



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY (2025-26)
CLASS – XI

Chapter 6 Human Memory

One-mark questions

1. Which model proposes three memory system: Sensory, Short-Term, and Long-Term Memory?
- a) Levels of Processing Model
 - b) Working Memory Model
 - c) Stage model
 - d) Connectionist Model

Ans) Stage model

2. The process of converting information into a form that can be stored is:
- a) Retrieval
 - b) Storage
 - c) Encoding
 - d) Rehearsal

Ans) Encoding

3. What type of long-term memory involves facts and general knowledge?
- a) Episodic Memory
 - b) Procedural Memory
 - c) Semantic Memory
 - d) Implicit Memory

Ans) Semantic Memory

4. The process of converting information into memory is called:
- a) Retrieval
 - b) Encoding
 - c) Storage
 - d) Recall

Ans) Encoding

5. Which type of memory involves personal life experiences?
- a) Semantic memory
 - b) Procedural memory
 - c) Episodic memory
 - d) Sensory memory

Ans) Episodic memory

6. The capacity of short-term memory is _____ items.

Ans) 7 ± 2

7. Who developed the Information Processing Model of memory?

- a) Atkinson and Shiffrin
- b) Ebbinghaus
- c) Craik and Lockhart
- d) Tulving

Ans) Atkinson and Shiffrin

8. Memory for general knowledge is called _____ memory.

Ans) Semantic

10. Forgetting due to similar learning is explained by _____ theory.

Ans) Interference

11. The second stage of memory process is called _____.

Ans) Storage

12. Failure to retrieve information is known as _____.

Ans) Retrieval failure

Assertion-Based questions

Choose the correct option:

- a) Both A & R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A & R are true, but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true, R is false.
- d) A is false, R is true

1. **Assertion (A):** Forgetting increases rapidly at first.

Reason (R): Ebbinghaus explained this through the forgetting curve.

Answer: a

2. **Assertion (A):** Procedural memory involves factual information.

Reason (R): It stores memory for skills and actions.

Answer: d

3. **Assertion (A):** Maintenance rehearsal improves long-term retention.

Reason (R): It involves repeating information without meaning.

Answer: b

4. **Assertion (A):** Semantic memory is a type of declarative memory.

Reason (R): It stores facts and general knowledge.

Answer: a

5. **Assertion (A):** Retrieval cues help in recalling information.

Reason (R): They provide clues to access stored memories.

Answer: a

Long answer questions

- 1) What is **forgetting**? Explain the concept with the forgetting curve.
- 2) Explain the **three theories to explain the nature of forgetting**.
- 3) Explain the different types of long-term memory with examples
- 4) What is the role of encoding, storage, and retrieval in memory? Explain with an example of learning a new concept.
- 5) Elaborate on the different mnemonics for memory improvement.
- 6) Describe how the **Levels of Processing Theory** explains better retention through deep vs. shallow processing.
- 7) Explain the three stages of memory processing. Give examples for each stage.
- 8) Differentiate between short-term memory and long-term memory.
- 9) Discuss the factors that influence forgetting. Include theories like the decay theory and the interference theory.
- 10) Describe the **stage model theory** or **information processing approach to memory**.
- 11) Explain the strategy developed by Thomas and Robinson to help students remember.
- 12) Differentiate between mnemonics using images and mnemonics using organization.

