EXPERIMENT: FREE RECALL

1. Aim: study primacy and recency under various conditions
   1. Inspiration: Ebbinghaus, nonsense syllables -> actual words (concreteness effect, dif. abstract vs. concrete)
   2. Concreteness effect: Paivio’s dual-coding hypothesis, context availability model
   3. Primacy/recency: rehearsal components proposed by Atkinson & Shiffrin’s stage model, Baddeley’s model of WM
   4. Hypotheses: concreteness effect, primacy, recency, interference task eliminate recency (occupy WM)
2. Figure 1: mean probability of recall, all lists
   1. Inverse bell shape: primacy, recency
   2. Main effects: word position, list type (concrete higher curve than abstract)
   3. ANOVA without interference: main effect of list type, ANOVA first two (LTM): main effect of list type
3. Paired-samples t-test for primacy and recency
   1. Table 1: mean probability of recall first two, middle four, last two
   2. Sig. dif.: first two and middle four, all lists (primacy effects observed in data)
   3. Sig. dif., recency: abstract, concrete, not interference, consistent w. hypotheses
4. Figure 2: individual data (effects not as evident, some primacy, some recency)
   1. Concreteness effect not apparent: abstract vs. concrete at various positions
   2. Reported associations: probabilities explained by semantic network models
   3. Draw: nodes (item on list, related items), node activation (read aloud), spreading activation to other list words, aid during recall
   4. Sudden recall: analogous to insight in problem-solving
5. Broad perspective
   1. Proactive interference: prior interference with current, Brown-Peterson task evidence
   2. Dual-coding: concrete encoded twice, vs. context availability: same system encoding
   3. Baddeley’s model of WM, Cowan’s model of WM
   4. Tulving: noetic versus autonoetic