defined as what one can perceive in terms of number of objects stimuli on account of a mere glimpse of the environment in which stimulus or object are present.

Ans to Q No 5: Sir William Hamilton, in the year 1859, first of all tried to perform experiments on the span of attention.

Ans to Q No 6: a) Short-term memory capacity.

b) Cognitive

c) Sensory storage to short-term memory.

Ans to Q No 7: Division of attention means a simultaneous focusing upon two separate activities. The activities should be separated from each other; like both of the activities should be combined in a group or one of the two activities should not be automatic.



3.10 MODEL QUESTIONS

A) Very Short Questions (Answer each question in about 50 words)

Q1: Define attention.

Q2: What do you mean by non-volitional attention?

Q3: What do you mean by volitional attention?

Q4: What is enforced non-volitional attention?

Q5: What do you mean by spontaneous non-volitional attention?

Q6: What is implicit volitional attention?

Q7: What is explicit volitional attention?

B) Short Questions (Answer each question in about 150 words)

Q1: Discuss the nature of attention.

Q2: Explain how can attention be sustained.

Q3: Give a brief description of 'Tachistoscope'.

C) Long Questions (Answer each question in about 300-500 words)

Q1: Discuss in detail the causes or determinants of attention.

Q2: Conduct an experiment of your own to determine division of attention.

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