

S.S. college, Jhonorbad

## class - B.A. Part F (Hons.)

## Subject - Psychology Paper-1 (General Psychology)

Preacher's Name - Dr. Vivette Ward Sherman

E-content for two days - 29.04.2021  
& 30.04.2021

## Topic - Remembering and forgetting

## Two-factor theory of Retroactive-Inhibition or Forgetting

unclearing factor of owners malton & main's 84 T37 Bns & 1570 yd<sup>2</sup> 2nd list of areas at  
34 Hectares and it will be 32% more areas not used & 16%  
of the areas are to be 690 yd<sup>2</sup> 2nd list of areas & at

3

- \* In List A first and second trials Recall is higher than in  
the subsequent trials as given in the graph in Fig-1. This is  
because of the initial effect of the first two trials which is  
known as the priming effect. The recall of the last few trials  
is lower than the first two trials because of the unlearning  
factor. Recall from the first trial is about 80% and from  
second trial is about 70%. After second trial the recall  
decreases to about 50% at third trial and to about 40% at  
fourth trial. The recall factor of the first trial is about 80%  
and of the second trial is about 70% and of the third trial is  
about 50% and of the fourth trial is about 40%. The  
unlearning factor of the first trial is about 20% and of the  
second trial is about 30% and of the third trial is about  
50% and of the fourth trial is about 60%.

Melton & Grawin's unlearning factors  
extinction (Pestman) & extinction & recovery & Pestman  
for majority of experiments (spontaneous recovery) & 37%  
& 32% in which unlearnt stimuli & recovery stimulus  
become stimulus 2nd list & Pestman & 37% 1st list & target 37%  
& 37% of other stimuli become stimulus during 2nd list & 37%  
Inhibitory effect shown with 37% 1st list & extinction 37%  
recovered by 37% & 37% spontaneous recovery & 37% &  
37% (1967) of cases of extinction 37% yesterdays stimulus  
& 37% (Underwood 1948) of 37% of stimulus remains 37%  
37% unlearnt association & spontaneous recovery recovery  
of extinction (Ekstrand 1967) and was shown 37%  
& spontaneous recovery of 37% of extinction & 37% unlearnt  
& extinction spontaneous recovery of extinction & extinction  
(Kappel, 1968; Henderson, 1966). For most cases of extinction 37%  
& 37% of extinction & unlearning of extinction & extinction 37%

Two-factor theory of memory retention  
It is said that there is retroactive inhibition by new proactive inhibition (P.I.) of old material due to their similarity and retroactive inhibition to competition over learning. Two factors control the proactive inhibition to be competition factor and retrieval factor.

Melton & Schin 2015 ~~unpublished~~

PG-375 At first learning & retention 1st list is better than  
 New materials with 2nd list for better, younger children  
 & 1st list remains - R.I. of 2nd materials is higher than 1st  
 & 1st list & 2nd list both show 2nd list is better for  
 younger children & older children & old people.

① ~~SR~~ ~~MEAN~~ & ~~SD~~ ~~MEAN~~ - competition  
 new unlearning factors of SR of materials is 1st list  
 SR (mean & SD) of 1st list is 1st list unlearning &  
 1st list unavailability is 1.82 (mean & Brigitte (1954, 57)) &  
 1st list & 2nd list is 1st list & 2nd list forward  
 & 1st list & 2nd list & 1st list 1st list of materials  
 1st list & 2nd list & 1st list & 2nd list & 1st list & 2nd list  
 & 1st list & 2nd list recall 1st list & 2nd list & 1st list & 2nd list  
 & 1st list & 2nd list & 1st list & 2nd list unlearning of 1st list  
 1st list & 2nd list & 1st list & 2nd list unavailability is 1.80

② Newton & Wickens (1956) & PG 415-416  
 Miller, Beck & 'Response-set-interference Hypothesis' or  
 'Response-set-competition or suppression Hypothesis' or  
 'SR' & 'RT' hypotheses given by 'Two-factor Theory'  
 & 'SR' & 'RT' hypotheses given by 'Two-factor Theory'  
 & 'SR' & 'RT' hypotheses given by 'Two-factor Theory'  
 & 'SR' & 'RT' hypotheses given by 'Two-factor Theory'  
 & 'SR' & 'RT' hypotheses given by 'Two-factor Theory'  
 & 'SR' & 'RT' hypotheses given by 'Two-factor Theory'  
 & 'SR' & 'RT' hypotheses given by 'Two-factor Theory'  
 & 'SR' & 'RT' hypotheses given by 'Two-factor Theory'  
 & 'SR' & 'RT' hypotheses given by 'Two-factor Theory'  
 & 'SR' & 'RT' hypotheses given by 'Two-factor Theory'  
 & 'SR' & 'RT' hypotheses given by 'Two-factor Theory'  
 & 'SR' & 'RT' hypotheses given by 'Two-factor Theory'  
 & 'SR' & 'RT' hypotheses given by 'Two-factor Theory'  
 & 'SR' & 'RT' hypotheses given by 'Two-factor Theory'  
 & 'SR' & 'RT' hypotheses given by 'Two-factor Theory'  
 & 'SR' & 'RT' hypotheses given by 'Two-factor Theory'  
 & 'SR' & 'RT' hypotheses given by 'Two-factor Theory'  
 & 'SR' & 'RT' hypotheses given by 'Two-factor Theory'  
 & 'SR' & 'RT' hypotheses given by 'Two-factor Theory'

③ Osgood (1946, 48) & SR mean & SD  
 & 1st list & 2nd list Recall of younger children  
 & older children & 1st list & 2nd list & recall of  
 younger children & older children & 1st list & 2nd list

④ Osgood (1948) & SET i B factor x 67 by 6702  
 ref to 1926 melton & gavin to 1950 nes & competition  
 factor at 65 with error 0.15 & error unlearning factor  
 at 65 and at 30% at 12nd list to 1st error & 21% -  
 1st list & 20% at melton & unlearning at 651 & 651  
 1st list & retention test & error & error & competition &  
 error & 1st unlearning & o good to 651 & 651 melton &  
 ps on to 20% & competition unlearning 651 & 651 on  
 & 651 & competition of 651 & 1926. set 33% & unlear-  
 & unlearning & 651 33% 33% & 15% & 15% & 15% &  
 o good (1953) & n t o : - "Either the unlearning factor  
 is of limited importance or the overt intrusion is an  
 invalid index of it."

NOTE RE Q1: "As melton's two-factor theory of motivation and memory of 1972 is no longer held by a lot of theorists & is not part of our notes" (cf R.I. & P.I. of p3) yet to date it remains part of many theorists' and other's own notes (e.g. Houston 1979) to note that: - "Although the two-factor formulation has come into sharp conflict with more recent conception of memory - it still stands as one of the major explanatory developments within the field."

