

Copy these pages onto card stock and cut along the dashed lines to make a deck of 24 cards (12 terms, 12 definitions).

<p>Memories only held for a few minutes. Some of this information will be lost or forgotten, while some will be processed into long-term memory.</p>	<p>The long-lasting strengthening of communication at a synapse due to the amount or coincidence of stimulation. Experimentally, high-frequency bursts produce this synaptic change.</p>	<p>The long-lasting decrease in strength of communication at a synapse due to the slowness or absence of stimulation. Experimentally, prolonged low-frequency inputs produce this synaptic change.</p>	<p>The process of keeping information over time.</p>
<p>Brain processes used for temporary storage and manipulation of information.</p>	<p>Type of memory used when recalling facts or experiences, as opposed to skills. Semantic and episodic memories are in this category.</p>	<p>The changing of the structure, organization, or function of brain cells in response to new experiences.</p>	<p>The process of acquiring new information.</p>
<p>The process of recalling information from your memory.</p>	<p>Type of memory used when unconsciously recalling and applying skills.</p>	<p>The process of translating sensory or new information into a form that can be stored, leading to the creation of new memories.</p>	<p>Memories that are stored in a variety of places in the brain over long periods of time.</p>

Short-term Memory	Long-term Potentiation	Long-term Depression	Long-term Memory
Working Memory	Declarative (Explicit) Memory	Neural Plasticity	Learning
Memory Retrieval	Nondeclarative (Implicit) Memory	Memory Encoding	Memory Storage