

Reducing retrieval time modulates the production effect

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Abstract

Memory is reliably enhanced for information read aloud compared with information read silently the production effect. Three preregistered experiments examined whether the production effect arises from a time-consuming recollective process operating at test that benefits items that were produced at study. To accomplish this, participants were required to respond within a short deadline under the assumption that a time-consuming recollective process would be less able to operate when less time is available. If so, the production effect under speeded responding instructions should be reduced relative to a standard nonspeeded condition. Results generally supported this prediction. However, even under speeded responding instructions, there was a robust production effect, potentially suggesting that other, more rapid, processes also contribute to the production effect.