

Subjects are asked to list all words belonging to a specified category. Let t_n be the time when n -th word is retrieved by a subject. Individual retrieval sequence $\{t_n\}$ consisting of n_{\max} words is analyzed in terms of two searching processes, parallel and serial, both being based on the extreme statistics of smallest values, the Weibull distribution. Suppose that a large number of cues are attached to each word in the long-term memory and, whenever one of these cues (the easiest one) is "hooked", that word is retrieved. Twenty eight short sequences ($n_{\max} < 58$) of various categories were used as examples of single phase Weibull and five long sequences (n_{\max} from 75 to 153) as examples of multiple phase (composite) Weibull. It is also discussed how to obtain information on the structure of cues attached to each work. The structure changes according to position n in the retrieval sequence.