

Psychology End of Topic Test Psy1

Term 4 Task 6

* This form will record your name, please fill your name.

Section 1: Reliability of Memory

1. What is the term for the tendency of memory to be influenced by subsequent information or events? (1 Point)

- ☐ Encoding specificity
- ☐ Memory interference
- ☐ Misinformation effect
- ☐ Source monitoring error

2. Which term describes the vivid and detailed remembrance of an event that never occurred? (1 Point)

- ☐ False memory
- ☐ Semantic memory
- ☐ Procedural memory
- ☐ Episodic memory

3. What is the term used to describe the fading of memories over time due to the passage of time and interference from other memories? (1 Point)

- ☐ Decay theory
- ☐ Schema theory
- ☐ Flashbulb memory
- ☐ Eidetic memory

4. Select the factor that is NOT typically associated the eyewitness testimony being reliable:
(1 Point)

- ☐ Confidence of the witness
- ☐ Emotional state of the witness
- ☐ Leading questions by investigators
- ☐ Lengthy exposure to the event

Section 2: Compliance, Obedience, and Conformity

5. Compliance refers to: (1 Point)

- ☐ Yielding to the commands of an authority figure.
- ☐ Changing behavior in response to a direct request.
- ☐ Adhering to social norms and expectations.
- ☐ Accepting a false memory as true.

6. In Milgram's obedience experiments, participants were asked to: (1 Point)

- ☐ Comply with the requests of a peer.
- ☐ Obey commands to administer electric shocks to a learner.
- ☐ Conform to group pressure in making decisions.
- ☐ Comply with a salesperson's persuasive tactics.

7. Conformity occurs when an individual: (1 Point)

- ☐ Relies on the accuracy of their flashbulb memories.
- ☐ Refuses to comply with a direct request.
- ☐ Obeys the explicit orders of an authority figure.
- ☐ Changes behaviour due to social pressure from a person or a group.

8. Which of the following is a factor that increases conformity? (1 Point)

- ☐ Increased group size
- ☐ Lack of cohesion in the group
- ☐ Strongly held personal beliefs
- ☐ Lack of detail in the task

9. Which of the following is an example of compliance? (1 Point)

- ☐ A person joining a protest to support a cause.
- ☐ A child following their parents' instructions.
- ☐ A student challenging a teacher's authority.
- ☐ A person refusing to conform to group pressure.

10. The foot-in-the-door technique involves: (1 Point)

- ☐ Making a large request followed by a smaller one.
- ☐ Making a small request followed by a larger one.
- ☐ Demanding compliance through authority.
- ☐ Using fear tactics to induce obedience.

11. Obedience to authority figures can lead individuals to: (1 Point)

- ☐ Act independently.
- ☐ Challenge societal norms.
- ☐ Commit acts against personal values.
- ☐ Show resistance to peer pressure.

12. The proximity of authority figures can significantly influence: (1 Point)

- ☐ Conformity.
- ☐ Independence.
- ☐ Compliance.
- ☐ Individuality.

13. Normative social influence occurs when individuals conform due to: (1 Point)

- ☐ A desire to be accepted and avoid rejection.
- ☐ Fear of authority figures.
- ☐ A strong belief in the group's ideology.
- ☐ Personal values and beliefs.

14. The bystander effect refers to: (1 Point)

- ☐ The tendency for individuals to conform in groups.
- ☐ The reduction in personal responsibility in a group.
- ☐ The increased likelihood of helping in the presence of others.
- ☐ The decrease in helping behaviour in a group setting.

Section 3: Memory Processes and Influences

15. What is the term for the process of transforming information into a form that can be stored in memory? (1 Point)

- ☐ Retrieval
- ☐ Encoding
- ☐ Forgetting
- ☐ Storage

16. The three stages of memory model are: (1 Point)

- ☐ Sensory memory, long-term memory and flashbulb memory
- ☐ Short-term memory, flashbulb memory, working memory
- ☐ Encoding, storage and retrieval
- ☐ Sensory memory, short term memory, long term memory

17. Which type of memory has an unlimited capacity and duration? (1 Point)

- ☐ Sensory memory
- ☐ Short-term memory
- ☐ Long-term memory
- ☐ Flashbulb memory

18. The method of loci, chunking, and mnemonic devices are examples of strategies used to improve: (1 Point)

- ☐ Sensory memory
- ☐ Short-term memory
- ☐ Long-term memory
- ☐ Flashbulb memory

19. What disease describes the inability to recall information that was previously stored in memory? (1 Point)

- ☐ Encoding failure
- ☐ Retrieval failure
- ☐ Decay theory
- ☐ Amnesia

Section 4: Factors Affecting Memory

20. The misinformation effect refers to: (1 Point)

- ☐ Enhanced memory due to repetition
- ☐ Errors in memory caused by misleading information
- ☐ Increased susceptibility to eyewitness testimony
- ☐ Difficulty in recalling information in the absence of retrieval cues

21. What factor involves a person's tendency to recall the first and last items in a series more accurately than the middle items? (1 Point)

- ☐ Primacy effect
- ☐ Recency effect
- ☐ Serial position effect
- ☐ Spacing effect

22. Which term describes our tendency to recall information that is consistent with our existing beliefs while ignoring contradictory information? (1 Point)

- ☐ Confirmation bias
- ☐ Selective attention
- ☐ Source monitoring error
- ☐ State-dependent memory

Section 5: Memory Improvement Techniques

23. The term 'mnemonic' refers to: (1 Point)

- ☐ A person with exceptional memory skills
- ☐ Techniques or strategies used to improve memory
- ☐ The process of forgetting due to interference
- ☐ A form of long-term memory

24. Chunking involves: (1 Point)

- ☐ Dividing information into smaller, meaningful units to aid memory
- ☐ Repeating information over and over for better retention
- ☐ Creating vivid mental images to aid recall
- ☐ Associating items to be remembered with peg words

Section 6: Real-Life Applications

25. Which area of study focuses on the application of psychological principles to enhance engagement and understand behaviour in social settings? (1 Point)

- ☐ Cognitive psychology
- ☐ Educational psychology
- ☐ Clinical psychology
- ☐ Social psychology

26. Memory improvement techniques are often used in which of the following fields? (1 Point)

- ☐ Advertising
- ☐ Law enforcement
- ☐ Therapy
- ☐ All of the above

27. The use of eyewitness testimonies in legal proceedings may be affected by: (1 Point)

- ☐ Confidence of the witness
- ☐ Leading questions by investigators
- ☐ Emotions during the event
- ☐ All of the above

28. How might understanding the reliability of memory affect everyday life? (1 Point)

- ☐ It can help improve study habits and learning strategies.
- ☐ It may influence decision-making in various situations.
- ☐ It can aid in evaluating the credibility of eyewitness testimony.
- ☐ All of the above