

Starter Quiz ·

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

1. Noticing a personally relevant name in an unattended stream can challenge an account asserting that no unattended meaning is ever processed. Which account is most directly challenged?
- ☐ strict early selection

☐ load theory

☐ habituation

☐ late selection
2. Under a standard load-theory comparison with comparable distractor visibility, distractor processing can be reduced when the main task has higher:
- ☐ perceptual load

☐ familiarity

☐ working-memory load

☐ motivation
3. Habituation is non-associative learning.
- ☐ True

☐ False
4. After responses to A habituate, another stimulus B is presented. A is then tested again and its response recovers. This pattern is called _____.

5. After controlling initial preferences, an infant habituated to a red circle looks longer at a blue circle with shape and size matched. Which is the most justified interpretation?
- ☐ sensitisation

☐ the infant discriminates red from blue

☐ the infant cannot see colour

☐ classical conditioning
6. A response to A has declined. A novel B produces a large response, but A is not tested again. What is the missing observation for a dishabituation claim?
- ☐ Whether every conditioned association is permanently erased.

☐ Whether the response to A recovers after B.

☐ Whether the label B contains a different letter.

7. The habituated response to A returns after a quiet rest with no added stimulus. What is the most direct description?
- ☐ Classical conditioning

☐ Spontaneous recovery

☐ A complete inability to detect A
8. A lower conditioned response during extinction proves that the original learning has been permanently erased.
- ☐ True

☐ False
9. Which observation most directly rules out calling a result dishabituation to A?
- ☐ A matched-rest control is included.

☐ A is retested after B and its response increases.

☐ Only B is tested, so recovery to original A is unknown.

1. **strict early selection**

The observation challenges an absolute early filter, but does not prove full analysis of every unattended message.

2. **perceptual load**

Higher perceptual load can reduce processing of irrelevant distractors under the tested conditions. Higher working-memory load can instead weaken control over distraction; neither pattern is a universal guarantee.

3. **True**

Habituation does not require learning a relation between two events. Demonstrate that the response decline is not explained simply by adaptation, fatigue or another uncontrolled change.

4. **dishabituation**

Dishabituation concerns recovery of the response to the original A after another stimulus. Responding strongly only to B is not the same observation.

5. **the infant discriminates red from blue**

The result supports discrimination of some difference between the displays, with the controls stated. It does not establish colour-name knowledge, a particular emotion or classical conditioning.

6. **Whether the response to A recovers after B.**

Retest the original stimulus. A response only to the novel stimulus is insufficient.

7. **Spontaneous recovery**

The specified event is a rest followed by recovery, not an intervening dishabituating stimulus.

8. **False**

Extinction can reduce the conditioned response without erasing the original learning; recovery phenomena limit that inference.

9. **Only B is tested, so recovery to original A is unknown.**

Dishabituation concerns the recovered original response; a strong response to B alone is insufficient.