

QUIZ QUESTION

(1) Retrograde amnesia, or “Hollywood amnesia,” which is actually very unlikely to occur, is when

- A. You forget events from your past
- B. You cannot learn new information
- C. Alcohol causes memory loss
- D. Brain damage causes impaired speech

QUIZ QUESTION

(2) Patient H.M. had preserved _____ memory but profoundly impaired _____ memory.

- A. Episodic, semantic
- B. Procedural, declarative
- C. Declarative, procedural
- D. Semantic, procedural

QUIZ QUESTION

(3) You remember your senior prom like it was yesterday, right down to the scuff marks on your brand new shoes (darn it!). This is an example of

- A. Semantic memory
- B. Procedural memory
- C. Implicit memory
- D. Episodic memory

QUIZ QUESTION

(4) Participants are faster to verify that a robin is a bird than that an emu is a bird. This is an example of

- A. Violation of hierarchy
- B. Typicality effect
- C. Superordinate processing
- D. Lexical decision

QUIZ QUESTION

(1) According to the PDP model of memory, how do semantic memories form?

- A. Semantic memories are generalizations of repeated episodic memories
- B. Semantic memories are generalizations of repeated procedural memories
- C. Semantic memories are formed from items stored in the visuospatial sketchpad
- D. Semantic memories form on their own and are separate from episodic memories

QUIZ QUESTION

(2) The proposition is the basic unit of which model of memory?

- A. Working memory model
- B. Modal model
- C. Hierarchical model
- D. PDP model
- E. ACT model

QUIZ QUESTION

(3) In the PDP model, node A has a link weight of zero with node B. What is the relationship between nodes A and B?

- A. A is strongly excitatory on B
- B. A is weakly excitatory on B
- C. A has no influence on B**
- D. A is strongly inhibitory on B
- E. A is weakly inhibitory on B

QUIZ QUESTION

(4) Schemas provide knowledge of how the world works and about what to expect in various situations. Which kind of memory is most similar to a schema?

- A. Procedural memory
- B. Implicit memory
- C. Working memory
- D. Episodic memory
- E. Semantic memory**

QUIZ QUESTION

(1) Neisser and Harsch (1992) found that

- A. Meaningful events create indelible memories
- B. Most people surveyed had highly accurate memories of the events surrounding the Challenger explosion
- C. People's presumed "flashbulb memories" for the Challenger explosion were highly inaccurate after 2.5 years**
- D. High confidence in a memory predicts accurate recall

QUIZ QUESTION

(2) Stereotypes are a kind of schema.

- A. True**
- B. False

QUIZ QUESTION

(3) Which of these has *not* been a memory successfully implanted in a lab experiment?

- A. Serious animal attack in childhood
- B. Receiving enema in childhood**
- C. Getting lost in a mall as a child
- D. Pressing a key that crashed an experiment
- E. All of these false memories have been induced in lab settings

QUIZ QUESTION

(4) Which of these is *not* a potential explanation for the misinformation effect?

- A. Misinformation acceptance
- B. Classical conditioning**
- C. Source confusion
- D. Overwriting/destructive updating

QUIZ QUESTION

(1) Mani can remember 40 digits by encoding them as baseball homerun records from various years. What memory strategy is he using?

- A. Innate talent
- B. Chunking**
- C. Analog memory
- D. Method of loci

QUIZ QUESTION

(2) Kosslyn asked people to memorize a map, and then asked them to scan their representation of a map. He found that

- A. It takes longer when the items on the memorized map are farther apart, suggesting that visual imagery is being used.**
- B. It takes less time when the items on the memorized map are farther apart, suggesting no visual imagery is being used.
- C. It takes the same amount of time regardless of the distance between the items on the memorized map, suggesting that propositional representations are being used.

QUIZ QUESTION

(3) Which is true of analog representations?

- A. They are modality independent
- B. They never require visual imagery
- C. There is no evidence they exist
- D. They preserve properties of the referent**

QUIZ QUESTION

(4) Stevens & Coups (1978) asked people to study maps with hierarchical structure. They found that people made spatial relationship judgments faster when the

- A. Superordinate spatial relationships were unrelated to subordinate ones
- B. Superordinate spatial relationships matched subordinate ones**
- C. Superordinate spatial relationships mismatched subordinate ones

QUIZ QUESTION

(1) Using a change blindness task like Simons and Levin (1998) can show

- A. People will notice changes ONLY when there is a social category change
- B. People never notice category changes if the visual detail is minor enough
- C. People often ignore real-world visual detail**
- D. People don't notice task-relevant changes

QUIZ QUESTION

(2) The picture superiority effect refers to the fact that

- A. Pictures are better remembered than words**
- B. Pictures carry more information than words
- C. Picture recognition develops earlier than word recognition
- D. Pictures are more pleasant to look at than words

QUIZ QUESTION

- (3) Paivio's Dual Coding Hypothesis suggests all of these EXCEPT
- A. Viewers store a verbal representation of pictures they see
 - B. Viewers store an image-based representation of pictures they see
 - C. Viewers store a verbal representation of words they see
 - D. Viewers store an image-based representation of words they see**

QUIZ QUESTION

- (4) Kerr's studies of map scanning in congenitally-blind participants showed that
- A. Blind individuals have propositional representations of space
 - B. Blind individuals have analog representations of space that are non-visual**
 - C. Blind individuals have severely-impaired spatial representations

QUIZ QUESTION

- (1) All of the following are possible ways prototypes are formed EXCEPT
- A. Ideal features
 - B. Typical features
 - C. Average features
 - D. Necessary features**

QUIZ QUESTION

- (2) One problem with prototype-style category representations is that
- A. They fail when categories are not linearly separable**
 - B. They require too much memory
 - C. They cannot account for hierarchical relationships
 - D. They are stupid

QUIZ QUESTION

- (3) According to the abstractionist account of auditory memory, which of the following aspects of a word would you store in memory?
- A. The word itself (sequence of speech sounds)**
 - B. The emotion the word was said with
 - C. The talker who spoke the word
 - D. All of the above

QUIZ QUESTION

- (4) Which of the following is definitely not an artifact?
- A. Zombies
 - B. Redwood trees**
 - C. Bagel toasters
 - D. Eraser