**Chapter 9**

Multiple Choice

1. In general, memory can be divided into which two overarching categories?

\*A) Long-term memory and working memory

B) The phonological loop and the visuospatial sketchpad

C) Skills and events

D) Declarative and nondeclarative

 (Reference Page 273)

2. Declarative, or explicit, memory is subdivided into which categories?

A) The phonological loop and the visuospatial sketchpad

B) Classical conditioning and habitual sensitization

\*C) Events and facts

D) Skills and perceptual priming

 (Reference Page 273-274)

3. The theory of "7 +/- 2" can be summarized in which way?

A) The working memory of most people takes 5-9 repetitions before information moves into long-term memory

B) The working memory of most people can hold items for 5-9 seconds

\*C) The working memory of most people can hold 5-9 items at a time

D) The working memory of most people can hold items for 5-9 minutes

 (Reference Page 274)

4. An example of a non-declarative memory is:

A) Knowing how to spell “cat”

\*B) Knowing how to swing a golf club

C) Knowing how to identify tree species

D) Knowing the order of the presidents of the United States

 (Reference Page 274)

5. Knowing how to read, jog, write, and play the guitar are all examples of which type of memory?

A) Explicit

B) Declarative

C) Working

\*D) Procedural

 (Reference Page 274)

6. Which of the following is an example of a behavior learned through classical conditioning?

\*A) A rat freezes when hearing a tone that was previously followed by an electric shock

B) A rat learns that pushing the left lever produces a food pellet

C) A monkey makes a tool to extract termites from a mound

D) A rabbit freezes at the sight of a predator

 (Reference Page 275)

7. Operant conditioning involves the pairing of behavior with:

A) Repeated exposure to the same stimulus

\*B) Positive or aversive outcomes

C) The ringing of a bell

D) An unconditioned stimulus

 (Reference Page 275)

8. The medial temporal lobe is involved in the recollection and recreation of which type of memory?

A) Procedural

B) Semantic

\*C) Episodic

D) Working

 (Reference Page 275)

9. An individual in the first stages of Alzheimer's disease would most likely be unable to recall:

A) How to do long division

B) How to read

\*C) Where they live

D) What a horse looks like

 (Reference Page 277)

10. Spatial cognitive maps are used for:

A) Procedures and habits

B) Remembering past autobiographical events

C) Pairing emotions with places

\*D) Navigating the world around us

 (Reference Page 278)

11. The amygdala is involved with which type of memory?

\*A) Emotional memory

B) Spatial memory

C) Object recognition and memory

D) Working memory

 (Reference Page 279)

12. Studies of the hippocampus show that there is:

A) Activation in the anterior hippocampus when recalling memories with high emotional content

B) Still much we do not know about how the hippocampus is involved with memory

C) Activation outside of the hippocampus during memory retrieval

\*D) All of the above

(Reference Page 279)

13. Which hippocampal function theory states that the hippocampus in involved in storing the relations between elements of scenes or events?

A) Declarative theory

B) Dual-process theory

\*C) Relational theory

D) Cognitive map theory

 (Reference Page 281)

14. PET and fMRI can only tell us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ information about brain activity.

A) Causal

\*B) Correlational

C) Abstract

D) Structural

 (Reference Page 282)

15. Imagining information being placed in a particular location in a familiar environment is referred to as:

\*A) The method of loci

B) Consolidation

C) Encoding

D) Circuit of Papez

 (Reference Page 286)

16. The hippocampus, thalamus, hypothalamus, and cortex are linked by the:

A) The method of loci

B) Prefrontal cortex

C) Parahippocampus

\*D) Circuit of Papez

 (Reference Page 289)

17. Edward is participating in a psychology experiment, although he is unaware of what is being studied. The experimenter and two confederates, posing as fellow college students, insist that Edward knocked over a glass of water minutes before the end of the task. Although untrue, Edward, after several minutes of conversation about his supposed action, admits to knocking over the glass. Edward has fallen prey to:

A) Experimenter bias

\*B) Implanted memory

C) Misattribution

D) All of the above

 (Reference Page 291)

18. Which scientist(s) proposed that neural tissue is made of discrete neurons, rather than a continuous network?

A) Donald Hebb

\*B) Ramon and Cajal

C) Bliss and Lomo

D) Nader, Schafe, and Le Doux

 (Reference Page 293)

19. Long-term potentiation (LTP) is the term used for:

\*A) A changed electrical response from a postsynaptic neuron over many hours

B) A lack of response in the postsynaptic neuron

C) An extremely high firing rate in a presynaptic neuron

D) The suppression of neurotransmitter reuptake in Hebbian systems

(Reference Page 293)

20. Memories can be erased through the process of recollecting a memory and then immediately:

A) Flooding the brain with calcium

B) Administering an electric shock

\*C) Disrupting the process of reconsolidation

D) Recollective associative memories

(Reference Page 295)

21. Operant conditioning pairs behavior with:

A) Stimulus

B) Behavior

\*C) Outcome

D) None of the above

 (Reference Page 295)

22. One theory on why new neurons are used and/or needed in the memory system is that new neurons:

A) Slow down the consolidation process

B) Have a higher than average firing frequency

C) Have an extensive lifespan

\*D) From connections rapidly

 (Reference Page 297)

23. For a long time, scientists thought that extension and retraction of dendritic spines over hours was only possible in:

\*A) Young animals

B) Adult animals

C) Human fetuses

D) Elderly humans

 (Reference Page 297)

24. The self-perpetuating modification of DNA and nuclear proteins is called:

A) Neurogenesis

\*B) Epigenetics

C) Reconsolidation

D) Encoding

 (Reference Page 300)

25. Human brains seem to look for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, rather than details when viewing faces.

\*A) Relationships

B) Discrepancies

C) Features

D) Similarities

 (Reference Page 303-304)