

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
CLASS:11
SECOND PERIODIC ASSESSMENT
 Psychology (037)
SET - A

QP.NO.	VALUE POINTS	SPLIT UP MARKS
1.	b)Hermann Ebbinghaus	1
2.	semantically	1
3.	true	1
4.	brainstorming	1
5.	Mental sets Tendency of a person to problems by you, already tried mental operations. Prior success with a particular strategy would sometimes in solving occurs when people fail to solve a problem. Lack of motivation Their skills and talent are of no use if they aren't motivated. Sometimes people give up easily when they encounter a problem.	2
6.	An image is a concrete form of representation and it directly conveys the perceptual attributes of an object. The information is kept stored verbally as well as visually in the memory system and it is known as dual coding hypothesis. For example if an individual come across the word home means his or her own home image will come in mind.	2
7.	Language is a system of symbols. Organized by rules of communication, basic characteristics. Symbols: Each and every language is having certain symbols and these symbols are basically used to deal and communicate with each other. Set of rules to organize symbols: There are certain rules in each and every language and the rules of grammar are different language to language. In English language the verb will be in between the subject and object and where as in Indian languages the verb will be end of the sentence or after the subject and object. Communication: Language basic function or the primary function is means of communication. The language is actually a process of communicating and thoughts, feelings, emotions to others in order to deal with them.	3
8.	<u>Forgetting due to trace decay</u> Forgetting due to trace decay is an ancient theory to explain the nature of forgetting. The encoded information in the human brain will be stored in the form of various traces and these traces due to lack of usage will fade away. <u>Forgetting due to interference</u>	3

	<p>Forgetting due to interference is known as forgetting due to inhibition and it is of two types, Proactive inhibition and Retroactive inhibition. In proactive inhibition an individual is not able to recall the present learned information due to the interference of past learned information. In retroactive inhibition an individual is not able to recall or recognize the past learning due to the interference of present learned information.</p> <p><u>Forgetting due to retrieval failure</u></p> <p>Each and every individual will try to develop certain retrieval cues to recollect the stored information from their memory bank. Retrieval cues are aids are supportive in data collection from the mind and in the absence of such cues leading to forgetting. Tulving and his associates carried out several experiments to show that content of memory becomes inaccessible due to absence or inappropriate retrieval cues.</p>	
9. A)	<p>We can improve and enhance our memory by the use of Mnemonics.</p> <p><u>Mnemonics using images</u></p> <p>a)The key word method: In key word method an individual who is interested to learn a foreign language will see the sounds similar to the language which he or she is aware. For example, if a child want to remember a Spanish word for duck which means “Pato” he or she will find the similar sound in English “Pot” and will associated and learn.</p> <p>b)The Method of Loci: In this method of memory development basically people focus on a particular place and the items arranged in that place in an order. It is a way of development of visual memory and this method will be helpful in remembering various items in a serial order. For example a person want to remember bread, eggs, tomatoes and he will imagine where this things are kept in kitchen, When he or she enters the market they start imagining their kitchen and recall the items.</p> <p><u>Mnemonics using organization</u></p>	6

	<p>a)Chunking: It is a way of dividing the entire content in to various meaningful parts and studying these parts. It will be helpful to understand the larger information in various simple forms and will support to develop the memory.</p> <p>b)First Letter Technique: It is a way to develop the memory while picking a first letter of each word, It is like learning various abbreviations. For example the WHO means world health organization.</p> <p>Along with this some suggestions are:-</p> <p>a)Engage in deep level processing: To develop an effective memory it is important for each and every individual to engage or involve in deep thinking. Craik & Lockhart demonstrated that processing of information in terms of meaning that they convey leads to better memory as compared to attending to their surface features.</p> <p>b)Minimise interference: Reducing interference is a very important practice to develop the memory. The content similarities basically leads to interference and it is necessary to avoid the interference while pointing out the content similarities and differences and understanding them in a good way.</p> <p>c)Give yourself enough retrieval cues: Developing retrieval cues is very important and it is necessary for each and every individual to think and develop certain cues while considering the key elements of the content. The cues development is basically a personal process and the nature of an individual is important in development of cues.</p> <p>d)PQRST method: Thomas and Robinson developed this acronym, This acronym stands for preview, question, Read, Self – recitation and Test. This method will be supportive to the development of memory in a much better way.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>9. (b) Long term memory is known as permanent memory and it is divided in to various ways for the sake of our understanding.</p>	
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Declarative and Procedural memory: -

a)Declarative: All the information pertaining facts, names, dates, such as India got independence on August 15, 1947. The capital city of Oman is Muscat....etc. are the concepts of declarative memory.

b)Procedural memory refers to the various processes or the methods used to accomplish various tasks and skills such as how to prepare a Pizza, making a cup of tea, how to swim....etc.

Tulving divided the declarative memory as two types :-

a)Episodic memory contains biographical details of our life. Memories related to personal life experiences constitute the episodic memory and it is for this reason that its content is basically emotional in nature.

b)Semantic memory is the memory of general awareness and knowledge. All concepts, ideas, rules of logic are stored in semantic memory.

Another classification of long term memory

a)Flashbulb memories: These are memories related to events which will arouse in a surprising way. Such memories are very detailed and they are like a photo taken with an advanced model camera. Flashbulb memories are like images frozen in memory and tied to particular places, events, dates, times and situations.

b)Autobiographical memory: The personal experiences are stored in autobiographical memory, They are not distributed evenly throughout our lives. Personal experiences around the age of 4 to 5 years can be recalled by the people and before to this age period nothing will be remembered and it is called as childhood amnesia.

c)Implicit memory: It is a kind of memory which an individual is not aware of it and it is retrieved automatically. Implicit memories lie outside the boundaries of awareness. In other words, we can say that an individual is not conscious that the memory is existing until and unless we are not placed in a situation. Like swimming, typing, cycling....etc.

