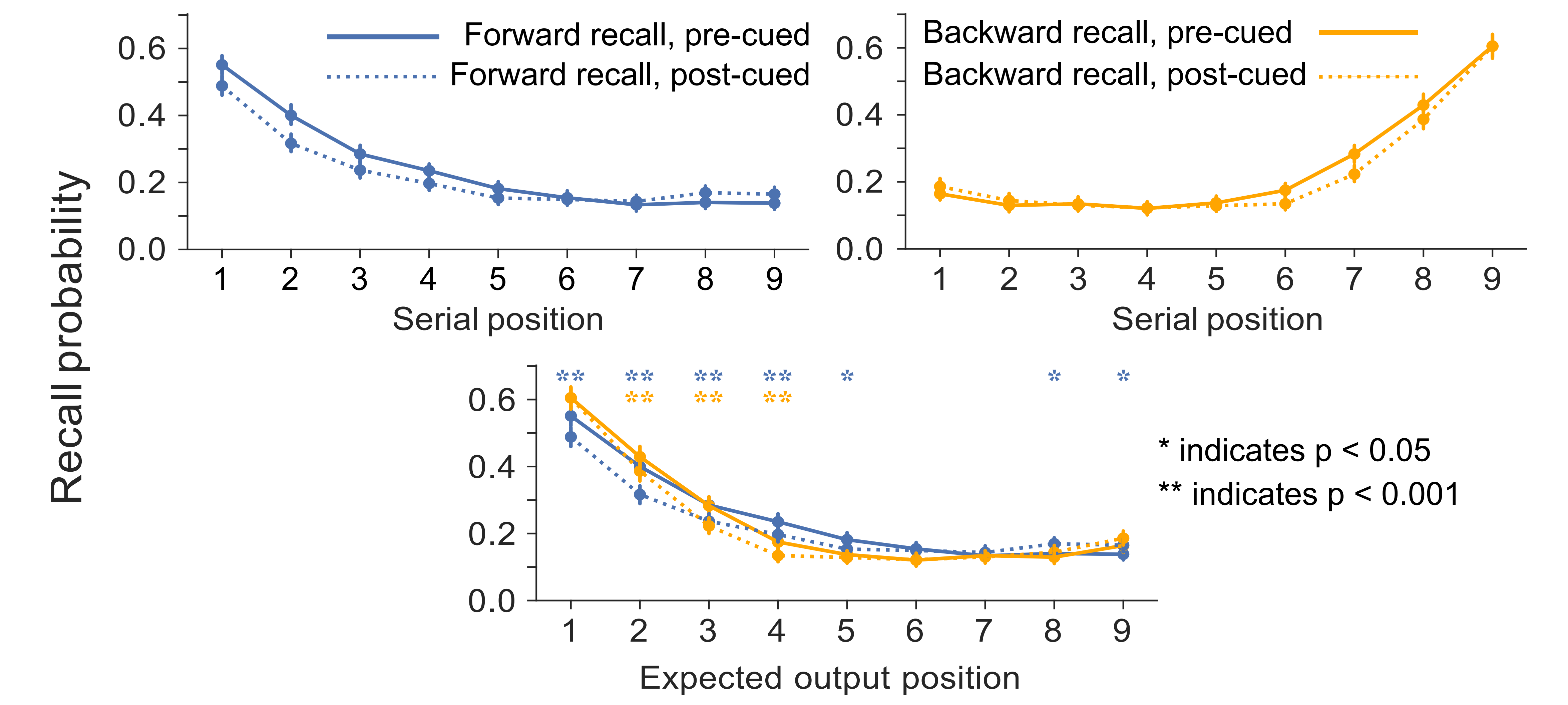




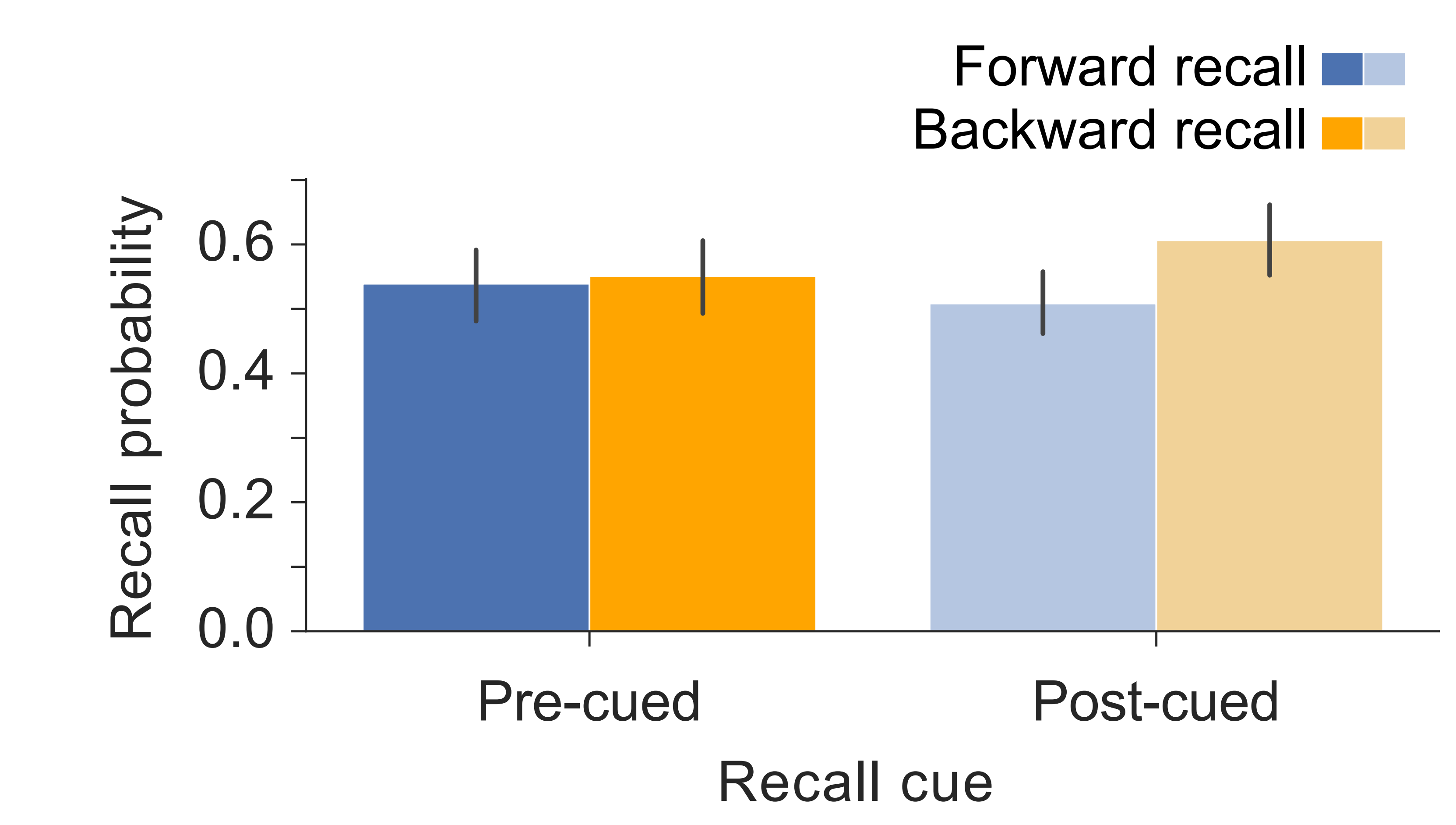
INTRODUCTION

- Memory retrieval in reverse order is reportedly difficult.
- Little consensus exists on underlying differences between forward & backward recall.
- Differences in recall performance illuminate the degree to which distinct cognitive processes underlie forward & backward recall.
- Experimental manipulations of list length & expectation of recall direction influence manner of recall.
- Analyses of recall performance, initiation, and transitions under various encoding manipulations would shed light on the difference between forward & backward recall.

1. SERIAL POSITION EFFECT

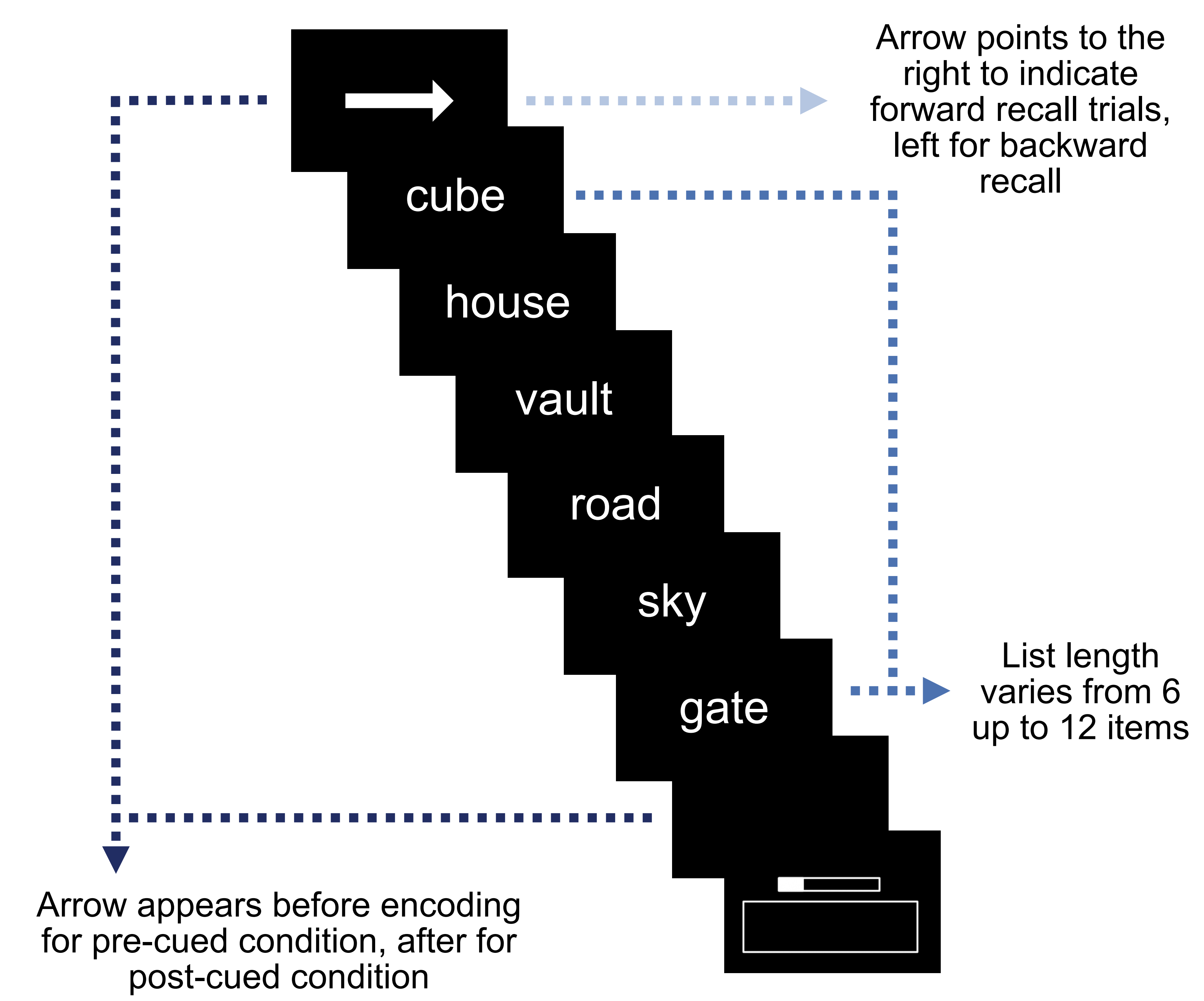


2. RECALL INITIATION

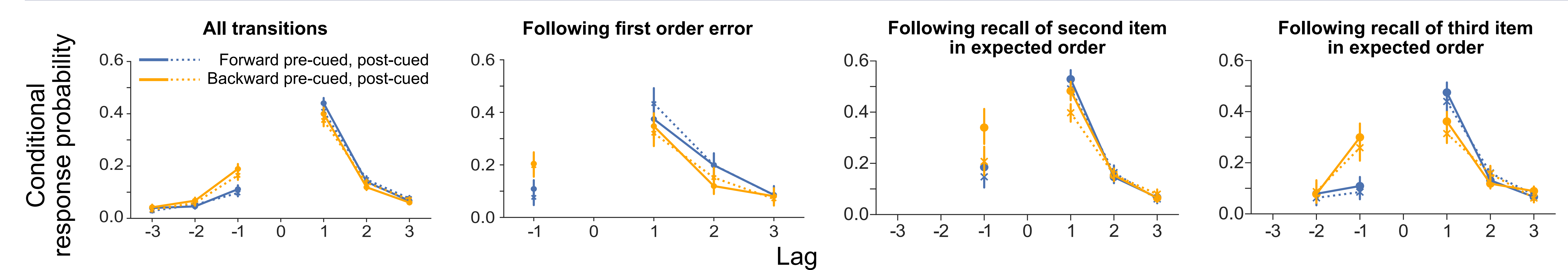


EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN

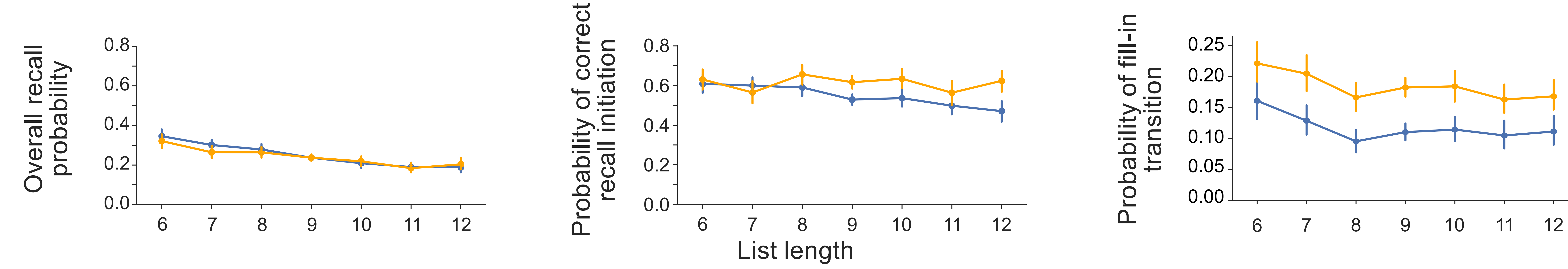
Manipulations: list length, cue timing, recall direction



3. RECALL TRANSITIONS



4. LIST LENGTH EFFECT



SUBJECTS & METHODS

- 48 test lists per session: three list lengths per subject, two cuing conditions, two recall directions.
- $N = 570$, each participant contributing one session
- Data collected through Amazon Mechanical Turk (MTurk)

CONCLUSIONS

- Subjects perform similarly in forward & backward serial recall.
- Pre-cuing subjects boosts performance in both forward & backward recall.
- Recall performance decreases as list length increases, this being less pronounced in backward recall.
- Higher accuracy of recall initiation & higher probability of fill-in transitions, particularly early in output, suggests recency bias differentially affects backward recall.