



Strength of Cues and Retrieval-Induced Forgetting

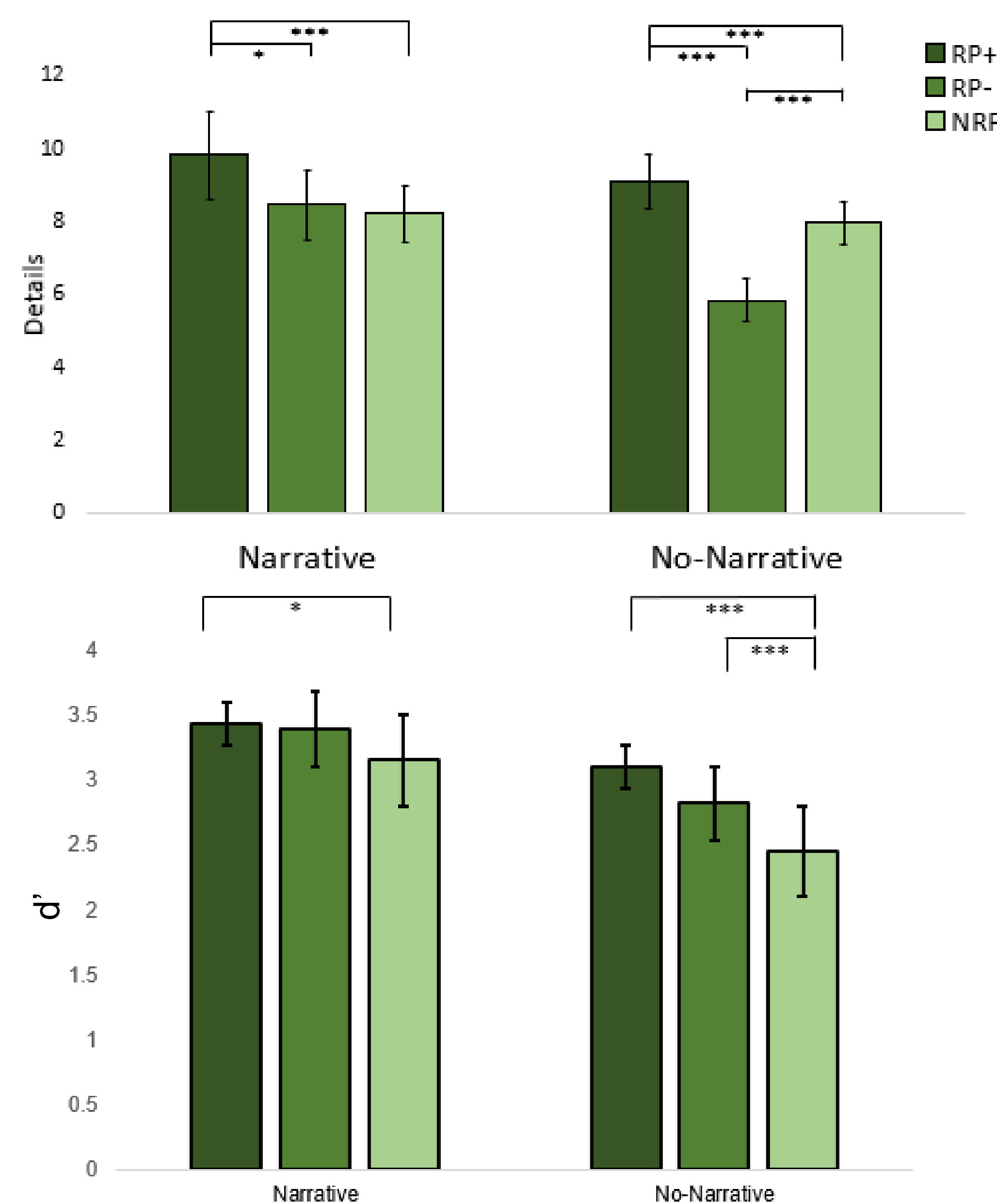
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Introduction & Background

Retrieval Induced-Forgetting (RIFO) is the phenomena that when presented two pieces of related and one piece of unrelated information, when one of those related pieces of information are practiced, the other related information is inhibited and will not be correctly retrieved as often as the unrelated information



Figures 1 & 2: Preliminary results from part one and two. Demonstrates competing phenomena between two types of retrieval. In the face of this inconsistency, we sought to find a potential attribution to this by investigating the specific differences in recognition memory of the sitcom *Seinfeld* between strong cues and weak cues.

Methods

- Participants watched three episodes of the sitcom *Seinfeld* on Day 1.
- After episodes 1 & 2, participants completed a distraction task for 10 minutes, and then were given 5 cues
- Strong cues were given after episode 1, and weak after episode 2
- Cues were presented for 1 second
- Participants then were asked to complete an untimed retrieval practice of that scene
- On day 2 (48 hour delay) participants were presented with 5 cues from each type, and 30 lures (15 strong, 15 weak) for 300 ms each
- Participants then rated confidence along with whether they believed they had seen that scene before

Encoding & Retrieval Practice

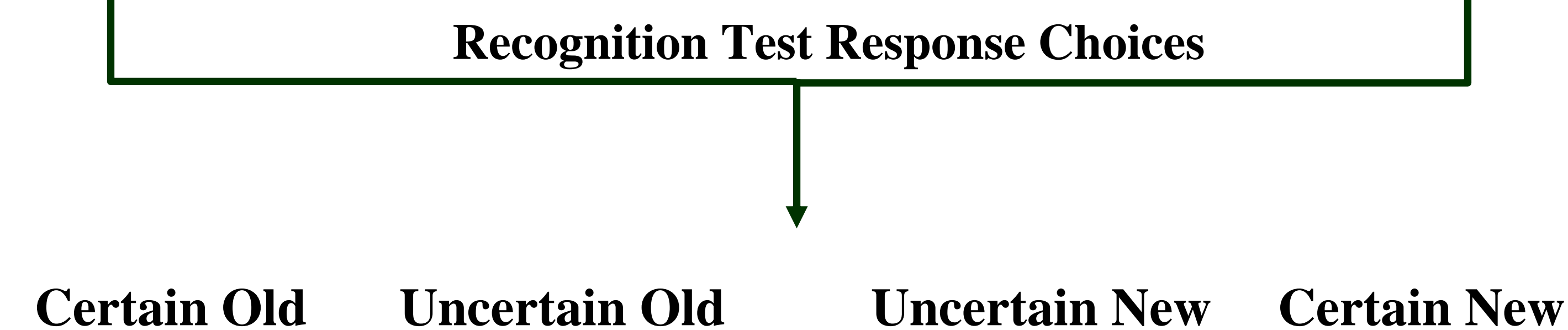
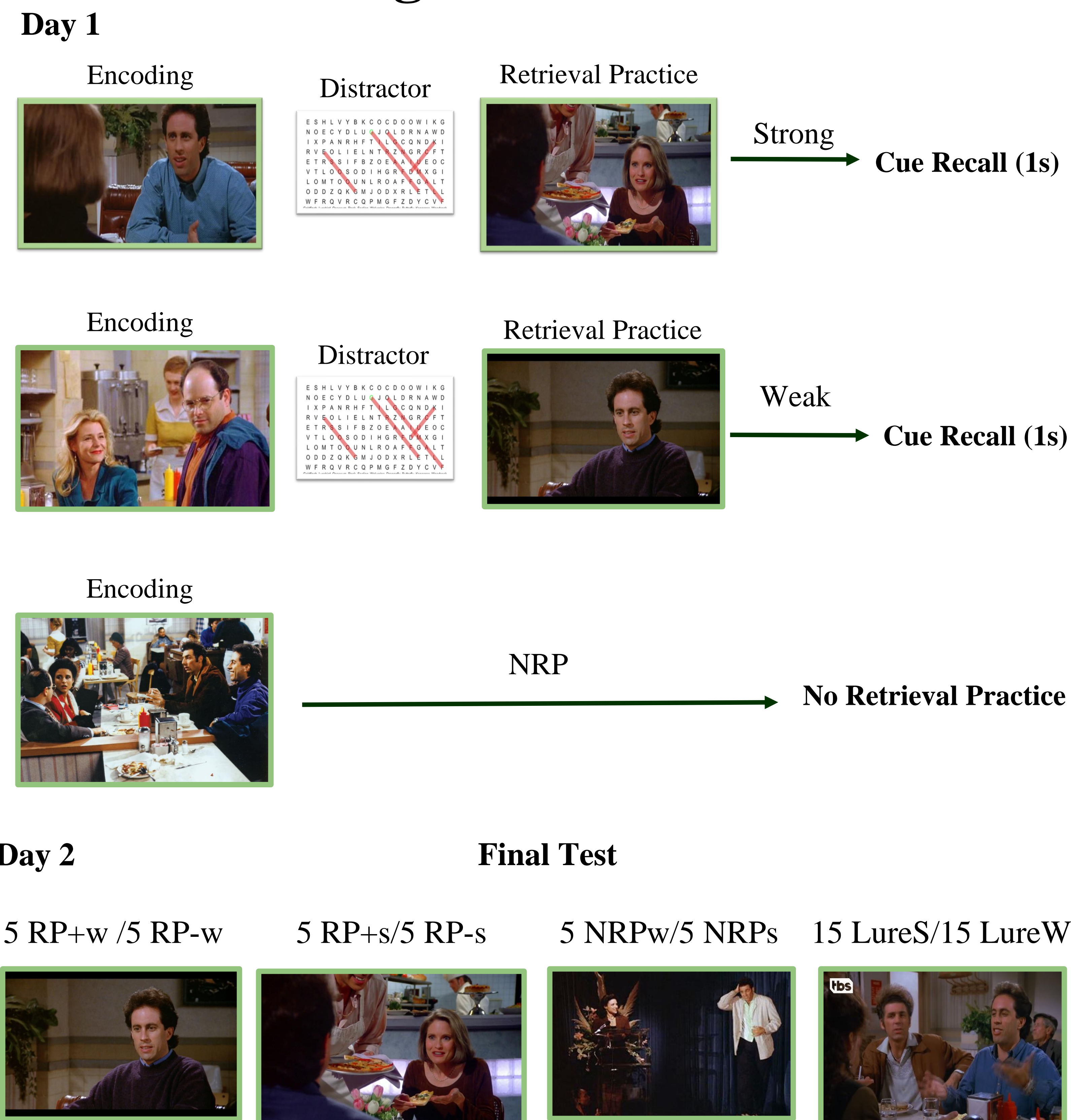
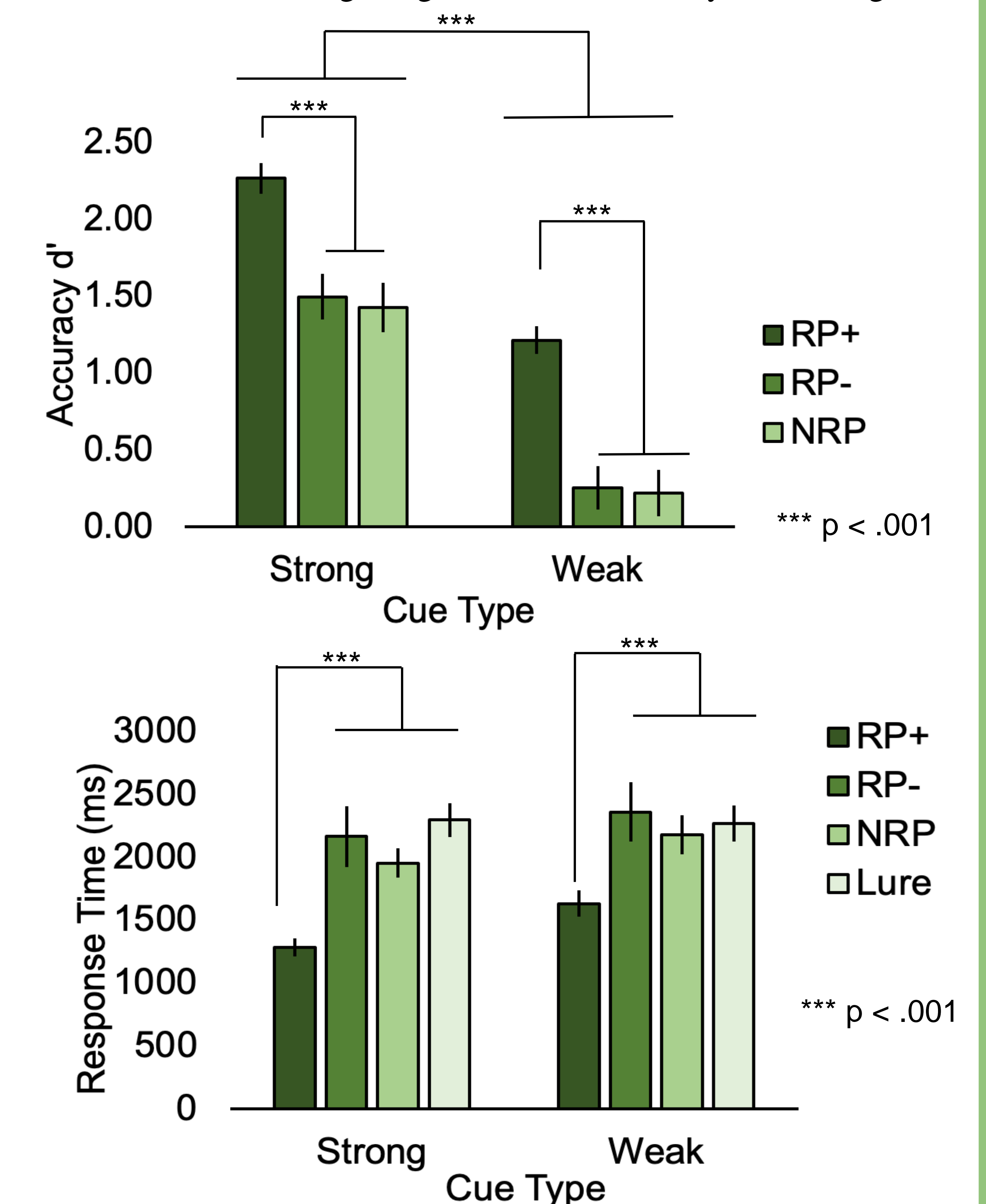


Figure 3: Visual format of procedure carried out on both day 1 and day 2. Images represent episodes watched, as well as examples of strong and weak visual cues.

Accuracy & Response Time

Retrieval-Induced Forgetting is Not Influenced by Cue Strength



Figures 5 & 6: Results from experiment. Figure 5 represents the accuracy of participant identification of scene, and comparison between practiced and unpracticed cues as well as strong vs. weak. Figure 6 does the same except with response time

Conclusion

- In the interaction we saw no signs of forgetting in our weak RP- and NRP combinations, which leads us to conclude that weak cues in Experiment 3 did not result in forgetting.
- We did not see signs of protection against forgetting in our RP- and NRP combinations in strong cue conditions.
 - It is reasonable to conclude testing effects took place across the trial types of RP+ combinations.
 - The absence of forgetting tells us that the primary difference in results between Experiments 1 and 2 can be attributed to in retrieval demands rather than cue specificity.