



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

Chapter 6 Human Memory

One-mark questions

1. "Today I learned a new method to divide numbers in math. But unfortunately, I forgot the old method my previous teacher taught me." This is an example of _____ interference.
Ans) Retroactive

2. _____ is defined as overlapping or disturbance of different memory traces on each other.
(a) Forgetting (b) Conditioning (c) Interference (d) Recall
Ans) Interference

3. The "Method of Loci" is an example of a(n):
a) Maintenance Rehearsal
b) Elaborative Rehearsal
c) Mnemonic Technique
d) Chunking Strategy
Ans) Mnemonic technique

4. Memory is defined as the ability to:
a) Learn new skills
b) Retain and recall past experiences
c) Think creatively
d) Solve problems

Ans) Retain and recall past experience.

6. Which memory system holds information for a very brief duration?
a) Short-term memory
b) Long-term memory
c) Sensory memory
d) Working memory
Answer: Sensory memory

7. The capacity of short-term memory is approximately:
a) 3 ± 1 items
b) 5 ± 2 items

c) 7 ± 2 items

d) 9 ± 2 items

Ans) c

8. Who proposed the forgetting curve?

a) Skinner

b) Pavlov

c) Hermann Ebbinghaus

d) Bandura

Ans) Hermann Ebbinghaus

9. The memory of motor skills is known as _____ memory.

Ans) Procedural

10. What type of memory refers to the ability to recall facts and events?

a. (a) Procedural memory

b. (b) Declarative memory

c. (c) Sensory memory

d. (d) Working memory

Ans) Declarative memory

Assertion–Reason-Based Questions

Directions: Given below are two statements, Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct option:

a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is true but R is false.

d) A is false but R is true.

1. Assertion (A): Chunking improves memory performance.

Reason (R): It organizes information into meaningful units.

Answer: a

2. Assertion (A): Encoding is essential for memory formation.
Reason (R): Information cannot be stored without encoding.

Answer: a

3. Assertion (A): Sensory memory has a very large capacity.
Reason (R): It receives information directly from sense organs.

Answer: a

4. Assertion (A): Sensory memory has a very short duration.
Reason (R): Sensory memory retains information for a few seconds only.

Answer: a

5. Assertion (A): Long-term memory has limited capacity.
Reason (R): Long-term memory can store information permanently.

Answer: d

6. Assertion (A): Episodic memory is a type of declarative memory.
Reason (R): It involves memory of personal experiences.

Answer: a

Two-mark Questions

1. What do you mean by chunking?
2. What are the features of LTM?
3. What does encoding mean?
4. Name the 4 control processes involved in the transportation of information from one store to another.
5. Explain the method of serial reproduction.
6. Why does forgetting take place?
7. Define control process.
8. What is the keyword method?

Case-Based Questions

Case 1:

Ravi is a student preparing for his exams. He reads a long chapter but finds it hard to remember all the details. Sometimes he remembers the first few lines and forgets the rest. He also notices that if he studies another subject immediately after, he forgets some parts of the first chapter.

1. Which type of memory is responsible for holding the chapter details briefly?

Ans) Short-term memory

2. Which phenomenon explains why Ravi forgets the first chapter when he studies another subject immediately after?

Ans) Forgetting due to interference – retroactive interference.

Case 2

Anita often remembers events from her childhood in great detail, including places, people, and emotions. She also knows general facts like the capital of India or the formula for water.

1. Identify the type of memory Anita is using when recalling her childhood events.

Ans) Episodic memory

2. What type of memory is used when she recalls general knowledge?

Ans) Semantic memory

Case 3

A student learning to ride a bicycle practices repeatedly. After a few days, he can ride smoothly without thinking about the steps involved.

1. Which type of memory is involved in riding the bicycle?

Ans) Procedural memory

2. Explain this classification of memory in detail.

Ans) procedural memory refers to memories relating to procedures for accomplishing various tasks or skills. The content of the procedural memory cannot be described easily.

Eg: If someone asks you how to ride a bicycle, it's difficult to describe.