

Exploring Children's Recognition of Familiar and Cover Versions of Songs

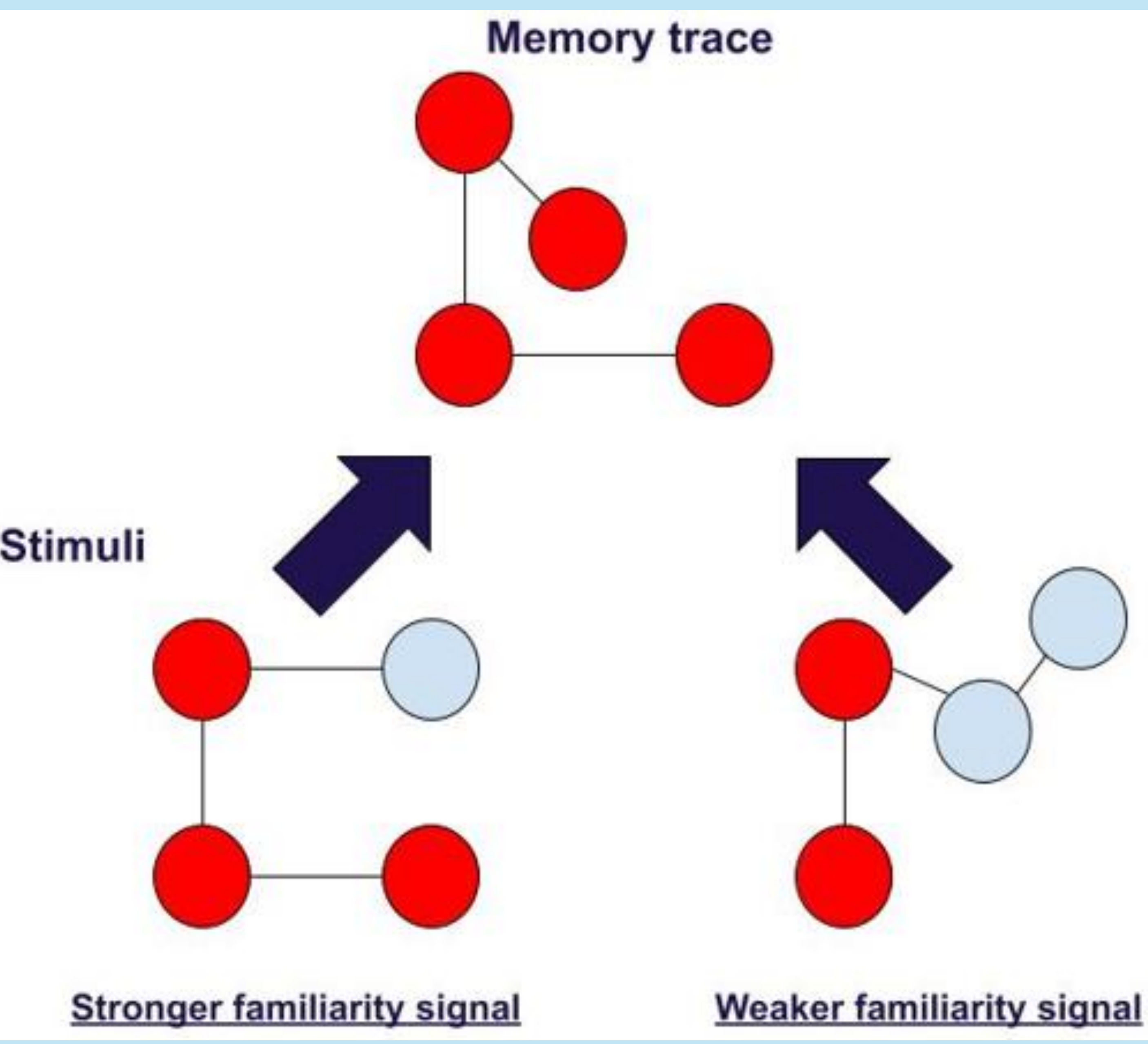
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Introduction

Recognition without identification: a feeling of familiarity without the ability to identify the item or recall when it was last experienced

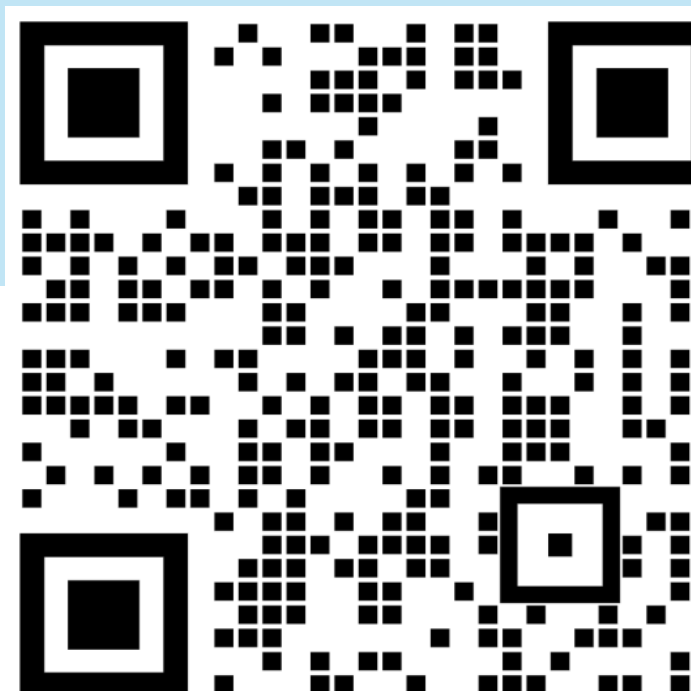
Depends on the degree to which **features of the item match stored memory traces**; a better match yields a stronger feeling of familiarity



Pitch, rhythm, and note order, identified as features important for song recognition.

Other notable characteristics such as contour have not been examined

Scan for abstract, references:

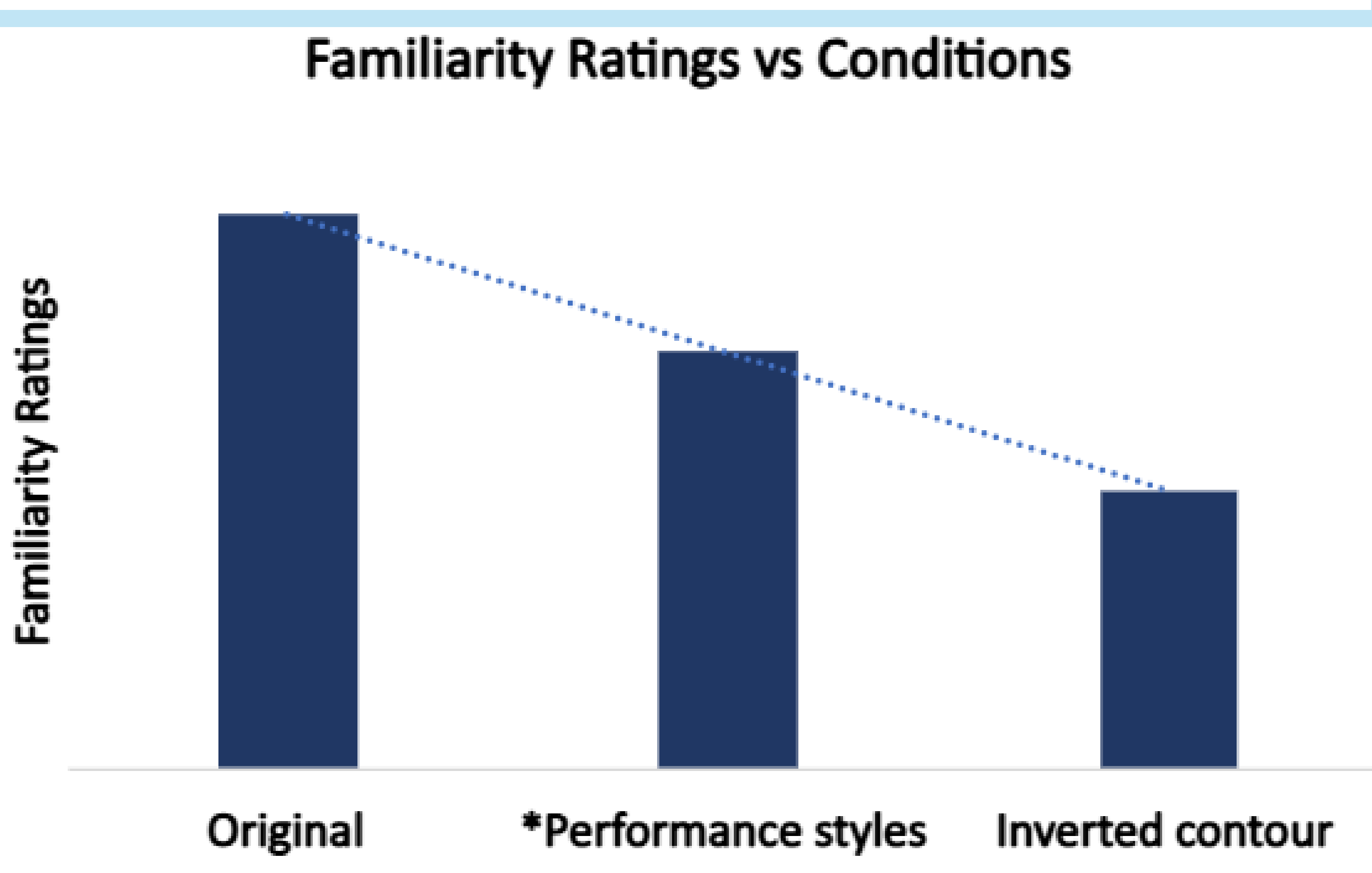
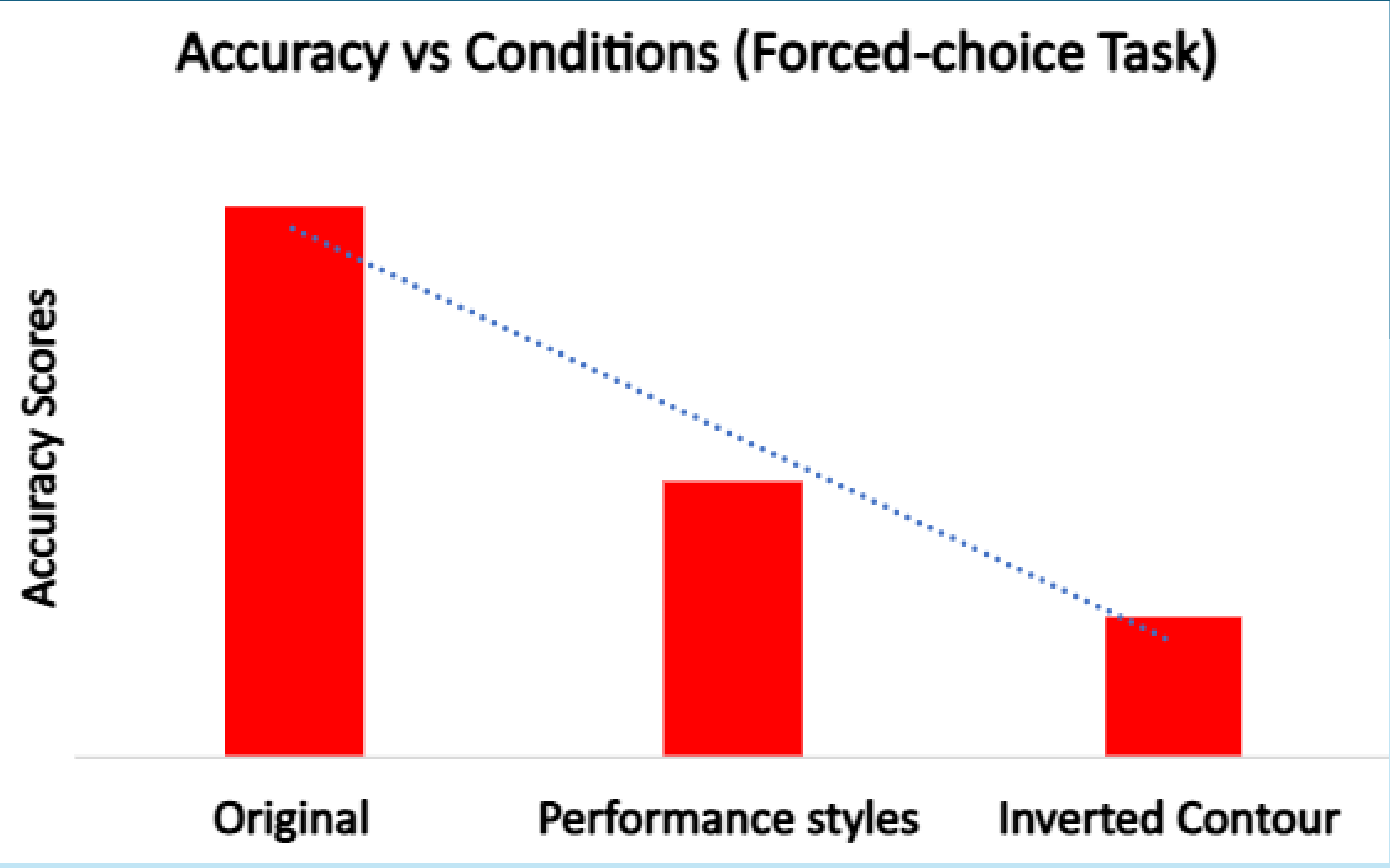


The Goal

Explore how a song's performance style, acoustic quality, and melodic structure contribute to children's recognition of familiar songs

This study can inform music therapy, education strategies, and increase our understanding of musical memory

Predictions



*Higher familiarity ratings for a certain performance style indicates more robustness for musical memory

Methods

Participants (ages 5-8 years)

Recognition tasks performed in 2 phases using an online research platform (Testable)

(a) **Forced-choice Task: Which song was it?**

Original Title

 OR

Distractor Title

(b) **Have you heard this song before?**

Yes

No

Not sure

Stimuli

Original

Inversion (upside down)

Contour: pattern made by the up/down movement of notes

Inverted Contour: contour is reversed

Conditions	
	Original (Control)
	Instrumental
	Inverted Contour
	8-bit