Summary:
Broadly defining “forgetting” as any decrease in acquired behaviour that is observed under identical test conditions, there appears to be four families of sources of forgetting: 1) decay, 2) inadequate retrieval cues, 3) displacement form working memory (including amnestic agents and disrupted reconsolidation), 4) associative interference.
Examination of each family suggests that most of the instances of the first three families are actually forms of associative interference. The well known costs of forgetting and less known benefits of forgetting will be discussed, as well as interventions that modulate forgetting (decreasing it, increasing it, and inducing recovery from it).

Thursday 10th November 2016 · 15:00-16:00
Lecture Theatre 2, Centre for Medicine

All welcome - e-mail jem64@le.ac.uk with questions