levels of processing are effective in promoting better short-term and long-term retention. Levels of processing refer to the degree of cognitive effort involved in processing information. Higher levels of processing involve deeper cognitive operations, such as reasoning, analysis, and synthesis, while lower levels of processing involve more superficial operations, such as recall and recognition.

The levels of processing model, developed by Fisk and Pickren (1970), posits that the effectiveness of memory processes is determined by the depth of processing. The model includes three levels of processing:

1. **Shallow Processing**: This involves minimal cognitive effort, such as recognizing a stimulus or recalling a fact.
2. **Intermediate Processing**: This involves some cognitive effort, such as rehearsing a word or identifying its meaning.
3. **Deep Processing**: This involves extensive cognitive effort, such as elaborating on the meaning of a word or using it in a sentence.

The effectiveness of memory retention is directly related to the depth of processing. Research has shown that deep processing leads to better retention compared to shallow processing.

In conclusion, the levels of processing model provides a framework for understanding how the depth of processing influences memory retention. It highlights the importance of engaging in deep processing activities, such as critical thinking and meaningful encoding, to enhance memory retention.
RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What factors influence the development of reading comprehension?

2. How does the effectiveness of reading comprehension strategies vary across different age groups?

3. What is the relationship between reading comprehension and academic achievement?

4. How can reading comprehension be improved through instructional interventions?

REFERENCES


