

# **3 SHORT-TERM MEMORY**

### **HOW MUCH OF BAD ISCHL CAN YOU REMEMBER?**

Look at the following images and try to memorise each name well



## Further exercise for advanced users

We are increasing the level of difficulty. Remember the images in the order indicated.

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# **3** SHORT-TERM MEMORY SOLUTION

# THE KONGRESS & THEATERHAUS

(previously the Kurhaus) was built by the architect Hyazinth Michel between 1873 and 1875. There have been conferences between monarchs and statesmen behind the Gründerzeit facades of the building.

THE KAISERVILLA IN BAD ISCHL in Bad Ischl was the summer residence of Emperor Franz Joseph I and Empress Elisabeth (Sisi) of Austria. The building at the foot of the Jainzenberg was originally a villa in the Biedermeier style, built in 1834 by the Viennese notary Josef August Eltz.

### THE MARMORSCHLÖSSL

in the Kaiserpark of Bad Ischl was used by Emperor Franz Joseph I and Empress Elisabeth as a breakfast salon. Empress Sisi also used it as a special retreat.

### THE STADTPFARRKIRCHE ST. NIKOLAUS

is the Roman Catholic parish church of the diocese of Linz in the town of Bad Ischl. The oldest documentary mention of a church in Ischl dates back to 1320.

#### THE TRINKHALLE

is a listed former spa complex. Today, the Trinkhalle functions as a "Haus des Gastes" and is firmly anchored in the life of the town through its use for cultural, tourist and social purposes.

## THE "SCHNITZEL LOGO" OF SALZKAMMERGUT 2024

symbolises the region of the Salzkammergut and the 23 municipalities that are partners of the European Capital of Culture Bad Ischl

#### THE WIRER DENKMAL

stands in the Kurpark. It is thanks to the Viennese physician Dr. Franz Wirer (1771-1844) that Ischl owes its lasting reputation as a world-class spa resort and "imperial town".

THE EINSIEDLERSTEIN a place of culture and legends, is located halfway up the path to Siriuskogl. After the Traun glacier melted, a rock that it had transported remained as a so-called erratic.

## **Exercise for short-term memory**

Short-term memory stores information for a short period of time before it is then either forgotten or transferred to long-term memory. The capacity of short-term memory is limited. Information can only be retained for up to 30

seconds and only 7 units of information  $(\pm 2)$ can be held.

Short-term memory plays a hugely important role in coping with everyday tasks (e.g. mental arithmetic, remembering telephone numbers) and it is the basis for powers of concentration and for attention.