
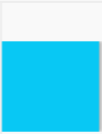


## Lect05 - Animal models of amnesia (part 1)

### Quiz Q#1

[Hide Correct Answer](#)


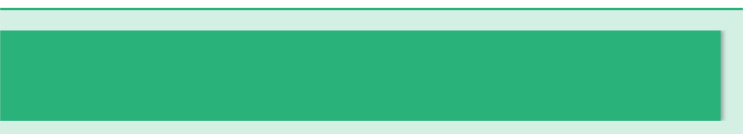
Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?

<b>A</b>	Animal models are critical to memory research.		<b>0</b>
<b>B</b>	The brain of a turtle is identical to our brain, just smaller in size.		<b>134</b>
<b>C</b>	The brain of a rat has many of the same areas and patterns of connections as ours.		<b>4</b>
<b>D</b>	Many experimental questions can only be answered in animal studies because the techniques used in human studies are not precise enough.		<b>20</b>

### Quiz Q#2

[Hide Correct Answer](#)

The delayed non-match to sample task (DNMS) shows that animals with damage to the medial temporal lobe:

<b>A</b>	cannot remember anything at all.		<b>0</b>
<b>B</b>	learn as well as normal monkeys.		<b>4</b>
<b>C</b>	can remember an object for a short period of time, but quickly forget as the memory delay gets longer.		<b>154</b>
<b>D</b>	are not as motivated as normal animals.		<b>0</b>

## Lect06 - Animal models of amnesia (part 2)

### Quiz Q#1

[Hide Correct Answer](#)

In what way are the modern “mazes” better than the classic mazes (labyrinths)?

<b>A</b>	They are harder to solve		<b>0</b>
<b>B</b>	They provide an objective measure of learning		<b>14</b>
<b>C</b>	They better isolate the strategy or the type of information that animals are using to solve the task		<b>138</b>
<b>D</b>	They involve positive reinforcement (reward)		<b>5</b>

### Quiz Q#2

[Hide Correct Answer](#)

Which of the following is a potential disadvantage of using spontaneous preference measures to test memory?

<b>A</b>	It takes a really long time to train animals to do it		<b>1</b>
<b>B</b>	It doesn't work in most mammals		<b>0</b>
<b>C</b>	It remains unclear why animals preferentially investigate novel (or less familiar) items		<b>93</b>
<b>D</b>	There is no way to measure the behavior objectively		<b>61</b>

## Lect07 - Multiple memory systems

### Quiz Q #1

[Hide Correct Answer](#)

Based on what you know of patient K.C., which of the following is INCORRECT:

<b>A</b>	He has a severe deficit in remembering specific events in his daily life		<b>5</b>
<b>B</b>	He has no obvious short-term memory deficit		<b>34</b>
<b>C</b>	All his memories are now simpler, lacking in details		<b>106</b>
<b>D</b>	Aside from his memory problem, his cognitive skills are relatively intact.		<b>11</b>

### Quiz Q #2

[Hide Correct Answer](#)

Which of the following statement is INCORRECT:

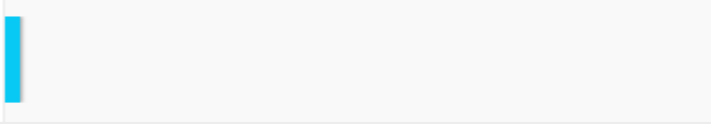
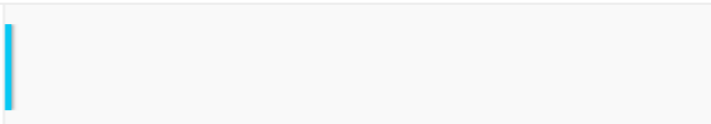

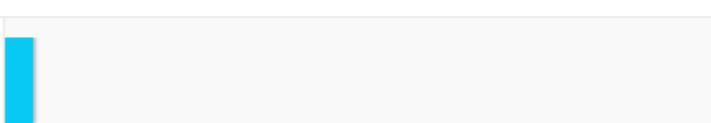
<b>A</b>	A declarative memory can be expressed in a new situation		<b>0</b>
<b>B</b>	Hippocampal damage does not prevent the learning of cognitive skills and habits		<b>7</b>
<b>C</b>	Non-declarative memories are tied to specific stimuli and responses		<b>3</b>
<b>D</b>	Only one brain structure is learning at any one time		<b>145</b>

## Lect08 - Single-cell recordings

### Quiz Q #1

[Hide Correct Answer](#)

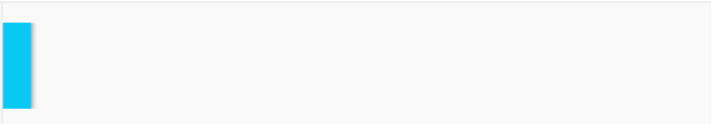
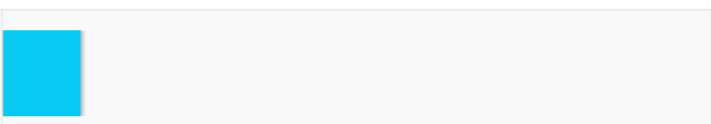

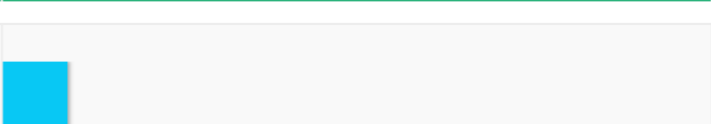
We have discussed an experiment in which investigators recorded from individual neurons in the hippocampus of human subjects. The main finding was that hippocampal neurons:

<b>A</b>	fired continuously during the experiment because the subject remained in the same location		<b>3</b>
<b>B</b>	did not fire during the experiment because the subjects were not exploring the room		<b>1</b>
<b>C</b>	showed an increase in activity whenever subjects were presented with a specific clip		<b>153</b>
<b>D</b>	responded whenever a new person or a new location was displaced on the screen		<b>7</b>

### Quiz Q #2

[Hide Correct Answer](#)

Which of the following is NOT a limitation of the single-cell recording technique:

<b>A</b>	Each electrode only provides information about a small area		<b>7</b>
<b>B</b>	It requires invasive surgery		<b>17</b>
<b>C</b>	It detects local changes in blood flow, which is an indirect measure of neural activity		<b>121</b>
<b>D</b>	Most of the recording studies are performed in animals, so linking these findings to human memory can be difficult		<b>14</b>

## Lect19 - Perception, attention and memory

### Quiz Q #1

[Hide Correct Answer](#)

I showed you earlier a number of visual illusions. What do these illusions tell us about how the brain works?

<b>A</b>	Our perceptions are not always accurately representing the world we experience	1
<b>B</b>	The context of a visual scene can influence our perception	6
<b>C</b>	Our brain is actively involved in perception, not passively processing it	2
<b>D</b>	Our sensory systems are using specific rules, shortcuts and assumptions to quickly process sensory information	2
<b>E</b>	All of the above	141

### Quiz Q #2

[Hide Correct Answer](#)

Which of the following correctly characterizes the relationship between perception and memory?

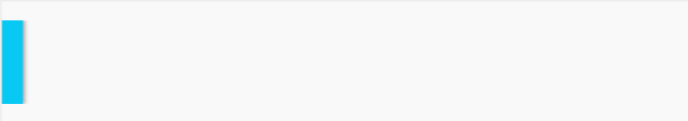
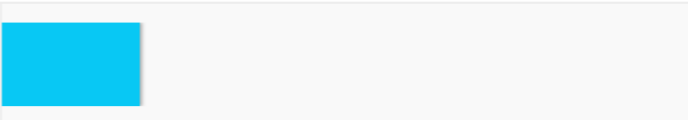

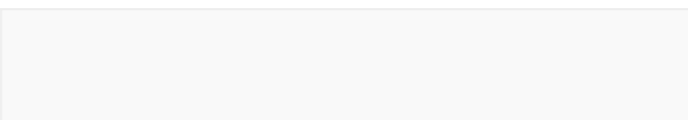
<b>A</b>	They are completely independent processes	
<b>B</b>	They have a unidirectional relationship. What we perceive determines what we remember, but our memories do not influence our perceptions	
<b>C</b>	Both are dependent on our brain “filling in” missing details	✓
<b>D</b>	Unlike memory, perception cannot be influenced by attention	

## Lect24 - Prefrontal cortex and cognition

### Quiz Q #1

[Hide Correct Answer](#)

A suspected serial killer is on trial for a series of heinous murders. He was also famous for fits of rage during the trial. His lawyer makes the arguments that none of this is his fault because he (allegedly) suffered damage to:

<b>A</b>	the hippocampus		<b>4</b>
<b>B</b>	the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex		<b>31</b>
<b>C</b>	the orbitofrontal cortex		<b>120</b>
<b>D</b>	the sympathy lobe		<b>0</b>

### Quiz Q#2

[Hide Correct Answer](#)

Teenagers:





<b>A</b>	consistently show enhanced decision-making abilities compared to adults.		<b>1</b>
<b>B</b>	cannot understand that particular actions can be risky.		<b>11</b>
<b>C</b>	can understand that a particular actions are risky, but may still engage in them.		<b>135</b>
<b>D</b>	have a fully mature brain by the time they reach age 15.		<b>0</b>

## Lect25 - The amazing ability of the brain to adapt

### Quiz Q1 - Hemispherectomy

[Hide Correct Answer](#)



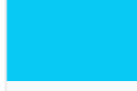

What can be concluded from the case studies of hemispherectomy?

<b>A</b>	Our brain is highly redundant. We can function normally as long as we have at least half our brain intact		<b>4</b>
<b>B</b>	These patients get better but their cognitive deficits prevent them from living a normal life		<b>4</b>
<b>C</b>	The brain is incredibly plastic in the first few years of life, so it can adapt in a way that the adult brain could not		<b>143</b>
<b>D</b>	The brain can adapt better when the damage is sudden, rather than gradual		<b>0</b>

### Quiz Q2 - Blindness

[Hide Correct Answer](#)

Which of the following is INCORRECT?

<b>A</b>	Blind individuals are often better at using their other senses compared to non-blind individuals		<b>2</b>
<b>B</b>	Blind individuals proficient at reading Braille have developed a new cortical area (area B1) that is not present in non-blind individuals		<b>116</b>
<b>C</b>	Inactivating visual area V1 decreases the ability of blind individuals to read Braille		<b>29</b>
<b>D</b>	Blind individuals can learn to “see” using their sense of touch or hearing using cross-modal devices		<b>4</b>