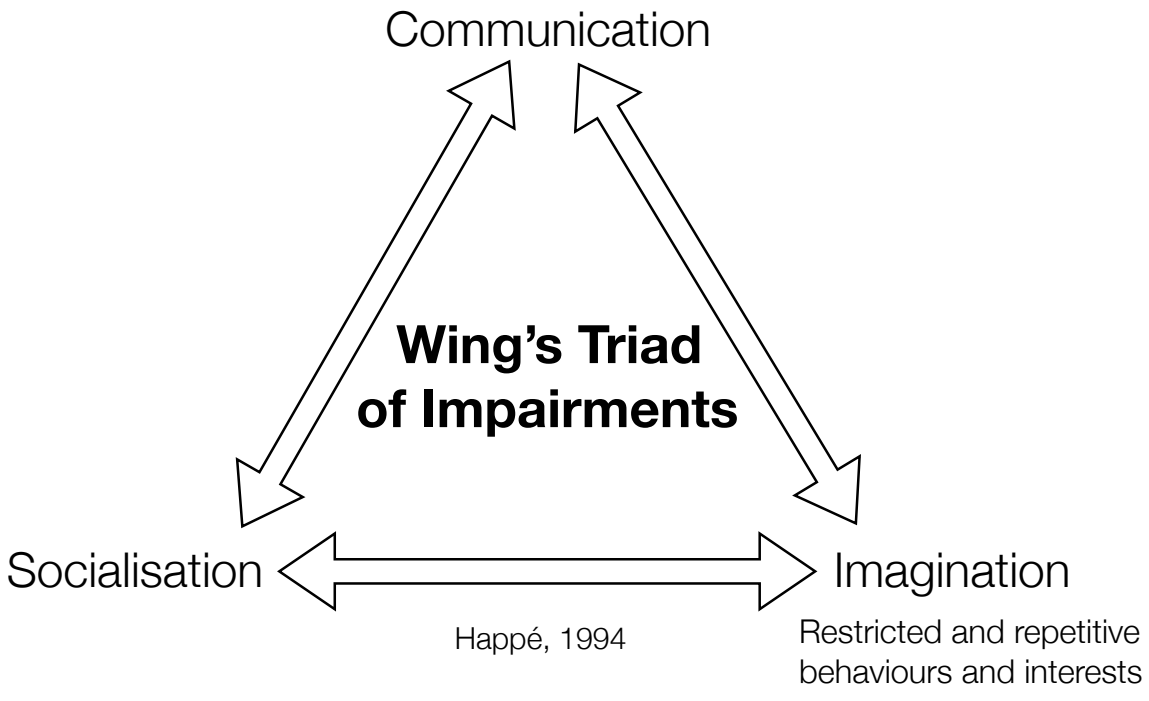
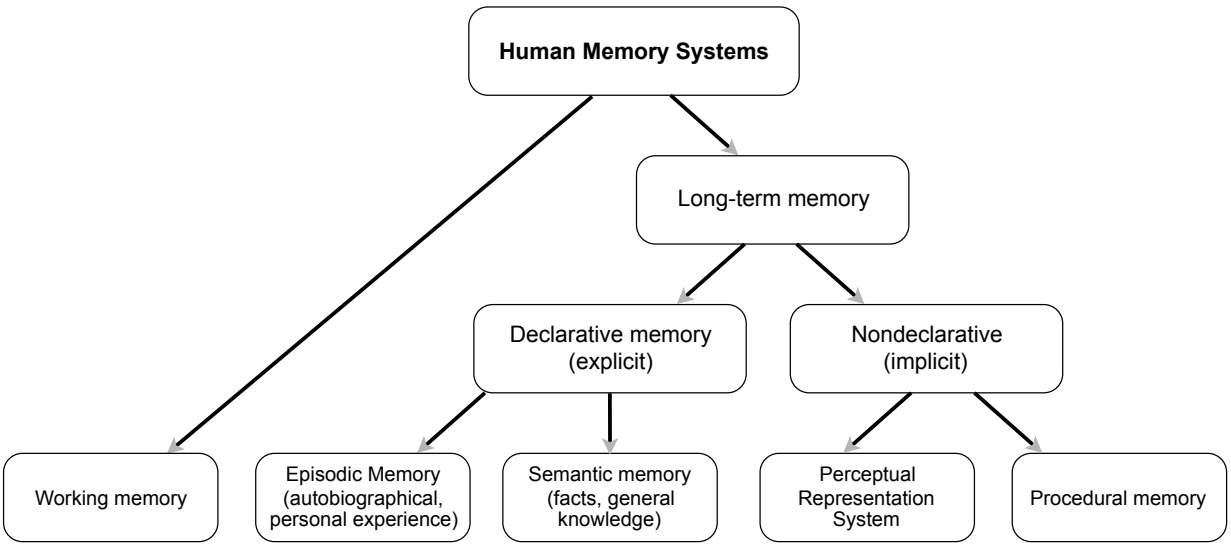
Memory and learning: How are they different for people with AS?

A framework of thinking, memory and learning
ASPIA: 4 November 2017 Dr Nola Norris, PhD
www.nelt.com.au



Autism, high-functioning autism, Asperger syndrome



5 Major Systems of Human Memory and Learning

Schacter & Tulving (1994)

Episodic memory *weaker*	**Semantic memory** *relied upon for explicit thinking*	**Perceptual memory**	**Procedural memory**
Personal experience	Facts, general knowledge	Raw sensory input	Repetition
Theory of mind, Executive function	One thing at a time, contextless	Being in the moment	Encoded routines
Central coherence	Focus on detail at expense of bigger picture	Enhanced perception	Automaticity
Abstract reasoning	Concrete, literal, *black-&-white thinking*	Holistic	(lay terms) muscle, tactile or kinaesthetic memory
Cognitive flexibility	Train-tracks thinking rigid, fixed thinking,	Sensory	
Relational memory	Single-item memory	Experiential	
Simultaneous processing	Rote memory, recall of discrete data and facts	Sense of familiarity	
Temporality: Subjective time judgements	Time measurement: clocks, calendars	Sensory sensitivities	
Prospective memory			
Source memory: context (location, time, affect)			
Mental time travel	Linear, serial, 'documentary style' first-hand memories		
Self-referential processing	Externally oriented thinking		
Subjective sense of self	Formulaic thinking, i.e., $a + b = c$		
autonoetic consciousness	**noetic consciousness**	**anoetic consciousness**	