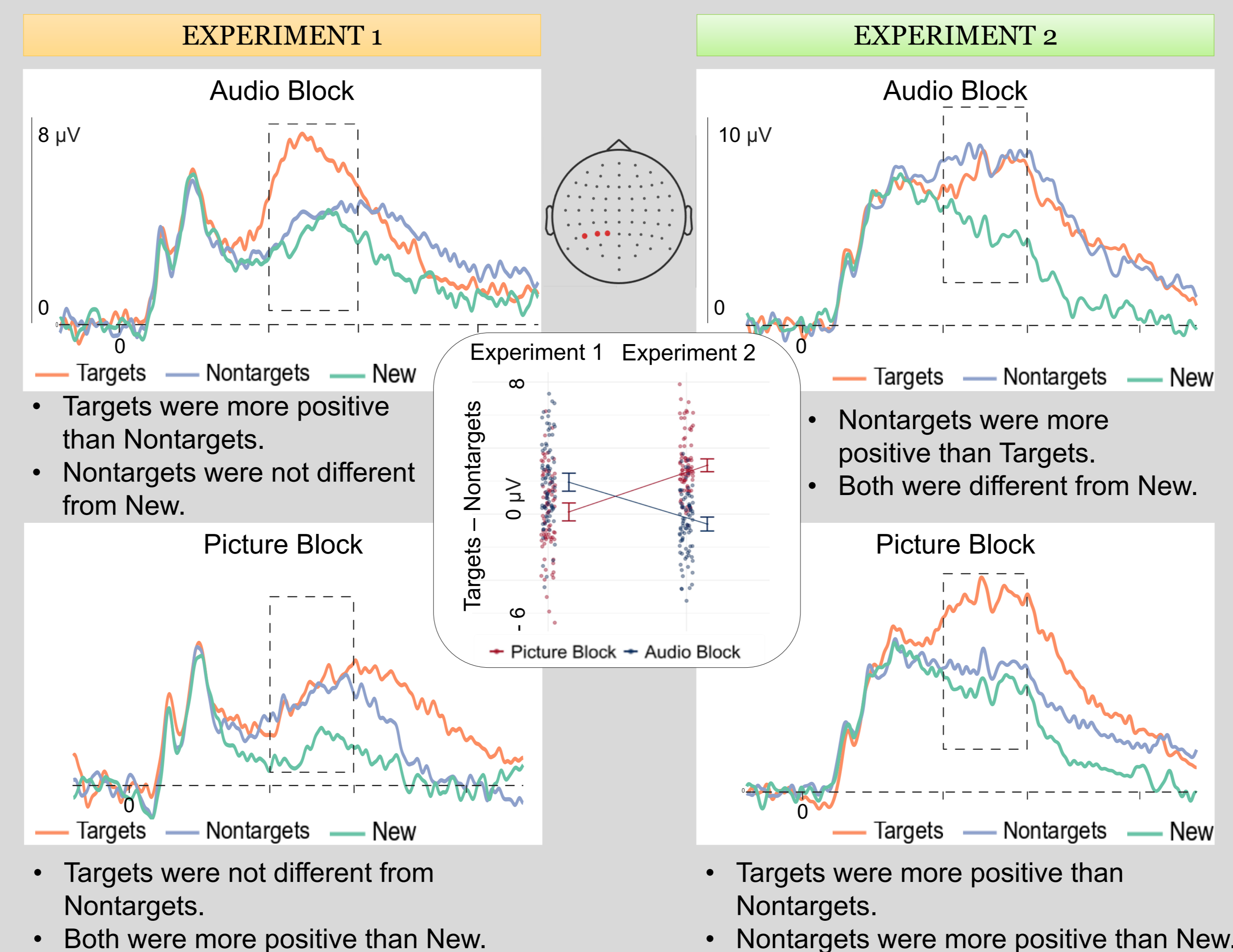


INTRODUCTION

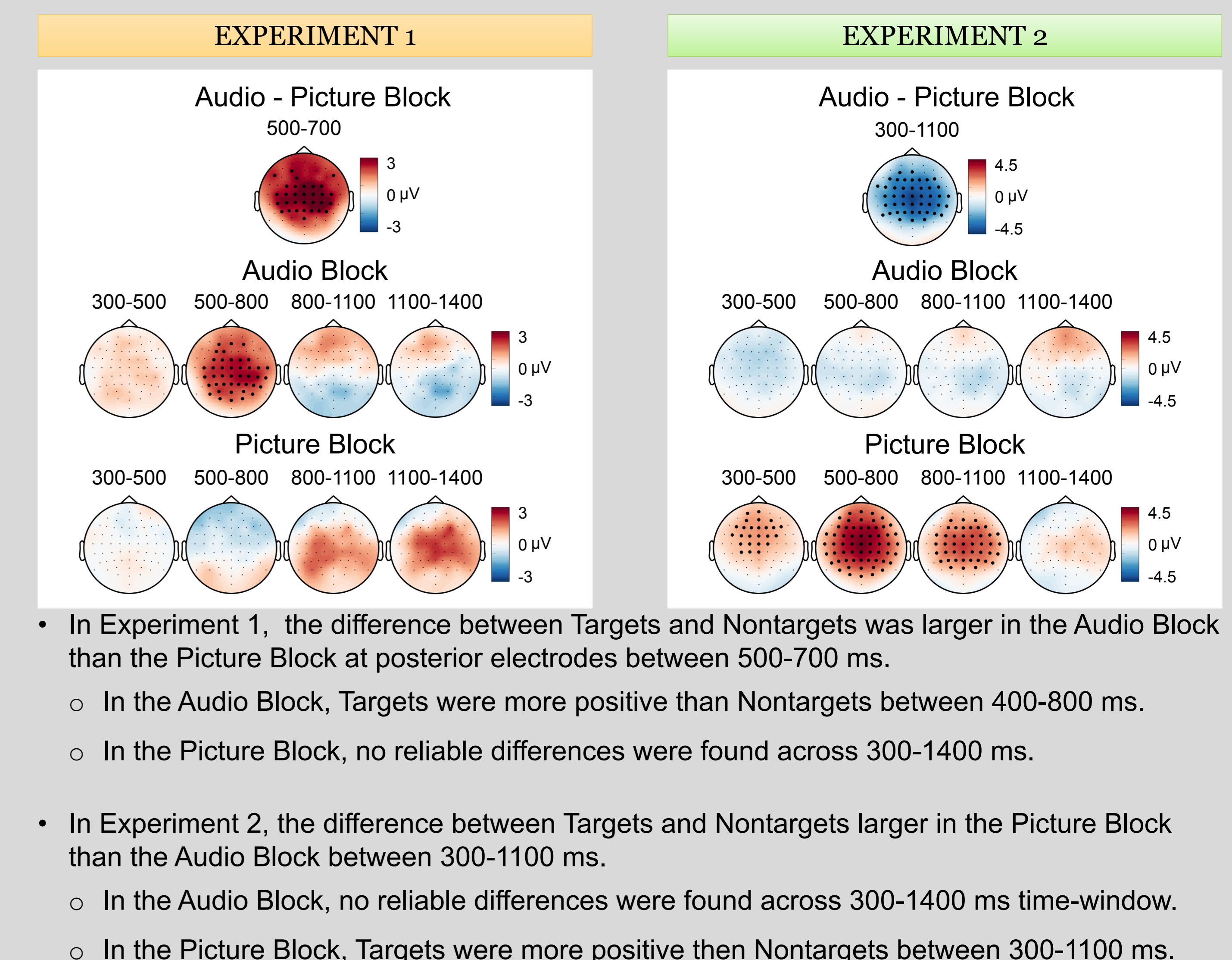
How – and when – can we recollect relevant but not irrelevant information?

- **Prioritisation of recollection** can be measured with event related potentials (ERPs).
- The left-parietal ERP old/new effect (**LP effect**) measures recollection, and can index the degree to which **recollection is prioritised** to one source (**Targets**) vs. another irrelevant source (**Non-targets**)¹.
- Two factors have been linked to the prioritization of recollection:
 1. Target difficulty²
 2. Cue overlap³
- Cue overlap has been studied with presenting cues at test that are in the same or a different format than study, e.g., pictures and words at study, but words at test. In these studies the **LP effect** is prioritised when cues overlap with the targeted source (i.e., word copy cues)⁴.
- **It is still unknown** whether copy cues are necessary and which of the two hypotheses drives the prioritisation of recollection for material specific sources.
- In two pre-registered Experiments, we investigated this by manipulating the degree of cue-target overlap at test: when retrieval cues overlapped more or less strongly with the targeted studied material.

TARGETED ANALYSIS: THE LP EFFECT 500-800 ms

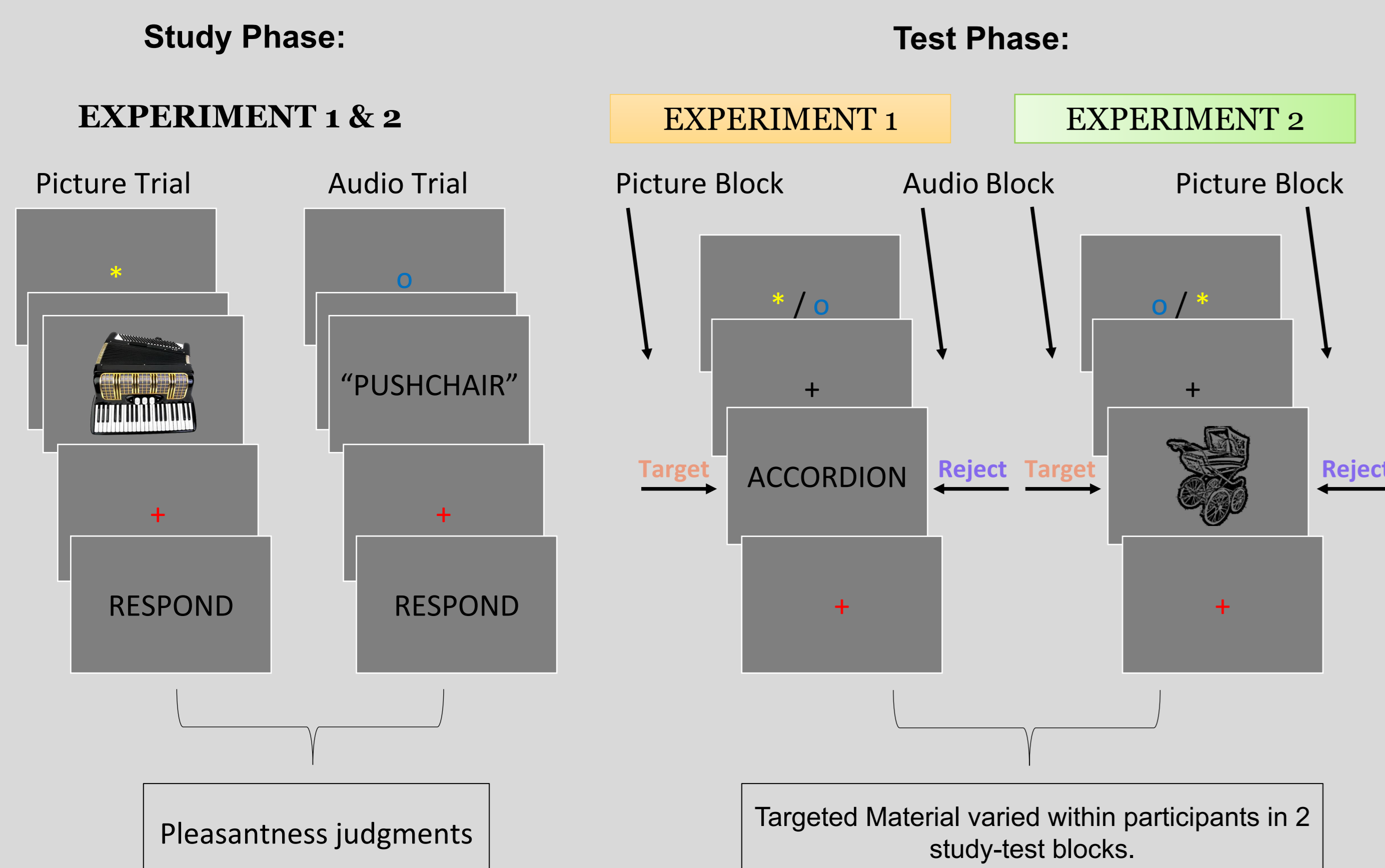


GLOBAL ANALYSIS: TARGETS – NONTARGETS



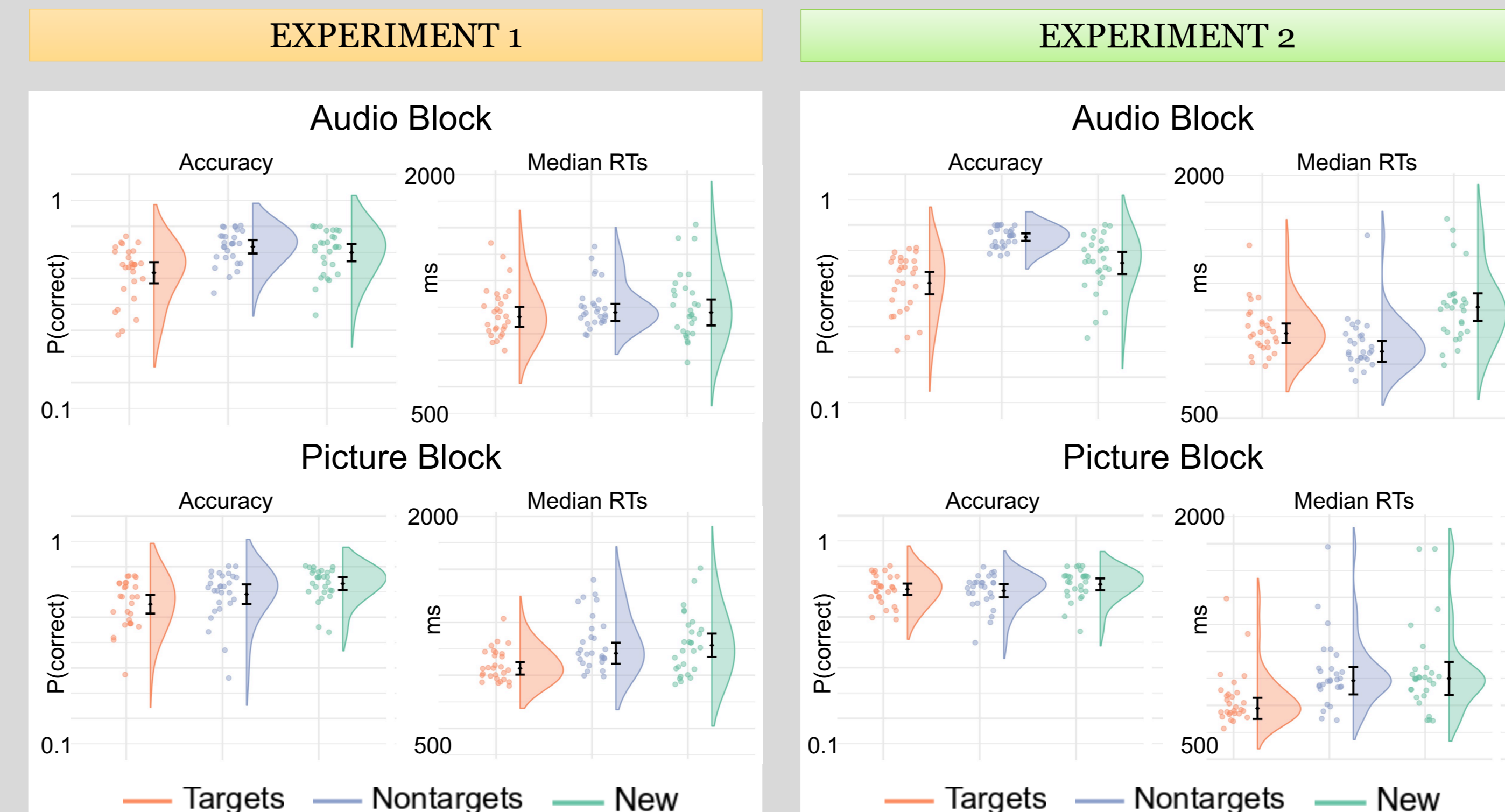
METHODS

Recognition Memory Exclusion Task^{5,6}



EXPERIMENT 1 & 2, N = 28

BEHAVIOURAL RESULTS



- In Experiment 1, pictures were better identified than auditory words in the Audio Block, and were recognised faster than auditory words, both when they were targeted and non-targeted.
- The pattern of results was consistent across experiments; however, the effects were stronger in Experiment 2 (picture superiority effect).
- In both experiments, faster RTs for Targets compared to Nontargets was found when Targets were pictures (Picture Block), not when the LP effect was target-selective¹.

CONCLUSIONS

- Across two experiments, we found evidence that the prioritisation of recollection for material-specific sources was modulated by the degree of overlap between retrieval cues and the targeted material.
- When test cues more strongly overlapped with Targets than Nontargets, the **LP old/new effect** from 500-800 ms was reliable for Targets but substantially reduced or absent from Nontargets.
 - In Experiment 1 = word cues, recollection was prioritised for the Auditory source.
 - In Experiment 2 = picture cues, recollection was prioritised for the Picture source.
- Since target recognition was better and faster for pictures than auditory words across both experiments, this ERP difference did not reflect easier recollection of Targets.
- The data favour a **cue strength account**, in which the degree of diagnostic overlap between retrieval cues and the targeted versus competing memory traces determines whether recollection can be prioritised.

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