

**JINENDER SONI**  
Founder, MISSION GYAN**Chapter- 6 | Memory****Worksheet-1****Multiple Choice Questions**

1. **Sound of words is coded in:**  
(a) Visual Memory (b) Long-Term Memory  
(c) Short-Term Memory (d) Sensory Memory
2. \_\_\_\_\_ **is defined as the temporary or long-term loss of material that was learnt earlier.**  
(a) Forgetting (b) Discernment  
(c) Memory (d) Perception
3. **Most theories of memory are presented in the form of:**  
(a) Information-collecting models (b) Information-gathering models  
(c) Information-processing models (d) Information-searching models
4. **Proactive inhibition literally means:**  
(a) Conditioning (b) Forgetting  
(c) Recall (d) Interference
5. **The Tip-of-the-Tongue (TOT) phenomenon is connected with which theory of forgetting?**  
(a) Retrieval failure (b) Trace change  
(c) Interference (d) Decay
6. **Which stage of memory involves converting incoming information into a form that can be stored?**  
(a) Storage (b) Encoding  
(c) Retrieval (d) Chunking
7. **In the Stage Model of Memory, sensory memory typically lasts for:**  
(a) 30 seconds or less (b) Less than one second  
(c) Several minutes (d) A lifetime
8. **Which component of working memory stores visual and spatial information?**  
(a) Phonological loop  
(b) Central executive  
(c) Visuospatial sketchpad  
(d) Long-term memory
9. **Short-term memory usually holds information for about:**  
(a) Less than one second  
(b) 5 minutes

- (c) 30 seconds or less
- (d) An hour

10. Which rehearsal technique connects new information to existing knowledge in long-term memory?
- (a) Maintenance rehearsal
  - (b) Elaborative rehearsal
  - (c) Chunking
  - (d) Priming

### Fill in the blanks :

11. Memory consists of \_\_\_\_\_ what has previously been learned.
12. 7. The other type of inhibition apart from retroactive is \_\_\_\_\_ inhibition.

### True / False

13. Mnemonics are techniques to improve memory.
14. Working memory and short-term memory are entirely different systems.

### Very Short Type Questions

15. Define mnemonics.
16. What is semantic memory?

### Short Type Questions

17. How is retrieval failure different from interference?
18. Differentiate between declarative and procedural memory.

### Essay Type Questions

19. Describe the three stages of memory: sensory, short-term, and long-term memory.
20. What are flashbulb and autobiographical memories? Explain with examples.

### HOTS

21. **Assertion (A):** Semantic memory is based on factual knowledge.  
**Reason (R):** It includes personal experiences and events.
- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation
  - b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation
  - c) A is true, R is false
  - d) A is false, R is true



## Chapter- 6 | Memory

Worksheet-2  
Answer & SolutionJINENDER SONI  
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1. (c) Sound or acoustic encoding mostly occurs in short-term memory.
  2. (a) Forgetting can be temporary or long-term loss of learned information.
  3. (c) These describe memory as involving encoding, storage, and retrieval.
  4. (b) Proactive inhibition is earlier learning interfering with new learning.
  5. (a) TOT (Tip-of-the-Tongue) occurs when retrieval fails temporarily.
  6. (b) Encoding is the process of recording and registering information so it becomes usable by the memory system.
  7. (b) Sensory memory has a large capacity but a very short duration—less than one second.
  8. (c) The visuospatial sketchpad is the part of working memory that holds and manipulates visual and spatial data.
  9. (c) STM can store small amounts of information for up to about 30 seconds unless rehearsed.
  10. (b) Elaborative rehearsal links new material with existing LTM content, improving retention.
  11. **Recalling**
  12. **Proactive**
  13. **True**  
Mnemonics use patterns or techniques to improve memory.
  14. **False**  
Working memory is an active part of short-term memory, not entirely separate.
  15. Mnemonics are memory aids that help in retaining and recalling information using associations, acronyms, or imagery.
  16. Semantic memory refers to memory for general knowledge, facts, concepts, and meanings not linked to personal experience.
  17. Retrieval failure occurs when stored information is temporarily inaccessible.
    - Interference happens when similar memories compete and obstruct recall.
    - TOT is an example of retrieval failure, while retroactive interference is an example of interference.
  18. Declarative memory stores facts and events (e.g., names, history dates).
    - Procedural memory stores skills and actions (e.g., swimming, typing).
    - Declarative is conscious; procedural is unconscious.
  19. **Sensory Memory:**
    - Brief storage of sensory input
    - High capacity, short duration (0.5–2 seconds)
    - Types: Iconic (visual), Echoic (auditory)
- Short-Term Memory (STM):**
- Limited capacity ( $7 \pm 2$  items), lasts about 20–30 seconds

- Involves encoding and rehearsal
- Can hold information temporarily for use

### **Long-Term Memory (LTM):**

- Virtually unlimited capacity and duration
- Stores knowledge, events, skills
- Includes episodic, semantic, and procedural memory

### **20. Flashbulb Memory:**

- Vivid, detailed memory of emotionally significant events

**Example:** Remembering where you were during a natural disaster

### **Autobiographical Memory:**

- Memory of personal life events (birthdays, school achievements)
- Reflects who we are and how we interpret our past
- Both are types of episodic memory but flashbulb memories are emotionally intense

**21. (c)** Semantic memory stores facts; personal events are part of episodic memory.

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