

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. An understanding of the spacing effect provides insight into effective strategies for
 - A) rehearsal.
 - B) chunking.
 - C) repression.
 - D) automatic processing.

2. The extensive rehearsal necessary to encode nonsense syllables best illustrates
 - A) the spacing effect.
 - B) implicit memory.
 - C) the serial position effect.
 - D) effortful processing.

3. Students who review previously learned course material at various times throughout a semester to pass a comprehensive final are especially likely to demonstrate long-term retention of the course material. This best illustrates the value of
 - A) implicit memory.
 - B) the serial position effect.
 - C) rosy retrospection.
 - D) the spacing effect.

4. Combining individual letters into familiar words enables you to remember more of the letters in this sentence. This best illustrates the value of
 - A) the spacing effect.
 - B) iconic memory.
 - C) the serial position effect.
 - D) chunking.

5. It is easier to remember “what sobriety conceals, alcohol reveals” than to recall “what sobriety conceals, alcohol unmasks.” This best illustrates the value of
 - A) the serial position effect.
 - B) acoustic encoding.
 - C) the spacing effect.
 - D) implicit memory.

6. At a block party, Cyndi is introduced to eight new neighbors. Moments later, she remembers only the names of the first three and last two neighbors. Her experience illustrates
- A) source amnesia.
 - B) the misinformation effect.
 - C) implicit memory.
 - D) the serial position effect.
7. Memories of emotional events are especially likely to be facilitated by activation of the
- A) amygdala.
 - B) hypothalamus.
 - C) sensory cortex.
 - D) motor cortex.
8. Although Jordan could not recall the exact words of a poem he had recently heard, he clearly remembered the meaning of the poem. This best illustrates the importance of
- A) semantic encoding.
 - B) mood-congruent memory.
 - C) the serial position effect.
 - D) implicit memory.
9. When you have to make a long-distance call, dialing an unfamiliar area code plus a seven-digit number, you are likely to have trouble retaining the just-looked-up number. This best illustrates the limited capacity of _____ memory.
- A) long-term
 - B) implicit
 - C) short-term
 - D) explicit
10. Mr. Nydam suffers amnesia and is unable to remember playing golf on a particular course. Yet the more he plays the course, the more his game improves. His experience illustrates the need to distinguish between
- A) short-term memory and long-term memory.
 - B) proactive interference and retroactive interference.
 - C) explicit memory and implicit memory.
 - D) recognition and recall.

11. Which of the following is believed to be the synaptic basis for learning and memory?
- A) priming
 - B) semantic encoding
 - C) proactive interference
 - D) long-term potentiation
12. Employing the single word HOMES to remember the names of North America's five Great Lakes best illustrates the use of
- A) imagination inflation.
 - B) the serial position effect.
 - C) a mnemonic device.
 - D) implicit memory.
13. Having read a story once, certain amnesia victims will read it faster the second time even though they can't recall having seen the story before. They have most likely suffered damage to the
- A) hippocampus.
 - B) cerebellum.
 - C) hypothalamus.
 - D) amygdala.
14. A measure of your memory in which you need to pick the correctly learned answer from a displayed list of options is known as a measure of
- A) recall.
 - B) recognition.
 - C) reconstruction.
 - D) relearning.

Answer Key - Module 22 Practice Quiz

1. A
2. D
3. D
4. D
5. B
6. D
7. A
8. A
9. C
10. C
11. D
12. C
13. A
14. B