1. Memories that concern events that are highly significant and are vividly remembered are called ______.
   a. eidetic images
   b. elaborative rehearsals
   c. flashbulb memories
   d. eyewitness images

2. Which of these individuals would be the most typical person involved in a case in which memories of past childhood abuse are recalled later in life?
   a. thirty-year-old Charlotte, who sought therapy for anxiety, depression, and recent weight gain with a therapist who uses hypnosis
   b. thirty-year-old Steve, who sought therapy for symptoms that developed after serving in Desert Storm
   c. ten-year-old Willard, who was referred by a pediatrician for symptoms that appear to meet the diagnostic criteria for hyperactivity
   d. fifty-year-old Agnes, who fell, hit her head, and suddenly began remembering that her brother abused her sexually when she was eight years old

3. People with Alzheimer's disease typically have a memory problem known as ________.
   a. amygdaloid amnesia
   b. inferograde amnesia
   c. retrograde amnesia
   d. anterograde amnesia

4. ______________ is defined as an active system that receives information from the senses, organizes and alters information as it stores it away, and then retrieves the information from storage.
   a. Classical conditioning
   b. Operant conditioning
   c. Learning
   d. Memory

5. ______ is the retention of memory for some period of time.
   a. Encoding
   b. Storage
   c. Retrieval
   d. Evaluation
6. A display of 12 letters is flashed on a screen in front of you, followed by a tone. You attempt to recall a portion of the display based on the specific tone you heard. What aspect of your memory is this experiment designed to assess?
   a. primary memory
   b. sensory memory
   c. long-term memory
   d. short-term memory

7. Which of the following might be the most appropriate analogy for eidetic imagery?
   a. a table
   b. a modem
   c. a rainbow
   d. a photograph

8. Repeating items over and over in order to aid memory is known as _______ rehearsal.
   a. repetitive
   b. imagery
   c. elaborative
   d. maintenance

9. Short-term memories appear to be localized in the _______.
   a. occipital lobe
   b. cingulate gyrus
   c. amygdala
   d. prefrontal lobes

10. The fact that it is easier to recall items at the beginning and end of a list of unrelated items is known as the _______.
    a. phi phenomenon
    b. implicit memory effect
    c. serial position effect
    d. sequestering effect

11. In the curve of forgetting developed by Ebbinghaus, the greatest amount of forgetting occurs _____________.

a. within the first hour after learning new material  
b. within the first day after learning new material  
c. near the end of the retrieval period  
d. near the middle of the retrieval period

12. **The Internet, with its series of links from one site to many others, is a good analogy for the organization of ________.**  
a. short-term memory  
b. episodic memory  
c. long-term memory  
d. procedural memory

13. **For which famous memory researcher is memory a problem-solving activity in which the problem is to give a coherent account of some past event, and the memory is the solution to that problem?**  
a. Bartlett  
b. Meyer  
c. Ebbinghaus  
d. Skinner

14. **The best place to take your biology exam to ensure good retrieval of biology concepts is in ________.**  
a. the biology classroom  
b. an auditorium to prevent cheating  
c. the English classroom  
d. the special testing room used for all exams

15. __________ memory is constantly updated.  
a. Procedural  
b. Declarative  
c. Semantic  
d. Episodic

16. **Declarative memories are to ________ memories as procedural memories are to ________ memories.**  
a. implicit; explicit  
b. explicit; implicit  
c. general knowledge; personal facts  
d. personal facts; general knowledge
17. It's Thanksgiving and the whole family has gotten together. You start to reminisce about your childhood and get into an argument with your brother. Both of you claim that you were the innocent victim of the other. This is an example of __________.
   a. constructive processing
   b. hindsight bias
   c. adaptation of memory traces
   d. flashbulb integration

18. Decay theory works well to explain forgetting in _________.
   a. sensory memory only
   b. short-term memory only
   c. long-term memory only
   d. sensory memory and short-term memory

19. The Internet, with its series of links from one site to many others, is a good analogy for the organization of _____________.
   a. short-term memory
   b. episodic memory
   c. long-term memory
   d. procedural memory

20. A witness on the stand swears that he saw someone commit a crime. Must you believe that the testimony is valid when a witness testifies so forcefully?
   a. Yes, because seeing is believing.
   b. No, because eyewitnesses are not usually honest.
   c. Yes, because eyewitnesses are very confident about their testimony.
   d. No, because there is a great possibility of a "false positive" identification.
Test Name: LAMC Psych 1 Chapter-6 Review Quiz

1. c. flashbulb memories
   Feedback:
   
   Hints:
   1. See page 240 of your textbook.

2. a. thirty-year-old Charlotte, who sought therapy for anxiety, depression, and recent weight gain with a therapist who uses hypnosis
   Feedback:
   
   Hints:
   1. See page 243 of your textbook.

3. d. anterograde amnesia
   Feedback:
   
   Hints:
   1. See page 231 of your textbook.

4. d. Memory
   Feedback:
   
   Hints:
   1. See page 220 of your textbook.

5. b. Storage
   Feedback:
   
   Hints:
   1. See page 220 of your textbook.
6. b. sensory memory  
**Feedback:**

**Hints:**
1. See page 223 of your textbook.

7. d. a photograph  
**Feedback:**

**Hints:**
1. See page 224 of your textbook.

8. d. maintenance  
**Feedback:**

**Hints:**
1. See page 228 of your textbook.

9. d. prefrontal lobes  
**Feedback:**

**Hints:**
1. See page 249 of your textbook.

10. c. serial position effect  
**Feedback:**

**Hints:**
1. See page 237 of your textbook.
11. a. within the first hour after learning new material

**Feedback:**

**Hints:**
1. See page 246 of your textbook.

12. c. long-term memory

**Feedback:**

**Hints:**
1. See page 233 of your textbook.

13. a. Bartlett

**Feedback:**

**Hints:**
1. See page 242 of your textbook.

14. a. the biology classroom

**Feedback:**

**Hints:**
1. See page 236 of your textbook.

15. d. Episodic

**Feedback:**

**Hints:**
1. See page 231 of your textbook.
16. b. explicit; implicit
   **Feedback:**
   **Hints:**
   1. See page 231 of your textbook.

17. a. constructive processing
   **Feedback:**
   **Hints:**
   1. See page 242 of your textbook.

18. d. sensory memory and short-term memory
   **Feedback:**
   **Hints:**
   1. See page 247 of your textbook.

19. c. long-term memory
   **Feedback:**
   **Hints:**
   1. See page 233 of your textbook.

20. d. No, because there is a great possibility of a "false positive" identification.
    **Feedback:**
    **Hints:**
    1. See page 239 of your textbook.