Partial Report

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A. Independent Variable: Time of Delay

Levels: .1 second delay

.4 second delay

1 second delay

B. Dependent Variable: Letters Recalled

Operational Definition: proportion of letters correctly recalled.

C. A One- way repeated measures ANOVA was used because the experiment was a within groups design with one independent variable that consisted of three levels.

D. Recently we have been going over working memory and how interference plays a roll on how much information we can retain after a certain amount of time goes by. Like in this experiment, the longer the delay, the less likely participants would be able to recall a larger proportion of letters correctly due to interference of new information coming in.

**Results**

As Figure 1 shows, a one- way repeated measures Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) indicated that participants were able to recall a certain proportion of letters correctly based on the delay time of the pitch, *F*(2,40) = 6.525, *p* = .002, *n*2 = .140. Bonferroni- adjusted post hoc dependent *t* tests suggest that when the pitch has a delay of .1 seconds, the participants correctly recalled significantly more letters, (*M* = .49; *SD* = .17, 95% CI[.434, .538]) compared to when the pitch was delayed for .4 seconds, *t*(40) = .052, *p* = .025. Participants also recalled significantly more letters when the pitch was delayed for .1 seconds, *t*(40) = .094, *p* = .018, compared to when the pitch was delayed for one second, (*M* = .39, *SD* = .15, 95% CI[.345, .440]). Participants correctly recalled similar proportions of letters when there was a .4 second delay, (*M* = .43; *SD* = .15, 95% CI[.387, .480]) and when there was a one second delay, *t*(40) = .041, *p* = .321.

*Figure 1.* Participants who experienced a .1 second pitch delay recalled significantly more correct letters than when they experienced a .4 second delay. Participants also recalled significantly more letters when they experienced a .1 second delay compared to when they had a one second delay. However, a similar proportion of letters were recalled when participants experienced a .4 second delay and a one second delay.