**Reading List**

Memory Models

* Gillund and Shiffrin (1984): Search of associative memory model
  + This is a **long** paper, but a very important and foundational one for memory models. The paper is concerned with the relations between recall and recognition and proposes that recognition involves a global matching process where recall involves cue-dependent sampling and recovery. It deals with many issues that the memory literature has been concerned with ever since, including whether or not a recall process contributes to recognition. I recommend reading this one really thoroughly and digesting it, but take some time with it. I think it took me a good week to read the first time around.
  + Another important part of the paper that I recommend highlighting is the difference between multiplicative and additive cuing. They give a really great rationale for why cues were assumed to combine multiplicatively.
* Clark and Gronlund (1996): Summary of the global matching models
  + This is another long paper but a wonderful summary of the global matching models and how they fare against the data in recognition memory paradigms.
* Osth and Dennis (2015): Sources of interference in recognition memory
  + So this paper introduces the model that I’d like to apply to continuous report procedures. The heart of it is the matrix model, in which associations between items and context are represented as outer product matrices. This model was described in Clark and Gronlund (1996). It also describes a debate in the literature about where interference in memory paradigms arises, specifically whether it’s due to interference among the items or among the prior contexts in which they were experienced. There are a number of manipulations present in here that I’d like to test in continuous report paradigms.
* Oberauer and Lin (2017): Interference model of visual working memory
  + Most of the models of visual WM have been measurement models that do not describe process and representation. This model is similar to mine in that it involves a multiplicative combination of item and context information and makes direct predictions about set size effects in visual working memory, and they apply it to continuous report paradigms.
  + The model goes further than other models because it predicts set size functions along with the confusions that are likely to arise in these paradigms. Subjects don’t just make random errors, they often erroneously recall positions associated with other items, and the model makes direct predictions about how this occurs.
* Glanzer, Hilford, and Kim (2004): Six regularities of source recognition
  + I can’t remember if I gave this paper to you before, but it gives a hypothesis that source recognition is really quite similar to item recognition and the same regularities should occur in both paradigms. A number of manipulations are tested in this article and the same effects are found across the two tasks.
* Wixted (2007): Dual process theory and signal detection theory
  + Gives a great summary about the ROC debate and the models under consideration.
* Starns and Ratcliff (2014): Using response time distributions instead of ROC functions to test memory models
  + This is a very interesting paper as it demonstrated that RTs largely carry the same information as ROCs. They found that drift rate variability estimates often converged with the conclusions from the ROC literature – greater variability in memory strength for targets than lures.
* Nosofsky, Little, Donkin, and Fific (2011): The exemplar based random walk model
  + So this model is rooted in the GCM of Nosofsky (1986). It’s not that dissimilar from my model in that it involes a global matching process. I don’t buy all of the assumptions and I don’t recommend spending too much time focusing on them. Instead, the critical bits here are that they were able to develop a complete model of short term recognition by integrating a global matching model as the front-end with a back-end random walk process to generate predictions about response times. We’ll be developing a similar approach.

Empirical Papers

* Dennis, Lee, and Kinnell (2008): The null list length effect in recognition memory
  + Summarizes the debate about list length effects in recognition memory (basically set size manipulations). They don’t show what you might think. We will likely be doing such manipulations in the future.
* Ratcliff, Clark, and Shiffrin (1990): The list strength effect in recognition memory
  + This paper is an awful read but essential. List strength manipulations produce crucial constraints on recognition memory models and this is likely going to be another manipulation we pursue in the future. Julian and I have been doing some list strength experiments in 2AFC source tasks.
* Glanzer and Adams (1985): The mirror effect in recognition memory
  + You’ll be hearing about this a lot. This gives a summary of the mirror effect and why it was an important constraint. Some of the variables contained within here, such as word frequency, will be important to test in a continuous paradigm.
* Malejka and Broder (2016): No source memory for unrecognized items
  + This will be important for your next experiment. It demonstrates that source memory accuracy is essentially at chance when subjects don’t recognize items.