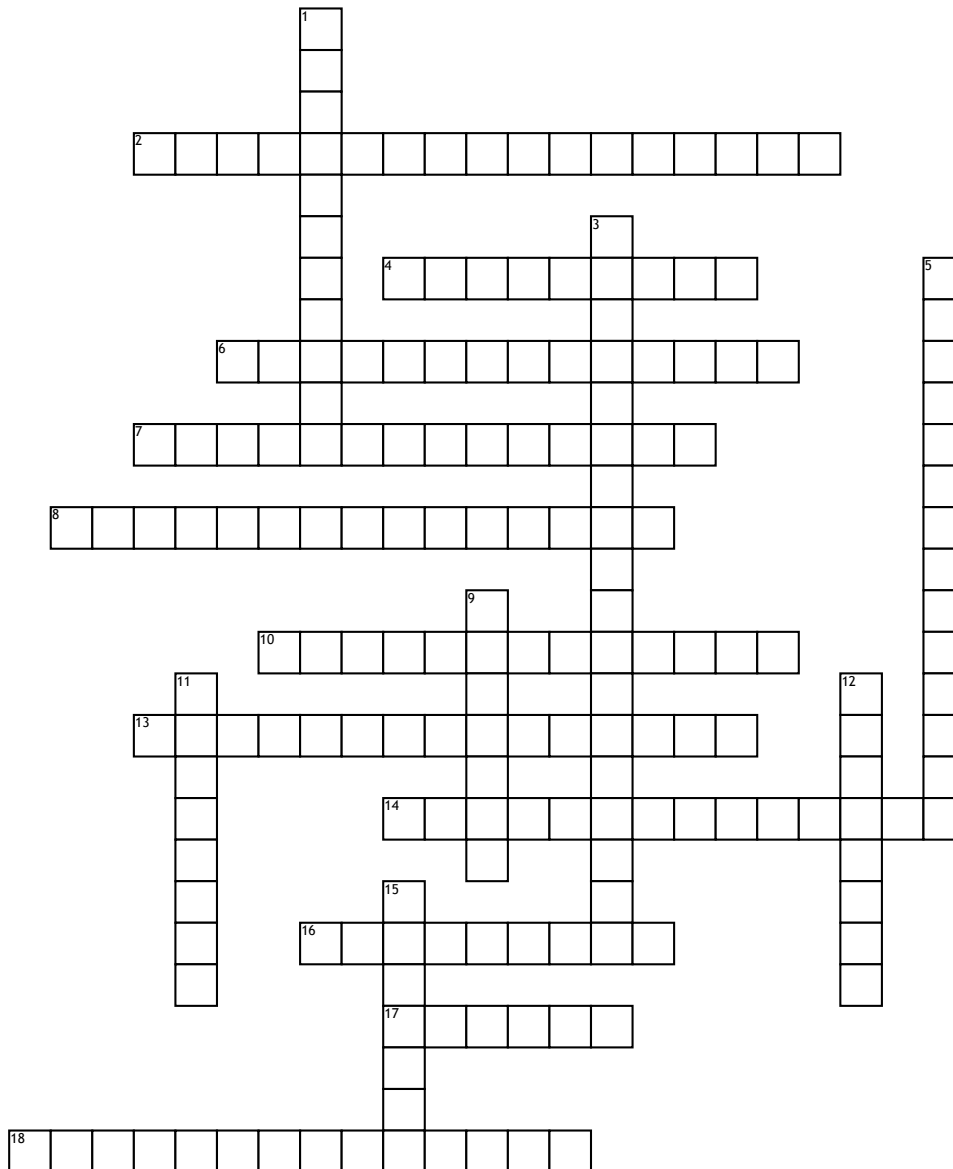


# Memory



## Across

2. Loss of memory for events that occurred prior to the trauma.  
 4. They are especially useful when we want to recall larger bits of information such as steps, stages, phases, and parts of a system (Mr. VEM J. SUN,)  
 6. Information about events we have personally experienced.  
 7. Knowledge about words, concepts, and language-based knowledge and facts.  
 8. An exceptionally clear recollection of an important event.  
 10. Storage of brief sensory events, such as sights, sounds, and tastes. It is very brief storage—up to a couple of seconds.  
 13. Is a temporary storage system that processes incoming sensory memory; sometimes it is called working memory.

14. The continuous storage of information.

16. Getting the information out of memory and back into awareness.  
 17. This is known as automatic processing, or the encoding of details like time, space, frequency, and the meaning of words; usually done without any conscious awareness.  
 18. Memories that are not part of our consciousness. They are memories formed from behaviors.

## Down

1. Happens when you identify information that you have previously learned after encountering it again. It involves a process of comparison; you are relying on this when taking a multiple-choice test.

3. You cannot remember new information, although you can remember information and events that happened prior to your injury.  
 5. Memories we consciously try to remember and recall.  
 9. Exposure to a stimulus affects the response to a later stimulus.  
 11. Organizing information into manageable bits or chunks.  
 12. The input of information into the memory system.  
 15. The creation of a permanent record of information; the retention of the encoded information.