

## Remembering and Forgetting

- 1 Which of the following statements is correct regarding why eyewitness testimony is not always accurate?
  - (A) People do not have the capacity to remember.
  - (B) People may be asked misleading questions.
  - (C) People do not have a strong recognition.
  - (D) People do not have a strong ability to recall past information.
  - (E) People lie too often.
  
- 2 What is the correct name of the memory files that contain related information about a specific topic or category?
  - (A) Prototypes
  - (B) Nerve cells
  - (C) Nodes
  - (D) Networks
  - (E) Schemas
  
- 3 One of the earliest psychologists to study memory and forgetting was Herman Ebbinghaus, who used himself as a subject to test his own recall of a list of nonsense syllables, previously learned through rehearsal. From his work he came up with the concept of a forgetting curve. This suggests:
  - (A) Remembering nonsense syllables can be encoded faster than meaningful information.
  - (B) Old information will interfere with new information being encoded into LTM.
  - (C) New information will interfere with old information already stored in LTM.
  - (D) Recall of meaningless information drops very soon after initial learning and then levels off.
  - (E) Recall of meaningless information cannot be retrieved more than three hours after encoding.

- 4 Maya is currently enrolled in an Italian class at her local college. While on spring break, Maya travels to Italy. She is excited to practice her new skills, but when she gets there she is having trouble. Every time she tries to speak Italian, Spanish words she learned in high school come out. This is an example of:
- (A) Retroactive interference
  - (B) Proactive interference
  - (C) Retrograde amnesia
  - (D) Anterograde amnesia
  - (E) Dissociative interference
- 5 Retrograde amnesia can best be defined as:
- (A) Memory loss for events that occur after the time of the incident
  - (B) Memory loss that occurs from childbirth
  - (C) Memory loss for events that have occurred before the time of the incident
  - (D) Memory loss without any specific cause
  - (E) Memory loss for events that have occurred before and after the incident
- 6 Jayden consciously pushes the due date for his term project out of his mind, so much so that on the day it is due, Jayden must take an incomplete from his teacher. This is an example of:
- (A) Repression
  - (B) Aggression
  - (C) Amnesia
  - (D) Forgetting
  - (E) Suppression
- 7 After his car accident, Paul cannot make any new memories. In fact, to remember his daily activities Paul must write everything down. This is known as:
- (A) Retrograde amnesia
  - (B) Anterograde amnesia
  - (C) Proactive interference
  - (D) Retroactive interference
  - (E) Dissociative amnesia

- 8 The method of loci includes which of the following three steps?
- (A) Create visual places, memorize those places, create vivid imagery
  - (B) Create vivid associations, memorize visual sequences, put associations into places
  - (C) Memorize visual sequence of places, create vivid associations, put associations into selected places
  - (D) Memorize selected places, create vivid imagery, memorize vivid imagery
  - (E) Create vivid associations, memorize associations, put associations into places
- 9 The ability to transfer information about words, facts, and events (declarative information) from STM to LTM depends on activity in which part of the brain?
- (A) Hypothalamus
  - (B) Thalamus
  - (C) Amygdala
  - (D) Hippocampus
  - (E) Medulla
- 10 Talking to yourself over and over again, repeating information silently or out loud, is called:
- (A) Elaborate rehearsal
  - (B) Rote rehearsal
  - (C) Procedural memory
  - (D) Declarative memory
  - (E) Semantic memory
- 11 Subjects in an experiment learned a sequence of letters (PSQ). Then they were given a three-digit number (167) and asked to count backwards by threes: 167, 164, 161, and so on, for 18 seconds. At the end they were asked to recall the three letters. The subjects showed a rapid decline in their ability to remember the letters. This phenomenon is known as:
- (A) Proactive interference
  - (B) Retroactive interference
  - (C) Decay theory
  - (D) Forgetting curve
  - (E) Episodic interference

- 12** Which of the following exemplifies retrograde interference?
- (A) Ella failed her French test because she was confusing it with Spanish words she studied last year.
  - (B) Ava, a medical student, failed her test on the bones in the hand because she studied for the bones in the foot after studying the hand.
  - (C) Isabella can no longer form new memories after her head trauma.
  - (D) Nya remembers only the last three items her mom put on the grocery shopping list.
  - (E) Emma cannot remember her third-grade teacher's name, but she does remember her fourth-grade teacher's name.
- 13** After studying for a test, Jack realized he remembered exactly where a particular piece of information appeared on a page in his textbook, even though he did not try to remember the item. This is an example of:
- (A) Explicit memory
  - (B) Procedural memory
  - (C) Declarative memory
  - (D) Implicit memory
  - (E) Semantic memory
- 14** Recognition involves which of the following?
- (A) Retrieving previously learned information without the presence of any cues
  - (B) Using the available cues to identify information that has already been learned
  - (C) Filling in a specific amount of information without the use of any newly learned cues
  - (D) Using available cues to create an entirely new response
  - (E) Encoding new information to replace previously learned information
- 15** Corey sits at his kitchen table to think about what he needs to buy at the grocery store. He is using his ability to:
- (A) Recognize
  - (B) Recite
  - (C) Memorize
  - (D) Recall
  - (E) Initiate

- 16 After making a mess of the playroom, Mason visualizes where each toy should be placed in the room. He is using:
- (A) Method of loci
  - (B) Peg method
  - (C) Visualization
  - (D) Elaborate rehearsal
  - (E) Procedural memory
- 17 Based on Herman Ebbinghaus's forgetting curve research using nonsense syllables, unfamiliar information is:
- (A) Forgotten within the first eight hours
  - (B) Forgotten within the first hour
  - (C) Forgotten within the first day
  - (D) Forgotten within the first two days
  - (E) Forgotten within the first week
- 18 The forgetting curve measures which of the following?
- (A) The amount of previously learned information that subjects remember across time
  - (B) The amount of new information that can remain in the short-term memory
  - (C) Memory that cannot be consciously remembered over time
  - (D) The amount of information children can retain over age five
  - (E) The amount of information one can memorize in any given day
- 19 Recognition is to recall as:
- (A) Fill-in is to multiple choice
  - (B) Fill-in is to essay
  - (C) Multiple choice is to fill-in
  - (D) Multiple choice is to essay
  - (E) Multiple choice is to matching
- 20 Kimberly knows she did something embarrassing at her friend's birthday party many years before, but she cannot remember what it was. This is an example of:
- (A) Repression
  - (B) Amnesia
  - (C) Forgetting curve
  - (D) Implicit memory
  - (E) Interference

*This page intentionally left blank*