1. Is working memory the same thing as short-term memory?

2. What are the two major discoveries about memory that made researchers modify the standard model of memory that suggests that input goes simply from sensory registers to short term memory to long term memory?

3. Psychology distinguishes between declarative, procedural, and semantic memory. What does each of those terms mean? Provide an example of each.

4. In order for you to pass the exams of this class, do you need to make use of explicit and implicit memory? Make sure you define the two terms first before you answer the question. Following that, clearly explain why you think what you do.

5. It has been argued that there exist different ways of processing information during memory storage. It has further been argued that there are three different depths or levels of processing. Identify and describe each of the three levels. Is any level better than the other? Does the way information is encoded affect how it is retrieved?

6. Too many students think that they can learn the information for an exam by cramming. Is cramming really better than spreading the studying out over a number of days or a week or two?

7. Mnemonic devices are thought to be useful for remembering information. Define the phrase mnemonic device. Identify and describe the two methods discussed in the chapter.

8. Describe the SQ3R method as a whole and each piece. What was the reason for its development? Honestly, do you think that it is a useful method? Clearly explain your answer.

9. What is a schema, and how does a schema aid memory? Overall, are schemas likely to produce accurate or inaccurate memories? Explain your answer.

10. What is spreading activation theory and what does it suggest about memory? Give an example of how spreading activation might connect two distinct nodes.

11. Memory is far from perfect and thus psychologists have been studying forgetting for quite some time. First, list and very briefly describe the seven sins of memory as presented in the textbook. Second, give a real world example of each sin of memory.

12. What is the difference between flashbulb and eyewitness memories? How accurate are they?

13. There is no doubt that we forget information. It is pretty scary how much I paid for my education and yet how little I remember from all the classes I trudged through. According to psychologists, why is it that we forget?