

Quadrant IV – Assessment (Module –wise)

Programme: Bachelor of Arts (TYBA)

Subject: Psychology

Course Code: PSC 101

Course Title: Fundamentals of Psychology I

Unit: 4-- Memory

Module Name: Forgetting: Forgetting curve, Decay theory , and Interference theory

Module No: 17

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MCQ

- 1) Decay theory works well to explain forgetting in**
 - a) Sensory memory only
 - b) Short-term memory only
 - c) Long-term memory only
 - d) Sensory memory and short-term memory

- 2) Ebbinghaus found that information is forgotten**
 - a) More rapidly as time goes by
 - b) Gradually at first, then increasing in speed of forgetting
 - c) Quickly at first, then tapering off gradually
 - d) Most quickly one day after learning

- 3) What is the idea that people forget things they don't want to remember?**
 - a) Repression
 - b) Motivated forgetting
 - c) Psychogenic amnesia
 - d) All of the above

Completion type (fill-in-the-blanks): NIL

Short Answer – I (short notes - say 20 to 50 words):

Write notes on—

- 1) Mnemonic strategies
- 2) Cue- dependent forgetting
- 3) Forgetting Curve
- 4) Interference theory of forgetting
- 5) Decay theory

Short Answer – II (extended – say 50 to 100 words)

- 1) Why does forgetting take place?
- 2) How is retrieval related forgetting different from forgetting due to interference?
- 3) Define mnemonics? Suggest a plan to improve your own memory

Matching type

TYPE OF FORGETTING	DESCRIPTION
a) Decay or disuse	1) The information is not attended to and fails to be encoded
b) Proactive Interference	2) Information that is not accessed decays from the storage system over time
c) Retroactive Interference	3) Older information already in memory interferes with the retrieval of newer information
d) Encoding failure	4) Newer information interferes with the retrieval of older information.

Numerical/Problems to Solve: NIL

Self-reflection: NIL

Create something new (higher order cognition): NIL