

imipramine

n. A tricyclic antidepressant which blocks the reuptake of the neurotransmitters norepinephrine and serotonin.

immediate memory

n. A hypothesized information store which is used as a work space for short-term storage of information in use, such as telephone numbers or the current focus of attention. Typically this storage lasts less than a minute and is a commonly measured component of intelligence tests. Also called short-term memory.

immune system

n. The substances, processes, and structures within the body that respond to antigens such as virus, bacteria, very small pieces of foreign substances, and aberrant cells. The chief organs of the immune system are the bone marrow, which produces lymphocytes, which are the chief circulating agents of immunity; and the spleen and lymph tissues, which absorb antigens and dead cells.

immunoglobulin

n. Any of a group of proteins synthesized by plasma cells derived from beta lymphocytes which act as antibodies in immune response. They are Y-shaped proteins with a binding area at each tip of the top of the Yshape which attaches to a specific antigen and either prevents its function or identifies it for attack by other parts of the immune system.

Implicit Association Test

n. The Implicit Association Test (IAT) is an indirect measure of thought and feeling. It measures speed and accuracy in the act of associating a concept (e.g., elderly) to an attribute (e.g., slow) to infer the strength of association between the two. From such measurement it predicts the presence of unconscious social cognition – thoughts and feelings that are not necessarily accessible to conscious awareness or control. The application of IAT methodology is broad, from marketing to clinical psychology. Its most extensive application has been in the domain of discrimination, with its signature result being the presence of bias

toward social groups when no or minimal bias is expressed on measures of self-report. The IAT can produce effects that are relatively large, show dissociations from conscious cognition, be visible in children as young as age 5, predict consequential behavior, and show underlying social cognition to be highly malleable. See <https://implicit.harvard.edu> and <http://projectimplicit.net/> to find more information and to sample an IAT yourself.

– DRC, MRB

implicit attitude

n. Unlike explicit attitudes, implicit attitudes are evaluations of an object that exist outside conscious awareness or conscious control. Implicit attitudes can be automatically activated without requiring the motivation and capacity to express them. The consistency between implicit and explicit attitudes depends in part on the nature of the attitude. Consistency is greater when the attitude is not controversial or subjected to social desirability concerns, whereas self-presentational concerns create dissociations. One of the most popular measures of implicit attitudes is the Implicit Association Test (IAT). – HLi, DA

implicit communication

n. 1. The transfer of information through culturally defined selection of environments or conditions such as holding a meeting in a tavern as opposed to a lecture hall. 2. In computer science, the reaction of a system to environmental data rather than to command signals. 3. In evolutionary studies, the structures and behaviors which communicate with other members of a species.

implicit learning

n. Learning from the environment rather than from what is being taught. Thus a child of highly punitive parents might learn that might makes right instead of whatever particular rules the parents are trying to teach the child.

implicit memory

n. Implicit memory, also known as indirect memory, is an unintentional and often unaware manifestation of retention