

4. Interference

Proactive Interference

- The disruptive effect of prior learning on the recall of new information.



If you call your new girlfriend your old girlfriend's name.

4. Interference



Retroactive Interference

- The disruptive effect of new learning on the recall of old information.

When you finally remember this years locker combination, you forget last years.

5. Motivated Forgetting

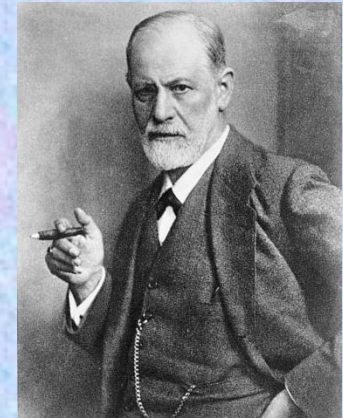
Motivated Forgetting: People unknowingly revise their memories.

Why does it exist?

One explanation is

REPRESSION: in

psychoanalytic theory, the basic defense mechanism that banishes anxiety-arousing thoughts, feelings and memories from consciousness.



Segment 77

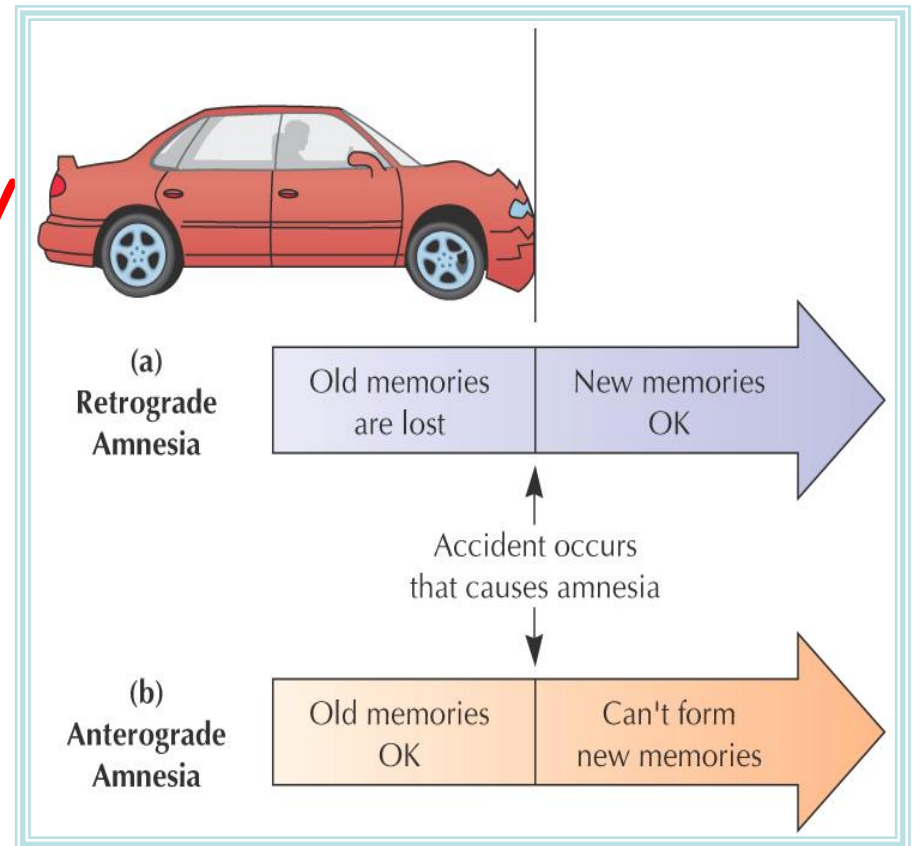
**Dissociative Amnesia:
Convicted Murderer Set Free After
Repressed Memory Evidence Is Invalidated**

Length: 1:26

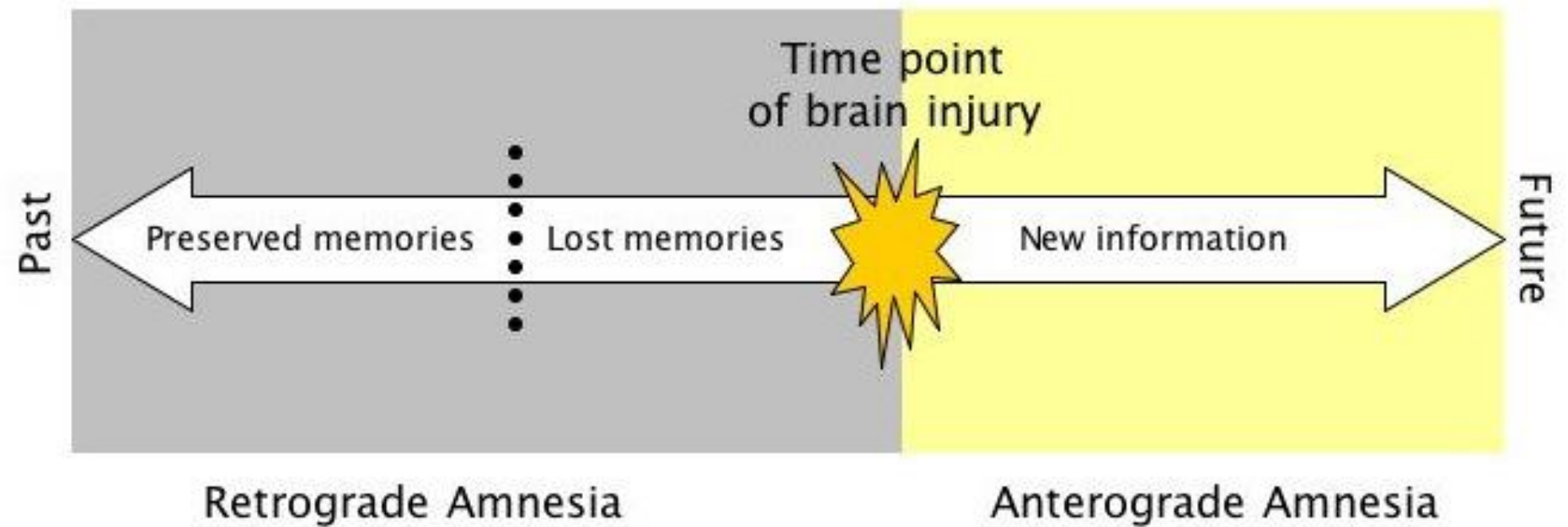
Source: NBC News, 7/3/95

Biology and Memory Loss: Injury and Disease

- Amnesia: (memory loss from brain injury or trauma)
- Retrograde amnesia (old memories lost)
- Anterograde amnesia (new memories lost)



Types of Amnesia and forgetting





How did you do?
Better on the 2nd try?

"False Memory"

SOUR
HONEY
BITTER
HEART
TOOTH

NICE
SUGAR
GOOD
TASTE
TART

CANDY
SODA
CHOCOLATE
CAKE
PIE

MAD
HAPPY
RAGE
MEAN
IRE

WRATH
HATE
HATRED
FURY
EMOTION

FEAR
FIGHT
TEMPER
CALM
ENRAGE

**So, can we always trust our
memory?**

**Why might lawyers be interested in
the phenomenon of false memory?**

"Lost in the mall study" 1992

- Subject was told 4 stories from his past, including one that was made up about him being lost in the mall at age 5.
- Over the next two weeks, he jotted down whatever memories he had of the 4 events.
- After 2 weeks, he came back and was told to rate the four stories for clarity.
- False memory given **SECOND HIGHEST RATING** of the four stories, an 8/11.
- When subject was told that one of the stories never happened, he picked one of the **REAL ONES** as being the story that never happened!

Elizabeth Loftus



Constructed Memory (False Memory)

1. We sometimes alter our memories as we encode or retrieve them.

OR....

Imagination Inflation

Once we have an inaccurate memory, we tend to keep adding more imagined details, as perhaps we do for all memories.



2. Your expectations, schemas, or environment may alter your memories.