

## CHAPTER-6 | Human Memory

QUIZ  
PART-02

1. Which type of processing leads to the best memory retention?
- Structural processing
  - Phonetic processing
  - Semantic processing
  - Repetitive processing

(C)

**Explanation :** Deeper, meaning-based (semantic) processing produces better long-term retention than structural or phonetic processing.

2. Identifying whether a word is written in CAPITALS reflects which processing level?
- Structural
  - Phonetic
  - Semantic
  - Episodic

(A)

**Explanation :** Judging the visual appearance (e.g., CAPITALS) is a shallow, structural level of processing.

3. Deciding whether a word rhymes with "cable" reflects which processing level?
- Structural
  - Phonetic
  - Semantic
  - Procedural

(B)

**Explanation :** Rhyme judgments focus on sound, which is phonetic processing (moderate depth).

4. What did the levels-of-processing approach emphasize as crucial for long-term memory?
- Number of repetitions
  - Length of exposure
  - Depth of processing
  - Recency of presentation

(C)

**Explanation :** Memory durability depends on how deeply information is processed, not merely on rehearsal or repetition.

5. In working memory, which component manages attention and coordinates the others?
- Phonological loop
  - Visuospatial sketchpad
  - Central executive
  - Episodic buffer

(C)

**Explanation :** The central executive acts like a manager, directing attention and coordinating subsystems.

6. Which component integrates information from multiple sources and links working memory to long-term memory?

- Phonological loop
- Visuospatial sketchpad
- Central executive
- Episodic buffer

(D)

**Explanation :** The episodic buffer combines inputs into a single episode and connects working memory with long-term memory.

7. Which working-memory subsystem primarily handles verbal and auditory information?

- Visuospatial sketchpad
- Phonological loop
- Central executive
- Procedural buffer

(D)

**Explanation :** The phonological loop stores and rehearses speech-based and auditory material (the "inner voice").

8. Which statement best characterizes flashbulb memories?

- They are always accurate and permanent.
- They are vivid and long-lasting but can be unreliable.
- They involve only procedural learning.
- They rely solely on repetition.

(B)

**Explanation :** Flashbulb memories feel like snapshots of emotional events, yet they are not guaranteed to be accurate.

9. What best describes autobiographical memory?

- Memory for skills and habits
- Personal life experiences combining episodic and semantic information
- General world knowledge independent of personal experience
- Short-term storage of recent perceptions

(B)

**Explanation :** Autobiographical memory is a declarative form that blends personal episodes with meanings and facts, supporting identity.

10. Which example most clearly demonstrates implicit memory?

- Recalling the capital of a country
- Typing fluently without thinking about the keystrokes
- Explaining the definition of a word
- Describing the moment you heard major news

(B)

**Explanation :** Implicit (non-declarative) memory is expressed through performance, such as skilled actions like typing or cycling.