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Which of the following statements is true about memory and its role in thought?

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All intelligent systems (humans

- (A) computers, dogs) have the ability to learn and remember

- (B) Memory abilities play a crucial role in success and survival

- (C) All thinking skills are inextricably tied to the ability to remember

- (D) Characteristics of information can affect how well we remember that information.

- (E) All of the above are true about memory and its role in thought

**Answer:**

(A All intelligent systems (humans, computers, dogs) have the ability to learn and remember

2

Automatic memory refers to

- (A) memories we form while we are sleeping or unconscious.

- (B) remembering that seems effortless.

- (C) memory for accomplishing some task such as using a slide rule or operating machinery.

- (D) learning that occurs without deliberate effort.

- (E) None of the above

**Answer:**

(B remembering that seems effortless.

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\_\_\_\_\_ is deliberate and effortful, while \_\_\_\_\_ occurs without any deliberate effort.

- (A) Practice learning.....incidental learning

- (B) Thinking.....memory

- (C) None of the above

- (D) Semantic memory.....procedural memory

- (E) Intentional learning.....incidental learning

**Answer:**

(E Intentional learning.....incidental learning

4

Which of the following statements is true about the process of

**acquisition?**

- (A) It involves putting information into memory
- (B) It is also called encoding
- (C) We are selective about the information we acquire
- (D) Information that is not attended to will not be acquired
- (E) All of the above are true about the process of acquisition

**Answer:**

(E) All of the above are true about the process of acquisition

**5**

**Which of the following statements is NOT true about the process of acquisition?**

- (A) It involves putting information into memory
- (B) It is also called decoding
- (C) We are selective about the information we acquire
- (D) Information that is not attended to will not be acquired
- (E) All of the above are true about the process of acquisition

**Answer:**

(B) It is also called decoding

**6**

**Which of the following processes does NOT enhance acquisition of information?**

- (A) Distribute learning
- (B) Monitor meaning
- (C) Pay attention
- (D) Organize information
- (E) All of the above enhance acquisition of information

**Answer:**

(E) All of the above enhance acquisition of information

**7**

**Knowledge that you can't recall when it is needed is called**

- (A) unconscious knowledge.
- (B) implicit knowledge.
- (C) inert knowledge.
- (D) semantic knowledge.
- (E) None of the above

**Answer:**

(C) inert knowledge.

**8**

**The idea that material is most likely to be recalled when you are presented with the same cues available when you learned it is called**

- (A) the encoding specificity principle.
- (B) inert knowledge.
- (C) cue-dependent learning.
- (D) classical conditioning.
- (E) None of the above

**Answer:**

(A) the encoding specificity principle.

**9**

**\_\_\_\_\_ refers to one's personal knowledge of her or his own memory system.**

- (A) Memory memory
- (B) Metamemory
- (C) Episodic memory
- (D) Self-concept

**Answer:**

(B) Metamemory

**10**

**Quality of learning judgments are \_\_\_\_\_, while degree of confidence judgments are**

- (A) automatic.....deliberate.
- (B) effortless.....effortful.
- (C) made during learning.....made at retrieval.

**Answer:**

(C) made during learning.....made at retrieval.

(D made after learning.....made during  
) learning.

(E) None of the above

**11**

**The tendency to remember information that confirms what we already believe is called**

(A) belief bias.

(B) confirmation bias.

(C) emotion bias.

(D thought blocking.  
)

(E) None of the above

**Answer:**

(B confirmation bias.  
)

**12**

**Based on your understanding of memory processes, explain why crime is usually a major concern for most Americans, even though it is rather unlikely.**

**Answer:**

**13**

**Describe different varieties of memory, including examples.**

**Answer:**

**14**

**Broadly describe different ways in which memory can occur without awareness.**

**Answer:**

**15**

**List and describe the seven strategies that promote acquisition of information.**

**Answer:**

**16**

**Describe 3 mnemonic devices, including examples of each.**

**Answer:**

**17**

**Memory for events in which we can remember our own participation is called**

(A) declarative knowledge.

(B) episodic memory.

**Answer:**

(B episodic memory.  
)

- (C) implicit memory.
- (D) semantic memory.
- (E) None of the above

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**Procedural memory is**

- (A) memory for accomplishing some task such as using a slide rule or operating machinery.
- (B) the same as semantic memory.
- (C) memory for events in which we can remember our own participation.
- (D) identical to motor memory.

**Answer:**

(A) memory for accomplishing some task such as using a slide rule or operating machinery.

**19**

**Information that is \_\_\_\_\_ more easily comes to mind and is more easily recalled.**

- (A) unimportant
- (B) salient or vivid
- (C) complex
- (D) processed rapidly
- (E) None of the above

**Answer:**

(B) salient or vivid

**20**

**Most people rate dramatic causes of death (earthquake, shark attack) as**

- (A) more likely than they actually are.
- (B) less likely than they actually are.
- (C) more desirable than more mundane causes.

**Answer:**

(A) more likely than they actually are.

(D  
) very rare and improbable.

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**The time between acquisition of information and its retrieval is called the**

(A) processing interval.

(B) knowledge interval.

(C) retention interval.

**Answer:**

(C  
) retention interval.

(D  
) memory interval.

(E) None of the above

22

**Which of the following statements is true of human memory?**

(A) Memory is not a single process, but a series of systems/processes

(B) How long you hold something in memory from learning to recall) governs what and how you learn and recall

(C) Memory is essential to the process of thought

**Answer:**

(E  
) All of the above are true of human memory

(D  
) Memory does not involve completely accurate, objective storage of information

(E) All of the above are true of human memory

23

**Which of the following statements is NOT true of human memory?**

(A) Memory is not a single process, but a series of systems/processes

(B) How long you hold something in memory from learning to recall) governs what and how you learn and recall

**Answer:**

(D  
) Memory involves completely accurate, objective storage of information

(C) Memory is essential to the process of thought

- (D Memory involves completely accurate,  
) objective storage of information
- (E) All of the above are true of human  
memory

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**Because memories are stored in associative networks,**

- (A) closely related topics are located near  
each other in cognitive space.
- (B) unrelated topics are located near each  
other in cognitive space.
- (C) our abilities to monitor our own thought  
processes are hampered.
- (D Memory is always purposeful.  
)
- (E) None of the above

**Answer:**

(A closely related topics are located near each other in cognitive  
) space.

**25**

**Change blindness blindness refers to**

- (A) the overall fallibility of memory.
- (B) our tendency to ignore changes in our  
memory capacity over time.
- (C) the idea that people reject the idea that  
they actually miss major events in their  
environment
- (D our deliberate avoidance of beliefs that  
) challenge our own.
- (E) All of the above

**Answer:**

(C the idea that people reject the idea that they actually miss major  
) events in their environment

**26**

**Implicit memories are \_\_\_\_\_; explicit memories are  
\_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) strongly held.....weakly held.
- (B) based on reasoning.....based on emotion.
- (C) based on evidence.....based on tradition.
- (D based on little conscious  
) knowledge.....consciously held.

**Answer:**

(D based on little conscious knowledge.....consciously held.  
)

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Implicit memories \_\_\_\_\_; explicit memories \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) may occur without awareness.....are consciously held.
- (B) are deliberate and effortful.....are automatic.
- (C) are based on evidence.....are based on tradition.
- (D) are easily recalled.....are more difficult to recall.
- (E) None of the above

**Answer:**

(A) may occur without awareness.....are consciously held.

28

While \_\_\_\_\_ memory represents processes that are used when we think about information, \_\_\_\_\_ memory represents the retention of memories over longer periods of time.

- (A) sensory.....working
- (B) temporary.....permanent
- (C) working.....long-term
- (D) sensory.....long-term

**Answer:**

(C) working.....long-term

29

Which of the following statements is true about working memory?

- (A) It is the "place" where knowledge is consciously manipulated or transformed
- (B) It has limited capacity (5-9 separate pieces of information)
- (C) It has a limited energy supply
- (D) It uses chunking to make itself more efficient
- (E) All of the above are true about working memory

**Answer:**

(E) All of the above are true about working memory

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Which of the following statements is NOT true about working memory?



- (A) It is the memory system for long-term storage of information
- (B) It has unlimited capacity
- (C) It has an unlimited energy supply
- (D) It stores exact images of the information it processes
- (E) None of the above are true about working memory

**Answer:**

(E) None of the above are true about working memory

**31**

**The process of combining related pieces of information into larger, meaningful units is called**

- (A) grouping.
- (B) cognitive process instruction.
- (C) chunking.
- (D) associative networks.
- (E) None of the above

**Answer:**

(C) chunking.

**32**

**Knowledge that can be verbalized easily is called**

- (A) declarative knowledge.
- (B) motor memory.
- (C) implicit memory.
- (D) working memory.
- (E) None of the above

**Answer:**

(A) declarative knowledge.

**33**

**Memory for facts like word meanings and the multiplication tables is called**

- (A) semantic memory.
- (B) episodic memory.
- (C) implicit memory.

**Answer:**

(A) semantic memory.

(D  
) procedural memory.

**34**

**Describe the 4 steps involved in the Cognitive Interview (Fisher, 1995). How could such an interview improve memory for an event?**

**Answer:**