

Sensory Memory/Short-Term Memory/Long-Term Memory**Learning Target:**

- Differentiate between the different types of memory storage involved in the Atkinson and Shiffrin information processing model of memory storage (sensory, short-term, and long-term).

Directions: For each of the following examples, determine if the statement refers to *Sensory*, *Short-term* or *Long-term Memory*.

1. _____ This type of storage is generally believed to hold about 7 bits of information.
2. _____ This type of storage lasts about 1-2 seconds.
3. _____ This type of storage allows you to remember your fifth birthday party.
4. _____ Echoic memory and iconic memory are both types of this type of storage.
5. _____ This type of storage is the outcome of the workings of the hippocampus.
6. _____ This type of memory storage acts as a filter.
7. _____ This memory storage allows you to remember the capitals of all 50 states.
8. _____ This type of memory storage can last up to a few minutes.
9. _____ The capacity for this type of memory storage can be aided by chunking.
10. _____ This type of memory storage does not interpret incoming information.
11. _____ This type of memory storage is important because it helps to integrate what we already know with incoming information.
12. _____ This type of memory storage contains the phonological loop, the visuospatial sketchpad, episodic buffer, and the central executive according to Baddeley's model.
13. _____ This type of memory storage allows us to take a 'snapshot' of our environment.
14. _____ Retrieval from this type of memory storage may be influenced by the decay theory.
15. _____ and _____ If these two types of memories are not sent for further evaluation they will be lost forever according to the information-processing theory.
16. _____ The capacity for this type of memory storage is potentially infinite.
17. _____ This type of memory is also known as working memory.
18. _____ Maintenance rehearsal can keep a memory in this area of temporary storage a bit longer.

