## B A (Hons) Sem 1

## MULTIPLE CHOICE

# ****QUESTIONS****

प्रश्न=1- निम्नलिखित में से स्मृति हैं   
अ) प्रत्यक्षीकरण  
ब) संवेदना  
स) चिन्तन  
द) उक्त सभी ✔

प्रश्न=2- ज्ञानेन्द्रियो द्वारा अर्जित सूचनाओ को संगठित व परिमार्जित कर मस्तिष्क में संचित करना कहलाता है  
अ) चिंता  
ब) स्मरण ✔  
स) संचयन  
द) उक्त सभी

प्रश्न=3- सीखने के पश्चात उस बात को याद रखना व पुनः प्रस्तुत करना स्मृति कहलाता है उक्त परिभाषा किसने दी   
अ) वाट्सन  
ब) गेट्स  
स) वुडवर्थ ✔  
द) स्किनर

प्रश्न=4- स्मृति की प्रमुख प्रक्रिया या तत्व कितने है   
अ) कुतसंकेतन  
ब) संचयन  
स) पुनः प्राप्त  
द) उक्त सभी ✔

प्रश्न=5- स्मृति की प्रथम अवस्था कौनसी हैं   
अ) संचयन  
ब) कुतसंकेतन ✔  
स) प्रत्यक्षीकरण  
द) संवेदन

प्रश्न=6- निम्लिखित में से कौनसी अवस्था को पंजीकरण की अवस्था कहा जाता हैं   
अ) कुतसंकेतन✔  
ब) कूटनीति  
स) प्रकटीकरण  
द) चिंतन

प्रश्न=7- व्यक्ति द्वारा सीखे हुए पाठ को बहुत प्रयास कर अपने चेतना पटल पर लाना है   
अ) कुतसंकेतन  
ब) प्रयास युक्त कुतसंकेतन ✔  
स) स्वचालित कुतसंकेतन  
द) उक्त सभी

प्रश्न=8- व्यक्ति द्वारा प्राप्त सूचनाओ व उत्तेजनाओं को प्राप्त कर उसे कुछ समय के लिए संचित करना कहलाता है   
अ) संचयन  
ब) भंडारण  
स) उक्त दोनों ✔  
द) कुतसंकेतन

प्रश्न=9- बिना प्रयास के सूचनाओ को याद करना या स्मृति में रखना क्या कहलाता है   
अ) प्रयास युक्त कुतसंकेतन  
ब) स्वचालित कुतसंकेतन ✔  
स) भंडारण  
द) प्रत्यक्षीकरण

प्रश्न=10- सूचनाओ के संचयन में मस्तिष्क में एक विशेष प्रकार की प्रक्रिया होती हैं   
अ) दृढ़ीकरण पुनरुद्धार ✔  
ब) पुनरुथान  
स) सूचना प्रक्रम उपागम  
द) उक्त सभी

प्रश्न=11- स्थायी स्मृति कब नहीं बन पाती है   
अ) चेतनावस्था खोने पर  
ब) दृढ़ीकरण प्रक्रिया भंग होने पर  
स) उक्त दोनों ✔  
द) दोनो में से कोई नहीं

प्रश्न=12- सूचना प्रक्रम उपागम का प्रथम अवस्था मॉडल किसने प्रस्तुत किया   
अ) एटकिंसन  
ब) शिफरीन  
स) दोनों ✔  
द) बेडले

प्रश्न=13- सूचना पपराक्रम उपागम में मनुष्य स्मृति में सूचनाओ के संचयन किसकी भांति होता है   
अ) संवेदी सम्रति  
ब) अल्पकालिक स्मृति  
स) कंप्यूटर ✔  
द) cpu

प्रश्न=14- स्मृति तंत्र कितने प्रकार का होता हैं   
अ) संवेदी स्मृति  
ब) अल्पकालिक स्मृति  
स) दीर्घकालिक स्मृति  
द) सभी ✔

प्रश्न=15- किस स्मृति में संचयन क्षमता बड़ी किंतु संचयन अवधि कम होती हैं   
अ) अल्पकालिक  
ब) संवेदी ✔  
स) दीर्घकालिक  
द) स्थायी स्मृति

प्रश्न=16- किस स्मृति में सूचनाऍ शीघ्र ही अपना अस्तित्व खो देती हैं   
अ) अल्पकालिक  
ब) संवेदी ✔  
स) दीर्घकालिक  
द) उक्त में से कोई नहीं

प्रश्न=17- अल्पकालिक स्मृति की संचय अवधि कितनी होती हैं   
अ) 19 सेकंड  
ब) 25 सेकंडसे कम  
स) 30 सेकंड से कम ✔  
द  1 सेकंड

प्रश्न=18- संवेदी स्मृति में संचय की अवधि कितनी होती हैं   
अ) 1 सेकंड से ज्यादा  
ब) 1 सेकंड से कम ✔  
स) 1 से 2 सेकंड के बीच  
द) उक्त में से कोई नहीं

प्रश्न=19- सूचनाओ का स्थायी तौर पर संचरण कहा होता हैं   
अ) अल्पकालिक स्मृति  
ब) दीर्घकालिक स्मृति ✔  
स) संवेदी स्मृति  
द) स्थायी स्मृति

प्रश्न=20- निम्लिखित में से अल्पकालिक स्मृति नहीं है   
अ) प्राथमिक  
ब) सक्रिय  
स) तत्कालीन  
द) लगुकालिक  
य) उक्त में से कोई नहीं ✔

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ memory is to hearing as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ memory is to seeing.  
   a. echoic, eidetic  
   b. eidetic, echoic,  
   c. working, short-term  
   d. short-term, working
2. The cognitive school of psychology found it helpful to liken the brain to a(n):  
   a. cash machine  
   b. computer  
   c. orchestra  
   d. calculator
3. A person who has just eaten supper completes the word fragment \_ o\_k as fork (rather  
   than as book or look etc). This is an example of:  
   a. conditioning  
   b. recognition  
   c. priming  
   d. relearning
4. Which of the following brain areas have been shown to be important for memory?  
   a. cerebellum  
   b. amygdala  
   c. hippocampus  
   d. all of the above
5. Puni isn’t sure whether she read something in a magazine or in her psychology text book.  
   Puni has a problem with:  
   a. media literacy  
   b. the misinformation effect  
   c. source monitoring  
   d. salience
6. Anterograde amnesia is typically associated with damage to the:  
   a. amygdala  
   b. retina  
   c. cerebellum  
   d. hippocampus
7. Which part of working memory controls how attention is directed?  
   a. the central executive  
   b. the mother board  
   c. the mnemonic processor  
   d. the director
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ interference works backwards, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ interference works forwards.  
   a. primary, recency  
   b. recency, primacy  
   c. proactive, retroactive  
   d. retroactive, proactive
9. When asked to come up with the name of a bird, people are much more likely to say  
   “robin” than they are to say “ostrich”. This is because:  
   a. robin is a shorter word  
   b. robin begins with the letter “r”  
   c. robins are prototypical  
   d. robins are smaller
10. The tendency to think about and experience events according to “what might have  
    been” is known as:  
    a. anterograde amnesia  
    b. counterfactual thinking  
    c. salience  
    d. heuristic processing
11. Damage to the cerebellum is likely to interfere with:  
    a. auditory processing  
    b. explicit memory  
    c. implicit memory  
    d. emotional memories
12. Research has shown that there is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between the accuracy of a  
    person’s memory and their confidence in the accuracy of that memory.  
    a. virtually no correlation  
    b. a strong positive correlation  
    c. a strong negative correlation  
    d. a curvilinear relationship
13. The word fragment test is used to test a person’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ memory.  
    a. extrinsic  
    b. instrinsic  
    c. explicit  
    d. implicit
14. After reading an article about a case of cheating on campus, students are likely to over-  
    estimate the incidence of cheating on campus. This is an example of:  
    a. iconic memory salience  
    b. the availability heuristic  
    c. counterfactual thinking  
    d. functional fixedness
15. In stage models of memory, information moves from:  
    a. sensory to short-term to long-term memory  
    b. sensory to long-term to working memory  
    c. short-term to long-term to explicit memory  
    d. sensory to eidetic to iconic memory
16. The spacing effect suggests that when you study for a test you should:  
    a. wait until the last minute then find a quiet place to study  
    b. learn different material in different places  
    c. spread your study time over a number of sessions  
    d. always study in a spacious area
17. Classical conditioning effects are an example of:  
    a. eidetic memory  
    b. primary memory  
    c. retroactive interference  
    d. implicit memory
18. Magnus was locked in a room. The only way to escape was to force open a window  
    and climb out. Magnus remained locked in the room because he never thought to use  
    his keys to force the window. Magnus’ problem was:  
    a. amnesia  
    b. functional fixedness  
    c. interference  
    d. misinformation
19. In the context of memory, LTP stands for:  
    a. limited transfer potential  
    b. lateral temporal parietal  
    c. latent timing probability  
    d. long term potentiation
20. After a stroke, 22-year-old Malik can no longer remember his childhood friends or the vacations he took with his family. Malik is suffering from:  
    a. retrograde amnesia  
    b. anterograde amnesia  
    c. functional fixedness  
    d. dyslexia
21. Our tendency to focus on information that is consistent with our beliefs and to ignore  
    contradictory information is called:  
    a. contradiction avoidance  
    b. confirmation bias  
    c. counterfactual thinking  
    d. functional fixedness
22. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ information is lost from sensory memory, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ information is lost from  
    short-term memory.  
    a. unpleasant, pleasant  
    b. pleasant, unpleasant  
    c. unattended, unrehearsed  
    d. unrehearsed, unattended
23. Recall involves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ step(s), and recognition involves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ step(s).  
    a. one, one  
    b. one, two  
    c. two, two  
    d. two, one
24. Working memory is best thought of as:  
    a. an alternative to long term memory  
    b. a set of memory procedures  
    c. a type of procedural memory  
    d. an adjunct to sensory memory
25. Shandra is convinced that her neighbour, Joe, is cruel to his dog. She notices every time  
    Joe shouts at the dog or jerks its lead but she doesn’t seem to notice the times when Joe  
    plays with the dog or gives it treats. This is an example of:  
    a. misinformation  
    b. anterograde amnesia  
    c. proactive interference  
    d. confirmation bias
26. Ivy remembers watching the solar eclipse in amazing detail. She is certain she can  
    remember exactly what she was wearing, who she was with, what music was playing on  
    a nearby radio and even the breed of dog which ran past her just before the eclipse. This  
    is an example of a(n):  
    a. flashbulb memory  
    b. eidetic image  
    c. procedural memory  
    d. semantic memory
27. Research suggests that if you are sad when you study for a test you are likely  
    to be better at remembering the material:  
    a. when you are happy  
    b. when you are drunk  
    c. when you are sad  
    d. when you are angry
28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ memory is to first-hand experience as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ memory is to knowledge  
    about the world.  
    a. semantic, episodic  
    b. episodic, semantic  
    c. implicit, explicit  
    d. explicit, implicit
29. Heuristics are:  
    a. the same as mnemonics  
    b. a type of hormone  
    c. information processing strategies  
    d. none of the above
30. When she studies for a Psych exam, Melodee always tries to think of ways in which the  
    information she is trying to learn relates to her own life. She is hoping to benefit from:  
    a. the self-reference effect  
    b. the spacing effect  
    c. overlearning  
    d. enhanced interference

# ****ANSWERS****

1. a
2. b
3. c
4. d
5. c
6. d
7. a
8. d
9. c
10. b
11. c
12. a
13. d
14. b
15. a
16. c
17. d
18. b
19. d
20. a
21. b
22. c
23. d
24. b
25. d
26. a
27. c
28. b
29. c
30. a