Starter Quiz ·

GRE Subject Test · GRE Psychology Name: _____ Score: _____

1. A learner already recognises each of NASA, BBC, NBA and UFO as one familiar unit. How many such units are listed?

   _____

2. You keep writing last year's date in January. This is

   ☐ proactive interference

   ☐ repression

   ☐ decay

   ☐ retroactive interference

3. In a standard immediate free-recall comparison, a filled delay before recall often reduces which serial-position advantage most clearly?

   ☐ primacy effect

   ☐ neither effect

   ☐ recency effect

   ☐ both effects equally

4. A fall in recall after a delay is sufficient proof that passive decay caused the forgetting.

   ☐ True ☐ False

5. In Baddeley's model, speech-based information is held in the phonological _____.

   _____

6. Which statement best distinguishes iconic and echoic traces?

   ☐ Every sensory trace has the same fixed duration.

   ☐ Iconic traces are very brief; echoic traces can persist for a few seconds, with duration depending on the task.

   ☐ Echoic memory is identical to permanent semantic memory.

7. Every person has an exactly seven-item raw working-memory capacity in every task.

   ☐ True ☐ False

8. The same twelve letters form familiar abbreviations for one learner but not another. Which conclusion is justified?

   ☐ Prior knowledge can change the meaningful units available for encoding.

   ☐ Both must encode exactly the same chunks.

9. A filled delay reduces an immediate recency effect. Which conclusion goes beyond that evidence?

   ☐ The delay conditions matter when interpreting the result.

   ☐ The final items could never contribute to long-term memory in any task.

   ☐ The result is compatible with reduced immediate accessibility.

Answers ·

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1. **4**

   Four familiar units are listed. The question states that this learner recognises them; not every reader necessarily chunks unfamiliar letters in the same way.

2. **proactive interference**

   Old learning intrudes on new.

3. **recency effect**

   The usual immediate recency advantage is often reduced after a filled delay. This pattern does not establish that the final items were stored only in working memory or exclude every form of long-term recency.

4. **False**

   A delay can also include interference or changed retrieval cues. The observation alone does not isolate passive decay.

5. **loop**

   Rehearsed sub-vocally.

6. **Iconic traces are very brief; echoic traces can persist for a few seconds, with duration depending on the task.**

   Modality and task matter; the diagram must not label both traces as under one second.

7. **False**

   Memory-span estimates depend on task conditions, rehearsal, grouping and the learner. Familiar chunks are not interchangeable with raw items.

8. **Prior knowledge can change the meaningful units available for encoding.**

   Chunking depends on learned patterns; counting printed groups does not establish identical internal units.

9. **The final items could never contribute to long-term memory in any task.**

   The observation concerns a particular task and delay; it does not establish an exclusive storage location or a universal absence of long-term recency.