

Supplementary Materials for:

**The Influence of Prior Knowledge on Memory and Metamemory
for Famous Names and Faces: A Dual-Process Approach**

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This document contains the following supplementary material:

1. Instructions for the recognition memory tasks.
2. Observed (uncorrected) recognition data for Experiments 1 & 2 (Supplementary Tables 1 & 2).

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Instructions for the recognition memory tasks.

Experiments 1 (memory for names) and 2 (memory for faces) were run consecutively and used the same instructions for the study and test phases with the exception that Experiment 1 focused on names while Experiment 2 focused on faces (see original article for details). The instructions below are for Experiment 1 with square brackets used to indicate the change in language for Experiment 2.

Immediately following the study phase, participants were told that they would see another list of names [faces] presented one at a time, some which had been presented on the prior study list and others not presented on that list. They were further told to report “the state of their memory” for these items, and the distinction between recollection and familiarity was then explained. Participants were told that:

“Recollection refers to cases where you can remember specific details associated with a prior event. For example, when a name [face] is presented, you may remember whether it was presented earlier with a face [name], or the way the name [face] looked on the screen. You may also remember the thoughts or images that came to mind when the name [face] was first presented. In cases like this, when you can remember specific details surrounding a name [face] from the prior study list, then respond *Recollect* by writing down an ‘R’. In contrast, some names [faces] may seem familiar to you as having been on the study list, but you cannot remember any specific details about having studied them. In cases like this, when a name [face] feels familiar, and you are confident that it was

on the study list, but you cannot recollect any specific details about it, then respond *Familiar* by writing an 'F'. Finally, if you cannot recollect any details about a name [face] and it does not feel familiar from the study list, then respond *No memory* by writing down an 'N'.

Supplementary Table 1. Mean observed proportions (with standard deviations) of Recollect (R), Familiar (F), and No Memory (N) responses, and estimated Familiarity (IRK-F), for the names of 1960s and 2000s actors in Experiment 1.

	<u>R+F</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>IRK-F</u>	<u>N</u>
<u>1960s Actors</u>					
Names Alone:	.74 (.19)	.41 (.20)	.33 (.16)	.54 (.21)	.27 (.19)
Names With Faces:	.63 (.22)	.31 (.20)	.32 (.17)	.44 (.22)	.37 (.22)
All Old Names:	.68 (.18)	.36 (.18)	.32 (.13)	.51 (.19)	.32 (.18)
New Names:	.22 (.17)	.03 (.06)	.19 (.15)	.20 (.15)	.78 (.17)
<u>2000s Actors</u>					
Names Alone:	.83 (.13)	.66 (.18)	.17 (.13)	.47 (.23)	.17 (.13)
Names With Faces:	.83 (.14)	.66 (.18)	.17 (.12)	.43 (.24)	.18 (.15)
All Old Names:	.83 (.12)	.66 (.17)	.17 (.11)	.50 (.21)	.17 (.12)
New Names:	.23 (.21)	.07 (.13)	.16 (.16)	.18 (.17)	.77 (.21)

Note: $\text{IRK-F} = F / (1 - R)$

Supplementary Table 2. Mean observed proportions (with standard deviations) of Recollect (R), Familiar (F), and No Memory (N) responses, and estimated Familiarity (IRK-F), for the faces of 1960s and 2000s actors in Experiment 2.

	<u>R+F</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>IRK-F</u>	<u>N</u>
<u>1960s Actors</u>					
Faces Alone:	.72 (.19)	.36 (.21)	.36 (.18)	.56 (.21)	.28 (.19)
Faces With Names:	.61 (.22)	.27 (.19)	.34 (.17)	.47 (.21)	.39 (.22)
All Old Faces:	.67 (.18)	.31 (.18)	.35 (.15)	.52 (.18)	.34 (.19)
New Faces:	.24 (.16)	.03 (.07)	.21 (.15)	.22 (.15)	.76 (.16)
<u>2000s Actors</u>					
Faces Alone:	.89 (.12)	.68 (.18)	.21 (.14)	.55 (.24)	.12 (.12)
Faces With Names:	.81 (.16)	.64 (.20)	.17 (.13)	.41 (.24)	.19 (.17)
All Old Faces:	.85 (.13)	.66 (.18)	.19 (.12)	.52 (.24)	.15 (.13)
New Faces:	.16 (.17)	.05 (.10)	.11 (.11)	.13 (.14)	.85 (.17)

Note: $IRK-F = F / (1 - R)$