UNIVERSITY OF GHANA
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SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS: 2013/2014
LEVEL 300: B.A/B.Sc. PSYCHOLOGY
LEGON AND ACCRA CITY CAMPUS

PSYC 302: Memory
PSYC 322: COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY I
PSYC 332: COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY I

Please indicate on the back cover of the answer booklet the appropriate course code.

INSTRUCTIONS:

ANSWER QUESTION 1 (ONE) AND ONE OTHER QUESTION FROM SECTION A). SECTIONS B AND C MUST BE ANSWERED ON THE QUESTION PAPER.

TIME ALLOWED: 2½ HOURS

SECTION A

1. Why have many theorists become increasingly skeptical about the structural distinction between sensory, short-term and long-term memories?

2. Discuss why the process of “storage” in memory has become controversial in research as opposed to processes of encoding and retrieval.

3. What evidence supports the idea that we see more than we can remember?

4. Using your knowledge in memory literature, evaluate the evidence for the accuracy of eyewitness testimony.

Examiner: Dr. B. Ampoasah
SECTION B

Answer all Questions by Marking or Circling the Correct Answers

1. When studying for an exam, it is best to spend:
   a. More time reciting than reading
   b. More time rereading than reciting
   c. Equal time rereading and reciting
   d. All of the time reciting rather than rereading.

2. In which subsystem of long-term memory are responses that make up motor skills stored?
   a. Episodic memory
   b. Semantic memory
   c. Nondeclarative memory
   d. Declarative memory

3. Which of the following methods can detect learning when other methods cannot?
   a. Recall
   b. Recognition
   c. Relearning
   d. Retrieval

4. Which of the following is true regarding the hippocampus and memory?
   a. the hippocampus is critically important for storing and using mental maps to navigate in the environment
   b. the hippocampus is unrelated to recognizing previously learned spatial information
   c. the hippocampus is critical to developing implicit memories
   d. all of the above

5. The curve of forgetting shows that memory loss
   a. Occurs most rapidly at first and then levels off to a slow decline
   b. Begins to occur about 3 to 4 hours after learning
   c. Occurs at a fairly steady rate over a month’s time
   d. Occurs slowly at first and increases steadily over a month’s time.

6. The fact that few students would accurately be able to describe what is on the cover their introductory psychology textbook without looking at it, even though they have handled it many times over the course of a semester is an example of
   a. Retrieval failure
   b. Encoding failure
   c. Consolidation failure
   d. Motivated forgetting
7. If you accidentally call your new cat by the name of a cat you previously owned, which of the following might explain this mistake?
   a. Amnesia
   b. Encoding failure
   c. Decay theory
   d. Proactive interference

8. The process in which information is stored in permanent memory involves a change in the brain’s physiology. This change is known as
   a. Consolidation
   b. Transformation
   c. Hippocampal transformation
   d. Recalcitration

9. You are at a party and meet someone you are really interested in. You get that person’s phone number but have no way to write it down, so you use the process of ....... to get it into memory.
   a. Encoding
   b. Latent retrieval
   c. Rehearsal
   d. Recalcitration

10. Alice’s ability to remember all the actions required to ride her motorcycle is due to her repetitive practice, to the point where riding it is almost reflexive. Any set of skills acquired this way is part of ........ memory.
    a. Declarative
    b. Nondeclarative
    c. Semantic
    d. Episodic

11. Implicit memory is to explicit memory as ------------- are to -------------
    a. Motor skill; facts and information
    b. Episodic memories; semantic memories
    c. Semantic memories; episodic memories
    d. Facts and information; motor skills.

12. Christiana and her friends were talking about some great times they had in high school. Recounting those stories as if they had happened yesterday, the friends were relying on .......... memory.
    a. Semantic
    b. Implicit
    c. Personal
    d. Episodic
13. You use .......... memory when you answer questions such as “What is the capital of Upper East Region?”
   a. Episodic
   b. Semantic
   c. Geographic
   d. Flashbulb

14. When she was 16 years old, Sarah was severely injured in a car accident and was unconscious for 14 days. She can remember nothing immediately preceding the accident. This is known as -----amnesia.
   a. Trauma
   b. Retroactive
   c. Proactive
   d. Retrograde

   a. New; old
   b. Old; new
   c. Unpleasant; pleasant
   d. Factual; emotional

16. Using .........., a person removes an unpleasant memory from consciousness.
   a. Regression
   b. Traumatic amnesia
   c. Repression
   d. Degeneration

17. It appears that the ...... is important in the formation episodic memory.
   a. Hippocampus
   b. Cerebellum
   c. Amygdala
   d. Temporal lobe

18. Which of the following is true regarding culture and memory?
   a. Non-literature cultures that rely on oral histories have better memory for orally presented information than literate cultures
   b. Stories set in cultures different from one’s own are more readily remembered due to novelty of information.
   c. Memory for locations is not influenced by culture
   d. Context and culture have little influence on memory ability.

19. As students walk across campus, they see and then almost immediately forget the faces of many people. This brief visual memory is called
   a. Echoic
   b. Episodic
   c. Short-term
   d. Sensory
20. The fact that most people will remember where they were and how they learned about the death of the former president is explained by
   a. Sensory memory
   b. Implicit memory
   c. Procedural memory
   d. Episodic memory

21. College students taking a test are using
   a. Semantic memory
   b. Procedural memory
   c. Episodic memory
   d. Implicit memory

22. The ability of adults to ride a bicycle after many years can be explained by
   a. Retrospective memory
   b. Nondeclarative memory
   c. State-dependent memory
   d. Eidetic memory

23. Essay tests are primarily memory tasks that require
   a. Eidetic memory
   b. Nondeclarative memory
   c. Recall
   d. Recognition

24. The percentage of time saved when relearning material compared with the amount of time required to learn the material initially is called the
   a. Levels-of-processing theory
   b. The savings score
   c. The primacy effect
   d. Reconstruction

25. The integrated frameworks of knowledge and assumptions that a person has about the world that affects how the person encodes and recalls information are
   a. Reconstructions
   b. Schemas
   c. Flashbulb memories
   d. Mnemonics

26. The fact that if students are anxious when they prepare for a test, they will perform better if they are anxious when they take the test is explained by the
   a. Serial position effect
   b. Primacy effect
   c. Recency effect
   d. State-dependent memory effect
27. The inability of people who suffer serious head injuries to remember the names of people they meet after the injury is an example of
   a. Anterograde amnesia
   b. Transience
   c. Retroactive interference
   d. Episodic memory

28. The theory of forgetting that holds that unused memories fade with time is
   a. Encoding failure theory
   b. Decay theory
   c. Interference theory
   d. Cue dependent

29. The tendency for prior learning to inhibit recall of later learning is called
   a. encoding failure.
   b. repression.
   c. retroactive interference.
   d. proactive interference.

30. Things that are heard are held as a brief _________ in the sensory register.
    a. echo.
    b. icon.
    c. image.
    d. engram.

31. Twenty years after graduating, a subject is able to correctly identify photographs of students she attended high school with from a larger group of strangers. To do so she has used
    a. recall.
    b. recognition.
    c. eidetic imagery.
    d. reminiscence.

32. Memories outside of conscious awareness are called
    a. proactive memories.
    b. reactive memories.
    c. explicit memories.
    d. implicit memories.

33. The image that persists for about one-half second after being seen is a(n)
    a. sensation.
    b. echo.
    c. icon.
    d. illusion.

34. Cue-dependent (or context dependent) theories of memory suggest that you would do best on your chemistry test if you could be tested
    a. in the room where you studied.
    b. in a chemistry laboratory.
    c. with a large group of chemistry majors.
    d. with students who share your interests.
35. The part of the brain that functions as a "switching station" between the STM and LTM is the
   a. hippocampus.
   b. cerebral cortex.
   c. RS.
   d. engram switching center.

36. The fact that a bodily state that exists during learning can be a strong cue for later memory is known as
   a. eidetic imagery.
   b. redintegration.
   c. state-dependent learning.
   d. the tip-of-the-tongue phenomenon.

37. ________ concentrates on the meaning of information you want to remember.
   a. Dual memory
   b. Elaborative rehearsal
   c. Long-term memory
   d. Maintenance rehearsal

38. Criticism of recovered memories has centered on the fact that
   a. it is reasonable to suspect hidden abuse when a person is depressed, has low self-esteem, or sexual problems.
   b. most victims of sexual abuse rarely remember having been molested.
   c. a patient guided by an incompetent therapist might confuse dreams with memories.
   d. personally important or traumatic memories cannot be created through suggestion.

39. Pseudo-memories are
   a. those memories recalled after amnesia.
   b. false memories resulting from constructive processing.
   c. delusions associated with mental illness.
   d. short-term memories.

40. Which of the following would be considered an episodic memory?
   a. $4 \times 7 = 28$
   b. the sixteenth president
   c. the accident you saw three weeks ago
   d. number of CDs owned

41. Rehearsal works best when
   a. the information to be remembered is repeated over and over.
   b. it is used to link new information with existing memories and knowledge.
   c. memories are updated or reorganized on the basis of logic, reasoning, or the addition of new information.
   d. part of a memory is used to reconstruct an entire complex memory.

42. A memory that a person is aware of having, or a memory that is consciously retrieved, is
   a. explicit memory.
   b. implicit memory.
   c. priming.
   d. eidetic imagery.
43. Activating implicit memories by providing partial information that is linked with them is called
a. priming.
b. repression.
c. redintegration.
d. forgetting.

44. Consciously forcing painful or anxiety-producing thoughts from memory is called
a. proactive inhibition.
b. repression.
c. suppression.
d. continued avoidance.

45. Eidetic memorizers' long-term memory has proven to be
a. far better than average.
b. slightly better than average.
c. average.
d. no better than average.

46. A brain-injured patient who can still execute a perfect golf swing or a high dive but is unable to recall or relearn even the broad outlines of American history is superior in
a. procedural memory.
b. semantic memory.
c. episodic memory.
d. fact memory.

47. Interference theories of forgetting suggest that retention will be best when study is followed by
a. sleep.
b. light reading or watching TV.
c. studying similar subject matter.
d. studying different subject matter.

48. A multiple choice question (like this one) makes greatest use of which type of memory?
a. recall
b. recognition
c. relearning
d. redintegration

49. Students who have trouble completing assignments on time or who forget test dates have difficulty with
a. Prospective interference
b. Retroactive interference
c. Prospective forgetting
d. Retrograde amnesia
50. Loss of memory of events that occurred shortly before loss of consciousness is
   a. Motivated forgetting
   b. Encoding failure
   c. Anterograde amnesia
   d. Retrograde amnesia

SECTION C

FILL IN THE GAPS WITH THE APPROPRIATE TERMS

1. When children learn the alphabet, they often can recite “A, B, C, D, ...” and “..., W, X, Y, Z” before they can recite the letters in between. This is because of the ..................

2. The ............................................. happens when individuals acquire information while in a pharmacologically altered state of consciousness or when experiencing a particular emotion.

3. The hippocampus is involved primarily in the formation of .................. memories; the rest of the hippocampal region is involved primarily in the formation of .................. memories.

4. To minimize interference, it is best to follow learning with ...................................

5. According to memory researchers, the major cause of forgetting is ..................

6. The ability to recite a number of nursery rhymes from childhood is probably due mainly to ..................................................

7. According to the ........................................ model, whether people remember something for a few seconds or a lifetime depends on how deeply they process something.

8. An essay test requires the .................................. method for retrieval of information, while a multiple choice test requires the .................................. method.

9. The tendency to recall the first items in a sequence more readily than the middle items is referred to as the ..................................

10. Learning material in one long practice session without rest periods is referred to as ..................................
11. When people talk about memory, they are usually talking about .......... term memory.

12. When you take a test in your psychology class, you may be asked to list the names of famous psychologists and their major contributions to psychology. For this task you would use .......... memory.

13. The .............. memory effect is the tendency to remember best when in the same physical or psychological state as when the information was encoded.

14. The ....................... of the brain appears to be very important in the formation of long-term memory.

15. The capacity of short-term memory can be expanded through the use of ..............

16. A patient survived delicate brain surgery and displayed no signs of personality change or loss of intelligence. Days after the surgery, the doctor realized that the patient was unable to form long-term memories. He was, however, able to remember everything from before the surgery. The patient was diagnosed as having ..............

17. When Mary moved to a new town, she had trouble remembering her new ZIP code. Every time she tried to think of her new zip code, her old zip code seemed to interfere with her recall. This is probably an example of .............. interference.

18. A patient cannot remember the period of his life ranging from age 5 through 7. A doctor can find no physical cause for this amnesia. The patient also has no history of injury or other trauma at any age. This is very likely a case of ..............

19. George found himself in trouble during his physics test—he could not remember the formulas from class. He realized that he should have been paying more attention during the lectures. His current memory problem is probably due to .............. failure.

20. A representation in the mind of a sensory experience is called ..............

21. Memories centered around specific important events that are so clear it is as if they represent a snapshot of the event are called ..............

When initially encountered, visual information is stored in (22) .......... memory and when initially encountered, auditory information is stored in (23) .......... memory.
A (24) ...................... is a meaningful grouping of stimuli which can be stored as a unit in short-term memory. (25) ............................. memories are related to personal experiences rather than to factual knowledge.

The transfer of material from short- to long-term memory proceeds largely on the basis of (26) ..................................................

The (27) ........................................ code allows us to store information abstractly without having to rely on a specific image. The (28) ............................ code is memory storage that is based on visual images.

29. In ......................... processes, memories are influenced by the meaning given to events.

30. A.............................. cue is a stimulus that allows us to more easily recall information that is located in the long-term memory.