

Recent Probes Task

Title	Recent Probes Task
Domain	Self-Regulation
Type	Behavioral
Duration (min)	22
Description	Subjects are asked to remember a set of stimuli, there is a delay interval, and then subjects are probed with a single stimulus. Subjects are supposed to give one response if the probe was part of the memory set for that trial and a different response if the probe was not part of the memory set for that trial. Additionally, probes can be members of the memory set from the immediately preceding trial (recent probes) or not (non-recent probes). Therefore, on a given trial, the probe can be a recent positive (a member of the current trial and the preceding trial memory set), non-recent positive (a member of the current trial but not the preceding trial memory set), recent negative (a member of the preceding trial but not the current trial memory set), or non-recent negative (not a member of the current trial or the preceding trial memory set).
OSF Link	https://osf.io/br2c9/
Adult/Child	adult
Computerized	
Identified	1
Identified Description	The recent probes task indexes the degree to which subjects can resist proactive interference from no-longer-relevant information, which is a core inhibition-related process (Friedman & Miyake, 2004) related to self-regulation. In the recent probes task, subjects are asked to remember a small number of items (the target set, e.g., 4 letters) over a short retention interval, followed by a recognition probe (e.g., a single letter). Probes can either be positive (i.e., a member of the target set) or negative (i.e., not a member of the target set). Additionally, probes can be a member of the target set from the previous trial (recent probes) or not (non-recent probes). The main dependent measure compares speed and accuracy on recent negative probes to non-recent negative probes, with the typical result being a performance decrement on recent negative probes. Performance decrement on non-recent negative trials is evidence of failure to resist proactive interference.
Identified	

Supporting Documentation	
Identified PMCID, PUBMED ID, or CITATION	Text Citation: Sternberg, S. (1966). High-speed scanning in human memory. Science, 153, 652-654. PMCID:
Measured	
Measured Description	
Measured Supporting Documentation	
Measured PMCID, PUBMED ID, or CITATION	
Influenced	
Influenced Description	
Influenced Supporting Documentation	
Influenced PMCID, PUBMED ID, or CITATION	
Outcome (Validated vs Invalidated)	
Outcome	
Outcome Description	
Outcome Supporting Documentation	
Outcome PMCID, PUBMED ID, or CITATION	
Owner	Teon Brooks Send email to Teon