

MEMORY



Objectives

- ▶ Understand the meaning of Memory and its functions.
- ▶ Acquire information about the kinds and signs of memory.
- ▶ Understand about the process involved in memory development.

□ Introduction



- Memory is the means by which we draw on our past experiences in order to use this information in the present.
- Memory is the term given to the structures and processes involved in the storage and subsequent retrieval of information.
- Memory is essential to all our lives. Without a memory of the past we can not operate in the present or think about the future.
- These information takes many different forms e.g., images, sounds, meaning person place etc.,

□ Memory and its functions



- Memory increases our efficiency
- Memory enables us to remember important facts, ideas, names etc., and other items of information.
- Memory in fact is one of the best friends guides and philosophers of an individual. Without memory an individual becomes in-accurate and inefficient.
- Memory is the function of the mind by virtue of which it records retains and produces ideas gained by its own activity

□ Definitions of memory

- **Spear Man** : “ cognitive events by occurring establish dispositions which facilitates their recurrence.”
- **James Drever** : “ memory is that characteristic which underlines all learning, the essential feature of which is reflection . In a narrow sense it covers recall and recognition.”
- **J.A. Adams** : “learning capacity for responding and its persistence over time is measured by retention test”. Memory is the “state of a subject that gives the capability for correct occurrence of criterion response.”
- **Ryburn** : “The power that we have to store our experiences, and to bring them into the field of consciousness sometime after the experiences have occurred, is termed as memory”.

□ Memory may be explained as under:

- Stimulus-response-acquiring of an experience- retention –time gap-recall
- According to wood worth, four main elements of memory are
 1. **learning(acquisition)** : it Is the process of establishing association of the ideas in mind.
 2. **Retention** : it is the process of relegation of past experience in the sub-conscious mind of the individual in the form of a mental experience.
 3. **Recall** : it is bringing again to mind the past experience on the basis of association of ideas.
 4. **Recognition**: identification of something as having been previously seen, heard known etc.,

□ Kinds of memory

➤ Memory may be categorized into 6 kinds :

1. **Habit memory and true memory**

- ❖ **Habit memory** is dependent upon mere motor mechanism, habit memory means memory of an object or idea resulting in a mechanical repetition of the activity and
- ❖ **True memory** is independent recollections of past experience and it involves the ability to reproduce a learnt material without any mechanical mechanism

Example :

- ❖ learning of mathematics tables by mere repetition is a type of habit memory.
- ❖ students studying just before exams and then reproducing the learnt material, but only a part of it are remembered after long period of time. Is true memory.

□ kinds of memory

2. Rote memory and logical memory

- ❖ **Rote memory** is mechanical repetition of an experience without understanding . It also similar to habit memory.

Generally entails memory for material without much reference to the meaning, emotions or to the context to which it is associated.

Learning by repetition or routine without attention to what is being memorized

Example : memorizing numbers, alphabets multiplication tables.

- ❖ **Logical memory** depends upon understanding.

Example : A child understands the tables and memorize by repeating them a number of times and applies them on later occasions.

□ kinds of memory

3. Passive memory and Active memory

- ❖ In **passive memory**, the past experiences come to our consciousness without making any effort on our part.

Example :

The sight of a ripe mango reminds us of its sweet taste.

The sight of a delicious dish reminds us of its flavour.

- ❖ In **active memory**, we make deliberate efforts to recall some forgotten experience. Also known as short term memory

Example : this type of memory can be used to remember a phone number or address that has just been recited.

□ Kinds of memory

4. Personal and Impersonal memory

- ❖ **Personal memory** is the memory we have of particular items- people, places, things, events, situations- that we have personally experienced. We can remember many details of our personal life.

Example: I remember Mysore, because I have been there, but not Hong Kong.

I remember yesterday's meeting, but not the Napoleonic wars, because they were before my time.

- ❖ Impersonal memory a fact alone is remembered but not along with other personal details.

Example : when you remember the fifth theorem of Euclid, you do not recall particular incidents connected with the process of acquiring the knowledge of it.

□ Kinds of memory

5. Immediate memory and permanent memory

- ❖ **Immediate memory** is a type or stage of memory in which an individual recalls information recently presented, such as street address or telephone number, although this information may be forgotten after its immediate use.
- ❖ **Permanent memory** is long term memory are relatively long lasting memory. They tend to be stable and can last a long time- often for years. Storage of information over an extended period.

Example : parents, home, birthday, pets etc.,

□ Kinds of memory

6. Semantic memory and episodic memory

❖ **Episodic memory** consists of facts and experience of specific event

Example : your first day school your friend's birthday party etc.,

❖ while **semantic memory** consists of general facts and knowledge.

Example: knowing that football is a sport is an example of semantic memory.

☐ Signs of good memory

- ❖ Rapid learning
- ❖ Rapid recall
- ❖ Accuracy
- ❖ Able to retain information
- ❖ Rapid recognition

□ Memory development/ improvement

- **Interest:** one should have interest about the subject or topic is essential.
- **Motivation in learning :** motivation creates interest and products the right condition for memorization
- **Will :** will to learn a topic
- **Association :** learning by association
- **Law of exercise and repetition:** repetition and its quality affects memorizing . Research have shown that items repeated more often are remembered longer than these repeated le



Check your progress

- ▶ What is meant by memory development?
- ▶ Explain the kinds of memory and its functions?
- ▶ What are the different methods to improve memory in the students?

THANK YOU

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