

## ABSTRACT

### INVESTIGATING ASSOCIATIVE CONNECTIVITY OF EXTRALIST CUES FOR UNRELATED WORD LISTS

Activating information in long-term memory implicitly activates related information. Formal investigation of this phenomenon is often conducted through examining word association sets. Associative sets most often facilitate access to target information but can also, in some procedures, impair access. Associative set effects have been found more consistently in cued recall than in free recall. This study examines associative set effects in free recall as well as cued recall by using extralist cues and part-list cuing. This project clarifies the situations under which associative set effects are measured by using multiple recall methods and updated normative word list data. Results indicate a need for revision of current implicit memory models to account for the consistent reliance on implicit representations during all recall tasks.

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