Memory - Foundations and Applications 5th edition Schwartz Test Bank

SKU: 9781071930663-TEST-BANK

Memory-Foundations and Applications (5th)

ISBN 9781071930663 | Chapter 1

Total Questions: 50

Multiple Choice (35)

Q1. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

For scientific research to be empirical, it must also be _____.

a) verifiable ✓ correct
b) provable
c) calculable
d) honorable

Q2. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Smith and Johnson completed a study on memory in 2020. Jones and Allan will conduct the study again to make sure they get the same results. This ensures the research is _____.

a) demonstrable
b) valuable
c) replicable ✓ correct
d) standardized

Q3. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Humans have been examining their own thinking and memories since prehistoric times. This shows evidence of _____.

a) introspective behavior ✓ correct
b) meta-analysis
c) memory consolidation
d) generalizations

Q4. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

In Ebbinghaus's memory studies, what did the savings score represent?

a) the length of time information can be held in working memory
b) the reduced time needed to relearn previously learned material ✓ correct
c) the speed with which someone begins to forget newly acquired information
d) the amount of time between a person studying a list and retrieving that list

Q5. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Compared with massed practice, distributed practice results in _____.

a) shorter retention of content
b) greater paired-associate learning
c) reduced amount of content mastered
d) faster mastery of content ✓ correct

Q6. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Continuing to study material after it has been thoroughly learned is termed _____.

a) metamemory
b) massed practice
c) the retention interval
d) overlearning ✓ correct

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Q7. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Although he was also known for his work with memory measurements, Ebbinghaus is also accredited with an even broader study of human memory. Considering his life work, what is this broader study?

a) designing the first studies on human memory ✓ correct
b) designing a flash card system for memorization
c) explaining the forgetting and savings graphs
d) developing standards for dream interpretation as it relates to memory

Q8. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Mary Calkins is associated with _____.

a) paired-associate learning ✓ correct
b) the spacing effect
c) behaviorism
d) suppressed memories

Q9. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Watson and other behaviorists spent time studying *learning* but not *memory*. This is because _____.

a) behaviorists like to study emotions but not emotional memories
b) behaviorists only wanted to work with animals, not humans
c) behaviorists only study observable behavior and memory is not observable ✓ correct
d) behaviorists decline to study anything in the cognitive realm

Q10. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Which statement accurately describes Frederic Bartlett's beliefs about memory?

a) Memory is composed of compartments.
b) Memory is exact in all forms.
c) Expectations can affect the accuracy of memories. ✓ correct
d) Memory cannot be effectively studied because it cannot be directly observed.

Q11. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Tulving introduced the idea that _____.

a) long-term memory involves different systems for personal memories and memories of facts ✓ correct
b) a centralized area of the brain is responsible for memory
c) retrieved memories may not be factually accurate
d) the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex is an important area in the regulation of memory retrieval

Q12. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Endel Tulving is associated with what type of memory?

a) episodic/semantic ✓ correct
b) long-term/short-term
c) recall/recognition
d) cognitive/behavioral

Q13. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Compared to behaviorism, cognitive psychology concentrates more on _____ and other processes that aren't visible.

a) the mind ✓ correct
b) the soul
c) social interactions
d) reflexes

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Q14. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Elizabeth Loftus is a memory expert, but she doesn't work on forgetting or amnesia, she works with _____.

a) transience and blocking
b) false memories ✓ correct
c) Alzheimer's patients
d) patient's experiencing encoding failure

Q15. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Fong witnesses a mugging. She initially reported to police on the scene that the mugger had blonde hair. After the police officer asked, 'Are you sure it wasn't brown hair?" Fong changed her answer and said it was brown hair. This is an example of _____.

a) misinformation effect ✓ correct
b) operant conditioning
c) proactive interference
d) temporary amnesia

Q16. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Cognitive neuroscience is _____.

a) the study of operant and classical conditioning
b) the study of the role of the brain in producing cognition ✓ correct
c) the study of short-term memory
d) the application of neuroimaging

Q17. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Benoit and colleagues were interested in the parts of the brain responsible for _____.

a) remembering emotional memories
b) remembering traumatic memories
c) suppressing happy memories
d) suppressing unwanted memories ✓ correct

Q18. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Which area of the brain is able to suppress painful memories?

a) dorsolateral prefrontal cortex ✓ correct
b) temporal lobe
c) somatosensory cortex
d) amygdala

Q19. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

You witnessed a crime and the police ask you to describe as much as you can about the crime. Which test of memory will be used?

a) forced-choice recognition test
b) free recall test ✓ correct
c) old/new recognition test
d) cued recall test

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Q20. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

A research study is examining the effect of a new drug on memory decline seen in Alzheimer's disease. Some people are given an active drug. Others are given an inactive pill. A memory assessment is given to all participants before and after taking the pills. What is the independent variable in this study?

a) the inactive pill
b) the active drug ✓ correct
c) the assessment scores before the study
d) the assessment scores after the study

Q21. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Kim asks Jen, "What is your mother's maiden name?" Jen will have to use _____ to remember this.

a) cued recall ✓ correct
b) free recall
c) recognition
d) relearning

Q22. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Zakiyah is taking a multiple-choice test. She believes multiple-choice is easier than short answer, because she is using _____ versus _____.

a) recall; recognition
b) recognition; recall ✓ correct
c) relearning; recognition
d) recognition; relearning

Q23. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

A research scientist administers a test to assess the nonconscious aspects of memory. The study participants will do not know their memory is being tested. What kind of test is the scientist using?

a) source judgment test
b) implicit memory test ✓ correct
c) recall memory test
d) recognition review test

Q24. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

_____ is the amount of time required to perform a particular task.

a) Recall time
b) Reaction time ✓ correct
c) Recognition time
d) Relearning time

Q25. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Which activity represents reality monitoring?

a) teaching someone how to make bread
b) telling a friend that you never forget a face
c) measuring the amount of time it takes to hit the buzzer in a game show
d) recognizing a memory of going to the state fair as a real event ✓ correct

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Q26. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

A researcher who is studying predictions participants make about whether or not they can learn or retrieve a particular item is studying _____.

a) reality monitoring
b) source judgments
c) forced-choice recognition
d) judgments of learning ✓ correct

Q27. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Ratings we make concerning our memory recall process are called _____.

a) implicit memory tests
b) source judgments
c) savings scores
d) metamemory judgments ✓ correct

Q28. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Neuropsychology is the study of people with _____.

a) nerve dysfunction
b) brain damage ✓ correct
c) injuries to the skull
d) disordered thinking

Q29. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

What does an EEG do?

a) measures electrical activity in the brain ✓ correct
b) produces a visual image of the brain structure
c) measures blood flow in the brain
d) uses radioactive material to identify activity in the brain

Q30. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Which test uses magnets, not radioactivity, and therefore is safer than a PET?

a) MEG
b) EKG
c) EEG
d) fMRI ✓ correct

Q31. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Which test uses a coil to stimulate the brain by electrical current?

a) TMS ✓ correct
b) EEG
c) MEG
d) PET

Q32. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

According to Wang's (2018) research, Western families are more likely to share about _____ knowledge than Eastern families.

a) procedural
b) autobiographical ✓ correct
c) semantic
d) collective

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Q33. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Jodi is using visual imagery mnemonics to help learn Spanish vocabulary, which is a second language for her. This tactic is helpful for learning language, but not learning to _____

a) whistle
b) use chopsticks
c) play an instrument ✓ correct
d) play a sport

Q34. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Troy tells himself to remember to pick up his son from school later tomorrow because his son has band practice. Troy is using _____.

a) prospective memory ✓ correct
b) visual imagery
c) operant conditioning
d) source monitoring

Q35. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Memory improvement is an _____ process, it takes some planning.

a) passive
b) active ✓ correct
c) easy
d) quick

True/False (10)

Q36. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

The goal of memory science is to make generalizations of how memory works in reality and then studying it carefully in a controlled lab.

a) True ✓ correct
b) False

Correct answer: True

Q37. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Paired-associate learning is the association between existing knowledge and new knowledge.

a) True ✓ correct
b) False

Correct answer: True

Q38. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Bartlett considered meaning to be separate from the nature of human memory and that pure memory was uninfluenced by meaning.

a) True
b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q39. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Memory scientists began switching from the S-R models to models emanating from cognitive psychology, emphasizing concepts of the mind and internal representations of memory.

a) True ✓ correct
b) False

Correct answer: True

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Q40. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Ebbinghaus's savings score refers to the idea it is faster to relearn previously learned information than to initially learn information.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q41. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

The recency effect means we are more likely to remember items at the beginning of a list than items at the end of a list.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q42. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

To conduct an experiment, a researcher does not need to have an independent and a dependent variable.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q43. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Random assignment means that a participant is as likely to be in the control group as the experimental group.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q44. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Researchers have found that animals have very simplified brains and are not useful in memory research in humans.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q45. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

An MEG is similar to an EEG in that it can detect rapid changes in the brain.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Essay (5)

Q46. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Define and describe the importance of taking a scientific perspective when approaching the study of human memory.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Science refers to a particular view of the world, one based on systematic observation, experimentation, and theory. Critical to science is an unbiased attitude. A scientist needs to be open to different points of view but follow his or her data to the most logical conclusions, and these are based on evidence, not on the researcher's opinion. In science, a particular theory is useful only if careful and unbiased observations and experimentation support it. For psychological science, data derived from experiments constitute the building blocks of our theories. Our intuitions and guesses about the world have value, but to be science, they must be tested and verified via the scientific method. This is important when studying human memory, as this allows us to produce empirical evidence related to our studies.*

Q47. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Discuss empirical evidence and what it means to scientific research.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Empirical evidence refers to data that is independently verifiable. These data are essential to developing scientific theory. Other researchers need to be able to replicate the research, and it needs to be observable.*

Q48. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Explain the difference between classical and operant conditioning.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Both classical and operant conditioning refer to learning. With classical conditioning, however, learning occurs when a previously neutral stimulus triggers a specific behavior after repeatedly be paired with another stimulus that produces the same behavior. In contrast, with operant conditioning involves learning through consequences. Reinforcement after a behavior makes it more likely that behavior will be repeated. Conversely, punishment after a behavior makes it less likely that behavior will be repeated.*

Q49. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Explain Ebbinghaus's retention interval theory and describe its importance.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Ebbinghaus believed that the time between when something was learned (or encoded) and when it is remembered was called a retention interval, and that the longer the retention interval, the more likely you were to forget things. For example, her tried to remember items on a list. After a retention interval of just a few minutes, he might remember all of the syllables from a list, but if he waited a week, he might have forgotten a substantial number of syllables. This theory is important because it developed another truism in memory—the longer the amount of time between learning and remembering, the more will be forgotten.*

Q50. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Describe three ways in which a person can improve memory efficiency, and identify instances in which each strategy would be useful.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Some ways in which a person can improve memory efficiency include utilizing visual imagery mnemonics, spaced rehearsal, and linkword mnemonics. Visual imagery mnemonics are useful for mastering new-language vocabulary but of little use in learning to play a new musical instrument. Linkword mnemonics are useful in learning name–face associations, but they will not help you remember the name of your kindergarten teacher when somebody asks you many years later. Spaced rehearsal is helpful for remembering facts about the world, learning a skilled task such as typing or playing a musical instrument, and remembering landmark events from one's life.*