

24. ME.2 · Encoding depth and retrieval routes

Starter Quiz ·

GRE Subject Test · GRE Psychology

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. With exposure matched, which orienting task most directly involves semantic processing and commonly benefits later free recall?
 - ☐ Does the word rhyme with “train”?
 - ☐ Is the word in capitals?
 - ☐ How many letters does it have?
 - ☐ Does the word fit “The _____ barked loudly”?
2. Rhyme encoding beats semantic encoding on a rhyme test. This supports
 - ☐ proactive interference
 - ☐ the generation effect
 - ☐ levels of processing
 - ☐ transfer-appropriate processing
3. Intentional shallow study must always produce better recall than incidental meaning-based study.
 - ☐ True ☐ False
4. Better memory for words you produce than words you read is the _____ effect.

5. Which is a justified role of maintenance rehearsal?
 - ☐ It guarantees permanent learning of every item.
 - ☐ It is identical to inventing meaningful examples.
 - ☐ It can keep information active by repeating it.
6. Which comparison best isolates generation from unequal exposure?
 - ☐ Generate a word for ten minutes versus see it once for a second.
 - ☐ Count confidence without testing memory.
 - ☐ Use matched materials and study time, compare generation with reading, and apply the same later test.
7. A semantic-encoding advantage on a standard recognition test proves it must also beat rhyme encoding on every rhyme-based test.
 - ☐ True ☐ False

8. Which conclusion fits the lesson?

- ☐ The name of a study method guarantees transfer.
- ☐ One deep exposure always beats any amount of repetition.
- ☐ Judge the encoding operation, retrieval demands and outcome measured.

1. Does the word fit “The _____ barked loudly”?

Judging sentence fit involves meaning. Its common free-recall advantage is conditional on the comparison and test; rhyme processing is sound-based rather than simply useless or always worse.

2. transfer-appropriate processing

The operations used at encoding can fit the retrieval demands. A rhyme-test advantage for rhyme encoding supports transfer-appropriate processing rather than a universal depth ranking.

3. False

An intention to learn alone does not guarantee a particular score. Encoding operations, exposure and retrieval conditions also matter; incidental semantic processing can outperform intentional shallow processing in suitable comparisons.

4. generation

Generation means producing the material rather than simply reading it. The memory advantage is an empirical effect under tested conditions, not a guarantee for every cue or incorrect answer.

5. It can keep information active by repeating it.

Maintaining activity is a useful role, but is different from elaborative linking and does not guarantee durable memory.

6. Use matched materials and study time, compare generation with reading, and apply the same later test.

A fair comparison controls material, exposure and test, rather than attributing an uncontrolled difference to the study operation.

7. False

A change in retrieval demands can change the relative advantage. A crossover is evidence against that universal inference.

8. Judge the encoding operation, retrieval demands and outcome measured.

Encoding depth and retrieval compatibility help explain performance under stated conditions; no single slogan guarantees every learning outcome.