

## Background and Rationale

### Mind Wandering: Task-unrelated thought

- *Intentional mind wandering*: deliberately thinking about things unrelated to the task
- *Unintentional mind wandering*: spontaneously thinking about things unrelated to the task

Mind wandering has been shown to produce *performance decrements* (e.g., decreased memory performance)

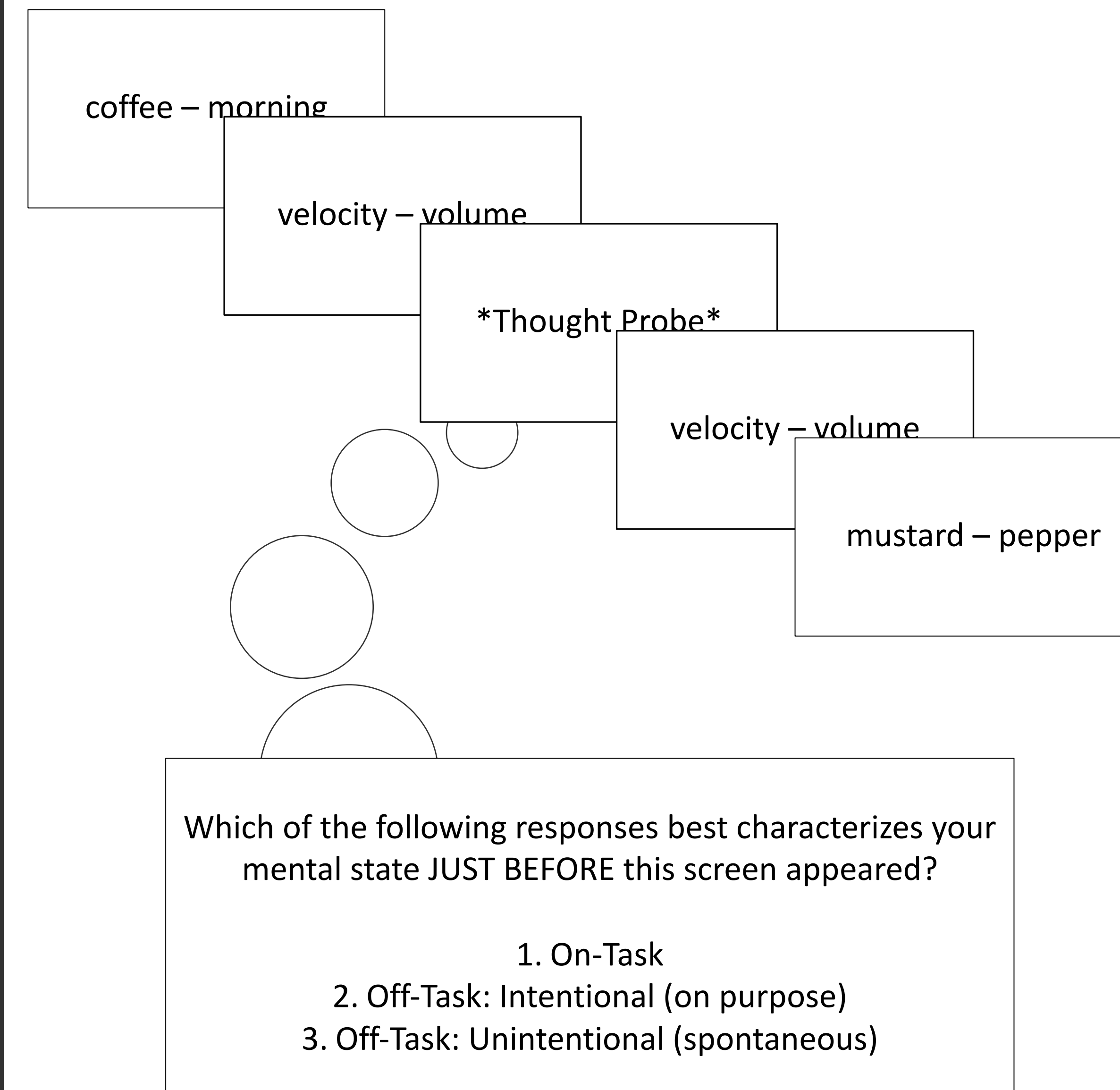
### Test Format:

- Forced-choice recognition (multiple choice)
  - Easy: unrelated lures
  - Hard: related lures
- Cued-recall
  - Easy: provided part of the target word
  - Hard: must recall the target word entirely from memory

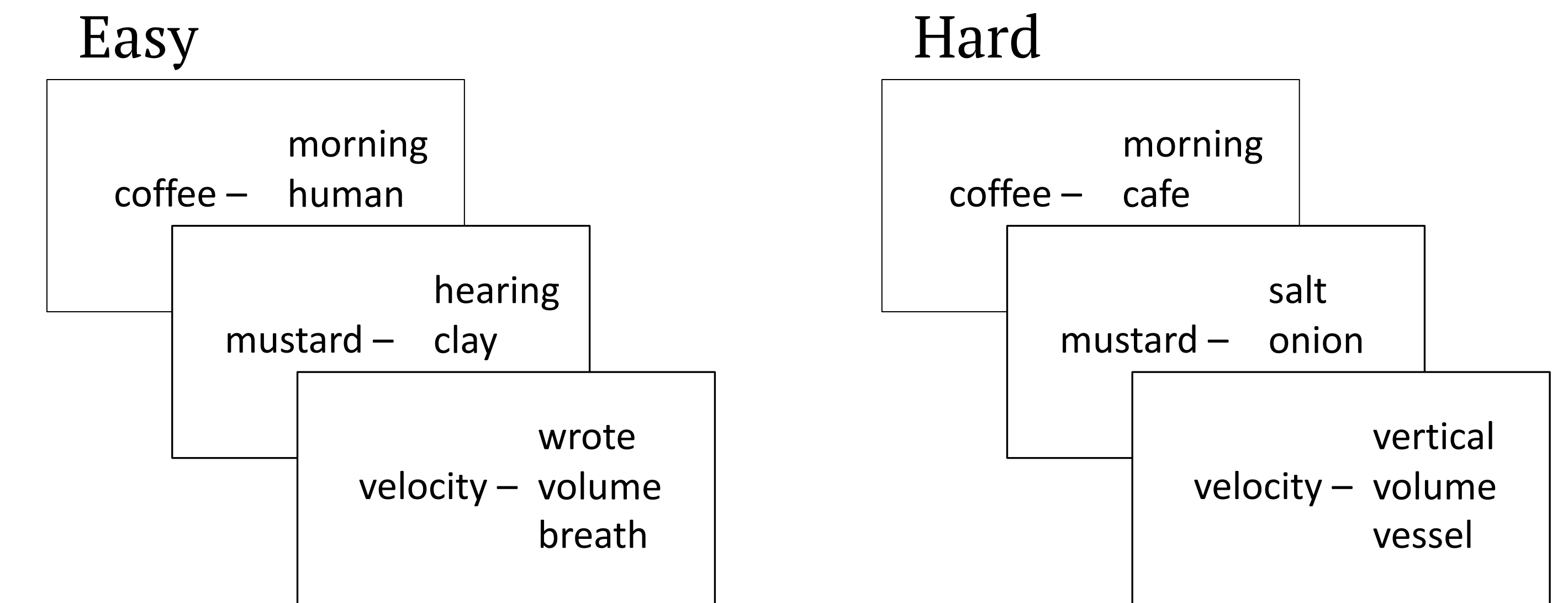
**Does mind wandering produce larger performance decrements when the expected test format is more challenging?**

## Overview of Methods and Procedure

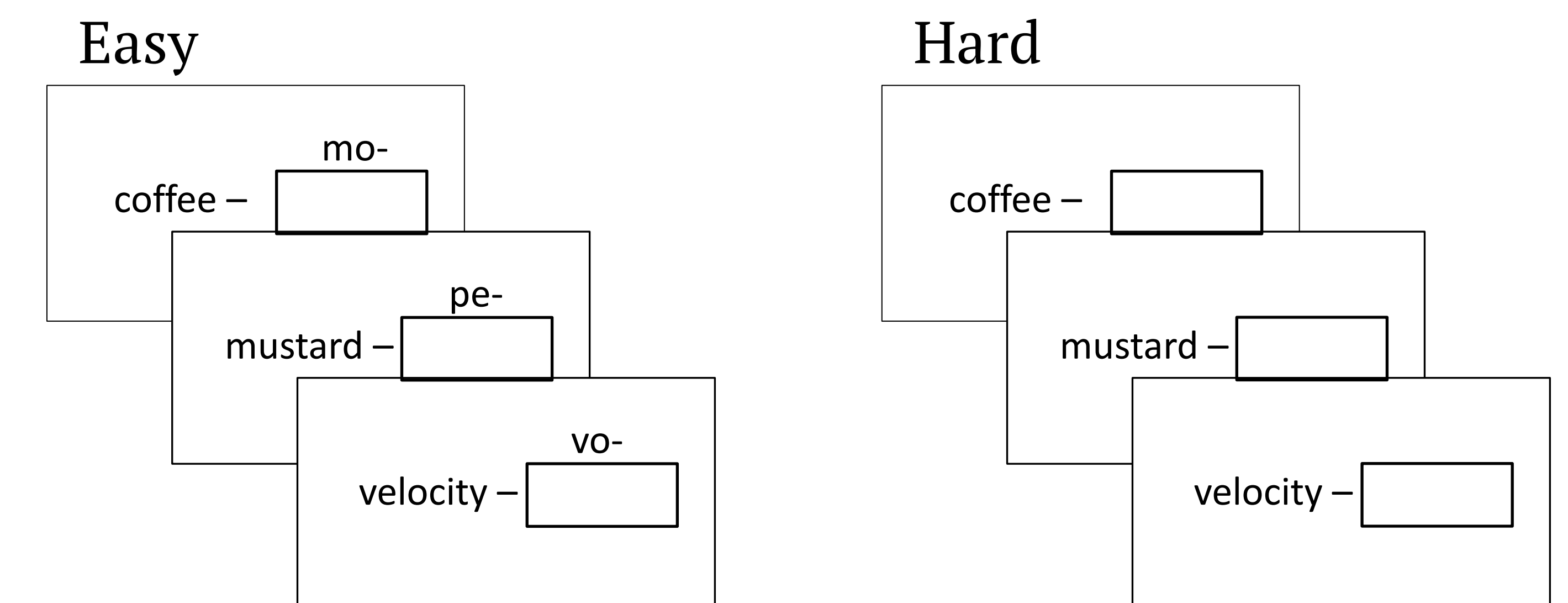
### Study Phase



### Test Phase: Forced-choice recognition

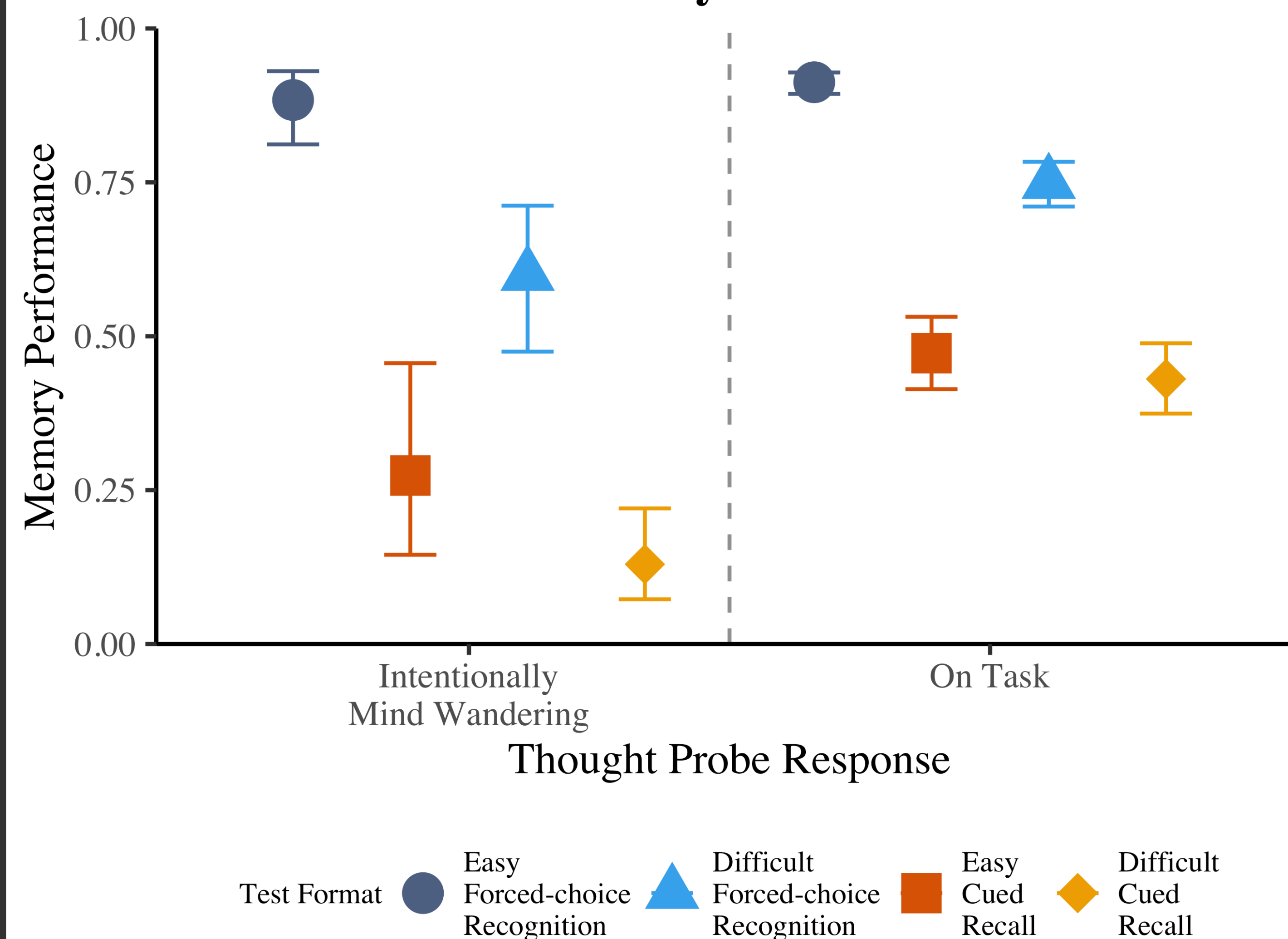


### Test Phase: Cued-recall



## Results and Conclusions

### Intentional Mind Wandering during Study and Memory Performance



Significant interaction between Test Format and Thought Probe Response,  $\chi^2(1) = 8.427, p = .038$

Significant difference between Intentionally Off Task and On Task for all test formats except Easy Forced-choice Recognition

- Size of the effect increases as the test format increases in difficulty

Intentionally thinking about things unrelated to a task is most detrimental for the most difficult test formats

### Unintentional Mind Wandering during Study and Memory Performance



Significant interaction between Test Format and Thought Probe Response,  $\chi^2(1) = 8.366, p = .039$

Significant difference between Unintentionally Off Task and On Task for all test formats

- Size of the effect increases as the test format increases in difficulty

Spontaneously thinking about things unrelated to a task is detrimental no matter the test format – harder test formats may have more detriments