**PY 101 Quiz 4**

1. The three basic processes of memory are
   1. recognition, storage, and retrieval.
   2. encoding, storage, and forgetting.
   3. **encoding, storage, and retrieval.**
   4. encoding, storage, and maintenance.
2. Seven-year-old Ben is riding his bike to the park to meet some friends. He stops at a stop sign and signals his intention to turn left into the park. Ben's ability to ride a bike is a part of his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and his memory of the laws of the road is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ memory,
   1. episodic; semantic
   2. semantic; episodic
   3. **procedural; semantic**
   4. implicit; procedural
3. Ken asked Rachel what time she ate for lunch today. Rachel recalled the information quite easily. Information like this is processed through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. flashbulb memory
   2. Effortful encoding
   3. **Automatic encoding**
   4. Acoustic memory
4. Liora opens a phonebook and tries to memorize the number of a Chinese restaurant. As she just reads the number once, each number remains in her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ memory for about only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, just long enough for her to take out her phone and dial the number.
   1. Episodic; 20-30 seconds
   2. Procedural; 10-12 seconds
   3. Sensory; 1-2 seconds
   4. **short-term; 18-20 seconds**
5. You give your friend instructions about what to buy for a party by quickly rattling off fifteen unrelated grocery store items. Then to check whether your friend got all the information, you ask him to repeat the grocery list back to you. You should expect that your friend will recall about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ items.
   1. **7**
   2. 15
   3. 4
   4. 18-20
6. Marcie found that remembering her grocery list was much easier when she grouped the twelve items into categories (e.g., veggie, deli, etc.) instead of trying to remember twelve separate items. What technique is Marcie using to extend her short-term memory capacity?
   1. Mnemonic strategies
   2. **Chunking**
   3. Grouping
   4. Method of loci
7. Dolly is conducting a study in which she asks basketball players from several colleges to recall their win-loss outcomes of certain games in the past season. She found that some players incorrectly remember game outcomes, even when they were considered important games. This examples highlights that
   1. recall is susceptible to interference from short-term memory.
   2. the feeling-of-knowing phenomenon also affects long-term retrieval.
   3. **long-term memories are subject to major errors and distortion.**
   4. only flashbulb memories tend to retain their accuracy in long-term memory.
8. Lingdi is struck on the back of the head and finds and is diagnosed with anterograde amnesia. Which of the following will happen to Lingdi? So she can remember her life up to the time she was struck on the head, she can no longer make new memories.
   1. She won’t be able to recall what she did before the accident.
   2. She won’t be able recall how to ride a bike and brush her teeth.
   3. **She will no longer make new memories about people she meets after the accident.**
   4. She will be able to go back to college easily after the accident.
9. When Benito was five he cut his leg on some glass and needed stiches. Years later, his mother tells him the scar came from being bit by a dog. Now, when people ask about his scar he distinctly remembers the dog biting him. This is an example of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. sexism
   2. suggestibility
   3. **misinformation effect paradigm**
   4. reconstruction
10. The DC Sniper case we discussed in class demonstrates the fact that our memories are vulnerable to the power of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    1. **suggestibility**
    2. authority
    3. police
    4. imagination
11. According to the Ebbinghaus forgetting curve, an average person will lose about \_\_\_\_ of the information after 24 hours.
    1. 90%
    2. 30%
    3. **70%**
    4. 50%
12. Developmental psychology is best defined as the study of
    1. children's thought processes and moral reasoning.
    2. the physical changes that occur in the womb and during the childhood years.
    3. **the psychosocial, cognitive, and physical changes that occur over the course of the life span.**
    4. the influence of genes on the behavior of infants, children, adolescents, and adults.
13. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is any environmental agent that cause damage to the developing embryo or fetus.
    1. reflux
    2. benazepril
    3. estrogen
    4. **teratogen**
14. Shaina thought that her brother turned in to a monster, when in fact he just put on his monster Halloween mask. Piaget would say that Shaina is probably \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years old and in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stage.
    1. 2; sensorimotor
    2. **4; preoperational**
    3. 8; preoperational
    4. 10; concrete operational
15. Rachel’s mom hid her favorite toy beneath the blank. She randomly searched for the toy and then stopped looking for it, as if the toy no longer exists in the world. Rachel is most likely in Piaget's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stage of cognitive development.
    1. **sensorimotor**
    2. preoperational
    3. concrete operational
    4. formal operational
16. Mom told Jeremy: “Ben burnt himself by touching an ice cream. Would Jim burn himself by touching an ice cream?” Jeremy responded: “No! Ice cream is cold. It does not burn people.” Jeremy is most likely in Piaget’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stage of cognitive development and is likely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years old.
    1. concrete operational; 5
    2. formal operational; 13
    3. **concrete operational; 8**
    4. formal operational; 8
17. Little Tara is having lots of fun exploring her aunt's home while her mom and a stranger are talking. She starts to cry and gets very stressed out the moment her mom leaves the room. After her mom returns and hold her, Tara stops crying. Tara is exhibiting \_\_\_\_\_\_
    1. infant hyperactivity.
    2. an insecure attachment.
    3. sensorimotor play.
    4. **a secure attachment.**
18. While at the dentist office, Judith leaves her infant son Patrick for a few minutes with the nurse while she uses the restroom. Upon her return, Patrick does not pay any attention to Judith. Based on this interaction, one could surmise that Patrick has developed a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ attachment style.
    1. resistant
    2. ambivalent
    3. disorganized
    4. **avoidant**
19. Trina's parents only allow her to watch TV whenever she makes an A on a test. One day, Trina came home with a B, begging her parents to let her watch the finale of her favorite cartoon show. Her parents denied. Her parents' parenting style would most likely be called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    1. **authoritarian**
    2. authoritative
    3. permissive
    4. permissive
20. According to Erikson, what is the major crisis we need to resolve during our adolescence?
    * + 1. autonomy vs. shame/doubt
        2. **identity vs. confusion**
        3. industry vs. inferiority
        4. trust vs. mistrust
21. Leasha is trying to decide whether she should cheat on an important exam she did not prepare for at all. She thinks: “I have always been an honest person. My parents taught me integrity since I was little, and I don’t want to let them down. Although cheating might help me obtain a better grade, but it’s not something I deserve. It would be so unfair for the other students who choose to be responsible students and study hard.” According to Kohlberg, at which level of moral reasoning is Leasha?
    1. Preconventional
    2. Conventional
    3. **Postconventional**
    4. Nonconventional
22. Early maturing boys are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    * + - 1. **at a higher risk of substance abuse and early sexual activities**
          2. less likely to drop out of high school
          3. more likely to be bullied
          4. more likely to go to college
23. Between 3-5 yo, children come to understand that people have thoughts, feelings, and beliefs that are different from their own. This is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    1. Self-recognition
    2. Other-cognition
    3. **Theory of mind**
    4. False belief