**11 Memory, Learning and Amnesia: Multiple Choice Questions for Students**

1. The three types of memory are generally termed
   1. sensory/mid-term/long-term
   2. sensory/short-term/extended-term
   3. sensory/short-term/long-term
   4. sensory/tiny-term/long-term

Answer C

1. Which memory system corresponds to about the first 200–500 milliseconds after the perception of an item?
   1. tiny
   2. short-term
   3. sensory
   4. mid-term

Answer C

1. Which sub-component of working memory manipulates visual images
   1. visuospatial sketch pad
   2. visual picture memory
   3. visuolocation sketch book
   4. phonological ring

Answer A

1. Non-declarative memory is also known as \_\_\_\_\_ memory.
   1. Short-term
   2. episodic
   3. procedural
   4. sensory

Answer C

1. What conditioning involves voluntary behaviour?
   1. classic
   2. self
   3. environmental
   4. operant

Answer D

1. An increase in the synaptic efficacy that takes place from the pre-synaptic cell's constant and recurring stimulation of the post-synaptic cell is sometimes called
   1. hebbian theory
   2. trichromatic theory
   3. Hebbian theory
   4. general adaption model theory

Answer A

1. Which group of people would you expect to have an enlarged hippocampus?
   1. postal workers
   2. builders
   3. cab drivers
   4. nurses

Answer C

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a structure found in the back of the brain and is involved in the learning of procedural memory and motor learning.
   1. cerebellum
   2. occipital lobe
   3. parietal cortex
   4. brain stem

Answer A

1. Which area of the brain is involved in the coordination of information and working memory?
   1. parietal lobe
   2. frontal lobe
   3. occipital lobe
   4. temporal lobe

Answer B

1. Which type of amnesia is generally associated with the outcome of an emotional trauma.
   1. psychogenic
   2. nostalgic
   3. anterograde
   4. retrograde

Answer A