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

☐ 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.