

## CHAPTER-6 | Human Memory

QUIZ  
PART-03

1. What is the most accurate definition of forgetting?  
A. Inability to store new information  
B. Failure to retrieve previously learned information  
C. Loss of consciousness  
D. A sudden increase in memory power (B)

**Explanation :** Forgetting refers to the failure to recall or retrieve information that was once learned.

2. Which theory suggests that memory fades over time if it is not used?  
A. Retrieval Failure Theory  
B. Interference Theory  
C. Trace Decay Theory  
D. Repression Theory (C)

**Explanation :** Trace Decay Theory states that memory traces weaken over time if not rehearsed.

3. Which of the following best illustrates proactive interference?  
A. Forgetting your new ATM PIN  
B. Recalling an old friend's name from childhood  
C. Typing your old password instead of the new one  
D. Recalling only recent chapters for a test (C)

**Explanation :** Proactive interference occurs when old learning interferes with remembering new information.

4. Retroactive interference occurs when:  
A. New learning disrupts old memories  
B. Old learning strengthens new recall  
C. Time strengthens memory traces  
D. Emotional events are blocked unconsciously (D)

**Explanation :** In retroactive interference, newer information makes it harder to recall previously learned content.

5. Which cause of forgetting is best explained by the example of not recalling a person's name until someone gives a hint?  
A. Trace Decay  
B. Retrieval Failure  
C. Proactive Interference  
D. Repression (B)

**Explanation :** Retrieval failure occurs when information is stored but cannot be accessed without proper cues.

6. Which psychologist is most associated with the idea of repressed memories?  
A. Hermann Ebbinghaus  
B. B.F. Skinner  
C. Sigmund Freud  
D. Jean Piaget (D)

**Explanation :** Freud proposed that repression is a defense mechanism where distressing memories are unconsciously hidden.

7. The forgetting curve, which shows how memory declines over time, was introduced by:  
A. Sigmund Freud  
B. Hermann Ebbinghaus  
C. Endel Tulving  
D. Ivan Pavlov (B)

**Explanation :** Ebbinghaus conducted experiments on memory and introduced the forgetting curve.

8. Which example reflects retroactive interference?  
A. Typing your old password instead of the new one  
B. Forgetting a previous chapter after studying a new one  
C. Recognizing a face but not recalling the name  
D. Forgetting due to trauma being repressed (B)

**Explanation :** Retroactive interference happens when new learning affects the recall of older material.

9. What is a key controversy around repressed memories?  
A. They are always accurate  
B. They are never distressing  
C. Some may be false or created by suggestion  
D. They can only occur in childhood (C)

**Explanation :** Debate exists about whether recovered repressed memories are genuine or sometimes false, formed by suggestion.

10. Repression is best described as:  
A. Conscious effort to forget painful memories  
B. Unconscious blocking of traumatic experiences  
C. Short-term memory loss due to decay  
D. Interference caused by similar memories (B)

**Explanation :** Repression is an unconscious process where the mind hides painful or distressing experiences.