MEMORY PHYSIOLOGY

Learning is acquisition of the information that makes this possible and memory is the retention and storage of that information.

Memories are stored in the brain by changing the basic sensitivity of synaptic transmission between neurone as a result of previous neural activity. The new or facilitated pathways are called memory traces, once they are established, they can be selectively activated by the thinking mind to reproduce the memories.

Negative memory : Will be inhibited in the synaptic pathway which is called habituation.

Positive memory : Information that causes important consequences such as pain or pleasure, the brain has automatic capability of enhancing and storing the memory traces. It results from facilitation of the synaptic pathways, and the process is called memory sensitisation.



Priming: facilitation of the recognition of words or objects

Explicit memory and implicit memory involve:

1. Short term memory: lasts seconds to hours. It is caused by continual neural activity resulting from nerve signals that travel around and around a temporary memory trace (circuit of reverberating neurone), another possible explanation: presynaptic inhibition which occurs in the