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Which of the following is NOT a feature of learning and memory?

<https://selldocx.com/products/test-bank-as-level-psychology-5e-eysenck>

(A) Storage

(B) Encoding

(C) Decoding

(D) Retrieval

(E) Rehearsal

Answer:

(C) Decoding

Feedback: See pages 17–18 of the textbook

2

The working memory model consists of a central executive, a phonological loop and:

(A) A verbal store

(B) A visuo-spatial sketchpad

(C) Sensory memory

(D) Short-term memory

(E) Acoustic memory

Answer:

(B) A visuo-spatial sketchpad

Feedback: See page 29 of the textbook

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The study by Robbins et al. on working memory showed that the quality of performance was best when the second task involved the:

(A) Central executive

(B) Episodic buffer

(C) Phonological loop

(D) Visuo-spatial sketchpad

(E) All of these

Answer:

(C) Phonological loop

Feedback: See page 31 of the textbook

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A limitation of Loftus' research into eyewitness testimony is that:

(A) It generated no applications

Answer:

As the participants were not real-life
(B) eyewitnesses, they may not have tried their
hardest to be accurate

(C) It has led to bias in police interviewing

(D) The experiments were not sufficiently
) controlled

(E) None of these

(B) As the participants were not real-life
) eyewitnesses, they may not have tried their
hardest to be accurate

Feedback:

See page 39 of
the textbook

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**Bartlett believed that memory is an active process involving
taking in information and combining it with relevant
schematic knowledge. This concept is known as:**

(A) Unreliable memory

(B) Long-term memory

(C) Short-term memory

(D) Reconstructive memory
)

(E) Schemas and stereotypes

Answer:

(D) Reconstructive memory
)

Feedback:

See page 45 of the textbook

6

**Which of the following is NOT part of the recommendations
for cognitive interviews?**

(A) Change of order

(B) Reinstatement of the original context

(C) Change of perspective

(D) Interruptions
)

(E) Report everything however unimportant

Answer:

(D) Interruptions
)

Feedback:

See page 46 of the textbook

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**Which of the following is not a limitation of the cognitive
interview?**

(A) Not all of the components may contribute to
its success

(B) Misleading information still has an effect on
recall

(C) There is a small increase in incorrect

Answer:

(E) There is little research evidence to
) support it

Feedback:

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textbook

information

- (D) It is less effective when used many weeks after the incident
- (E) There is little research evidence to support it

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Which of the following is NOT a method of improving memory?

- (A) Stereotypes
- (B) Method of loci
- (C) Pegwords
- (D) Story method
- (E) Mindmaps

Answer:

(A) Stereotypes

Feedback:

See pages 48–49 of the textbook

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Which of the following is a true finding of Shuell's research into organisation and memory?

- (A) Recall is much better when information is presented in an organised way
- (B) Using categories of information has no effect
- (C) Organising information is not an effective use of time
- (D) Random information is remembered as successfully as non-random information
- (E) Having more knowledge of categories is unhelpful to memory

Answer:

(A) Recall is much better when information is presented in an organised way

Feedback:

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10

Which of the following is NOT a component of Baddeley and Hitch's (1974) model of working memory?

- (A) Rehearsal
- (B) Central executive
- (C) Articulatory-phonological loop

Answer:

(E) Task allocator

Feedback:

See page 29 of the textbook

(D Visuo-spatial sketch pad
)

(E) Task allocator

11

Procedural knowledge does not include knowing:

(A) How to play the piano

(B) How to play football

(C) Your own name

(D How to make a cup of tea
)

(E) How to eat a banana

Answer:

(C Your own name
)

Feedback:

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Which of the following does NOT feature in Atkinson and Shiffrin's (1968) model of memory?

(A) Long-term store

(B) Sensory store

(C) Short-term store

(D Conversion store
)

(E) Rehearsal

Answer:

(D Conversion store
)

Feedback:

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The multistore model's three kinds of memory store are:

(A) Semantic memory, short-term memory, and somatic memory

(B) Sensory memory, semantic memory, and long-term memory

(C) Semantic memory, short-term memory, and long-term memory

(D Sensory memory, short-term memory, and
) semantic memory

(E) Sensory memory, short-term memory, and long-term memory

Answer:

(E Sensory memory, short-term memory,
) and long-term memory

Feedback:

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Shallice and Warrington's (1970) study of patient KF indicates that:

- (A) Different parts of the brain are involved in short-term and long-term memory
- (B) Long-term and short-term memory are processed in the same area of the brain
- (C) Short-term memory is more easily accessed than long-term memory
- (D) Lack of rehearsal erodes long-term memory
- (E) All of these

Answer:

(A Different parts of the brain are involved in) short-term and long-term memory

Feedback:

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The span of immediate memory was identified in 1956 to be 7 (plus or minus 2) by:

- (A) Atkinson
- (B) Baddeley
- (C) Bartlett
- (D) Cherry
- (E) Miller

Answer:

(E) Miller

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A high level of recall for the first items in a list of free recall is known as the:

- (A) Primacy effect
- (B) Recency effect
- (C) Hindsight effect
- (D) Mood-state-dependent theory
- (E) First impression effect

Answer:

(A Primacy effect)

Feedback:

See page 22 of the textbook

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Peterson and Peterson's participants had to count backwards in threes so that:

(A) The researchers had some time to be organised

(B) They could show they were numerate

(C) They had something to think about

(D) They could not rehearse their trigram

(E) They became confused

Answer:

(D) They could not rehearse their trigram

Feedback:

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18

Baird studied very long term memories and found that, after 48 years, participants were best at:

(A) Face and name recognition and free recall

(B) Face recognition

(C) Face and name recognition

(D) Free recall

(E) Name recognition

Answer:

(E) Name recognition

Feedback:

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Which of the following statements about encoding is correct?

(A) Short-term memory uses mainly semantic encoding, whereas long-term memory uses mainly acoustic encoding

(B) Short-term memory uses mainly acoustic encoding, whereas long-term memory uses mainly semantic encoding

(C) Short-term memory uses mainly visual encoding, whereas long-term memory uses mainly semantic encoding

(D) Short-term memory uses mainly acoustic encoding, whereas long-term memory uses mainly visual encoding

(E) Short-term memory and long-term memory both use mainly semantic encoding

Answer:

(B) Short-term memory uses mainly acoustic encoding, whereas long-term memory uses mainly semantic encoding

Feedback:

See pages 25–26 of the textbook

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What was the optimum number of categories for better retrieval found in Mandler's research?

(A) Five

(B) Seven

(C) Nine

(D) Eleven
)

(E) Thirteen

Answer:

(B) Seven

Feedback: See page 50 of the textbook