

Name: _____

Psychology Review - Memory

1. Sensory memory has all of the following characteristics EXCEPT:
 - a. visual information lasts less than a second
 - b. it holds an exact image of each sensory experience.
 - c. the capacity is about seven plus or minus two chunks.
 - d. auditory information lasts about two or three seconds.

2. How does short-term memory differ from sensory memory?
 - a. Its capacity is larger than that of sensory memory.
 - b. Items are coded in terms of their meaning in short-term memory but not in sensory memory.
 - c. Both A and B
 - d. Neither A nor B

3. Which of the following expressions best reflects the capacity of short-term memory?
 - a. one or two items
 - b. unlimited
 - c. about seven plus or minus two chunks
 - d. about a dozen chunks

4. _____ is the process of grouping separate pieces of information into a single unit in order to store more information in _____.
 - a. Chunking; short-term memory
 - b. Clumping; short-term memory
 - c. Collecting; long-term memory
 - d. Dual-coding; sensory memory

5. "What's your social?" the associate asks over the phone. "One, six, four . . ." you begin. After a brief pause, you continue, "seventy-two . . . sixteen thirty-eight." To ease the burden on the associate's short-term memory, you are giving the number in _____ rather than as individual digits.
 - a. Nuggets
 - b. Clumps
 - c. Clusters
 - d. Chunks

6. We look up a number in the phone book, push the book away, and then begin to dial the number. Why do we discourage an interruption during this process?
 - a. Information lasts only 15–25 seconds in short-term memory.
 - b. Information lasts only 5–6 seconds in short-term memory.
 - c. Information can only last a minute or so in short-term memory.
 - d. Short-term memory can only hold one or two chunks of information.

7. Robert just met a woman he feels attracted to and keeps saying her name over and over to himself to make sure he doesn't forget it. He is using _____ to keep this woman's name in _____ memory.

- a. elaborative rehearsal; long-term
- b. selective repetition; sensory
- c. maintenance rehearsal; short-term
- d. selective attention; short-term

8. Rehearsal serves to:

- a. refresh sensory memory.
- b. keep information in short-term memory.
- c. transfer information to long-term memory.
- d. Both B and C

9. The concept of working memory represents a contemporary conceptualization of _____ memory.

- a. Sensory
- b. short-term
- c. long-term
- d. None of these—it is a proposed fourth memory system.

10. Which of the following accurately describes the processing of information in working memory?

- a. It proceeds automatically.
- b. It requires cognitive resources—"mental energy," like encoding.
- c. It can be improved by stress or anxiety.
- d. Both B and C are true.

11. According to your text, the distinction between long- and short-term memory:

- a. is somewhat artificial.
- b. has failed to gain empirical support in memory research.
- c. is supported by the effects of certain kinds of brain damage.
- d. Both A and B

12. Our ability to recall an item from a list depends on where in the list the item occurs. This is the _____ effect.

- a. serial position
- b. list memory
- c. cereal position
- d. item order

13. "Cat food, cola, toothpaste," your roommate begins reciting items into the phone as you throw your books in the backseat and get into your car; you're supposed to hit the store on the way home. He continues to list a few more items. Finally, he wraps up: "Coffee creamer, spaghetti sauce, dish liquid, and ice tea mix." You forget a couple of things, but you do manage to get the cat food, cola, and toothpaste. Your memory for these items reflects the _____ effect.

- a. Primacy
- b. Recency
- c. serial memory
- d. item order

14. "Cat food, cola, toothpaste," your roommate begins reciting items into the phone as you throw your books in the backseat and get into your car; you're supposed to hit the store on the way home. He continues to list a few more items. Finally, he wraps up: "Coffee creamer, spaghetti sauce, dish liquid, and ice tea mix." You forget a few things, but the spaghetti sauce, dish liquid, and ice tea mix are in the bag.

Is he likely to remember everything on the list? What suggestion would you make?

15. What must happen for a memory to move from sensory to short term memory?

16. Why are skill based memories stronger than other memories?

17. Why can't people remember when or where they learned most knowledge based memories?

18. Name three kinds of memory.

19. Name three processes of memory.

20. Who is H.M.? Clive Wearing? Phineas Gage? What have they contributed to the field of psychology?

21. Explain this quote: "Use it or lose it!"

22. Name four things that can aid memory:

23. What is a TBI? State some various effects:

24. What psychologist is most associated with false memory? Describe false memory:

25. Explain the stages of memory. What happened when memory is transferred to the long-term?

Memory Review

TYPES of Memory	STAGES of Memory	PROCESSES of Memory