This activity explores severe memory loss—how it happens and what impact it has on behavior.

**Forms of Long-Term Memory**
- Researchers believe that there are distinct forms of long-term memory, each designed to handle specific types of information or experiences. Match the name of the form to its description below.

  - o ___ Explicit Memory
    A. Behaviors or emotions that occur automatically as reactions to outside events as a result of past associations
  - o ___ Implicit Memory
    B. Memory of skills or behaviors that can be retrieved without conscious awareness
  - o ___ Semantic Memory
    C. Knowledge of the specific events or episodes in your own life history
  - o ___ Episodic Memory
    D. General knowledge about the world that isn’t identified with a particular event in your life
  - o ___ Procedural Memory
    E. Memory of facts and events that can be consciously retrieved
  - o ___ Conditioned Response
    F. Memory of highly practiced skills

**Memory and the Brain**
- Which two areas of the brain are believed to be most involved in long-term memory?
  1. 
  2. 

**Damage to the Cerebellum and Implicit Memory**
- If a person has damage to the cerebellum, but no damage to the hippocampus, what would you predict about their memory loss?