



# GÖTEBORGS UNIVERSITET

STUDENT

**0024-DGB**

TENTAMEN

## TIG111 Tentamen

Kurskod	--
Bedömningsform	DT
Starttid	24.11.2023 08:00
Sluttid	24.11.2023 11:00
Bedömningsfrist	--
PDF skapad	14.11.2024 09:16
Skapad av	Axel Carlsson

**i** TIG111 Minne, 7,5 hp, HT 2023

## Delkurs 1: Minnesteorier, 3,5 hp

### TENTAMEN

Tentamen består av flervalsfrågor med ett korrekt alternativ, flera korrekta alternativ, och en fritextfråga (svara på svenska eller engelska).

Maxpoäng är 23. Poänggränsen för Godkänd är 12 och för Väl godkänd 18.

**Tillåtet hjälpmedel: Tryckt eng-sve/sve-eng lexikon (utan anteckningar)**

- 1 The words apple, door, dog, car are easier to remember than the words beauty, dream, talent, honor. What is the effect that explains this?


**Välj ett alternativ:**

- dual-coding
- irrelevant sound effect
- levels of processing
- word length effect




Rätt. 1 av 1 poäng.

**2** Permastore is**Välj ett alternativ:**

- when procedural knowledge is stored in memory
- when certain individuals remember exceptionally many and accurate details about events
- experts' ability to keep most of what they learn in memory
- material seemingly permanent in memory after very long periods of time 


Rätt. 1 av 1 poäng.

**3** What is childhood amnesia? The phenomenon that**Välj ett alternativ:**

- adults remember very few events from early childhood 
- children often suffer from amnesia
- adults don't remember traumatic events from early childhood
- children remember very few events from their daily life

Rätt. 1 av 1 poäng.

**4** Which is the largest problem with using the diary method to study autobiographical remembering?**Välj ett alternativ:**

- Accuracy cannot be controlled
- Researchers can't control the reliability
- Elaboration could influence encoding 
- Researchers don't know which events actually happened

Rätt. 1 av 1 poäng.

5 How are eyewitnesses affected by strong emotions during an event?

**Välj ett alternativ:**

- They are generally more accurate
- They are generally less accurate
- Their accuracy is not affected
- They are more accurate, but only concerning face recognition



Rätt. 1 av 1 poäng.

6 An eyewitness's increased confidence in his/her mistaken identification when the lineup includes individuals very dissimilar to the culprit is called

**Välj ett alternativ:**

- the dud effect
- confidence inflation
- verbal overshadowing
- unconscious transference



Rätt. 1 av 1 poäng.

- 7 In his paper from 2022 in *Memory & Cognition*, David Rubin proposed a dimensional model of memory as an alternative to the classic hierarchy of memory.

Below, select all memory phenomena/theories which are addressed by Rubin's conceptual space presented in his paper. Minus points are given for incorrect choices, but the overall lowest score for the question is 0.




**Välj ett eller flera alternativ:**

- Repression
- Working memory
- Autobiographical memory ✓
- Semantic memory ✓
- Visuo-spatial sketchpad
- False memories
- Sensory memory
- Central executive
- Episodic memory ✓
- Phonological loop
- Explicit memory ✓
- Short-term memory
- Childhood amnesia
- Event memory ✓
- Long-term memory ✓
- Episodic buffer
- Déjà vu ✓
- Implicit memory ✓

**i Read the following description of a memory study and answer the questions that follow.**

153 participants (86 males, 65 females, and 2 other) with ages 18–62 years (*Mdn* = 25) took part in the study. After giving their written informed consent and filling in their age and gender, the participants were randomly assigned to a condition being either "fact" or "fiction". First, participants read four short stories, the same for both conditions but presented as either fact or fiction. Then, participants carried out filler tasks which consisted of writing short texts based on three photographs (unrelated to the stories). The filler tasks lasted around 10 minutes. Thereafter, for each of the four stories previously presented, participants were given a cue (the heading of each story presented previously) and asked to remember the story, and rate their memories in a questionnaire. Reading and rating were self-paced. Three questions on phenomenological characteristics of visual imagery were provided as seven-point scales: clarity, colour, and visual detail. Clarity refers to whether the mental image is dim or sharp/clear. Colour is to what extent the visual image is black and white or in colour. Visual detail denotes if the mental image is visually detailed so that the look of e.g., people and objects can be discerned. At the end of the study, they were debriefed and offered to supply general feedback about the study.

**8 Which memory system(s) was mainly studied in the experiment? (can be more than one)****Välj ett eller flera alternativ:**

- Short-term memory 
- Working memory
- Sensory memory
- Prospective memory
- Episodic/event memory 
- Autobiographical memory
- Long-term memory 

Delvis rätt. 0 av 1 poäng.

9 Which type of memory test(s) was used in the experiment? (can be more than one)

**Välj ett eller flera alternativ:**

- Cued recall
- Word stem completion
- Lexical decision
- Forced-choice recognition
- Conceptual fluency
- Yes/No recognition
- Word fragment completion



Rätt. 1 av 1 poäng.

10 Which type of memory was studied in the experiment? (can be more than one)

**Välj ett eller flera alternativ:**




- Explicit memory
- Implicit memory
- Collective memory
- Declarative memory
- Procedural memory



Rätt. 1 av 1 poäng.

11 What is the main role(s) of the filler tasks in the experiment? (can be more than one)

**Välj ett eller flera alternativ:**

- To allow time to pass 
- To clear working memory 
- To motivate the participants to perform well on the memory test
- To systematically affect the conditions in the experiment
- To introduce memory interference to alter memories 



Fel. 0 av 1 poäng.

## 12 Myelinplasticitet

Vad händer under myelinplasticitet?

(max 2p, varje fel svar ge -0.5hp, min 0p)

**Välj ett eller flera alternativ:**

- Myelinskidan försvinner
- Myelinskidan flyttas närmare dendriterna
- Tjockare myelinskida 
- Myelinskidan flyttas närmare soma/cellkroppen
- Längre myelinskida 
- En mer elastisk myelinskida.
- Myelinskidan flyttas närmare axonet

Rätt. 2 av 2 poäng.





15 Vilket påstående är sant?

Välj ett alternativ:

- Enligt Hume handlar kunskap om sannolikheter ✓
- Skinner formulerade "Law of Effect" ✗
- Skador i hjärnbarken förknippas med försämrad förmåga i Morris vattenlabyrint

Fel. 0 av 1 poäng.

16 Vilket påstående är sant?

Välj ett alternativ:

- Med habituering kan man lära sig danssteg
- Långtidspotentiering (LTP) skapar associativa minnen ✓
- Spacing effect handlar om att beteenden förstärks av fördröjd belöning

Rätt. 1 av 1 poäng.

17 Vilket påstående är sant?

Välj ett alternativ:

- Law of effect säger att kopplingen mellan nervceller som används samtidigt förstärks
- Klassisk betingning kan förklaras av långtidspotentiering (LTP) ✓
- Nyfikenhet leder till ökad serotoninhalt i hippocampus

Rätt. 1 av 1 poäng.

18 Vilket påstående är sant?

Välj ett alternativ:

- Hippocampus kan bli större av studier
- Habituering kan förklaras av Hebbiansk inläring
- Enligt Platon handlar kunskap om erfarenheter



Rätt. 1 av 1 poäng.