

UNIT-V: MEMORY, FORGETTING, ATTENTION AND INTEREST

- (a) Memory and Forgetting- * Meaning and Characteristics of Memory * The Process of memorization * Types and marks of good memory * Improvement of memory * Causes of forgetting
- (b) Attention and Interest- * Meaning and characteristics of attention * Determinants (conditions) of attention * Types of attention * Interest- Meaning, Sources and Types, * Relation between attention and interest, * Educational significance of attention and interest

Memory meaning:

Memory is the reproduction of past experiences as they occurred. Memory is a process by which we can retain the learning material. Memory is an organism's ability to store, retained and recall information and experience.

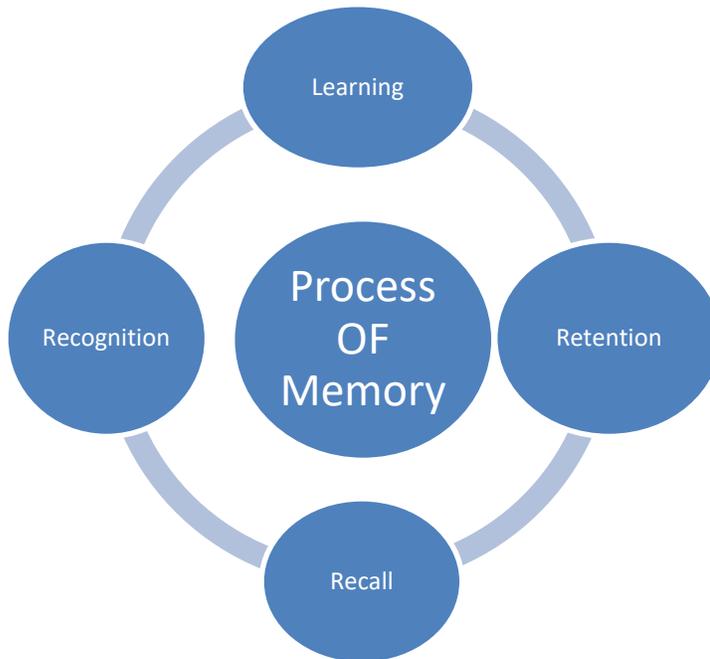
According to Woodworth and Marquis, "Memory consists in learning, retaining and remembering what has been previously learned."

Characteristics of Memory:

1. Sense Experience: Sense experience is necessary in memory. If we have direct sense experience we can easily memories.
2. Accurate Recall: One of the important characteristics of memory is accurate recall of the past experience.
3. Retaining Powers: Retaining power is the basis of memory. Retaining power means the ability or capacity of the mind to retain the facts learnt in the past.
4. Influence of Unconscious: In exercising memory unconscious mind sometimes plays an important role, which makes it more critical.
5. Repetition: To make memory permanent repetition is necessary.
6. Memory is a complex process.
7. Memory originates from learning.

Process of Memory:

Memory is constituted of four processes. These are Learning, Retention, Recall and Recognition. We can easily understand the process of memory with the help of the following diagram



- 1 Learning: Learning is the first activity of memory. It is the acquisition of new experience. If there is no learning, there would be no remembering. Only those things which are properly learnt and understood by us is easily remembered.
- 2 Retention: The second important factor of memory is retention. The learning experience we received is being retained in mind in the form of image. The retention power of different individuals remains different.
- 3 Recall: Recall is a learning response to a stimulus. It is on the basis of it that we are able to remember old things.
- 4 Recognition: Recognition implies knowing the object again. It is the awareness of previous experience. A person's power of recognition is much larger than his power of recall. There are individual differences in the power of recognition.

