

## Memory Chapter Self-Test Exercise

**Direction: Choose the best/correct answer depending on the nature of questions**

1. Organizing input into meaningful units so as to increase the capacity of short-term memory is called:
  - A. Chunking
  - B. Rehearsal
  - C. Imagery
  - D. Acrostics
2. Barry had a detailed memory of what he was doing when heard that the World Trade Center had been destroyed. His memory is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ memory.
  - A. Repressed
  - B. Flashbulb
  - C. Iconic
  - D. Procedural
3. Freud proposed traumatic events are pushed from conscious awareness as a defense mechanism in:
  - A. Anterograde amnesia
  - B. Decay
  - C. Repression
  - D. Korsakoff's syndrome
4. Koby is asked to pick the bank robber out of a line-up. This is most similar to:
  - A. Partial report procedure
  - B. Free recall test
  - C. Implicit memory test
  - D. Recognition test
5. After studying for final exam, I couldn't remember the mid exam material. This is an example of:
  - A. Motivated forgetting
  - B. Retroactive interference
  - C. Proactive interference
  - D. Anterograde amnesia
6. Football players often have no memory of what happened just before they "get their bell rung" from a hard hit to the head. Their memory loss would be considered:
  - A. Repression
  - B. Korsakoff's syndrome
  - C. Retrograde amnesia
  - D. Anterograde amnesia
7. Memory for the word "horse" will be best if the person
  - A. Repeats "Horse, horse, horse, horse" several times
  - B. Realizes "Horse" begins with the letter 'h' and remembers that
  - C. Think of a rhyme for "horse" such as "course"
  - D. Identifies "horse" as an animal that is ridden for transportation or fun.
8. Knowing how to play a violin depends most on \_\_\_\_\_ memory.
  - A. Episodic
  - B. Semantic
  - C. Iconic
  - D. Procedural
9. After a head injury, Bill seems to have no ability to form new memories and knows only the immediate present and pre-injury past. Bill is suffering from:
  - A. Anterograde amnesia
  - B. Retrograde amnesia
  - C. Flashbulb memory
  - D. Cue-dependent forgetting

10. A psychologist who is studying how memories are formed and represented is studying the process of:
- A. Encoding
  - B. Retrieval
  - C. Storage
  - D. Interference
11. Which of the following memory strategies is NOT effective for creating long-term memories?
- A. Mnemonics
  - B. Deep processing
  - C. Maintenance rehearsal
  - D. Chunking
  - E. Recall
12. Which type of memory is **NOT** consciously recalled but is revealed through an individual's behaviors or responses?
- A. Semantic
  - B. Flashbulb
  - C. Episodic
  - D. Explicit
  - E. Implicit
13. Suppose you are absorbed in reading a novel and a friend asks you a question. You stop reading and ask, "What did you say?" As soon as the words leave your mouth, you realize you can recall your friend's exact words. What is the reason for your ability to play back these words?
- A. Iconic memory
  - B. Echoic memory
  - C. Semantic memory
  - D. Sensory memory
  - E. Short-term memory
14. Which type of memory is also referred to as working memory?
- A. Long-term memory
  - B. Short-term memory
  - C. Sensory memory
  - D. Semantic memory
  - E. Episodic memory
15. The primacy effect is best explained by which of the following statements?
- A. Items on a list with unique meaning are more likely to be remembered.
  - B. The first items on a list are likely more likely to be remembered.
  - C. Items on a list presented more recently are more likely to be remembered.
  - D. Items on a list with simplistic meaning are more likely to be remembered.
  - E. The last items on a list are more likely to be encoded first and therefore remembered.
16. Which of the following examples best illustrates episodic memory?
- A. Telling someone how to tie a shoe
  - B. Answering correctly that the Battle of Hastings was in 1066
  - C. Knowing that the word for *black* in French is *noir*
  - D. Remembering that a clown was at your fifth birthday party
17. The three steps of the memory process are:
- A. Recall, encoding, retrieval
  - B. Encoding, acquisition, storage
  - C. Encoding, storage, retrieval
  - D. Acquisition, storage, recall
  - E. Encoding, storage, acquisition

18. Talking to yourself over and over again, repeating information silently or out loud, is called:
- Elaborate rehearsal
  - Rote rehearsal
  - Procedural memory
  - Declarative memory
19. Tip-of-the-tongue phenomenon is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- Persistence
  - Misattribution
  - Transience
  - Blocking
20. Which of the following statements is an example of explicit memory?
- A teenager remembers her tenth birthday party
  - A dog learns that food is associated with a bell
  - A 30 year-old woman recalling how to ride a bicycle after years of not riding.
  - A man forms a habit of checking his email every night right before bed.

**N.B. The above exercise items are compiled from different sources of accompanying guides and standardized exams. To be able to understand major concepts in memory chapter visit the YouTube channel: *Psych in Amharic with Tamiru Delelegn* (<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCqqhRfFSnAFLTrEaVFG-m0Q/videos>)**

#### Answer Key

1. A	2. B	3. C	4. D	5. B
6. C	7. D	8. D	9. A	10. A
11. E	12. E	13. B	14. B	15. B
16. D	17. C	18. B	19. D	20. A