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## Discovering Psychology

– Video 9 – Remembering and Forgetting  
Annenberg Learner [2001]

1. Memory can be affected by:
  - a) context
  - b) motivation
  - c) biological state
  - d) all of these
  
2. Herman Ebbinghaus researched memory showing that an initial rapid loss, followed by a slow decline occurred. What was missing from his study? Why did he do so poorly on his memory experiment?
  - a) he didn't rehearse the material well enough
  - b) he repressed the material
  - c) he failed to use a mnemonic device
  - d) the material had no context or was not meaningful
  
3. The order in which memory occurs is:
  - a) encoding, storing, retrieving
  - b) storing, encoding, retrieving
  - c) retrieving, encoding, storing
  
4. **T or F.** Long term memory is essentially unlimited
  
5. **T or F.** Long term memory is available for a lifetime
  
6. Material stored in your memory is part of:
  - a) related clusters
  - b) associative networks
  - c) branches of meaning
  
7. The length of time for short term memory is:
  - a) 5 to 2 seconds
  - b) up to 30 seconds
  - c) 30 seconds to one minute
  
8. Short term, or working memory is all new information in current use. The number of items that can held is:
  - a) 4
  - b) 10
  - c) 3-7
  - d) 5-9
  
9. The strategy for memory improvement in which you group related items is known as:
  - a) rehearsal
  - b) chunking
  - c) mnemonic device



# Psych

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10. According to Gordon Bower what is the key to using a mnemonic device for improving your memory?
  - a) repetition and rehearsal
  - b) dovetailing between the storage procedure and the retrieval plan
  
11. According to Freud, memory loss was affected by
  - a) chunking
  - b) rehearsal
  - c) repression.
  
12. The constructive process of remembering means we
  - a) accentuate some details
  - b) eliminate some information
  - c) reinterpret some information
  - d) all of these
  
13. Frameworks of our basic ideas of people, ideas and situations are known as:
  - a) chunks
  - b) referents
  - c) schemas
  
14. The physical change in the brain when a memory is encoded is known as an:
  - a) referent
  - b) schema
  - c) engram
  
15. Match the type of memory with its description:

a) Procedural	what you know
b) Declarative	diary of personal experiences
c) Episodic	how to do things
  
16. **T or F.** Karl Lashley searched for the engram. He found that memory suffered when cortex tissue was removed.
  
17. **T or F.** Lashley was correct in determining that for simple and complex memories it didn't matter what part of the brain was removed.
  
18. Richard Thompson uses rabbits as subjects to locate a memory engram. He found them in the:
  - a) cerebrum
  - b) amygdala
  - c) cerebellum
  
19. Diana Woodruff-Pak studies early onset dementia and Alzheimer's disease. She says the memory neurotransmitter is:
  - a) epinephrine
  - b) norepinephrine
  - c) acetylcholine