being nice: Self-enhancement memory bias in middle childhood. [doi:10.1080/09658211.2021.1877307].

Dataset citation(s):

- Rowell, S., & Jaswal, V. (2020). Self-Enhancement Memory Bias in Middle Childhood [Dataset]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/p76mz/>].

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: *biais d'autovalorisation*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TP0TV7Q6-1>*self-enhancement effect*→ [self-enhancement bias](#)*self-enhancement memory bias*→ [self-enhancement bias](#)**self-limiting process**BT: [retrieval](#)RT: [forgetting](#)

The process by which retrieving information from memory prevents the retrieval of other informations.

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 (Éd.), *The Foundations of Remembering: Essays in Honor of Henry L. Roediger, III* (p. 19-37). Psychology Press.

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: *processus auto-limitant*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TSKS85B6-L>**self-memory system**Syn: *Conway's model*BT: [non-computational model](#)RT: [autobiographical knowledge base](#)
[autobiographical memory](#)
[conceptual self](#)
[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. [doi:10.1037/0033-295X.107.2.261].

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: *système de la mémoire du self*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-C77ZWH5V-0>

Self-Ordered Pointing Test

BT: objective study method of memory
RT: working memory

Working memory task (Petrides & Milner, 1982). In each trial, subjects are presented with the same series of stimuli, but these are arranged in a spatially different manner. The task is to point to a stimulus that was not pointed previously.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Petrides, M., & Milner, B. (1982). Deficits on subject-ordered tasks after frontal- and temporal-lobe lesions in man. *Neuropsychologia*, 20(3), 249–262. [doi:10.1016/0028-3932(82)90100-2].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *Self-Ordered Pointing Test*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NMNN52B4-7>

self-reference effect

Syn: *self-bias*

BT: memory phenomenon

RT: · episodic memory
· levels of processing theory

NT: · ownership effect
· self-reference recollection effect

Better memory when items are judged in reference to the self.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Daury, 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.
- 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. [doi:10.1037/0022-3514.35.9.677].
- Symons, C. S., & Johnson, B. T. (1997). The self-reference effect in memory: A meta-analysis. *Psychological Bulletin*, 121(3), 371–394. [doi:10.1037/0033-2909.121.3.371].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

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 [SAGE]
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: recollection

A memory of an item encoded in reference to ourselves is associated with a subjective experience of recollection (conscious remembering of the context of memorization).

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Conway, M. A., & Dewhurst, S. A. (1995). The self and recollective experience. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 9(1), 1–19. [doi:10.1002/acp.2350090102].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *effet de référence à soi recollective*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-N06L3PVN-R>

self-regulated learning

→ **self-directed learning**

self-report questionnaire

BT: subjective study method of memory

NT: · Autobiographical Recollection Test
· Comprehensive Assessment of Prospective Memory
· Everyday Memory Questionnaire
· Memory Characteristics Questionnaire
· Memory Experiences Questionnaire
· Multifactorial Memory Questionnaire
· Prospective and Retrospective Memory Questionnaire
· Prospective Memory Concerns Questionnaire
· Prospective Memory Questionnaire
· Squire Subjective Memory Questionnaire
· Subjective Memory Complaints Questionnaire
· Survey of Autobiographical Memory
· Test of Episodic Memory for the Autobiographical Past
· Working Memory Questionnaire

A set of standardized questions asking subjects to subjectively evaluate their memory.

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *questionnaire d'autoévaluation*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HQM4N2ZZ-M>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0018329> [MeSH]
<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

RT: · positional coding theory
· serial recall task
· short-term memory

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. [doi:10.1006/cogp.1998.0685].

PO: Human

DO: · Informatics
· Psychology

FR: *modèle SEM*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JGD6169K-G>

semantic blocking effect*Syn:* category interference effect

BT: memory phenomenon

RT: · interference
· semantic memory

Longer naming latency of pictures grouped by semantic category.

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. [doi:10.1006/jmla.1994.1008].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: effet de regroupement sémantique

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Q4X84MP3-1>**semantic categorization task**

BT: objective study method of memory

The subject must decide whether or not the items presented to him/her belong to semantic categories (for example, the category of fruits).

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

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 memory

Type of dementia showing a progressive degradation of knowledge about facts, meaning of words, concepts, objects, thus affecting mainly semantic memory in naming and word comprehension, categorical fluency, word-image matching, semantic classification of words or images... Speech remains fluent, grammatically correct; working memory, visuospatial skills, phonological processing, repetition of words are preserved. Recent autobiographical memories are better remembered than autobiographical memories of a more distant past.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Belliard, S., Jonin, P.-Y., & Merck, C. (2010). Actualités sur la démence sémantique. *Revue de neuropsychologie*, 2(1), 31-37. [doi:10.3917/rne.021.0031].
- Snowden, J., Goulding, P. J., & David, N. (1989). Semantic dementia: A form of circumscribed cerebral atrophy. *Behavioural Neurology*, 2(3), 167-182. [doi:10.1155/1989/124043].

PO: Human

DO: Neurology

FR: démence sémantique

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ND7CQTXD-1>EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0334717> [MeSH]https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semantic_dementia [Wikipedia EN]https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Démence_sémantique [Wikipédia FR]<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q18587> [Wikidata]**semantic differential**

BT: objective study method of memory

RT: 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. [doi:10.3406/psy.1968.27628. http://www.persee.fr/web/revues/home/prescript/article/psy_0003-5033_1968_num_68_2_27628].
- Osgood, C. E. (1952). The nature and measurement of meaning. *Psychological Bulletin*, 49(3), 197-237. [doi:10.1037/h0055737].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: différenciateur sémantique

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-T5JD2XJT-P>EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0019626> [MeSH]https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/semantic_differential [SAGE]https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semantic_differential [Wikipedia EN]https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Échelle_sémantique_différentielle [Wikipédia FR]<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1662954> [Wikidata]**semantic distance***Syn:* semantic similarity

BT: data

RT: semantic memory

Level of proximity of 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. [doi:10.1037/xlm0000391].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/S0022-5371(73)80056-8].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: distance sémantique

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TFS69V6F-G>EQ: <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q2268914> [Wikidata]

semantic feature

Syn: · *attribute*
 · *semantic property*
 · *seme*

BT: *semantic memory*

RT: · *concept*
 · *feature comparison model*
 · *property generation task*
 · *property verification task*

Primitive component of the meaning of a concept. A concept is described by a list of features. Semantic features enables the assessment of similarity and of 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. [doi:10.3758/s13423-020-01792-x].

PO: *Human*

DO: · *Linguistics*
 · *Psychology*

FR: *trait sémantique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZGVGSV5H-Q>

EQ: 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 word 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. [doi:10.3389/fnhum.2012.00073].

• 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*. [doi:10.1177/1747021817739834].

• Lau, M. C., Roodenrys, S., & Miller, L. M. (2020). Semantic feature effect in verbal short-term memory. *Memory*, 28(6), 815-829. [doi:10.1080/09658211.2020.1788096].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *effet des traits sémantiques*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PRNWDRR3-L>

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*
 · *Baker/baker paradox*
 · *basic level*
 · *BEAGLE model*
 · *categorization*
 · *category size effect*
 · *category-specific semantic deficit*
 · *cerebellum*
 · *complementary learning systems*
 · *concept cell*
 · *conceptual structure account*
 · *distributional hypothesis*
 · *distributional model*
 · *dorsolateral prefrontal cortex*
 · *exemplar theories*
 · *fan effect*
 · *fast mapping process*
 · *feature comparison model*
 · *FN400 wave*
 · *fuzzy trace theory*
 · *generation effect*
 · *GloVe*
 · *HAL model*
 · *hub and spoke model*
 · *imagination facilitation effect*
 · *inference-based false memory*
 · *K.C. case*
 · *latent semantic analysis*
 · *lexical decision task*
 · *life script*
 · *Matrix model*
 · *memory foraging*
 · *MNESIS model*
 · *multiple trace theory*
 · *noetic consciousness*
 · *perceptual representation system*
 · *permastore effect*
 · *probabilistic topic model*
 · *proper name anomia*
 · *property generation task*
 · *Recognition through Semantic Synchronization model*
 · *reconstrutive memory*
 · *schema-based false memory*
 · *schematic narrative template*
 · *semantic blocking effect*
 · *semantic dementia*
 · *semantic differential*
 · *semantic distance*
 · *semantic network*
 · *semantic priming effect*
 · *semantic satiation*
 · *semantic space*
 · *semantic verbal fluency test*

- semantization
- sensory/functional theory
- sentence verification task
- SPI model
- standard model of consolidation
- structural theories of memory
- Survey of Autobiographical Memory
- trace transformation theory
- true-false effect
- typicality
- verbal association task
- word embedding
- word2vec

- NT:
- concept
 - encyclopedic memory
 - mental lexicon
 - personal semantic memory
 - prior knowledge
 - schema
 - semantic feature

Long-term memory specialized in knowledge of the world (words, concepts, facts, etc.) independent of the space-time acquisition context.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Carbonnel, S., Chamallet, A., & Moreaud, O. (2010). Organisation des connaissances sémantiques : Des modèles classiques aux modèles non abstraits. *Revue de neuropsychologie*, Volume 2(1), 22-30. [doi:10.3917/rne.021.0022].
- 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.
- Kumar, A. A. (2021). Semantic memory: A review of methods, models, and current challenges. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 28(1), 40-80. [doi:10.3758/s13423-020-01792-x].
- Laisney, M. (2011). L'évaluation et l'organisation de la mémoire sémantique. *Revue de neuropsychologie*, Volume 3(3), 176-180. [doi:10.3917/rne.033.0176].
- Renoult, L., & Rugg, M. D. (2020). An historical perspective on Endel Tulving's episodic-semantic distinction. *Neuropsychologia*, 139, 107366. [doi:10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2020.107366].
- Snowden, J. S. (2015). Semantic Memory. In J. D. Wright (Ed.), *International Encyclopedia of the Social & Behavioral Sciences* (Second Edition) (p. 572–578). Elsevier.
- Tulving, E. (1972). Episodic and semantic memory. In W. Donaldson (Ed.), *Organization of Memory* (p. 381–402). Academic Press.
- 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.

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: **mémoire sémantique**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-L02857LC-7>

EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semantic_memory [Wikipedia EN]
https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mémoire_sémantique [Wikipédia FR]
https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0b083
 [Cognitive Atlas]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q18650> [Wikidata]

semantic network

BT: computational model

- RT:
- cognitive economy
 - concept
 - node
 - semantic memory
 - sentence verification task
 - spreading activation

NT: small-world network

Models of concept organization in semantic memory. Concepts are represented by nodes in the network and the relations between concepts are represented by edges.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Collins, A. M., & Loftus, E. F. (1975). A spreading-activation theory of semantic processing. *Psychological Review*, 82(6), 407–428. [doi:10.1037/0033-295X.82.6.407].
- Collins, A. M., & Quillian, M. R. (1969). Retrieval time from semantic memory. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 8(2), 240–247. [doi:10.1016/S0022-5371(69)80069-1. Traduit dans Nicolas, S., & Piolino, M. P. (2010). *Anthologie de psychologie cognitive de la mémoire : fonctionnalisme et structuralisme*. De Boeck Supérieur.].
- 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.
- Quillian, M. R. (1967). Word concepts : A theory and simulation of some basic semantic capabilities. *Behavioral Science*, 12(5), 410-430. [doi:10.1002/bs.3830120511].

PO: Human

DO: Informatics

· Psychology

FR: **réseau sémantique**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JK6SBS9M-3>

EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semantic_network [Wikipedia EN]
https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Réseau_sémantique [Wikipédia FR]
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

Type of priming during which the processing of a word is facilitated by the prior processing of a semantically-related word.

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. [doi:10.3758/BF03196544].
- McNamara, T. P. (2005). *Semantic priming: Perspectives from memory and word recognition*. Psychology Press.
- 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.
- 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. [doi:10.1037/h0031564].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *effet d'amorçage sémantique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-S38MFW7P-4>

EQ: https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_5521a2aa5b127 [Cognitive Atlas]
https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_5521a51034353 [Cognitive Atlas]

semantic property

→ **semantic feature**

semantic propection

BT: mental imagery

RT: predictive brain

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. [doi:10.1016/S1364-6613(00)01804-0].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *pensée future sémantique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-D7JMLKQL-B>

semantic proximity effect

BT: memory phenomenon

RT: · episodic memory
· 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. [doi:10.1006/jmla.2001.2798].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *effet de proximité sémantique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Q7457568-Z>

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):

- Moulin, C. J. A., Bell, N., Turunen, M., Baharin, A., & O'Connor, A. R. (In press). The the the induction of jamais vu in the laboratory: Word alienation and semantic satiation. *Memory*. [doi:10.1080/09658211.2020.1727519].
- Balota, D. A., & Black, S. (1997). Semantic satiation in healthy young and older adults. *Memory & Cognition*, 25(2), 190–202. [doi:10.3758/BF03201112].
- Esposito, N. J., & Pelton, L. H. (1971). Review of the measurement of semantic satiation. *Psychological Bulletin*, 75(5), 330–346. [doi:10.1037/h0031001].
- Jakobovits, L. A., & Lambert, W. E. (1962). Mediated satiation in verbal transfer. *Journal of experimental psychology*, 64(4), 346. [doi:10.1037/h0044630].
- Lewis, M. B., & Ellis, H. D. (2000). Satiation in name and face recognition. *Memory & Cognition*, 28(5), 783–788. [doi:10.3758/BF03198413].
- 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.
- Smith, L. C. (1984). Semantic satiation affects category membership decision time but not lexical priming. *Memory & Cognition*, 12(5), 483–488. [doi:10.3758/BF03198310].

Dataset citation(s):

- Favre-Félix, A., & Moulin, C. (2019). Relationship between the “jamais vu” sensation and semantic satiation [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/5mpf4/>].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *satiété sémantique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-VPXZ357C-0>

EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semantic_satiation [Wikipedia EN]
https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Satiation_sémantique [Wikipédia FR]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q226007> [Wikidata]

✓ Chris Moulin

semantic self-knowledge

→ **personal semantic memory**

semantic short-term memorySyn: *semantic working memory*BT: **short-term memory**RT: **working memory**

Sub-component of working memory with limited capacity for temporary storage and processing of the meaning of words. In particular, semantic short-term memory would play an important role in sentence comprehension.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Martin, R. C. (in press). The critical role of semantic working memory in language comprehension and production. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 0963721421995178. [doi:10.1177/0963721421995178].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/S0093-934X].
- Martin, R. C., & Romani, C. (1994). Verbal working memory and sentence comprehension: A multiple-components view. *Neuropsychology*, 8(4), 506-523. [doi:10.1037/0894-4105.8.4.506].
- 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. [doi:10.1006/jmla.1994.1005].

Replication citation(s):

- 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. [doi:10.1016/S0093-934X(03)00300-6].

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*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****semantic memory**

Multidimensional space used to represent word meanings

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: **espace sémantique**URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MR1BSSVH-G>EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semantic_space [Wikipedia EN]<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q39045939> [Wikidata]**semantic verbal fluency test**Syn: **category fluency task****category fluency test****paradigme de fluence sémantique****semantic fluency paradigm****semantic fluency task**BT: **objective study method of memory**RT: **central executive****semantic memory**

The subject is asked to generate the largest 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. [doi:10.1016/j.neuro.2010.01.012].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2017.02.019].

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: **test de fluence verbale sémantique**URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BJ3M9Z3J-H>*semantic working memory*→ **semantic short-term memory***semantic-space model*→ **distributional model***sémantique personnelle*→ **personal semantic memory****semantization**BT: **memory process**RT: **episodic memory****semantic memory**

Decontextualizing process of episodic memories with the passage of time.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Brewer W. (1986). What is autobiographical memory? In: Rubin, D.C. (Ed.) *Autobiographical Memory* (pp. 25-49). Cambridge University Press.
- 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.

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: **sémantisation**URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DVHMMSP5-C>*seme*→ **semantic feature***sensitivity of second-order relations*→ **second-order relational processing**

sensitivity to first-order relations

→ **first-order relational processing**

sensitization

Syn: behavioral sensitization

BT: · 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.

PO: · Animal
· Human

DO: Psychology

FR: sensibilisation

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NDS4MGVJ-P>

EQ: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sensitization> [Wikipedia EN]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q22294927> [Wikidata]

sensorimotor recruitment

→ **sensory recruitment**

sensory memory

Syn: sensory register

BT: memory
RT: · modal model of memory
· partial report task
· perceptual span
· storage

NT: · echoic memory
· haptic memory
· iconic 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.

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: mémoire sensorielle

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GLK4Q9X5-7>

EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sensory_memory [Wikipedia EN]
https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Registre_sensoriel [Wikipédia FR]
https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0b09a [Cognitive Atlas]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1080996> [Wikidata]

sensory preconditioning

BT: 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. [doi:10.1037/h0058944].

PO: · Animal
· Human

DO: Psychology

FR: préconditionnement sensoriel

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-N0900MOV-9>

EQ: 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

Hypothesis that sensory brain regions activated during encoding are reactivated during the retrieval of memories. This phenomenon would distinguish true from false memories, retrieving the former reactivates the sensory areas associated with experienced events, while the latter do not enable this.

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. [doi:10.1038/nm1252].
- Slotnick, S. D., & Schacter, D. L. (2006). The nature of memory related activity in early visual areas. Neuropsychologia, 44(14), 2874–2886. [doi:10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2006.06.021].

PO: Human

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
RT: 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. [doi:10.1098/rstb.2007.2086].
- Postle, B. R. (2006). Working memory as an emergent property of the mind and brain. Neuroscience, 139(1), 23-38. [doi:10.1016/j.neuroscience.2005.06.005].

PO: Human

FR: recrutement sensoriel

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TGCRZ1ND-T>

sensory register

→ **sensory memory**

sensory/functional theory

BT: [connectionist model](#)
 RT: [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 non-living 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. [doi:10.1037/0096-3445.120.4.339].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *théorie sensorielle/fonctionnelle*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TPN2MF9T-1>

sentence advantage effect

→ [sentence superiority effect](#)

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 remembered better when 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. [doi:10.1177/1747021817746929].
- Brener, R. (1940). An experimental investigation of memory span. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 26(5), 467–482. [doi:10.1037/h0061096].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

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: · [category size effect](#)
 · [reaction time](#)
 · [semantic memory](#)
 · [semantic network](#)
 · [true-false effect](#)

Study method of semantic memory. Subjects must judge whether the 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. [doi:10.1016/0010-0285(72)90019-9].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *tâche de vérification de phrases*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-L868RB6Z-R>

Serial Order in a Box – Complex Span

→ [SOB-CS model](#)

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. [doi:10.1111/j.2044-8295.1960.tb00723.x].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *intrusion de l'ordre sériel*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HHS0L80X-Z>

serial order reconstruction task

Syn: *serial reconstruction task*

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

RT: [retrieval](#)

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 must 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. [doi:10.1016/S0022-5371(74)80052-6].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *tâche de reconstruction de l'ordre sériel*

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

serial position curve

BT: [graph](#)

RT: · [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. [doi:10.1037/h0040536].
- Jahnke, J. C. (1963). Serial position effects in immediate serial recall. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 2(3), 284–287. [doi:10.1016/S0022-5371(63)80095-X].
- 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.inshs.bib.cnrs.fr/10.2307/1414914].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *courbe de position sérielle*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GBLTZP06-W>

serial position effect

- BT: memory phenomenon
 RT: · backward serial position curve
 · forward serial position curve
 · functional serial position curve
 · Hunter-McCrary hypothesis
 · recall task
 · serial position curve
 NT: · primacy effect
 · recency effect

In an immediate recall task, different recall rates depending on the position of items in the studied list (primacy and recency effect).

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. [doi:10.1037/h0040536].
- Jahnke, J. C. (1963). Serial position effects in immediate serial recall. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 2(3), 284–287. [doi:10.1016/S0022-5371(63)80095-X].
- Murdock Jr., B. B. (1962). The serial position effect of free recall. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 64(5), 482–488. [doi:10.1037/h0045106].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.4.1.1].
- Robinson, E. S., & Brown, M. A. (1926). Effect of serial position upon memorization. *The American Journal of Psychology*, 37(4), 538–552. [doi:10.2307/1414914].
- Two storage mechanisms in free recall. (1966). *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 5(4), 351–360. [doi:10.1016/S0022-5371(66)80044-0].
- 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. [doi:10.3758/s13423-017-1348-y].

Dataset citation(s):

- Zwaan, R., Pecher, D., Bouwmeester, S., Verkoeijen, P., Zeelenberg, R., Dijkstra, K., & Paolacci, G. (2014). Does Repeated Participation Affect Effect Size? An Analysis of 9 Cognitive Psychological Experiments [Data set]. OSF. [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/GHV6M].

Replication citation(s):

- 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. [doi:10.3758/s13423-017-1348-y].

- PO: · Animal
 · Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *effet de position sérielle*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W1GDT3WH-1>
 EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serial_position_effect [Wikipedia EN]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1426477> [Wikidata]

serial recall task

- BT: recall task
 RT: · associative chaining theory
 · auditory deviant effect
 · fill-in effect
 · grouping effect
 · Hebb effect
 · Hunter-McCrary hypothesis
 · interresponse time
 · irrelevant sound effect
 · irrelevant speech effect
 · lag-recency effect
 · language familiarity effect
 · lexicality effect
 · OSCAR model
 · phonological neighbourhood effect
 · phonological similarity effect
 · positional coding theory
 · Primacy model
 · Ranschburg effect
 · sandwich effect
 · SEM model
 · TODAM
 · transposition error

In a serial recall test, the subject must 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. [doi:10.1037/a003422].

- PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *tâche de rappel sériel*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JB1Z9TF3-H>

serial recognition paradigm

→ **serial recognition task**

serial recognition task

- Syn: · immediate serial recognition task
 · matching span task
 · serial recognition paradigm
 BT: recognition task
 RT: 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. [doi:10.1037/cep0000158].

- PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 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

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. [<http://www.bartlett.psychol.cam.ac.uk/SomeExperimentsOn.htm>].
- Bartlett, F.C. (1932). *Remembering: A Study in Experimental and Social Psychology*. Cambridge University Press.
- Kirkpatrick, C. (1932). A tentative study in experimental social psychology. *American Journal of Sociology*, 38(2), 194-206.

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: tâche de reproduction sérielle

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-C37Z6T0W-B>**serial search theory**

BT: theory

RT: · recognition task
· short-term memory
· Sternberg task

Theory of retrieval formulated by Sternberg (1966) postulating an exhaustive search through short-term memory. This search is thought to be serially performed, item by item.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Sternberg, S. (1966). High-speed scanning in human memory. *Science*, 153(3736), 652-654. [[doi:10.1126/science.153.3736.652](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.153.3736.652)].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

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
[Cognitive Atlas]**severely deficient autobiographical memory**

BT: amnesia

RT: · autobiographical memory
· episodic memory

Inability to remember and re-experience autobiographical episodic details observed in healthy subjects who otherwise live normally.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- 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. [[doi:10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2015.04.012](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2015.04.012)].

PO: Human

DO: Neurology

FR: mémoire autobiographique sévèrement déficitaire

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MCG7SN3-Z>**short-term consolidation**

BT: storage

RT: · attention
· consolidation
· short-term memory
· working memory

Process by which memory traces in short-term memory become more durable and resistant to forgetting.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Joliceur, P., & Dell'Acqua, R. (1998). The demonstration of short-term consolidation. *Cognitive Psychology*, 36(2), 138-202. [[doi:10.1006/cogp.1998.0684](https://doi.org/10.1006/cogp.1998.0684)].
- Ricker, T. (2015). The role of short-term consolidation in memory persistence. *AIMS Neuroscience*, 2(4), 259-279. [[doi:10.3934/Neuroscience.2015.4.259](https://doi.org/10.3934/Neuroscience.2015.4.259)].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

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
· Brown-Peterson task
· California Verbal Learning Test
· choice blindness effect
· chunking
· continuous reproduction task
· contralateral delay activity
· dual-probe recognition task
· episodic flanker task
· global recognition task
· Hebb effect
· hierarchical chunking
· irrelevant sound effect
· irrelevant speech effect
· K.F. case
· language familiarity effect
· lexicality effect
· local recognition task
· memory capacity
· memory span
· missing scan task
· modal model of memory
· modality effect
· OSCAR model
· output interference
· P.V. case
· phonological neighbourhood effect
· phonological similarity effect
· phonotactic frequency
· prefix effect

SHORT-TERM MEMORY

- production effect
- Ranschburg effect
- recency effect
- recognition span task
- redintegration
- rehearsal
- retro-cue effect
- Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test
- Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test for Children
- sandwich effect
- SEM model
- semantic feature effect
- sentence superiority effect
- serial position curve
- serial recognition task
- serial search theory
- short-term consolidation
- simple chunking
- span task
- Sternberg task
- storage
- temporal isolation effect
- theta rhythm
- trace decay hypothesis
- Wechsler Memory Scale
- word length effect

- NT:
- buffer memory
 - chunk
 - conceptual short-term memory
 - fragile visual short-term memory
 - semantic short-term memory

Storage system of information with a limited capacity, a short duration (a few seconds) and a fast deterioration of its content.

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). [doi:10.1016/S0079-6123(07)00020-9].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/bul0000199].
- Norris, D. (20170522). Short-term memory and long-term memory are still different. *Psychological Bulletin*, 143(9), 992. [doi:10.1037/bul0000108].
- 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., Schwegel, J., Vergauwe, E., & Ward, G. (2018). Benchmarks for models of short-term and working memory. *Psychological Bulletin*, 144(9), 885-958. [doi:10.1037/bul0000153].

Dataset citation(s):

- Oberauer, K. (2018). Benchmarks for Models of Short Term and Working Memory [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/g49c6/>].

PO: · *Animal*
· *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *mémoire à court terme*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QZRTL2B1-9>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0013350> [MeSH]

https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/short-term_memory [SAGE]

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Short-term_memory [Wikipedia EN]

https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mémoire_à_court_terme [Wikipédia FR]

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**

sigmoid learning curve

→ **ogive learning curve**

signal detection model

→ **signal detection theory**

signal detection theory

- Syn: · *SDT*
 · *signal detection model*
- BT: computational model
- RT: · corrected hit probability
 · *d'* index
 · false alarm
 · familiarity
 · hit
 · memory strength
 · recognition task
 · response bias
 · single-process models of recognition memory
- NT: · dual process signal detection model
 · equal-variance signal detection theory
 · unequal-variance signal detection theory

Mathematical model used to study the performance of recognition memory. In a recognition task, SDT 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. [doi:10.1037/h0029531].
- Egan, J. P. (1958). Recognition memory and the operating characteristic (Technical Note AFCRC-TN-58-51). Indiana University Hearing and Communication Laboratory.
- Green, D. M. & Swets, J. A. (1966). *Signal detection theory and psychophysics*. Wiley.
- Kellen, D., Winiger, S., Dunn, J. C., & Singmann, H. (In press). Testing the foundations of signal detection theory in recognition memory. *Psychological Review*. [doi:10.1037/rev0000288].
- Rotello, C. M. (2017). Signal detection theories of recognition memory. In J. T. Wixted (Ed.), *Learning and Memory: A Comprehensive Reference* (p. 201-225). Elsevier. [doi:10.1016/B978-0-12-809324-5.21044-4].
- Wixted, J. T. (2007). Dual-process theory and signal-detection theory of recognition memory. *Psychological Review*, 114(1), 152-176. [doi:10.1037/0033-295X.114.1.152].
- Wixted, J. T. (2020). The forgotten history of signal detection theory. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 46(2), 201-233. [doi:10.1037/xlm0000732].

Dataset citation(s):

- Singmann, H., Kellen, D., Winiger, S., & Dunn, J. C. (2018). Testing the Foundations of Signal Detection Theory in Recognition Memory. OSF. [<https://osf.io/zw9yr/>].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 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/M0026676> [MeSH]
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Detection_theory [Wikipedia EN]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q120811> [Wikidata]

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” (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. [doi:10.1016/j.heliyon.2021.e06955].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *processus de regroupement simple*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BT52PV19-3>

SIMPLE model

- Syn: · *Scale Independent Memory, Perception and Learning model*
 · *Scale Invariant Memory and Perceptual Learning model*
- BT: computational model
- RT: · distinctiveness effect
 · episodic memory
 · memory distinctiveness

Computational model of memory with local distinctiveness. In SIMPLE, information retrieval is independent of the time scale. Therefore, the model applies both to 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. [doi:10.1037/0033-295X.114.3.539].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/S0079-7421(06)46006-0].

PO: Human
 DO: · Informatics
 · Psychology
 FR: *modèle SIMPLE*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JXKLJJPB-X>

simple reaction time task

- BT: reaction time

In a simple reaction time task, the subject must 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. [doi:10.1016/0001-6918(69)90065-1].
- Donders, F.C. (1868/2001). La vitesse des actes psychiques. *Psychologie et Histoire*, 2, 188-204. [<https://sites.google.com/site/psychologieethistoire/DONDERS.HTM>].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *tâche de temps de réaction simple*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W14C8G63-5>

simple span task

Syn: *simple span test*
 BT: *span task*
 RT: *spatial span task*
 NT: *Corsi task*
movement span task
verbal span task

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):

• Jacobs, J. (1887). Experiments on "prehension". *Mind*, (45), 75–79. [<https://www.jstor.org/stable/2246990>].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *tâche d'empan simple*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-T150JWQ4-N>

simple span test

→ [simple span task](#)

simulation model

→ [computational model](#)

simulation theory

Syn: *simulationism*
simulationist approach

BT: *theory*

RT: *episodic memory*
mental imagery
mental simulation
mental time travel

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*. MIT Press.

• 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. [[doi:10.1017/9781108580298.019](https://doi.org/10.1017/9781108580298.019)].

• Perrin, D. (2021). Embodied episodic memory: A new case for causalism? *Intellectica*, 74, 229–252.

PO: *Human*

DO: *Philosophy*

FR: *théorie simulationniste*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JWMP54XV-4>

✓ 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*

RT: *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.

PO: *Animal*

Human

DO: *Psychology*

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
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 this 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. [[doi:10.2307/4149024](https://doi.org/10.2307/4149024)].

• 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. [[doi:10.2307/20445350](https://doi.org/10.2307/20445350)].

• 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. [[doi:10.1037/0278-7393.5.2.151](https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.5.2.151)].

• Underwood, B. J., & Lund, A. M. (1980). Process similarity and the simultaneous acquisition retention phenomenon. *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 16(5), 325–328. [[doi:10.3758/BF03329556](https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03329556)].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *effet de l'apprentissage simultané*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GGX8LN2N-2>

single-process models of recognition memory

BT: *computational model*

RT: *recognition task*
signal detection theory

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.

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *modèles à processus unique de la reconnaissance*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HBGV2X07-T>

size congruency effect

BT: [memory phenomenon](#)
 RT: [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. [doi:10.1037//0278-7393.22.2.365].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: [effet de la congruence de la taille](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KLV0GZDD-H>

Skaggs-Robinson hypothesis

Syn: [similarity paradox](#)

BT: [testable hypothesis](#)

RT: [retroactive interference](#)

Hypothesis about the level of retroactive interference depending on the degree of similarity between the original learning and a second memory task. When both tasks are identical, or nearly identical, the retention of the initial learning is thought to reach a high level. When the two memory tasks are similar to an intermediate extent, the original learning retention is thought to be low. When the two memory tasks are different, the original learning retention is said to be better, but without reaching the highest level (Robinson, 1927; Skaggs, 1925).

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Robinson, E. S. (1927). The "similarity" factor in retroaction. *The American Journal of Psychology*, 39(1/4), 297-312. [doi:10.2307/1415419].
- Skaggs, E. . (1925). Further studies in retroactive inhibition. *Psychology Monographs*, 34(8), 1-60. [<https://archive.org/details/psychologicalmon348ameruoft>].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: [hypothèse de Skaggs-Robinson](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KC2WLH2Z-9>

skill acquisition

Syn: [procedural learning](#)
[skill learning](#)

BT: [learning process](#)

RT: [mirror learning](#)
[procedural memory](#)

Improvement of the ease with which a task is performed over trials.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Bo, J., Langan, J., & Seidler, R. D. (2008). Cognitive Neuroscience of Skill Acquisition. In *Advances in Psychology* (Vol. 139, pp. 101–112). Elsevier. [doi:10.1016/S0166-4115(08)10009-7].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: [acquisition d'une habileté](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PWG42CLB-T>

[skill learning](#)

→ [skill acquisition](#)

[Skinnerian conditioning](#)

→ [operant conditioning](#)

sleep

BT: [neurophysiological process](#)

NT: [paradoxal sleep](#)
[slow wave sleep](#)

"Any process in which an organism enters and maintains a periodic, readily reversible state of reduced awareness and metabolic activity. Usually accompanied by physical relaxation, the onset of sleep in humans and other mammals is marked by a change in the electrical activity of the brain." (source: http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GO_0030431)

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Cordi, M. J., & Rasch, B. (2021). How robust are sleep-mediated memory benefits? *Current Opinion in Neurobiology*, 67, 1-7. [doi:10.1016/j.conb.2020.06.002].
- Jenkins, J. G., & Dallenbach, K. M. (1924). Obliviscence during sleep and waking. *The American Journal of Psychology*, 35(4), 605-612. [doi:10.2307/1414040].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Neurophysiology*

FR: [sommeil](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FW4VKLJ7-4>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/73G-XV1ZRNXN2-8>

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0019957> [MeSH]

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/ [Cognitive Atlas]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q35831> [Wikidata]

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. [doi:10.1086/266350].
- Kumkale, G. T., & Albarracín, D. (2004). The sleeper effect in persuasion: A meta-analytic review. *Psychological bulletin*, 130(1), 143-172. [doi:10.1037/0033-2909.130.1.143].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: [effet d'assoupissement](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FKDSR7KN-H>

EQ: https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/sleeper_effect [SAGE]

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sleeper_effect [Wikipedia EN]

https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Effet_d'assoupissement [Wikipédia FR]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q849921> [Wikidata]

slow wave sleep

Syn: · *deep sleep*
· *delta Sleep*

BT: *sleep*

RT: *active systems consolidation hypothesis*

"the deepest stage of sleep, dominated by cortical slow waves (0.5–4 Hz) that are observed in the electroencephalogram" (Paller et al., 2021).

Bibliographic citation(s):

- 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. [doi:10.1146/annurev-psych-010419-050815].

DO: *Neurophysiology*

FR: *sommeil à ondes lentes*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-V6VBC2BD-Z>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0019958> [MeSH]

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slow-wave_sleep [Wikipedia EN]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q3964845> [Wikidata]

small-world network

BT: *semantic network*

RT: *concept*

Model of semantic memory wherein concepts are organized into networks with the characteristics of a small-world: firstly, there are clusters in which the concepts are densely interconnected by semantic relations and secondly, 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. [doi:10.1207/s15516709cog2901_3].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *réseau du petit monde*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QQG0VLT7-7>

EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Small-world_network [Wikipedia EN]

https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Étude_du_petit_monde [Wikipédia FR]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q840026> [Wikidata]

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*

· *complex span task*

· *Hebb's rule*

· *serial position curve*

Connectionist model of the complex span explaining the limitations of working memory capacity by inference mechanisms.

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. [doi:10.3758/s13423-012-0272-4].

PO: *Human*

DO: · *Informatics*

· *Psychology*

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: *deferred imitation task*

The acquisition of information, behavior or modification of behavior as a result of social interactions with other congeners.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Bandura, A. (1980). L'apprentissage social. *Mardaga*

PO: · *Animal*

· *Human*

DO: · *Ethology*

· *Psychology*

FR: *apprentissage social*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-R5W2D7JC-4>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M000600210> [MeSH]

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. [doi:10.3389/fpsyg.2012.00571. <http://journal.frontiersin.org/Journal/10.3389/fpsyg.2012.00571/full>].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *mémoire de travail sociale*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-P4P8T47T-D>

socially shared retrieval-induced forgettingBT: [retrieval-induced forgetting](#)

Selective retrieval of information during a discussion can induce forgetting of related information. This phenomenon manifests itself both in the person speaking and in the person listening to the conversation.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- 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. [doi:10.1111/j.1467-9280.2007.01967.x].

Dataset citation(s):

- Abel, M. (2019). Retrieval-induced forgetting in a social context: Do the same mechanisms underly forgetting in speakers and listeners? [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/y9q37/>].

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: *oubli induit par la récupération socialement partagé*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZM6L4SPX-2>**sound-scene paired-associates paradigm**BT: [paired-associates learning task](#)

Experimental paradigm for the study of involuntary memories.

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. [doi:10.1037/a0029128].

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: *paradigme des paires associées son-scène*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-C2J8P7K5-C>**source amnesia**BT: [amnesia](#)

Type of amnesia characterized by a deficit in the memory of the source of information (where, when, how).

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Claparède E (1911) Reconnaissance et moitié. *Archives de psychologie*, 11, 79-90.
- 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. [doi:10.1016/S0022-5371(84)90373-6].

PO: *Human*DO: *Neurology*FR: *amnésie de la source*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NQVM5SSV-F>EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Source_amnesia [Wikipedia EN]<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q3614488> [Wikidata]**source attribution error**

Syn: *· Misattribution of memory*
· misattribution error
· source confusion
· source misattribution

BT: [memory phenomenon](#)RT: *· déjà vu**· false memory**· source monitoring*NT: [cryptomnesia](#)

Error of attributing a wrong source of information to a memory.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Schacter, D. L. (2003). *Science de la mémoire. Oublier et se souvenir*. Odile Jacob.
- Schacter, D.L. (2001). *The seven sins of memory*. Houghton Mifflin Company.

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: *erreur d'attribution de la source*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-L2KVVW09-1>*source confusion*→ [source attribution error](#)**source memory**BT: [episodic memory](#)RT: *· inconsistency effect**· recollection without remembering**· source overdistribution*

Memory of the origin of information (where, who, when, how).

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Johnson, M. K., Hashtroudi, S., & Lindsay, D. S. (1993). Source monitoring. *Psychological Bulletin*, 114(1), 3-29. [doi:10.1037/0033-2909.114.1.3].

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: *mémoire de la source*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CVFJZQV0-T>EQ: 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](#)
 · [procedural metamemory](#)
 · [source attribution error](#)

Assigning an external (perceptual origins) or internal (thoughts) origin to our memories.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Johnson, M. K., Hashtroudi, S., & Lindsay, D. S. (1993). Source monitoring. *Psychological Bulletin*, 114(1), 3–29. [doi:10.1037/0033-2909.114.1.3].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: [contrôle de la source](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RZ9DQJMH-H>

EQ: https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0b19b [Cognitive Atlas]

source overdistribution

BT: [memory phenomenon](#)
 RT: [source memory](#)

Error of attributing two sources to an event.

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. [doi:10.1037/a0025645].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: [surdistribution de la source](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-M3W9XWPJ-Z>

spaced learning

→ [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.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- 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. [doi:10.1017/S1041610213001233].
- 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. [doi:10.1080/03610730590914976].

PO: *Human*

FR: [récupération espacée](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SGBP127S-4>

EQ: 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](#)

Where 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. [doi:10.1037/0033-2909.132.3.354].
- 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. [doi:10.4074/S0003503315000159].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.15.3.371].
- Perruchet, P. (1987). Pourquoi apprend-on mieux quand les répétitions sont espacées? Une évaluation des réponses contemporaines. *L'Année Psychologique*, 87(2), 253–272. [doi:10.3406/psy.1987.29203].
- 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. [doi:10.3758/s13423-017-1348-y].

Replication citation(s):

- 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. [doi:10.3758/s13423-017-1348-y].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: [effet d'espacement](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RB2NMVR4-3>

EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spacing_effect [Wikipedia EN]

https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Effet_d'espacement [Wikipédia FR]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1095859> [Wikidata]

span

→ [memory span](#)

span task

- BT: objective study method of memory
- RT:
 - memory capacity
 - memory span
 - short-term memory
 - Wechsler Memory Scale
 - working memory
- NT:
 - complex span task
 - conceptual span task
 - recognition span task
 - running span task
 - simple span task
 - spatial span task

Method for measuring the storage capacity of short-term memory or working memory. Span is to the highest number of items that the subject is able to recall 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. [doi:10.1017/S0140525X01003922].
- Jacobs, J. (1887). Experiments on "prehension". *Mind*, (45), 75–79. [https://www.jstor.org/stable/2246990].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/h0043158].

- PO: Human
- DO: Psychology
- FR: tâche d'empan
- URI: http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W95Z5S37-2
- EQ: 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:
 - Corsi task
 - dentate gyrus
 - entorhinal cortex
 - episodic memory
 - exclusivity effect
 - Fröhlich effect
 - grid cell
 - hippocampus
 - method of loci
 - onset repulsion effect
 - Papez circuit
 - place cell
 - Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test
 - Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test for Children
 - spatial span task
 - Survey of Autobiographical Memory
 - thalamus
 - theta rhythm
 - topographical memory loss
 - transsaccadic memory
 - Wechsler Memory Scale
- NT:
 - cognitive map
 - topographical working memory
 - visuo-spatial sketchpad

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.

- PO:
 - Animal
 - Human
- DO: Psychology
- FR: mémoire spatiale
- URI: http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RG2FNC5H-B
- EQ: http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0591471 [MeSH]
https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/spatial_memory [SAGE]
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spatial_memory [Wikipedia EN]
https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mémoire_spatiale [Wikipédia FR]
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:
 - complex span task
 - simple span task
 - spatial memory
 - working memory
- NT:
 - Corsi task
 - rotation letter task
 - symmetry span task

Span task for measuring the capacity of spatial short-term memory or visuo-spatial working memory.

- PO: Human
- DO: Psychology
- FR: tâche d'empan spatiale
- URI: http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-J5TWXW3H-Q

SPECIFICITY PRINCIPLE

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. [doi:10.1177/0956797620901760].
- Surprenant, A. M., & Neath, I. (2009). *Principles of memory*. Psychology Press.

Dataset citation(s):

- Greene, N. R., & Naveh-Benjamin, M. (2018). A Specificity Principle of Memory: Evidence from Aging and Associative Memory [Data set]. OSF. [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/XK78C].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: [principe de spécificité](#)

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

speed-accuracy trade-off function

→ [SAT function](#)

Sperling's paradigm

→ [partial report task](#)

SPI model

BT: [non-computational model](#)

RT: [· encoding](#)
[· episodic memory](#)
[· retrieval](#)
[· semantic memory](#)
[· storage](#)

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.

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: [modèle SPI](#)

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

spin list

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

Technique used to study serial learning and recall. The subjects memorize the same list of items on several tests. The starting point of the list varies from one test to another (for example, 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. [doi:10.1037/h0040458].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

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: [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. [doi:10.1207/s15326942dn2802_5].
- Hughes, C., & Ensor, R. (2007). Executive function and theory of mind: Predictive relations from ages 2 to 4. *Developmental Psychology*, 43(6), 1447-1459. [doi:10.1037/0012-1649.43.6.1447].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: [tâche des pots tournants](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-C3PQHJLH-H>

spontaneous false memory

- BT: false memory
 RT: · association-monitoring theory
 · associative-activation theory
 · boundary extension illusion
 · category repetition paradigm
 · complementarity effect
 · conjunction error
 · conjunction illusion
 · cryptomnesia
 · developmental reversal
 · dorsolateral prefrontal cortex
 · DRM memory illusion
 · DRM paradigm
 · false fame effect
 · implicit associative response
 · prototype effect
 · revelation effect
 · unconscious transference
 NT: · inference-based false memory
 · kinematic false memory

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.
- Corson, Y., & Verrier, N. (2013). Les faux souvenirs. De Boeck.
- Gallo, D. A. (2006). Associative illusions of memory: False memory research in DRM and related tasks. Psychology Press.

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 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

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. [<https://psychclassics.yorku.ca/Pavlov/>].

PO: · Animal
 · Human
 DO: Psychology
 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: retroactive interference

In psychology of memory, the reappearance after a period of time of memories that have undergone 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. [doi:10.1037/h0060251].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: récupération spontanée (mémoire)
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WFPNCW87-H>

spontaneous retrieval

→ **involuntary memory**

spreading activation

- BT: activation
 RT: · association-monitoring theory
 · associative-activation theory
 · semantic network

In a semantic network, a process that spread the activation of a concept to the 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. [doi:10.1037/0033-295X.82.6.407].
- Denhière, G., & Kekenbosch, C. (1988). L'activation et la diffusion de l'activation. *L'Année Psychologique*, 88(2), 237-256. [doi:10.3406/psy.1988.29268. http://www.persee.fr/web/revues/home/prescript/article/psy_0003-5033_1988_num_88_2_29268].

PO: Human
 DO: · Informatics
 · Psychology
 FR: propagation de l'activation
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LX8TQ4ML-9>
 EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spreading_activation [Wikipedia EN]
https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0b26d [Cognitive Atlas]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q423068> [Wikidata]

Squire Subjective Memory Questionnaire

- BT: self-report questionnaire
 RT: · memory complaint
 · memory distrust syndrome

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.

FR: Questionnaire subjectif de mémoire de Squire
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-D294XXWT-6>

SRRE

→ **self-reference recollection effect**

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. [[doi:10.1037/a0017350](https://doi.org/10.1037/a0017350)].

PO: [Human](#)
 DO: [Psychology](#)
 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

Syn: [standard theory of consolidation](#)
 BT: [non-computational model](#)
 RT: [episodic memory](#)
 · [hippocampus](#)
 · [semantic memory](#)
 · [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. [[doi:10.1098/rstb.1971.0078](https://doi.org/10.1098/rstb.1971.0078)].
- 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. [[doi:10.1037/0033-295X.102.3.419](https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.102.3.419)].
- Squire, L. R., & Alvarez, P. (1995). Retrograde amnesia and memory consolidation: A neurobiological perspective. *Current Opinion in Neurobiology*, 5(2), 169-177. [[doi:10.1016/0959-4388\(95\)80023-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/0959-4388(95)80023-9)].

PO: [Animal](#)
 · [Human](#)
 DO: [Neurophysiology](#)
 · [Neuropsychology](#)
 FR: [modèle standard de la consolidation](#)
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Z1N1KFTW-M>

standard theory of consolidation

→ [standard model of consolidation](#)

Start-End Model

→ [SEM model](#)

state-dependent memory

BT: [contextual memory](#)
 · [memory phenomenon](#)

Phenomenon showing that memory retrieval is more effective if the memory is retrieved when the subject is in the same physiological, affective or emotional state as the one present during memory acquisition.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Eich, E. (1995). Searching for mood dependent memory. *Psychological Science*, 6(2), 67-75. [[doi:10.1111/j.1467-9280.1995.tb00309.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9280.1995.tb00309.x)].

PO: [Human](#)
 DO: [Psychology](#)
 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 [[Wikipedia EN](#)]
 <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q7602986> [[Wikidata](#)]

statistical learning

BT: [implicit learning](#)

Nonconscious learning of statistical regularities in the environment.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Frost, R., Armstrong, B. C., & Christiansen, M. H. (2019). Statistical learning research : A critical review and possible new directions. *Psychological Bulletin*, 145(12), 1128-1153. [[doi:10.1037/bul0000210](https://doi.org/10.1037/bul0000210)].
- Saffran, J. R., & Kirkham, N. Z. (2018). Infant statistical learning. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 69(1), 181-203. [[doi:10.1146/annurev-psych-122216-011805](https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-psych-122216-011805)].

PO: [Human](#)
 DO: [Psychology](#)
 FR: [apprentissage statistique](#)
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-H2017HMG-3>
 EQ: https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/statistical_learning [[SAGE](#)]

Sternberg item recognition task

→ [Sternberg task](#)

Sternberg paradigm

→ [Sternberg task](#)

Sternberg task

Syn: [Sternberg item recognition task](#)
 · [Sternberg paradigm](#)
 · [Sternberg's memory scanning paradigm](#)

BT: [recognition task](#)
 RT: [global recognition task](#)
 · [serial search theory](#)
 · [short-term memory](#)

Experimental paradigm (Sternberg, 1966) to study retrieval processes in short-term memory.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Sternberg, S. (1966). High-speed scanning in human memory. *Science*, 153(3736), 652-654. [[doi:10.1126/science.153.3736.652](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.153.3736.652)].

PO: [Human](#)
 DO: [Psychology](#)
 FR: [tâche de Sternberg](#)
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KGF9JFL6-2>
 EQ: 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
 · reinforcement

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.

DO: *Psychology*
 FR: **stimulus**
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W9GB35PP-7>
 EQ: 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-onset asynchrony

Syn: SOA
 BT: measure
 RT: rapid serial visual presentation

Time between the onset of a stimulus and the onset of the following stimulus

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 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 [Wikipedia EN]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q7617380> [Wikidata]

STM

→ **short-term memory**

stochastic independence

BT: objective study method of memory

Stochastic independence is when it can be shown that the performance for an item in one memory task is different from the performance for the same item in another memory task (i. e., performance in task 1 does not predict performance in task 2.) Stochastic independence is used as an argument to dissociate different memory systems.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Tulving, E. (1985). How many memory systems are there? American psychologist, 40(4), 385-398. [doi:10.1037/0003-066X.40.4.385].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: **indépendance stochastique**
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FW8SW88Q-2>

storage

BT: memory process
 RT: · accessibility/availability
 · long-term memory
 · memory capacity
 · memory strength
 · retention interval
 · sensory memory
 · short-term memory
 · SPI model
 NT: · consolidation
 · pattern separation
 · short-term consolidation
 · working memory consolidation

Process for the retention of information in memory.

PO: · *Animal*
 · *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 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. [doi:10.1016/S0022-5371(81)90381-9].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: **effet d'amorçage stratégique**
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GW54NKZT-G>

strategy

Syn: · *memory aid*
· *mnemonic device*

BT: *memory process*

RT: · *California Verbal Learning Test*
· *encoding*
· *mediation deficiency*
· *memory*
· *Multifactorial Memory Questionnaire*
· *production deficiency*
· *retrieval*
· *utilization deficiency*
· *visual association test*

NT: · *external aid*
· *internal aid*

Generic term for procedures deliberately used to encode and retrieve information in order to improve memory performance.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Lieury, A. (1996). *Méthodes pour la mémoire : histoire et évaluation*. Dunod
- Yates, F. (1966). *The art of memory*. Routledge

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

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
[*Cognitive Atlas*]

strength-based mirror effect

BT: *mirror effect*

In a recognition task, higher hits and lower false alarms for list items that have benefited from reinforced encoding (e.g., a greater number of repetitions).

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. [doi:10.1016/j.jml.2014.06.009].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *effet miroir basé sur la force*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PP0WXP20-1>

Stroop color–word interference test

→ **Stroop test**

Stroop paradigm

→ **Stroop test**

Stroop task

→ **Stroop test**

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: · *central executive*
· *goal maintenance*
· *inhibitory control*
· *reaction time*

NT: · *associative memory Stroop task*
· *memory Stroop paradigm*

Test to assess inhibitory capacity and used as a measurement of the central executive of working memory. Subjects must name the color in which color words are written, but the color of words is different from the color they designate (e.g. the word "red" is written in green). The subjects tend to answer by the color designated by the words. To pass this test, the subjects have to inhibit word reading, which is automatic, 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. [doi:10.1037/0033-2909.109.2.163].
- Stroop, R. J. (1935). Studies of interference in serial verbal reactions. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 18(6), 643-662. [doi:10.1037/h0054651].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *test de Stroop*

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

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0535016> [MeSH]

<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0536705> [MeSH]

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 [Wikipedia EN]

https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Effet_Stroop [Wikipédia FR]

https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/tsk_4a57abb949e27
[*Cognitive Atlas*]

structural persistence

→ **syntactic priming effect**

structural priming

→ **syntactic priming effect**

structural theories of memory

Syn: *multiple memory systems theories*

BT: **theory**

- RT: · **Baddeley's model**
 · **declarative memory**
 · **episodic memory**
 · **memory**
 · **modal model of memory**
 · **non-declarative memory**
 · **procedural memory**
 · **semantic memory**

Set of theories postulating the memory is made up of different structures, systems (such as, for example, the distinction between sensory memory, short term memory, long term memory.)

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Eichenbaum, H. (2010). Memory systems. *Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Cognitive Science*, 1(4), 478-490. [doi:10.1002/wcs.49].
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: **théories structurales de la mémoire**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CZK4KBML-L>

EQ: http://scholarpedia.org/article/Multiple_memory_systems
 [Scholarpedia]

study method

BT: **planned process**

- NT: · **neurophysiological method**
 · **study method of memory**

FR: **méthode d'étude**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-M4ZVX20Z-2>

study method of memory

BT: **study method**

- NT: · **instruction**
 · **objective study method of memory**
 · **orienting task**
 · **subjective study method of memory**

Term for objective and subjective methods for studying memory.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Otani, H., & Schwartz, B. L. (Éds.). (2018). *Handbook of research methods in human memory*. Routledge. [doi:10.4324/9780429439957].

PO: · *Animal*

· *Human*

DO: · *Neuropsychology*

· *Psychology*

FR: **méthode d'étude de la mémoire**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BZBRK6X8-1>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/73G-F5VNP6F-L>

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

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

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

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q185698> [Wikidata]

subjective memory complaint

→ **memory complaint**

Subjective Memory Complaints Questionnaire

BT: **self-report questionnaire**

- RT: · **declarative metamemory**
 · **memory complaint**
 · **memory disorder**

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. [doi:10.1159/000205512].

DO: · *Neuropsychology*

· *Psychology*

FR: **Questionnaire de plaintes mnésiques subjectives**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JJ8WBD3L-K>

subjective memory impairment

→ **memory complaint**

subjective memory loss

→ **memory complaint**

subjective organization

BT: **internal aid**

- RT: · **free recall task**
 · **multitrial free recall task**

Personal organization of a list of items.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Sternberg, R. J., & Tulving, E. (1977). The measurement of subjective organization in free recall. *Psychological bulletin*, 84(3), 539. [doi:10.1037/0033-2909.84.3.539].
- Tulving, E. (1962). Subjective organization in free recall of “unrelated” words. *Psychological Review*, 69(4), 344–354. [doi:10.1037/h0043150].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

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**
 · **R/K 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. [doi:10.4324/9780429439957].

PO: *Human*

DO: · *Neuropsychology*

· *Psychology*

FR: **méthode subjective d'étude de la mémoire**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JS9QF82W-D>

SUBSEQUENT MEMORY EFFECT

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. [doi:10.1684/np.2013.0280].
- Kim, H. (2011). Neural activity that predicts subsequent memory and forgetting: A meta-analysis of 74 fMRI studies. *NeuroImage*, 54(3), 2446–2461. [doi:10.1016/j.neuroimage.2010.09.045].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/0013-4694(87)90124-6].
- 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.

PO: Human

DO: Psychophysiology

FR: **effet de la mémoire subséquente**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-D1VKHDQG-3>

EQ: <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q5275272> [Wikidata]

subvocal rehearsal

→ **rehearsal**

suffix effect

BT: recency effect

In an immediate recall test, interference produced by the last stimulus of a list that the subject is asked to ignore, disturbing the recency effect when presentation modality of 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. [doi:10.1037/h0082997].
- Crowder, R. G., & Morton, J. (1969). Precategorical acoustic storage (PAS). *Perception & Psychophysics*, 5(6), 365–373. [doi:10.3758/BF03210660].
- Dallett, K. M. (1967). « Primary memory »: The effects of redundancy upon digit repetition. *Psychonomic Science*, 3(1), 237–237. [doi:10.3758/BF03343114].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: **effet du suffixe**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Q9KKBJMG-B>

suggestibility

BT: memory

RT: · crashing memories paradigm

· explanatory role hypothesis

· false feedback paradigm

· forced confabulation paradigm

· implanted false memory

· lost in the mall paradigm

· memory conformity

· misinformation effect

· misinformation paradigm

· misleading information

· retrieval-enhanced suggestibility

· rumor mongering paradigm

Memory suggestibility appears when the subject integrates erroneous information from external sources in its memory (Schacter, 2001).

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Payoux, M., & Verrier, N. (2017). La ou les suggestibilité(s) ? *L'Année Psychologique*, 117(02), 251–270. [doi:10.4074/S0003503317000513].
- Ridley, A. M., Gabbert, F., & La Rooy, D. J. (Eds.). (2013). *Suggestibility in legal contexts: Psychological Research and Forensic Implications*. Wiley-Blackwell.
- Schacter, D. L. (2001). *The seven sins of memory: How the mind forgets and remembers*. Houghton Mifflin.
- Schacter, D. L. (2003). *Science de la mémoire. Oublier et se souvenir*. Odile Jacob.

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: **suggestibilité**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FW8V8TV0-W>

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

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q2918559> [Wikidata]

super-recognition

→ **super-recognizer**

super-recognizer*Syn:* *super-recognition*

BT: human organism

RT: face memory

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. [doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0241747].
- Ramon, M. (In press). Super-Recognizers –a novel diagnostic framework, 70 cases, and guidelines for future work. *Neuropsychologia*, 107809. [doi:10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2021.107809].
- 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. [doi:10.1111/bjop.12368].
- Russell, R., Duchaine, B., & Nakayama, K. (2009). Super-recognizers: People with extraordinary face recognition ability. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 16, 252–257. [doi:10.3758/PBR.16.2.252].

Dataset citation(s):

- Davis, J. P., Bretfelean, D., Belanova, E., & Thompson, T. (2019). Super-recognition and long term memory [Data set]. OSF. [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/ZMCDH].
- Dunn, J. D. (2020). Supplemental materials for UNSW Face Test: A screening tool for super-recognizers [Data set]. OSF. [https://osf.io/e4tyg/].
- Haas, B. de. (2021). What's a super-recognizer? [Data set]. OSF. [https://osf.io/3vmtk/].

PO: Human*DO:* Psychology*FR:* *superphysionomiste**URI:* <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WTQSZS9-Q>*EQ:* https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Super_recogniser [Wikipedia EN]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q28135491> [Wikidata]**supervisory attentional system**

BT: non-computational model

RT: · attention
· central executive
· working memory

Model of attention (Shallice & Norman, 1980 ; Norman & Shallice, 1986) used by Baddeley to describe the central executive functioning in working memory.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Norman, D. A., Shallice, T., Davidson, R. , Schwartz, G. E., & Shapiro, D. (1986). Attention to action: Willed and automatic control of behaviour. In *Consciousness and Self-Regulation: Advances in Research and Practice* (Vol. 4, p. 1-18). Plenum Press.

PO: Human*DO:* Psychology*FR:* *système attentionnel superviseur**URI:* <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-H1P8M0C1-Q>*EQ:* https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supervisory_attentional_system [Wikipedia EN]
https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Système_attentionnel_superviseur [Wikipédia FR]
https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0b2fa [Cognitive Atlas]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q7644321> [Wikidata]**suppression effect***Syn:* *memory suppression effect*

BT: memory phenomenon

RT: · autobiographical think/no-think task
· retrieval stopping
· suppression-induced forgetting
· think/no-think paradigm

Poorer memory of items for which the subject has voluntarily suppressed access in an earlier phase.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Anderson, M. C., & Green, C. (2001). Suppressing unwanted memories by executive control. *Nature*, 410(6826), 366-369. [doi:10.1038/35066572].
- 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. [doi:10.3758/BF03195920].
- Mecklinger, A., Parra, M., & Waldhauser, G. T. (2009). ERP correlates of intentional forgetting. *Brain Research*, 1255, 132-147. [doi:10.1016/j.brainres.2008.11.073].
- Stramaccia, D. F., Meyer, A.-K., Rischer, K. M., Fawcett, J. M., & Benoit, R. G. (in press). Memory suppression and its deficiency in psychological disorders : A focused meta-analysis. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*. [doi:10.1037/xge0000971].
- Wessel, I., Albers, C. J., Zandstra, A. R. E., & Heininga, V. E. (in press). A multiverse analysis of early attempts to replicate memory suppression with the Think/No-think Task. *Memory*. [doi:10.1080/09658211.2020.1797095].

Replication citation(s):

- 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. [doi:10.3758/BF03195920].
- Mecklinger, A., Parra, M., & Waldhauser, G. T. (2009). ERP correlates of intentional forgetting. *Brain Research*, 1255, 132-147. [doi:10.1016/j.brainres.2008.11.073].
- Wessel, I., Albers, C. J., Zandstra, A. R. E., & Heininga, V. E. (in press). A multiverse analysis of early attempts to replicate memory suppression with the Think/No-think Task. *Memory*. [doi:10.1080/09658211.2020.1797095].

PO: Human*DO:* Psychology*FR:* *effet de suppression**URI:* <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-T39LLN0R-G>

suppression-induced forgetting

- BT: motivated forgetting
 RT: · amnesic shadow
 · autobiographical think/no-think task
 · dorsolateral prefrontal cortex
 · retrieval stopping
 · suppression effect
 · 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. [doi:10.1038/35066572].
- Anderson, M. C., & Hanslmayr, S. (2014). Neural mechanisms of motivated forgetting. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 18(6), 279–292. [doi:10.1016/j.tics.2014.03.002].
- 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. [doi:10.1146/annurev-psych-072720-094140].
- Wessel, I., Albers, C. J., Zandstra, A. R. E., & Heininga, V. E. (in press). A multiverse analysis of early attempts to replicate memory suppression with the Think/No-think Task. *Memory*. [doi:10.1080/09658211.2020.1797095].

Dataset citation(s):

- Wessel, I., Heininga, V. E., Albers, C., & Zandstra, A. R. E. (2019). Data. OSF. [https://osf.io/t2jw3/].

Replication citation(s):

- Wessel, I., Albers, C. J., Zandstra, A. R. E., & Heininga, V. E. (in press). A multiverse analysis of early attempts to replicate memory suppression with the Think/No-think Task. *Memory*. [doi:10.1080/09658211.2020.1797095].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *oubli induit par la suppression*
 URI: http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WSXQ2MS5-9

Survey of Autobiographical Memory

- BT: self-report questionnaire
 RT: · autobiographical memory
 · episodic future thought
 · episodic memory
 · semantic memory
 · 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. [doi:10.1016/j.cortex.2012.08.023].
- 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. [doi:10.1080/09658211.2020.1812662].
- Setton, R., Lockrow, A. W., Turner, G. R., & Spreng, R. N. (In press). Troubled past : A critical psychometric assessment of the self-report Survey of Autobiographical Memory (SAM). *Behavior Research Methods*. [doi:10.3758/s13428-021-01604-7].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *bilan de mémoire autobiographique*
 URI: http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XXJN9BJ9-9

survival effect

- Syn: · survival-processing advantage
 · survival-processing effect
 BT: memory phenomenon
 RT: · adaptive memory

- reproduction processing effect
- survival processing
- zombie effect

People remember words better after judging their relevance to a context of ancestral survival.

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. [doi:10.4074/S0003503314003066].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/S0079-7421(10)53001-9].
- 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. [doi:10.3758/s13423-017-1346-0].

Dataset citation(s):

- 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/tevb/].
- Rummel, J., Kroneisen, M., & Wöstenfeld, F. O. (2019). Survival processing and serial recall [Data set]. OSF. [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/U5MK3].
- 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].
- 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].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *effet de survie*
 URI: http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LHXZMNL2-5

survival processing

- BT: memory process
 RT: · adaptive memory
 · animacy effect
 · reproduction processing effect
 · survival effect
 · zombie effect

Information processing according to a context of ancestral survival.

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(03), 571–610. [doi:10.4074/S0003503314003066].
- Nairne, J. S. (2010). Adaptive memory: Evolutionary constraints on remembering. In B. H. Ross (Éd.), *The Psychology of Learning and Motivation* (Vol. 53, p. 1–32). New York: Academic Press. [doi:10.1016/S0079-7421(10)53001-9].
- Schwartz, B. L., Howe, M. L., Toglia, M. P., & Otgaar, H. (Eds.). (2013). *What Is Adaptive about Adaptive Memory?* Oxford University Press.
- 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. [doi:10.3758/s13423-017-1346-0].

Dataset citation(s):

- 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/].
- 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/tevb/].

- Rummel, J., Kroneisen, M., & Wöstenfeld, F. O. (2019). Survival processing and serial recall [Data set]. OSF. [doi: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/].
- Surviving in a second language: Survival processing effect in memory of bilinguals. (2020). [Data set]. Taylor & Francis. [doi: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].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *traitement de survie*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-M7HRXBXG-L>

survival-processing advantage

→ **survival effect**

survival-processing effect

→ **survival effect**

sustained posterior contralateral negativity

→ **contralateral delay activity**

symmetry span task

Syn: *symmetry span test*

BT: *· complex span task*
· spatial span task

RT: *visuo-spatial sketchpad*

Visuo-spatial working memory span. The subject must remember the location of red square sequences placed in a matrix and whether the black squares arranged in an 8 x 8 matrix are symmetrical along 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. [doi:10.1037/0096-3445.133.2.189].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 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*

Molecular and cellular changes allowing a 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(1), 51-86. [doi:10.1146/annurev.psych.55.090902.142050].

PO: *· Animal*
· Human
 FR: *consolidation synaptique*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LHCMPOLL-Q>

synaptic weight

BT: *measure*

RT: *· backpropagation*
· connectionist model

In connectionist models, the weight represents the value of the force of connection between two neurons.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Abdi, H. (1994). *Les réseaux de neurones*. Presses Universitaires de Grenoble.
- 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>].

PO: *· Animal*
· Human
 DO: *· Informatics*
· Psychology

FR: *poids synaptique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BB8BQFJ5-G>
 EQ: 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 phenomenon 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. [doi:10.1016/j.cognition.2006.07.003].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *effet d'amorçage syntaxique*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GM3KP6TP-F>

system variable

BT: data

RT: autobiographical memory

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. [doi:10.1037/0022-3514.36.12.1546].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *variable du système*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-K7MFJHF0-C>

systems consolidation

BT: consolidation

RT: · active systems consolidation hypothesis

· multiple trace theory

· schema assimilation model

· standard model 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):

- Takehara-Nishiuchi, K. (s. d.). Neurobiology of systems memory consolidation. *European Journal of Neuroscience*, n/a(n/a). [doi:10.1111/ejn.14694].
- Wiltgen, B. J., & Tanaka, K. Z. (2013). Systems consolidation and the content of memory. *Neurobiology of Learning and Memory*, 106, 365-371. [doi:10.1016/j.nlm.2013.06.001].
- Winocur, G., & Moscovitch, M. (2011). Memory transformation and systems consolidation. *Journal of the International Neuropsychological Society*, 17(05), 766-780. [doi:10.1017/S1355617711000683].

PO: · Animal

· Human

FR: *consolidation des systèmes*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XGD3J4ZG-F>

T

taboo word effectBT: [memory phenomenon](#)RT: [· emotion](#)
[· episodic memory](#)

Better memory for taboo words than for emotionally neutral words

Bibliographic citation(s):

- 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. [doi:10.1111/j.0956-7976.2005.00776.x].

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: [effet des mots tabous](#)URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NM9J4Q83-P>**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 of targets than distractors, even when the targets were seen for a shorter time than distractors or when the time for visual fixation of 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. [doi:10.1080/13506285.2010.486280].
- Williams, C. C. (2010). Not all visual memories are created equal. *Visual Cognition*, 18(2), 201-228. [doi:10.1080/135062802664482].

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*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: [· consolidation](#)
[· cue](#)

Procedure enabling a memory to be reactivated by presenting the subject with a sensory cue (sound or smell, for example) in his/her sleep that has been previously associated with memories during the learning phase. Memories that have been reactivated during sleep are better remembered.

- 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):

- 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. [doi:10.1037/bul0000223].
- Oudiette, D., & Paller, K. A. (2013). Upgrading the sleeping brain with targeted memory reactivation. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 17(3), 142-149. [doi:10.1016/j.tics.2013.01.006].

- 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. [doi:10.1177/0963721417716928].
- Rasch, B., Buchel, C., Gais, S., & Born, J. (2007). Odor cues during slow-wave sleep prompt declarative memory consolidation. *Science*, 315(5817), 1426-1429. [doi:10.1126/science.1138581].

Dataset citation(s):

- Promoting memory consolidation during sleep : A meta-analysis of target memory reactivation. (2018). [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/kg8y3/>].

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*FR: [réactivation ciblée d'un souvenir](#)URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SFND5BWF-V>**task switching**Syn: *attention switching*BT: [attentional process](#)RT: [· attention](#)
[· central executive](#)
[· Virtual Reality Everyday Assessment Lab](#)

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. [doi:10.4074/S0003503313001061].
- Monsell, S. (2003). Task switching. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 7(3), 134–140. [doi:10.1016/S1364-6613(03)00028-7].
- Vandierendonck, A. (2012). Role of working memory in task switching. *Psychologica Belgica*, 52(2–3). [doi:10.5334/pb-52-2-3-229].

PO: *Human*DO: *Psychology*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
[\[Cognitive Atlas\]](#)<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q7687352> [\[Wikidata\]](#)*TBRS model*→ **time-based resource sharing model****telephone test**BT: [neuropsychological test](#)RT: [· memory disorder](#)
[· 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. [doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0112210].

PO: *Human*DO: *Neuropsychology*FR: [test du téléphone](#)URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SRPT7MBL-V>*telescoping bias*→ **telescoping effect**

telescoping effect

Syn: *telescoping bias*

BT: [memory phenomenon](#)

RT: [temporal memory](#)

Error by postdating (telescoping effect) or predating (inversed telescoping effect) a memory.

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>].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *effet télescopique*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RLTGGHM0-3>

EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telescoping_effect [Wikipedia EN]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q7696815> [Wikidata]

TEMP

→ [Ecological Test of Prospective Memory](#)

TEMPau

→ [Test of Episodic Memory for the Autobiographical Past](#)

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):

- 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. [[doi:10.1080/09658211.2017.1406120](https://doi.org/10.1080/09658211.2017.1406120)].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *compression temporelle*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-J6QWDF2B-G>

temporal cortex

→ [temporal lobe](#)

temporal decay

→ [trace decay hypothesis](#)

temporal distinctiveness hypothesis

BT: [testable hypothesis](#)

RT: [forgetting](#)

Hypothesis that memory traces are temporally less distinct 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. [[doi:10.1037/0033-295X.114.3.539](https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.114.3.539)].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *hypothèse de la distinctivité temporelle*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DB7V4HK7-Q>

temporal gradient of retroactive interference

BT: [retroactive interference](#)

Retroactive interference effect is largest when the interfering activity follows learning immediately.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Wixted, J. T. (2004). The psychology and neuroscience of forgetting. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 55(1), 235-269. [[doi:10.1146/annurev.psych.55.090902.141555](https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.psych.55.090902.141555)].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *gradient temporel de l'interférence rétroactive*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WGL3MSG0-8>

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. [[doi:10.3758/MC.38.7.849](https://doi.org/10.3758/MC.38.7.849)].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *effet d'isolement temporel*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QTJ3J9J5-X>

temporal lobe

Syn: *temporal cortex*

temporal region

BT: [brain lobe](#)

RT: [autobiographical memory network](#)

[default mode network](#)

[repetition suppression](#)

NT: [medial temporal lobe](#)

[MT+ area](#)

PO: *Animal*

Human

DO: *Neurology*

FR: *lobe temporal*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XVF3ZXDJ-V>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0021149> [MeSH]

http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0001871 [UBERON]

<http://purl.org/sig/ont/fma/fma61825> [FMA]

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Temporal_lobe [Wikipedia EN]

https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lobe_temporal [Wikipédia FR]

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q744385> [Wikidata]

temporal memory

Syn: *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. [doi:10.1037/0033-2909.113.1.44].

PO: [· Animal](#)
[· Human](#)

DO: [Psychology](#)

FR: [mémoire temporelle](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HLDTHX3H-1>

temporal region

→ [temporal lobe](#)

temporal tagging

BT: [memory process](#)
 RT: [· working memory](#)
[· working memory updating](#)

In working memory, the process of differentiating new items 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.

PO: [Human](#)

DO: [Psychology](#)

FR: [marquage temporel](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WR2C64BD-F>

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. [doi:10.3102/00346543061001094].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/h0073102].

PO: [Human](#)

DO: [Psychology](#)

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](#)
 RT: [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. [doi:10.1093/chemse/bju069].
- Sorokowska, A., Sabiniewicz, A., & Larsson, M. (2020). TOM-32—An extended test for the assessment of olfactory memory. *Journal of Neuroscience Methods*, 344, 108873. [doi:10.1016/j.jneumeth.2020.108873].

PO: [Human](#)

DO: [· Neuropsychology](#)
[· Psychology](#)

FR: [Test de mémoire des odeurs](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NR9S28K5-J>

Test of Episodic Memory for the Autobiographical Past

Syn: *TEMPau*
 BT: [· objective study method of memory](#)
[· self-report questionnaire](#)
 RT: [autobiographical memory](#)

Semi-directive questionnaire for the assessment of episodic autobiographical memory and autoegetic consciousness according to five life periods: childhood and adolescence, young adulthood, middle-aged and older adulthood, last five years and recent period.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Piolino, P., Desgranges, B., & Eustache, F. (2003). La mémoire autobiographique : théorie et pratique. Solal.

PO: [Human](#)

DO: [Psychology](#)

FR: [Test épisodique de mémoire du passé autobiographique](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KN71C2N1-W>

Test of Memory Malinger

Syn: *TOMM*
 BT: [neuropsychological test](#)
 RT: [memory disorder](#)

Test to distinguish malingered 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 Malinger in adults: Two decades of deception detection. *The Clinical Neuropsychologist*, 1744, 33. [doi:10.1080/13854046.2019.1637027].
- Tombaugh, T. N. (1996). *Test of Memory Malinger (TOMM)*. Multi-Health Systems, Inc.

DO: [Neuropsychology](#)

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

[[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. [doi:10.1037/a0029199].
- Izawa, C. (1966). Reinforcement-test sequences in paired-associate learning. *Psychological Reports*, 18(3), 879-919. [doi:10.2466/pr0.1966.18.3.879].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *apprentissage favorisé par le test*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-X5DV5KS5-3>

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**

Phenomenon observed when the retrieval of information in 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. [doi:10.1037/bul0000166].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *apprentissage nouveau favorisé par le test*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NWXPPSF8-J>

testable hypothesis

Syn: *hypothesis*

BT: **theoretical entity**

NT: · **accessibility/availability**
 · **active systems consolidation hypothesis**
 · **alcohol myopia hypothesis**
 · **associative deficit hypothesis**
 · **attentional narrowing hypothesis**
 · **cognitive slowing hypothesis**
 · **Compensation Related Utilization of Neural Circuits Hypothesis**
 · **constructive episodic simulation hypothesis**
 · **contextual availability hypothesis**
 · **cue utilization hypothesis**
 · **distributional hypothesis**
 · **elevated-attention hypothesis**
 · **environmental support hypothesis**
 · **explanatory role hypothesis**
 · **Hunter-McCrary hypothesis**
 · **impoverished relational-encoding**
 · **neurogenic hypothesis**
 · **retrieval effort hypothesis**
 · **sensory reactivation hypothesis**
 · **Skaggs-Robinson hypothesis**
 · **temporal distinctiveness 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)

DO: *Multidisciplinary*

FR: *hypothèse testable*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WRQGZR7H-K>

EQ: http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0001908 [OBI]

testing effect

Syn: · *retrieval practice effect*
 · *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**

Self-testing of memory enhances the long-term retention of information more than restudying it or when there is no retrieval practice. In some circumstances, self-testing our memory has a detrimental effect on memory (negative testing effect).

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):

- Eisenkraemer, R. E., Jaeger, A., & Stein, L. M. (2013). A systematic review of the testing effect in learning. *Paidéia*, 23(56), 397–406. [doi:10.1590/1982-43272356201314].
- McDermott, K. B. (2021). Practicing retrieval facilitates learning. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 72(1), annurev-psych-010419-051019. [doi:10.1146/annurev-psych-010419-051019].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/xlm0000787].
- Rowland, C. A. (2014). The effect of testing versus restudy on retention : A meta-analytic review of the testing effect. *Psychological Bulletin*, 140(6), 1432–1463. [doi:10.1037/a0037559].

Dataset citation(s):

- Akan, M., & Benjamin, A. (2017). The effects of testing on memory for context. [<https://osf.io/bqr5f/>].
- 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/>].
- Pan, S. C. (2019). Test-enhanced learning and effects of retrieval processes on long-term memory [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/jd5qh/>].
- 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].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *effet du testing*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JRJH858-D>EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Testing_effect [Wikipedia EN]https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Effet_test [Wikipédia FR]<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q7705913> [Wikidata]**thalamus**

BT: brain

RT: · amnesia

· contextual memory

· episodic memory

· spatial memory

· verbal 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. [doi:10.1016/j.neubiorev.2021.02.047].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/j.neubiorev.2021.02.046].

PO: · Animal

· Human

DO: · Neurophysiology

· Neuropsychology

FR: *thalamus*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QZGFXJP8-P>**theoretical entity**

BT: information entity

NT: · law

· model

· principle

· testable hypothesis

· theory

DO: Multidisciplinary

FR: *entité théorique*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-W4TNS1L0-Q>**theory**

BT: theoretical entity

NT: · acid bath theory

· Act-In theory

· association-monitoring theory

· associative chaining theory

· associative-activation theory

· causal theory of memory

· complementary learning systems

· direct realism

· dual coding theory

· dynamic field theory

· embodied cognition

· 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 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

· serial search theory

· simulation theory

· structural theories of memory

· 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.

DO: Multidisciplinary

FR: *théorie*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JT2DDSSZ-4>EQ: <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**

THETA RHYTHM

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](#)
· [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. [[doi:10.1016/j.tics.2019.12.006](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2019.12.006)].

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/>].

PO: · [Animal](#)
· [Human](#)

DO: · [Neurophysiology](#)
· [Psychophysiology](#)

FR: [rythme thêta](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MV4FK0SB-L>

EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theta_wave [[Wikipedia EN](#)]
https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rythme_th%C3%AAta [[Wikipédia FR](#)]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q2370623> [[Wikidata](#)]

theta wave

→ [theta rhythm](#)

think/no-think paradigm

Syn: · [TNT](#)
· [TNT paradigm](#)
· [TNT procedure](#)

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

RT: · [amnesic shadow](#)
· [motivated forgetting](#)
· [retrieval stopping](#)
· [suppression effect](#)
· [suppression-induced forgetting](#)
· [thought substitution method](#)

NT: [autobiographical think/no-think task](#)

Experimental paradigm for studying the effect of an intention not to remember on memory performance (Anderson & Green, 2001).

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Anderson, M. C., & Green, C. (2001). Suppressing unwanted memories by executive control. *Nature*, 410(6826), 366-369. [[doi:10.1038/35066572](https://doi.org/10.1038/35066572)].
- Murayama, K., Miyatsu, T., Buchli, D., & Storm, B. (2014). Forgetting as a consequence of retrieval: A meta-analytic review of retrieval-induced forgetting. *Psychological Bulletin*, 140, 1383-1409. [[doi:10.1037/a0037505](https://doi.org/10.1037/a0037505)].

PO: [Human](#)

DO: [Psychology](#)

FR: [paradigme penser/ne pas penser](#)

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

thinking-induced forgetting

BT: [incidental forgetting](#)

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. [[doi:10.1037/xlm0000006](https://doi.org/10.1037/xlm0000006)].

PO: [Human](#)

DO: [Psychology](#)

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: [objective study method of memory](#)

RT: · [motivated forgetting](#)
· [think/no-think paradigm](#)

Method used in the Think/Don't 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. *Psychological Science*, 20(1), 41-49. [[doi:10.1177/0956797608320094](https://doi.org/10.1177/0956797608320094)].

PO: [Human](#)

DO: [Psychology](#)

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](#)
 · [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. [doi:10.1016/j.neuron.2013.04.015].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/j.neuron.2011.07.012].
- Pastalkova, E., Itskov, V., Amarasingham, A., & Buzsaki, G. (2008). Internally generated cell assembly sequences in the rat hippocampus. *Science*, 321(5894), 1322-1327. [doi:10.1126/science.1159775].

PO: [Animal](#)

FR: [cellule de temps](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-T4Q5ZL53-C>

time memory

→ [temporal memory](#)

time-based prospective memory

BT: [prospective memory](#)
 RT: · [Actual Week task](#)
 · [Brief Assessment of Prospective Memory](#)
 · [Cambridge Prospective Memory Test](#)
 · [Comprehensive Assessment of Prospective Memory](#)
 · [cue](#)
 · [Ecological Test of Prospective Memory](#)
 · [Einstein and McDaniel's paradigm](#)
 · [event-based prospective memory](#)
 · [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](#)

A temporal cue is used to remember what we have planned to do.

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. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.16.4.717].

PO: [Human](#)

DO: [Psychology](#)

FR: [mémoire prospective temporelle](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HM6SF432-R>

EQ: 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](#)
 RT: · [attentional refreshing](#)
 · [executive loop](#)
 · [working memory](#)

Model in which the functioning of working memory is based on the alternation between storage and information processing activities.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Barrouillet, P., & Camos, V. (2015). *Working Memory: Loss and Reconstruction*. Psychology Press.
- 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. [doi:10.1037/0096-3445.133.1.83].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/j.psfr.2012.12.003].

PO: [Human](#)

DO: [Psychology](#)

FR: [modèle du partage temporel des ressources](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-VPX9WQ0R-9>

tip-of-the-tongue

- BT: memory phenomenon
 RT: · accessibility/availability
 · 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, A. S. (2012). The tip of the tongue state. Psychology Press.
- Brown, R., & McNeill, D. (1966). The "tip of the tongue" phenomenon. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior*, 5(4), 325–337. [doi:10.1016/S0022-5371(66)80040-3].

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].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

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 [Wikipedia EN]

https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mot_sur_le_bout_de_la_langue [Wikipédia FR]

TMR

→ **targeted memory reactivation**

TNT

→ **think/no-think paradigm**

TNT paradigm

→ **think/no-think paradigm**

TNT procedure

→ **think/no-think paradigm**

TODAM

Syn: *Theory of Distributed Associative Memory*

BT: global matching model

- RT: · associative chaining theory
 · associative memory
 · episodic memory
 · recognition task
 · 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. [doi:10.1037/0033-295X.94.3.341].
- Murdock, B. B. (1982). A theory for the storage and retrieval of item and associative information. *Psychological Review*, 89(6), 609-626. [doi:10.1037/0033-295X.89.6.609].
- Murdock, B. B. (1983). A distributed memory model for serial-order information. *Psychological Review*, 90(4), 316-338. [doi:10.1037/0033-295X.90.4.316].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/0033-295X.100.2.183].
- Murdock, B. B. (1995). Developing TODAM: Three models for serial-order information. *Memory & Cognition*, 23(5), 631-645. [doi:10.3758/BF03197264].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *TODAM*

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

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
 · bottom-up processing
 · concept
 · memory-guided attention

Type of information processing using 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. [doi:10.3389/fpsyg.2020.02243].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

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: · [medial temporal lobe](#)

· [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. [doi:10.1016/S0010-9452(87)80020-5].
- 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. [doi:10.1136/jnnp.41.6.575].

PO: [Human](#)

DO: [Neurology](#)

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](#)

RT: [Walking Corsi Test](#)

Working memory for 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. [doi:10.1007/s00221-015-4320-y].

PO: [Human](#)

DO: [Psychology](#)

FR: [mémoire de travail topographique](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DS6FS5BX-4>

total memory

→ [eidetic memory](#)

total recall

→ [eidetic memory](#)

total-time hypothesis

Syn: [total-time law](#)

BT: [testable hypothesis](#)

RT: [encoding](#)

Hypothesis that the retention of information depends on the total time available for study. For example, the recall of five items studied for 2 seconds each should be equivalent to the recall of ten items each studied for 1 second.

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. [doi:10.1037/h0045665].
- Cooper, E. H., & Pantle, A. J. (1967). The total-time hypothesis in verbal learning. *Psychological Bulletin*, 68(4), 221-234. [doi:10.1037/h0025052].
- Murdock, B. B. J. (1960). The immediate retention of unrelated words. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 60(4), 222-234. [doi:10.1037/h0045145].

PO: [Human](#)

DO: [Psychology](#)

FR: [hypothèse du temps total](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NVH8DMWP-N>

total-time law

→ [total-time hypothesis](#)

trace conditioning

BT: [forward conditioning](#)

RT: [classical conditioning](#)

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.

PO: · [Animal](#)

· [Human](#)

DO: [Psychology](#)

FR: [conditionnement de trace](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RNRKC2PQ-N>

EQ: http://www.cognitiveatlas.org/task/id/trm_4a3fd79d0b3d7/
[[Cognitive Atlas](#)]

trace decay

→ [trace decay hypothesis](#)

trace decay hypothesis

Syn: · *decay hypothesis*
 · *decay theory*
 · *memory decay*
 · *spontaneous forgetting*
 · *temporal decay*
 · *trace decay*

BT: **testable hypothesis**
 RT: · **Brown-Peterson task**
 · **forgetting**
 · **law of disuse**
 · **one-list-back paradigm**
 · **short-term memory**

Hypothesis that forgetting is based on a weakening of the memory trace over time.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- 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. [doi:10.1080/17470218.2014.914546].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 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 [Cognitive Atlas]

trace transformation theory

Syn: *TTT*
 BT: **multiple trace theory**
 RT: · **episodic memory**
 · **hippocampus**
 · **semantic memory**
 · **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. [doi:10.1146/annurev-psych-113011-143733].
- Sekerker, M. J., Winocur, G., & Moscovitch, M. (2018). The hippocampus and related neocortical structures in memory transformation. *Neuroscience Letters*, 680, 39-53. [doi:10.1016/j.neulet.2018.05.006].
- Winocur, G., & Moscovitch, M. (2011). Memory transformation and systems consolidation. *Journal of the International Neuropsychological Society*, 17(05), 766-780. [doi:10.1017/S1355617711000683].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2010.04.016].

DO: · *Neuropsychology*
 · *Psychology*

FR: ***théorie de la transformation des traces***
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-TBXP9C7S-T>

TraceLink model

BT: **connectionist model**
 RT: · **amnesia**
 · **consolidation**

Connectionist model of consolidation and amnesia (Meeter & Murre, 2005)

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Meeter, M., Murre, J.M.J. (2005). TraceLink : A model of consolidation and amnesia. *Cognitive Neuropsychology*, 22, 559-587. [<https://doi.org/insb.bib.cnrs.fr/10.1080/02643290442000194>].

PO: *Human*
 FR: ***modèle Tracelink***
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-VTGZMV26-7>

Trail Making Test

BT: **neuropsychological test**
 RT: **central executive**

Mental flexibility test. The subject has to connect a series of numbers with lines as fast as possible and in ascending order (part A). Then, the subject must 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. [doi:10.1037/h0044509].
- 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. [doi:10.2466/pms.1958.8.3.271].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: ***Trail Making Test***
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SXMP58K1-1>
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0021757> [MeSH]
https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/trail_making_test [SAGE]
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trail_Making_Test [Wikipedia EN]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q3997285> [Wikidata]

train task

BT: **recognition task**
 RT: **episodic memory**

Study method 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. [doi:10.1002/(SICI)1098-2302(199701)30:13.CO;2-7].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 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. [doi:10.1111/tops.12359].
- 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.
- 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.

PO: [Human](#)

DO: [Psychology](#)

FR: [mémoire transactive](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CQLRTV29-X>

EQ: https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/transactive_memory [SAGE]
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transactive_memory [Wikipedia EN]
https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mémoire_transactive [Wikipédia FR]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q7833742> [Wikidata]

transactive memory system

→ [transactive memory](#)

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)

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Alberini, C. M. (2009). Transcription factors in long-term memory and synaptic plasticity. *Physiological Reviews*, 89(1), 121-145. [doi:10.1152/physrev.00017.2008].

PO: [Animal](#)
[Human](#)

FR: [facteur de transcription](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LV1843BV-1>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0021788> [MeSH]
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transcription_factor [Wikipedia EN]
https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Facteur_de_transcription [Wikipédia FR]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q407384> [Wikidata]

transfer

BT: [memory process](#)

RT: [learning](#)

NT: [far transfer](#)

[near transfer](#)

[negative transfer](#)

[positive transfer](#)

Process by which knowledge or skills acquired during a task influence performance in another task.

PO: [Animal](#)
[Human](#)

DO: [Psychology](#)

FR: [transfert](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-N8DW5K8D-9>

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0021797> [MeSH]

transfer and retroaction surface

BT: [non-computational model](#)

RT: [retroactive interference](#)

Three-dimensional graphical representation of transfer and retroactive interference according to 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. [doi:10.1037/h0057488].

PO: [Human](#)

DO: [Psychology](#)

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](#)

[memory](#)

[retrieval](#)

Principle according to which memory is improved if the encoding mode and information retrieval mode are the same (eg, encoding semantic item characteristics and retrieval test using these 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. [doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(77)80016-9].
- 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.

PO: [Human](#)

DO: [Psychology](#)

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 [Wikipedia EN]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q7833982> [Wikidata]

transient epileptic amnesia

BT: amnesia

Form of temporal epilepsy with recurrent episodes of amnesia (anterograde and retrograde) of short duration (generally between 20 and 60 minutes).

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Favre, I. M. A., Véran, 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. [doi:10.1684/pnv.2011.0254].
- Kapur, N. (1993). Transient epileptic amnesia: A clinical update and a reformulation. *Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery & Psychiatry*, 56(11), 1184-1190. [doi:10.1136/jnnp.56.11.1184].

PO: Human
 DO: Neurology
 FR: *amnésie épileptique transitoire*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ND91QNCP-B>
 EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transient_epileptic_amnesia [Wikipedia EN]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q2449188> [Wikidata]

transient global amnesia

BT: amnesic syndrome

Amnesic episode of sudden onset and short duration.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- 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. [doi:10.3917/rne.012.0170].
- 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. [doi:10.2147/NDT.S130710].

PO: Human
 DO: Neurology
 FR: *amnésie globale transitoire*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-VL9P8SB1-H>
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0328097> [MeSH]
https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/transient_global_amnesia [SAGE]
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transient_global_amnesia [Wikipedia EN]
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ictus_amnésique](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ictus_amn%C3%A9sique) [Wikipédia FR]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q18740> [Wikidata]

transition theory

BT: theory
 RT: · autobiographical memory
 · collective memory
 · upheaval bump

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. 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. [doi:10.1016/j.jarmac.2016.03.005].
- 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. [doi:10.5406/amerjpsyc.129.3.0259].
- 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 Croatsians. *Memory & Cognition*, 44(6), 846-855. [doi:10.3758/s13421-016-0607-x].

PO: Human
 DO: · Psychology
 · Sociology
 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.

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 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. [doi:10.1037/a0034221].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *gradient de transposition*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-D6KFVJR4-6>

transposition in the past

BT: [memory disorder](#)
 RT: [retrograde amnesia](#)

Associated with retrograde amnesia, a phenomenon involving the patient's absolute belief that he or she is younger than his or her real age and lives at that earlier period (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. [doi:10.1037/neu0000607].

PO: *Human*
 DO: [· Neurology](#)
[· Neuropsychology](#)

FR: [transposition dans le passé](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-L0ZK6M2M-3>

transsaccadic memory

BT: [working memory](#)
 RT: [· change detection paradigm](#)
[· n-back task](#)
[· spatial memory](#)
[· visual memory](#)

Temporary memory for storing and processing information across saccadic eye movements.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- 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. [doi:10.1016/j.actpsy.2021.103398].
- 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. [doi:10.1007/s00221-019-05623-x].

Dataset citation(s):

- Bays, P., & Kong, G. (2021). Transsaccadic integration relies on a limited memory resource [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/v27y6/>].
- Inhibition of return in transsaccadic memory. (2016). [Data set]. OSF. [doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/6SEDZ].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: [mémoire transsaccadique](#)
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-P9ZPMLBQ-Z>

treatment

Syn: [· therapeutic intervention](#)
[· therapy](#)

BT: [planned process](#)
 NT: [· cognitive behavioral therapy](#)
[· cognitive rehabilitation](#)

A planned process used to prevent cure or improve a disease or an undesirable condition.

PO: *Human*
 DO: [· Neurology](#)
[· Psychology](#)
 FR: [traitement](#)
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GPW1T35T-9>
 EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/73G-ZD31265X-C>
<http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M0021296> [MeSH]
http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OGMS_0000090
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Therapy> [Wikipedia EN]
[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Traitement_\(m%C3%A9decine\)](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Traitement_(m%C3%A9decine)) [Wikipédia FR]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q179661> [Wikidata]

true-false effect

Syn: *fast-true effect*
 BT: [memory phenomenon](#)
 RT: [· semantic memory](#)
[· 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. [doi:10.1037/0033-2909.99.2.199].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: [effet vrai-faux](#)
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FTP0PM55-0>

truth effect

→ [illusory truth effect](#)

TTT

→ [trace transformation theory](#)

Tulving-Wiseman law

BT: [law](#)
 RT: [· recall task](#)
[· 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. [doi:10.3758/BF03333153].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: [loi de Tulving-Wiseman](#)
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KKGD8HKS-D>

tunnel memory

BT: [memory phenomenon](#)
 RT: [· attentional narrowing hypothesis](#)
[· emotion](#)
[· episodic memory](#)

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):

- A. Safer, M., Christianson, S.-Å., W. Autry, M., & Österlund, K. (1998). Tunnel memory for traumatic events. *Applied Cognitive Psychology - APPL COGNITIVE PSYCHOL*, 12, 99-117. [doi:10.1002/(SICI)1099-0720(199804)12:23.3.CO;2-Z].
- 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. [doi:10.3758/BF03194319].

PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: [souvenir tunnel](#)
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BML/XX1Z-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

Recognition task in which two items are presented and the subject must indicate which one has been studied, even if he/she is not sure of the answer.

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

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 [Wikipedia EN]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q7858684> [Wikidata]

two-alternatives forced choice task

→ [two-alternatives forced choice procedure](#)

type 1 conditioning

→ [classical conditioning](#)

type 2 conditioning

→ [operant conditioning](#)

type I processing

→ [maintenance rehearsal](#)

type II processing

→ [elaborative rehearsal](#)

typicality

BT: cognitive quality

RT: · categorization

· concept

· prototype

· semantic memory

· typicality effect

· 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. (1978). Principles of categorisation. In Rosch, E. & Lloyd, B.B. (eds), *Cognition and categorization* (pp. 27-48). Lawrence Erlbaum.

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *typicalité*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SZ2C9MGV-W>

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

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 this category.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Rosch, E. (1975). Cognitive representations of semantic categories. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 104(3), 192-233. [doi:10.1037/0096-3445.104.3.192].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *effet de typicalité*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-QR124H6D-W>

typicality gradient

BT: measure

RT: 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. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.27.4.984].

- 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. [doi:10.1037/0278-7393.28.4.800].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *gradient de typicalité*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FBSGZ1H3-P>

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 awareness, 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. [doi:10.1093/brain/121.10.1951].

PO: Human

FR: *faisceau unciné*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XLCKNZK8-Q>

EQ: http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0003044 [UBERON]

<http://purl.org/sig/ont/fma/fma77636> [FMA]

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

Priming effect occurring when the prime is presented without the subject being aware of it.

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. [doi:10.1037/0096-1523.8.6.757].
- Dell'Acqua, R., & Grainger, J. (1999). Unconscious semantic priming from pictures. *Cognition*, 73(1), B1-B15. [doi:10.1016/S0010-0277(99)00049-9].
- 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. [doi:10.1017/S0140525X00021269].
- 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. [doi:10.1037/0096-1523.6.2.265].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *effet d'amorçage inconscient*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RBQKF23Q-1>

unconscious transference

BT: memory phenomenon

RT: spontaneous false memory

In the case of eyewitness testimony, a memory error involving confusion between the perpetrator of a crime and another innocent person whom the witness may have seen at another time or in a different context.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Ross, D. F., Ceci, S. J., Dunning, D., & Toglia, 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. [doi:10.1037/0021-9010.79.6.918].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *transfert inconscient*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PC2NM3QC-4>

EQ: https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/unconscious_transference [SAGE]

unequal-variance signal detection theory

Syn: · *UVSD*

· *UVSDT*

BT: signal detection theory

RT: · distractor

· familiarity

· recognition task

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. [doi:10.1684/nrp.2012.0238].
- Ratcliff, R., Sheu, C. F., & Gronlund, S. D. (1992). Testing global memory models using ROC curves. *Psychological Review*, 99(3), 518–535. [doi:10.1037/0033-295x.99.3.518].
- Rotello, C. M. (2017). Signal detection theories of recognition memory. In J. T. Wixted (Ed.), *Learning and Memory: A Comprehensive Reference* (p. 201–225). Elsevier. [doi:10.1016/B978-0-12-809324-5.21044-4].
- Wixted, J. T. (2007). Dual-process theory and signal-detection theory of recognition memory. *Psychological Review*, 114(1), 152–176. [doi:10.1037/0033-295X.114.1.152].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *théorie de la détection du signal avec variance inégale*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CWX2TM90-9>

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. [doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0278-7393.15.5.930].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

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](#)
[· transition theory](#)

Increase in the number of autobiographical memories for 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. [doi:10.5406/amerjpsyc.129.3.0259].
- 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. [doi:10.1080/09658211.2013.775310].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: *pic de 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. [doi:10.1016/j.jecp.2004.02.004].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

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](#)

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. [doi:10.1076/jcen.25.6.805.16474].

PO: [Human](#)

FR: [méthode d'estompage des indices](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-S8PLJHQ6-7>

vector-space model

→ [distributional model](#)

ventral parietal cortex

BT: [parietal lobe](#)

RT: [encoding/retrieval flip](#)

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 (Éds.), *Handbook of Clinical Neurology* (Vol. 151, p. 525-553). Elsevier. [doi:10.1016/B978-0-444-63622-5.00027-9].

PO: [Animal](#)

[Human](#)

DO: [Neurophysiology](#)

FR: [cortex pariétal ventral](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-H3TFL1MJ-T>

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. [doi:10.1152/jn.90937.2008].
- 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. [doi:10.1162/jocn_a_01430].
- Weintraub-Brevda, R. R., & Chua, E. F. (2019). The role of the ventrolateral prefrontal cortex in emotional enhancement of memory : A TMS study. 17.

PO: [Animal](#)

[Human](#)

DO: [Neurophysiology](#)

[Neuropsychology](#)

FR: [cortex préfrontal ventrolatéral](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-WKDTV37R-8>

EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ventrolateral_prefrontal_cortex

[\[Wikipedia EN\]](#)

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q17146541> [\[Wikidata\]](#)

verbal association task

Syn: [free-association task](#)

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

RT: [retrieval](#)

[semantic memory](#)

Subjects must say the words that come to mind after the presentation of a cue word.

PO: [Human](#)

DO: [Psychology](#)

FR: [tâche d'association verbale](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-CZRL35LF-5>

verbal memory

- Syn: *verbal storage*
 BT: *memory*
 RT: · *age of acquisition*
 · *alpha span task*
 · *auditory deviant effect*
 · *California Verbal Learning Test*
 · *computation task*
 · *Face-Name Associative Memory Exam*
 · *free and and cued selective reminding test*
 · *irrelevant sound effect*
 · *irrelevant speech effect*
 · *language*
 · *language familiarity effect*
 · *listening span task*
 · *orthographic distinctiveness effect*
 · *orthographic working memory*
 · *phonological loop*
 · *phonological neighbourhood effect*
 · *pseudoword effect*
 · *reading span task*
 · *Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test*
 · *Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test for Children*
 · *semantic feature effect*
 · *sentence superiority effect*
 · *thalamus*
 · *verbal span task*
 · *Wechsler Memory Scale*
 · *word length effect*
 · *word-frequency effect*
 · *working memory*

Generic term for the short or long term memory of a verbal material. The term can also be used when non-verbal information (visual, auditory, tactile, etc.) is recoded in verbal memory.

- PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *mémoire verbale*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-Z65R7GWM-8>
 EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Verbal_memory [Wikipedia EN]
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

- BT: *memory phenomenon*
 RT: · *face memory*
 · *visual memory*

If subjects are asked to describe a nonverbal stimulus stored in memory (a face, for example), in certain circumstances, there is a deterioration in the subsequent identification of the stimulus in these subjects compared to the control subjects who did not have to give such a description.

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. [doi:10.1177/1745691614545653].
- 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. [doi:10.1002/acp.728].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/0010-0285(90)90003-M].

Dataset citation(s):

- Protzko, J., Schooler, J., & Lundmark, S. (2020). Verbal Overshadowing 20 min with new distractor tasks [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/892st/>].
- Simons, D. J., Holcombe, A. O., Schooler, J., Drew, A., Spellman, B., & Ballard-Wood, A. (2013). RRR—Schooler & Engstler-Schooler (1990) [Data set]. OSF. [<https://osf.io/ybeur/>].

Replication 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. [doi:10.1177/1745691614545653].

- PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *effet d'ombrage verbal*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-SGLQ7P96-J>
 EQ: 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: · *articulatory suppression effect*
 · *auditory deviant effect*
 · *irrelevant sound effect*
 · *irrelevant speech effect*
 · *K.F. case*
 · *verbal memory*

In verbal span tasks, subjects are presented with increasing lists of digits, letters or words that they have to remember in the right order. The span is the maximum number of elements that the subjects can recall immediately.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Barrouillet, P., Gorin, S., & Camos, V. (in press). Simple spans underestimate verbal working memory capacity. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*. [doi:10.1037/xge0000957].
- PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 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: *autobiographical memory*

Recollection of an event experienced by an other person.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Pillemer, D. B., Steiner, K. L., Kuwabara, K. J., Thomsen, D. K., & Svob, C. (2015). Vicarious memories. *Consciousness and Cognition*, 36, 233–245. [doi:10.1016/j.concog.2015.06.010].
- PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *souvenir vicariant*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-H3KPP4C4-4>

violation of expectancy paradigm
 → **violation of expectation paradigm**

violation of expectation paradigm

- Syn: *violation of expectancy paradigm*
 BT: *objective study method of memory*
 RT: *episodic memory*

Method for studying cognitive development in infants, including the development of memory. The baby is made familiar with a situation, then, after a delay, the experimenter places the baby in a situation that violates or not his/her expectations with respect to the initial event. If the baby's gaze is longer in the unexpected situation, the researcher infers that he/she could remember the initial 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. [doi:10.1037/0012-1649.24.4.502].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/S0885-2014(89)90040-3].
- Wynn, K. (1992). Addition and subtraction by human infants. *Nature*, 358(6389), 749-750. [doi:10.1038/358749a0].

- PO: *Human*
 DO: *Psychology*
 FR: *paradigme de violation des attentes*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KNVL7RPS-Z>

Virtual Reality Everyday Assessment Lab

- Syn: *VR-EAL*
- BT: *neuropsychological test*
- RT: · *attention*
 · *ecological assessment*
 · *episodic memory*
 · *event-based prospective memory*
 · *executive functions*
 · *focal prospective memory task*
 · *nonfocal prospective memory task*
 · *prospective memory*
 · *recognition task*
 · *task switching*
 · *time-based prospective memory*

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. [doi:10.1017/S1355617720000764].
- Kourtis, P., Collina, S., Doumas, L. A. A., & MacPherson, S. E. (in press). 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*. [doi:10.1080/09658211.2021.1904996].
- 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. [doi:10.3389/fcomp.2019.00012].

- PO: *Human*
 DO: *Neuropsychology*
 FR: *Virtual Reality Everyday Assessment Lab*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-S2DQ6XKP-7>

Virtual Week task

- BT: objective study method of memory
 RT: · event-based prospective memory
 · prospective memory
 · time-based prospective memory
 NT: Actual Week task

Event- and time-based prospective memory task. The subject has to remember to perform daily activities over a simulated period of one 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. [doi:10.1002/acp.770].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *tâche de la semaine virtuelle*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MLC6K7ZW-X>

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. [doi:10.3758/BF03204258].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *persistance visible*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NVP61686-4>

visual arrays task

→ **change detection paradigm**

visual association test

- BT: neuropsychological test
 RT: · Alzheimer's disease
 · anterograde amnesia
 · paired-associates learning task
 · strategy
 · visual imagery

Brief neuropsychological test for the diagnostic of early dementia of the Alzheimer type based on imagery mnemonics. The patient has to memorize pairs of interacting and visually presented objects (e.g., a 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. [doi:10.1136/jnnp.73.2.126].

PO: Human
 DO: Neuropsychology
 FR: *test d'association visuelle*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-JTP6SR8T-7>

visual cache

- BT: visuo-spatial sketchpad

Sub-system of the visuospatial sketchpad whose function is the passive 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.

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *cache visuelle*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-ZMJ1JCBT-T>

visual image

→ **visual imagery**

visual imagery

- Syn: *visual image*
 BT: mental imagery
 RT: · aphantasia
 · Autobiographical Recollection Test
 · field point of view
 · internal aid
 · method of loci
 · observer point of view
 · visual association test
 · word imageability

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. [doi:10.1038/s41583-019-0202-9].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *imagerie visuelle*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-BMQD5QZM-G>
 EQ: https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/visual_imagery [SAGE]
https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0b487 [Cognitive Atlas]

visual irremembrance

→ **aphantasia**

visual memory

- BT: [memory](#)
- RT: [· attribute amnesia](#)
[· bilateral field advantage](#)
[· boundary extension illusion](#)
[· continuous reproduction task](#)
[· contralateral delay activity](#)
[· Corsi task](#)
[· DMS48](#)
[· eidetic memory](#)
[· fusion method](#)
[· 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](#)
[· Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test](#)
[· Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test for Children](#)
[· target effect](#)
[· transsaccadic memory](#)
[· verbal overshadowing effect](#)
[· weapon focus effect](#)
[· Wechsler Memory Scale](#)
- NT: [· face memory](#)
[· fragile visual short-term memory](#)
[· iconic memory](#)
[· topographical working memory](#)
[· visuo-spatial sketchpad](#)

Generic term used for the encoding, storage and retrieval of visual information.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Brockmole, J.R. (Ed.) (2009):The visual world in memory. Psychology Press.

PO: [· Animal](#)
[· Human](#)

DO: [Psychology](#)

FR: [mémoire visuelle](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-D122LRND-D>
https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/visual_memory [SAGE]
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Visual_memory [Wikipedia EN]
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](#)
- RT: [· episodic memory](#)
[· habituation](#)

Study method of infant memory, based on the principle of preference for novelty. A pair of identical stimuli (or a single stimulus) is visually presented to the baby (familiarization phase). Then, a new pair of stimuli, consisting of a familiar stimulus associated with a new stimulus, is presented. Discrimination of the two stimuli is inferred when the baby pay 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. [doi:10.1126/science.146.3644.668].

PO: [Human](#)

DO: [Psychology](#)

FR: [paradigme de comparaison visuelle par paire](#)

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KQNTBWL3>

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: · Baddeley's model
 · central executive
 · change detection paradigm
 · Corsi task
 · rotation letter task
 · selective interference paradigm
 · symmetry span task
- NT: · inner scribe
 · visual cache

Subsystem of working memory in Baddeley's model (1986) involved in the manipulation of mental images, and of visual and spatial information.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Baddeley, A. (2007). Working memory, thought, and action. Oxford University Press.
- Baddeley, A. (2012). Working memory: Theories, models, and controversies. Annual Review of Psychology, 63(1), 1-29. [doi:10.1146/annurev-psych-120710-100422].

- PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *calepin visuo-spatial*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DZ76M0DF-8>
 EQ: https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/trm_4a3fd79d0b507/
 [Cognitive Atlas]

vividness

→ **memory vividness**

VLPFC

→ **ventrolateral prefrontal cortex**

voluntary forgetting

→ **motivated forgetting**

von Restorff effect

- Syn: *isolation effect*
 BT: **primary distinctiveness 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. [doi:10.1016/j.jml.2017.11.002].
- Hunt, R. R. (1995). The subtlety of distinctiveness: What von Restorff really did. Psychonomic Bulletin & Review, 2(1), 105–112. [doi:10.3758/BF03214414].
- MacLeod, C. M. (2020). Zeigarnik and von Restorff: The memory effects and the stories behind them. Memory & Cognition, 48(6), 1073–1088. [doi:10.3758/s13421-020-01033-5].

- PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *effet von Restorff*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-GDVH1Z2G-1>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Von_Restorff_effect [Wikipedia EN]
https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Effet_von_Restorff [Wikipédia FR]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1422241> [Wikidata]

VR-EAL

→ **Virtual Reality Everyday Assessment Lab**

VSSP

→ **visuo-spatial sketchpad**

W

WalCT

→ **Walking Corsi Test**

Walking Corsi Test

Syn: *WalCT*

BT: Corsi task

RT: topographical 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. [doi:10.1016/j.neulet.2007.12.044].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: **Test de marche de Corsi**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-L68X900F-H>

weapon focus effect

BT: memory phenomenon

RT: · attentional narrowing hypothesis
· episodic memory
· visual memory

Phenomenon by which eyewitnesses focus their attention on the weapon held by the perpetrator, thus reducing their ability to identify the culprit and to remember other details of the crime scene.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- 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. [doi:10.1080/1068316X.2011.599325].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

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 [Wikipedia EN]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q7978058> [Wikidata]

Wechsler Memory Scale

BT: neuropsychological test

RT: · long-term memory
· short-term memory
· span task
· spatial memory
· verbal memory
· visual memory
· working memory

Scale developed by the American psychologist David Wechsler which has undergone several revisions since its publication in 1945. It is designed for adults and the elderly, and assesses the immediate and delayed memory for verbal and visual material. In its latest version, it is composed of eleven subtests, including two new visuospatial working memory tests. Some subtests are not administered for the elderly. A French version of the scale is available.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Kent, P. (2013). The evolution of the Wechsler Memory Scale: A selective review. *Applied Neuropsychology: Adult* (20)4, 277-291. [doi:10.1080/09084282.2012.689267].
- Kent, P. (2020). *The Wechsler Memory: A Guide for Clinicians And Researchers*. Routledge.

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: **échelle de mémoire de Wechsler**

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

EQ: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/JVR/M000620918> [MeSH]
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 (eg 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. [doi:10.1080/14640749308401045].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: **effet du tout sur la partie**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-PNPPKJ91-B>

Wisconsin Card Sorting Test

BT: neuropsychological test
 RT: · central executive
 · executive functions

Neuropsychological test used as a measurement of the central administrator of the working memory. The general principle of the test is as follows. The subject must sort cards according to a rule that he/she must discover based on feedback given by the experimenter. When the rule is mastered, it is changed to another classification rule. The test assesses the cognitive flexibility capabilities of the subjects.

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. [doi:10.1037/h0059831].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/j.bandc.2009.03.005].

PO: Human

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/M000620939> [MeSH]
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wisconsin_Card_Sorting_Test [Wikipedia EN]
https://www.cognitiveatlas.org/concept/id/tsk_4a57abb949f21 [Cognitive Atlas]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q549525> [Wikidata]

word co-occurrence model

→ **distributional model**

word embedding

BT: distributional model
 RT: · distributional hypothesis
 · GloVe
 · latent semantic analysis
 · semantic memory
 · word2vec

"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." (Caliskan & Lewis, 2020, p. 3).

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Caliskan, A., & Lewis, M. (2020). Social biases in word embeddings and their relation to human cognition. *PsyArXiv*. [doi:10.31234/osf.io/d84kg].
- Kumar, A. A. (2021). Semantic memory: A review of methods, models, and current challenges. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 28(1), 40–80. [doi:10.3758/s13423-020-01792-x].
- Lake, B. M., & Murphy, G. L. (in press). Word meaning in minds and machines. *Psychological Review*. [doi:10.1037/rev0000297].

PO: Human

DO: · Informatics
 · Linguistics

FR: *plongement lexical*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-H3HMH42N-T>

word frequency

BT: data
 RT: · language
 · mirror effect
 · word-frequency effect

Frequency of occurrence of a word in a language.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- MacLeod, 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. [doi:DOI: 10.1037//0278-7393.22.1.132].

PO: Human

DO: · Linguistics
 · Psychology

FR: *fréquence du mot*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-LDPSD5BJ-9>

EQ: https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/word_frequency [SAGE]

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. [doi:10.1016/S0022-5371(65)80064-0].
- Reilly, J., & Kean, J. (2007). Formal distinctiveness of high- and low-imageability nouns: Analyses and theoretical implications. *Cognitive Science*, 31(1), 157–168. [doi:10.1080/03640210709336988].

PO: Human

DO: · Linguistics
 · Psychology

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

Effect showing that immediate memory is better 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. [doi:10.1016/S0022-5371(75)80045-4].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *effet de la longueur du mot*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-MN6R4QR2-L>

word span task

→ **verbal span task**

word span test

→ **verbal span task**

word-fragment completion task

BT: indirect test of memory

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.

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

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
· recall task
· recognition task
· verbal memory
· word frequency

Words with low frequency are better recognized than words with high frequency, while the recall is better for high frequency words than for low frequency words.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Gregg, V. H. (1976). Word frequency, recognition, and recall. In J. Brown (Ed.), *Recall and recognition* (pp. 183–216). Wiley.

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *effet de la fréquence des mots*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-XK66NCJ2-8>

EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Word_frequency_effect [Wikipedia EN]
<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q18395345> [Wikidata]

word-frequency paradox→ **word-frequency effect****word-stem completion task**

BT: indirect test of memory

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. [doi:10.1038/228628a0].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *tâche de complètement de début de mots*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HKG1KXPB-D>**word2vec**

BT: algorithm

RT: · distributional hypothesis
· distributional model
· 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 allows to predict the context of a word.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Kumar, A. A. (2021). Semantic memory: A review of methods, models, and current challenges. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 28(1), 40-80. [doi:10.3758/s13423-020-01792-x].
- 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>].

PO: Human

DO: · Linguistics
· informaticsFR: *word2vec*URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-HNCZ67TW-7>

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 memorySyn: *M-space*

BT: memory

RT: · alpha rhythm
· alpha span task
· anterior cingulate cortex
· Baddeley's model
· beta rhythm
· binding
· cerebellum
· chunk
· chunking
· cognitive load
· Compensation Related Utilization of Neural Circuits Hypothesis
· complex span task
· composite complex span
· computation task
· contralateral delay activity
· counting span task
· delayed non-matching to sample task
· dorsolateral prefrontal cortex
· dynamic field theory
· embedded-processes model
· executive functions
· fluid intelligence
· focus of attention
· forced choice recognition task
· gating process
· Go/NoGo task
· Hebb effect
· hierarchical chunking
· inhibitory control
· interference resolution
· letter number sequencing test

- listening span task
- medial prefrontal cortex
- memory span
- memory-driven attentional capture
- MNESIS model
- operation span task
- part-list cuing effect
- posterior parietal cortex
- reading span task
- reading-digit span task
- Self-Ordered Pointing Test
- semantic short-term memory
- sensory recruitment
- short-term consolidation
- simple chunking
- span task
- spatial span task
- spin the pots task
- supervisory attentional system
- temporal tagging
- theta rhythm
- time-based resource sharing model
- ventrolateral prefrontal cortex
- verbal memory
- Wechsler Memory Scale
- working memory consolidation
- working memory period paradigm
- Working Memory Questionnaire
- working memory updating
- NT: · activity-silent working memory
- affective working memory
- central executive
- declarative working memory
- episodic buffer
- executive loop
- gestural loop
- goal maintenance
- implicit working memory
- long-term working memory
- orthographic working memory
- phonological loop
- procedural working memory
- social working memory
- topographical working memory
- transsaccadic memory
- visuo-spatial sketchpad

Evolution of the concept of short-term memory. The function of working memory is the temporary storage with limited capacity and manipulation of information.

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. [doi:10.1044/2018_LSHSS-17-0114].
- Aubin, G., Coyette, F., Pradat-Diehl, P., & Vallat-Azouvi, C. (Eds.). (2007). *Neuropsychologie de la mémoire de travail*. Solal.
- Baddeley, A. D. (2002). Is working memory still working? *European Psychologist*, 7(2), 85–97. [doi:10.1027//1016-9040.7.2.85].
- 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. [doi: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.].
- 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. [doi:10.1016/S0079-7421(08)60452-1].

- Barrouillet, P., & Camos, V. (2014). *Working Memory: Loss and Reconstruction*. Psychology Press.
- 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. [doi:10.3389/fpsyg.2018.00401].
- Cowan, N. (2017). The many faces of working memory and short-term storage. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 24(4), 1158-1170. [doi:10.3758/s13423-016-1191-6].
- Gaonac'h, D., Larigauderie, P. (2000). *Mémoire et fonctionnement cognitif : la mémoire de travail*. Armand Colin
- Gomez-Lavin, J. (2020). Working memory is not a natural kind and cannot explain central cognition. *Review of Philosophy and Psychology*. [doi:10.1007/s13164-020-00507-4].
- Logie, R., Camos, V., & Cowan, N. (Eds.). (2021). *Working memory: The state of the science*. Oxford University Press.

Dataset citation(s):

- Oberauer, K. (2018). Benchmarks for Models of Short Term and Working Memory [Data set]. OSF. [https://osf.io/g49c6/].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *mémoire de travail*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KK6LXTL8-P>
 EQ: http://scholarpedia.org/article/Working_memory [Scholarpedia]
https://concepts.sagepub.com/social-science/concept/working_memory [SAGE]
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Working_memory [Wikipedia EN]
https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mémoire_de_travail [Wikipédia FR]
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

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. [doi:10.1111/nyas.13633].

PO: Human
 DO: Psychology
 FR: *consolidation en mémoire de travail*
 URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-FLNHS9BC-P>

working memory gating

→ **gating process**

working memory period paradigm

BT: objective study method of memory
 RT: · memory capacity
 · 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. [doi:10.1080/02724980443000098].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

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
 RT: · memory complaint
 · 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. [doi:10.1080/09602011.2012.681110].

PO: Human

DO: Neuropsychology

FR: *Questionnaire de mémoire de travail*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-DRK58LF2-S>

working memory updating

Syn: · updating
 · updating process
 BT: memory process
 RT: · n-back task
 · reference-back paradigm
 · running span task
 · temporal tagging
 · working memory
 NT: · gating process
 · information removal

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):

- 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. [doi:10.1111/j.2044-8295.1990.tb02349.x].
- Nir-Cohen, G., Kessler, Y., & Egner, T. (2020). Neural substrates of working memory updating. *Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience*, 32(12), 2285–2302. [doi:10.1162/jocn_a_01625].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

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
 [Cognitive Atlas]

working self

BT: autobiographical memory
 RT: self-memory system

Reconstructs memories from conceptual knowledge and episodic memories. Participates in the construction of personal identity.

Bibliographic citation(s):

- Conway, M. A. (2005). Memory and the self. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 53(4), 594–628. [doi:10.1016/j.jml.2005.08.005].
- Conway, M. A., & Pleydell-Pearce, C. W. (2000). The construction of autobiographical memories in the self-memory system. *Psychological review*, 107(2), 261–288. [doi:10.1037/0033-295X.107.2.261].

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: *self de travail*

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-VP9MVPHC-N>

workload

→ cognitive load

Y

Yerkes-Dodson's law

BT: law

RT: cue utilization hypothesis

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. [<http://psychclassics.yorku.ca/Yerkes/Law/>].

PO: · Animal

· Human

DO: Psychology

FR: loi de Yerkes-Dodson

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-NZ9KR4RW-Z>EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yerkes-Dodson_law [Wikipedia EN]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

RT: California Verbal Learning 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.

PO: Human

DO: Psychology

FR: tâche de reconnaissance oui/non

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-KCMD8869-J>

Z

zROC function

→ **zROC curve**

z-ROC

→ **zROC curve**

Zeigarnik effect

BT: [memory phenomenon](#)

RT: [episodic memory](#)

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. [doi:10.3758/s13421-020-01033-5].
- Zeigarnik, B. (1927). Das Behalten erledigter und unerledigter Handlungen. *Psychologische Forschung*, 9, 1–85.

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: **effet Zeigarnik**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-RS4N9VCC-M>

EQ: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zeigarnik_effect [Wikipedia EN]

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 effect](#)

[· survival processing](#)

Better memory for words when they are processed in a fictional context where zombies threaten 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. [doi:10.1080/20445911.2019.1664557].
- Soderstrom, N. C., & McCabe, D. P. (2011). Are survival processing memory advantages based on ancestral priorities? *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 18(3), 564–569. [doi:10.3758/s13423-011-0060-6].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

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-tranformation 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* (p. 201-225). Elsevier. [doi:10.1016/B978-0-12-809324-5.21044-4].

PO: *Human*

DO: *Psychology*

FR: **courbe zROC**

URI: <http://data.loterre.fr/ark:/67375/P66-L8MR7ZLC-6>

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• false-persistence effect	<i>effet de fausse persistance</i>	95

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• far transfer	<i>transfert éloigné</i>	96
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• judgment of retention	<i>jugement de rétention</i>	130
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• long-term working memory	<i>mémoire de travail à long terme</i>	141
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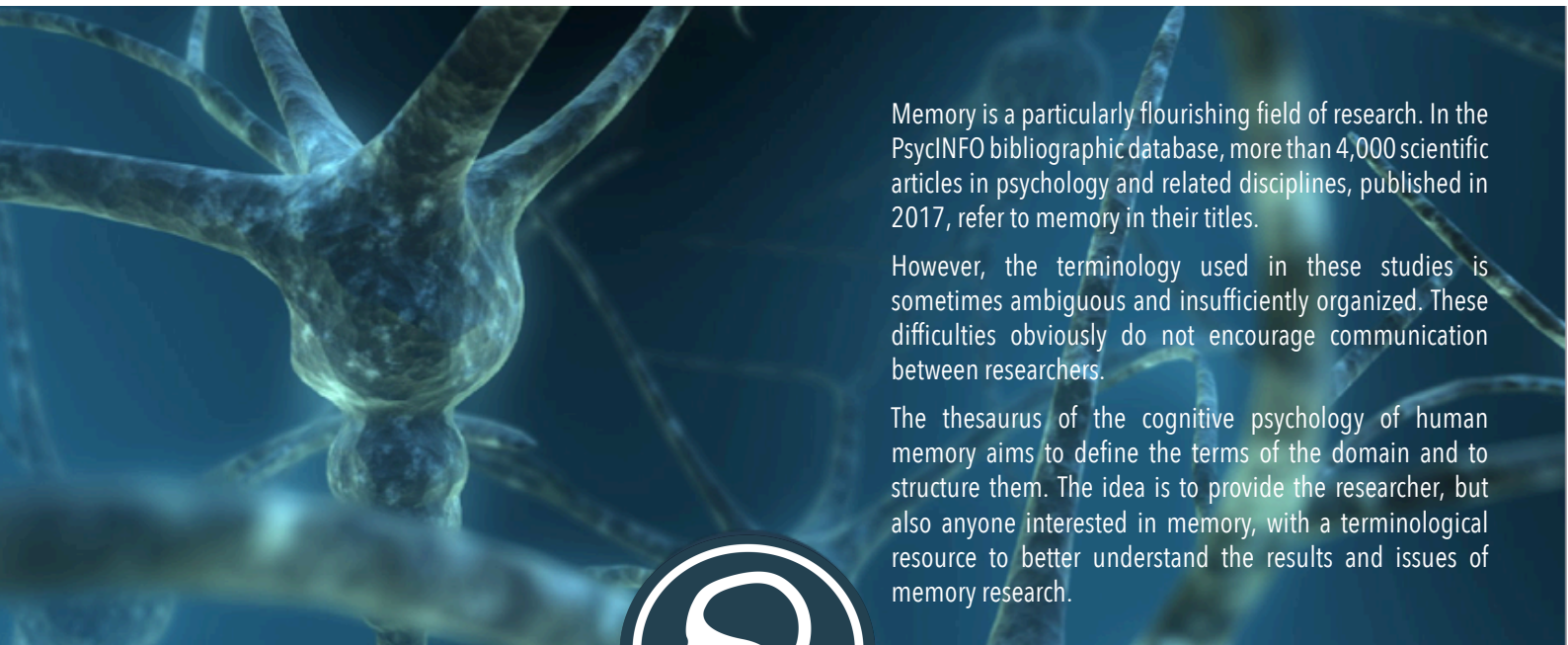
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Thesaurus **COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY** of **HUMAN MEMORY**



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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