Study Guide: Chapter 6

True/False
Indicate whether the sentence or statement is true or false.

___ 1. Remembering the name of the first president of the United States would be an example of an implicit memory. (p. 254)

___ 2. The three stages model of memory proposes that short-term memories are transferred into long-term memory for storage and then are retrieved back into short-term memory when they are recalled. (p. 256)

___ 3. Iconic sensory memory lasts longer than echoic sensory memory. (p. 256)

___ 4. A memory researcher discussing the central executive component and its two slave components would most likely believe in the concept of working memory. (p. 266)

___ 5. Long-term memories are all stored in the same manner in the brain. (p. 270)

___ 6. Remembering how to ride a bike would be an example of an episodic memory. (p. 274)

___ 7. Calling your new girlfriend by your old girlfriend's name would be an example of proactive interference. (p. 278)

___ 8. Scientists agree that recovered memories of childhood abuse are usually very accurate. (p. 279)

___ 9. Distributed practice is more effective than massed practice when trying to learn new material. (p. 285)

___ 10. A person with severe brain damage to the hippocampus would be expected to have problems recalling procedural memories. (p. 289)

Short Answer

11. Describe the three-stages model of memory, including the basic characteristics of each of the stages.

12. Describe the newer view of working memory compared to the three stages model.

13. Describe the different types of long-term memory and their characteristics.

14. Describe Elizabeth Loftus' research and what it suggests about the accuracy of memory.

15. Describe several techniques for improving memory.