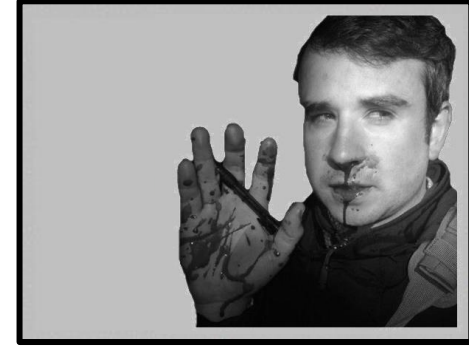


Instructions

- The rest of the experiment is a memory test for the images you encountered in the beginning
- In each trial, multiple aspects of your memory will be tested, including:
 1. Memory for foreground of the images
 2. Memory for the associations between image foregrounds and backgrounds
 3. Memory for the image order
 - For this last part, you will also report your confidence in this order memory

Question 1:

4 seconds



5 seconds

Which is the correct match?

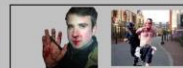
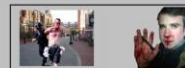
1 2 3



Question 2:

4 seconds

Which order?



Neither



1

2

3

4

2 seconds

Rate Confidence

1

2

3

not confident
at all (guess)

medium
confident

very
confident

Question 1

- Each trial begins with the presentation of an image's foreground element in greyscale
- You must indicate whether you saw this foreground element in the first part of the study (the foreground is “old”) or, instead, whether you did not see it (the foreground is “new”)
- If you think it is old, you should press either [1] or [2] on your keyboard. These two options have different meanings:
- **[1]** means that you both *remember* seeing the foreground and you *remember* its contextual details. This means that you have a rich memory for the foreground. For example, you should give this response, if you not only recognize the foreground but also remember other parts of the image (e.g., whether the foreground was in a rural or urban setting). You may also press [1] if you remember any specific thoughts, reactions, or feelings that you had when initially seeing the image (e.g., you remember that the foreground reminded you of a friend). These types of strong *remember* memories are common in everyday life. For example, you may see someone at a grocery store and then *remember* that they are a student in your Psychology course, whom you've talked to. Remembering any of such details would justify pressing [1].
- **[2]** means that you recognize the foreground from the first part, but it is only *familiar* to you. You cannot remember any specific contextual details, like those mentioned above. These types of *familiarity* memories are also common in everyday life. For example, you may see someone at the grocery store and their face give you a strange sense that you've met them before, but you're just not sure of any other details.
- If you don't think the foreground was presented in the first part of the study, you should press **[3]**. Many of the foregrounds that you will be asked about, here, will indeed not have been shown in the first part. You should identify those and respond to them with [3]. Note that these new images will be totally new. They are not trying to trick you with tiny details.
- Please try to respond, in time, to every single trial. If you aren't sure, go with what you think is the best answer.

4 seconds



1 ----- 2 ----- 3
Remember Familiar New

If the foreground here is “old” you will move on to Questions 2-3. If it is “new”, then those questions will not be asked and the next trial will begin.

Question 2

- If the foreground from the first question was “old” and shown to you in the first part of the study, you will move on to Question 2.
- For this question, you will need to select, which background was the foreground matched with.
- You should do this, again, using your number keys and make a response with either a [1], [2], or [3].
- Note that whether you move onto Question 2 does *not* depend on your response to Question 1.
 - If an image is “old” but you incorrectly thought it was “new”, you will still move onto Question 2.
- Like with Question 1, please respond to every trial.
 - If you aren’t sure, just go with your best hunch.

5 seconds

Which is the correct match?

1



2



3



Remember connections/stories

- Question 3 will ask you about the order of the locations. It will be shown on the next slide.
- Before Question 3 appears, try and bring to your mind the images that came just before and after the current image.
- To help with this, try to remember the stories you crafted in Part 1.
 - Your brain is very good at remembering stories. As we said in the initial instructions, retrieving stories is a powerful technique for remembering things!
 - For example, the current image shows a man with a bloody hand. You may remember: “This man is a chef who hurt himself when trying to understand the orders from the waiter. Thus, the previous location is of a waiter taking orders.”
- Try to remember the two stories corresponding to the locations both before and after

6 seconds

Remember stories



If you're having trouble remembering the stories, try looking at the different parts of the image. For example, maybe noticing that the man is also bleeding from his nose or is holding a pen will jog your memory

Question 3

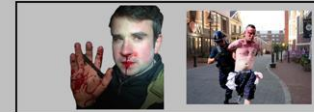
- Question 3 tests your memory for the *order* of the images.
- For this question, you will be shown one new “probe” image in the top half of the screen. This probe image was shown to you in the first part of the study. You are asked to choose whether the probe image was *before* or *after* the “main image” from Questions 1 and 2.
- You have four possible choices. To make it clear what each choice means, we included small visualizations, representing the possible organizations of the two images.
- **[1]:** the probe image was immediately before the main image
- **[2]:** the probe image was immediately after the main image
- **[3]:** the probe image was neither right before nor right after.
 - Note that every probe image was previously shown to you, in the same block as the main image. The probe is *not* a brand-new image.
 - For trials where [3] is the correct answer, this means that the probe image appeared several trials before or after the main image (e.g., the two are separated by 10 trials).
- **[4]:** you have absolutely no idea
- If you are having trouble, remembering the Part 1 stories may help. Keep trying if you're having trouble

4 seconds

Which order?



1



2

Neither

3

?

4

- In general, do not select option 2 (“I don’t know?”) unless you have absolutely no clue. If you have even a slight hunch, select the corresponding option. Then, on the next screen, you can just report that your confidence is low.
- The screen will not advance until the full time period is up (making it unlike the other tests), although do not worry, your responses are being recorded.
- Keep thinking about what the correct answer is even after you respond. Feel free to change your answer after you do your response. The last response you give will be the one counted.

Question 3 Level of Confidence

2 seconds

- After answering Question 3, you will report your level of confidence for your Question 3 response about the order
- This is done by pressing a number on your keyboard:
 - [1] = low confidence
 - [2] = moderate confidence
 - [3] = high confidence
- This confidence rating should **only** be for your response to Question 3
- Your confidence in your Questions 1 and 2 responses should **not** influence this rating.
- If you selected “no idea” for Question 3, please respond [1] for this confidence screen.

Rate Confidence

1

not confident
at all (guess)

2

medium
confident

3

very
confident

Note:

- There are 180 trials in total, separated across five blocks.
- Some of the questions will automatically advance you when you make your response but the ordering question will not advance.
 - Do not worry, all of your responses are being recorded.
 - For the ordering question, please keep thinking about the right answer until the next screen appears.
 - The last response you give will be the one recorded
 - For example, if you press [1], then a moment later press [2], your later press will be the one counted
- Finally, please try and make your responses while the question screens are still active, and please respond to every trial
 - If you just barely miss (e.g., a fraction of a second), your responses will still be recorded. However, you should avoid this.