Appendix A. Receiver Operating Characteristic Plots

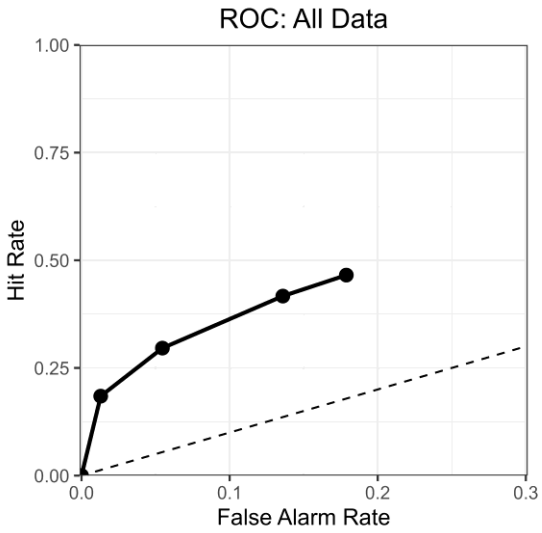

Figure A1. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve, plotted for the full set of the Devue et al. (2019) data. The right-most point indicates the hit and false alarm rates achieved under the most liberal response criterion (i.e., considering 'seen' responses at all levels of confidence). The left-most point shows the same rates achieved when considering the most conservative response criterion (i.e., a response is only considered 'seen' if given at the highest level of confidence). The dashed line represents chance responding.

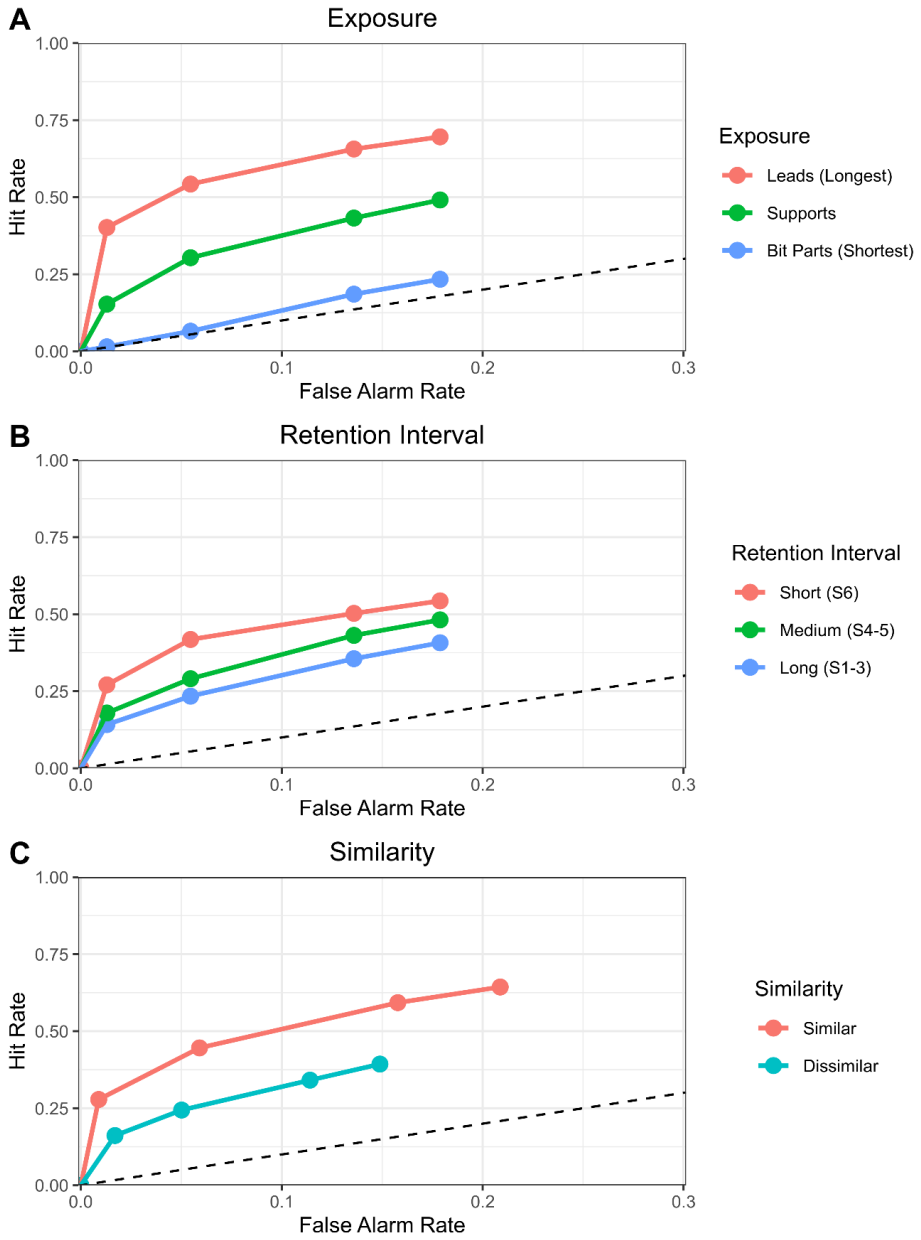

Figure A2. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves plotted for each of the manipulations. As indicated by the curves bowing more toward the upper-left quadrant, participants perform best when viewing (a) lead actors, (b) at short exposures, with (c) similar appearance to the actors last episode on the show. Responses to all manipulations are above chance (as represented by the dashed line), except those to 'bit part' actors (panel a).

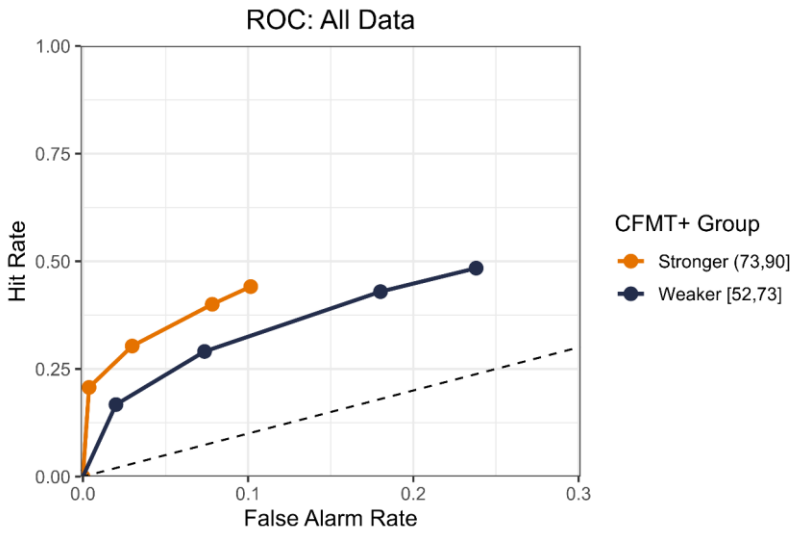

Figure A3. Receiver operator characteristic (ROC) curves, plotted by CFMT+ Group. Stronger face recognizers (orange line) exhibit superior discrimination, as compared to weaker recognizers (blue line), as indicated by the curve bowing more to the upper-left quadrant. The dashed line represents chance responding.

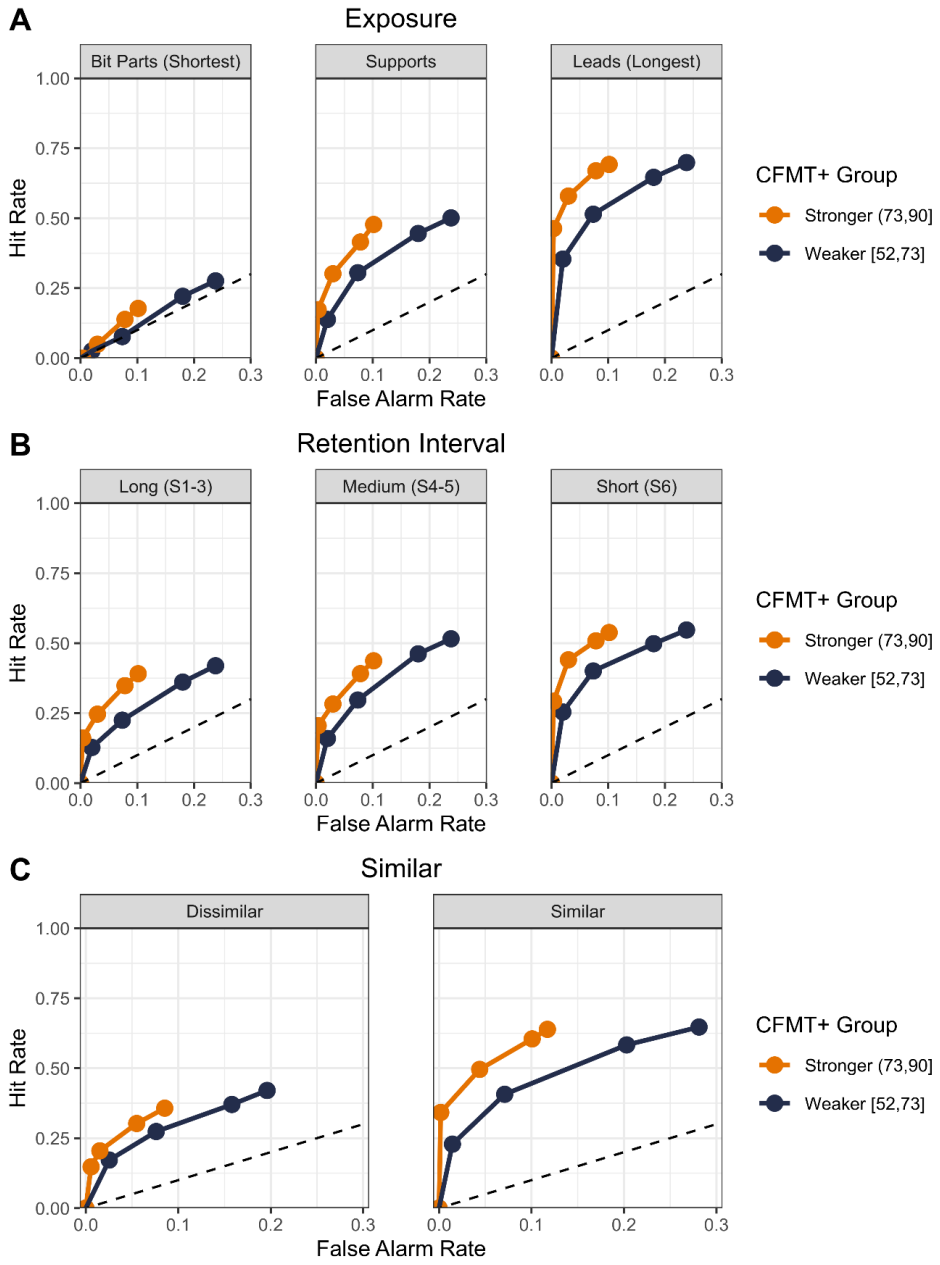

Figure A4. Receiver operator characteristic (ROC) curves, plotted by manipulation and CFMT+ Group. In almost all manipulations, stronger face recognizers (orange line) exhibit superior discrimination, as compared to weaker recognizers (blue line), as indicated by the curve bowing more to the upper-left quadrant. The exception is for responses to 'bit part' actors (panel a, left column), where neither face recognition group is reliably above chance (as represented by the dashed line).