

Acquisition stage The first stage necessary for memory performance in which information about the stimuli and responses is encoded in the nervous system in some fashion.

Consolidation The neurobiological processes whereby newly acquired information gets encoded in a relatively permanent form in the nervous system.

Delayed matching to sample A procedure in which participants are reinforced for responding to a test stimulus that is the same as a sample stimulus that was presented some time earlier.

Matching to sample procedure A procedure in which participants are reinforced for selecting a stimulus that corresponds to the sample presented on that trial.

Proactive interference Disruption of memory by exposure to stimuli before the event to be remembered.

Prospective memory Memory of a plan for future action. Also called *Prospection*.

Reconsolidation The consolidation of a reactivated memory (as contrasted with consolidation of a newly acquired memory).

Reference memory The retention of background information a participant needs finish a task or respond successfully in a situation. (Compare with *Working memory*.)

Retention interval The period of time between acquisition of information and a test of memory for that information.

Retrieval cue A stimulus related to an experience that facilitates the recall of other information related to that experience.

Retrieval stage The third stage necessary for memory performance in which information that has been retained is recovered from storage for current use.

Retroactive interference Disruption of memory by exposure to stimuli following the event to be remembered.

Retrospective memory Memory of a previously experienced event.

Simultaneous matching to sample A procedure in which participants are reinforced for responding to a test stimulus that is the same as a sample stimulus. The sample and the test stimuli are presented at the same time.

Working memory The retention of information that is needed only to accomplish the task at hand, as contrasted with reference memory, which involves background information that is also needed for future similar tasks.