















experiment. When pilot testing this experiment, we



*Recall test*

After completing a psychometric filler task, participants were given 5 min to recall what had happened in the video, in as much detail as possible, to the best of their ability. We used the ACS to score the free recall responses



then reduced it by removing only a single random effect

$p = .99$ ; or printer [Young Adults ( $M =$

**in Table**

### Exploratory analysis

#### *The effects of stimuli on memory*

It is possible that the memory differences we observed were driven by only a subset of the videos. To evaluate

e extent to which the proportion of time spent in

recall memory; however, it did not produce better recognition or order memory (see Table 4).

$p=.04$ . Again, none of the interactions with the proportion of time spent in the areas of interest were significant (all  $p$  values  $>0.05$ ; Table 4). As such, this could suggest that attention to goal-relevant information produced better recall of A2 goals, for both young and older adults, regardless of their familiarity with the activities.



remaining effects were statistically significant. See Table



showed a memory deficit in the young adult activities,

**Supplementary Information**

The online version contains supplementary material available at



