The Secret Mission of Memory

and How it Helps Us Make Meaning from Language

Curtis Kelly. EdD

ctskelly@gmail.com

look at faulty memory, which reveals why we have memory in the first place. Task 1: Make a model of how you think the brain learns and processes a sentence like this:	
	"The dog jumped over the wall."
Do	4 1. 14
	t I: Memory
at	icular Activating System: a filter that controls sleepiness, alertness and what we pay tention too. It is especially sensitive to input related to:
•	ersonal relevance
	cent thinking
- no	evelty
Four	types of episodic memory faults
	getting – poor cueing
	erference – old memories interfere with new ones or new ones with the old.
	attribution – forgetting the source, or forgetting you already learned something
	se memory – the most mysterious, and far more common than you think
	2: Memory is imprecise. Why? What is the sole purpose of memory? Hint: It is more than
ju	st remembering the good and bad things so that we can seek or avoid them. It gives us an a bility we use it every minute. (Schacter, Harvard)

Offshoot for the classroom

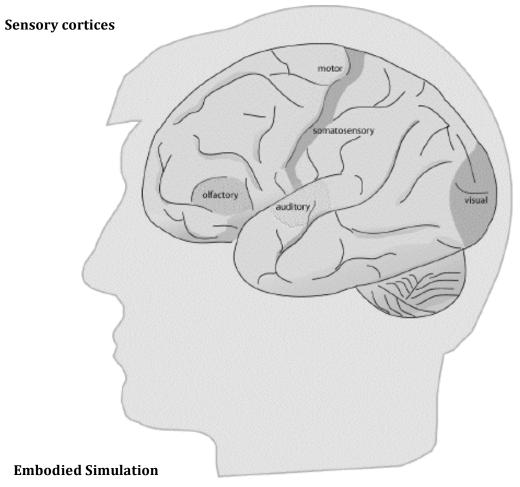
To reduce forgetting: make sure you have their attention, use multisensory input, repeat.

To reduce interference: use difference-noticing tasks

Misattribution: Don't expect them to remember details. Don't be too harsh on plagiarism.

False memory: Realize that faulty memory is normal. Be forgiving.

Part II: Making Meaning from Language



Input, whether seeing the real thing or a symbol for it, activates the related networks in the sensory cortices. There is no dictionary, just memories simplified into general prototypes for each idea.

Finding out more:

BrainSciencePodcast.com iTunesU – Pat Kuhl, Early Childhood Development

<u>The Brain that Changes Itself</u> - Norman Doidge <u>Louder than Words</u> – Benjamin Bergen

The cognitive neuroscience of constructive memory - Schacter & Addis doi: 10.1098/rstb.2007.2087