NOWCAM

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Kwantlen Polytechnic University

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

May 16-18, Surrey, BC

2013

Cogito ergo incola aquilo occasus

NOrthWest Cognition And Memory

Program

May 16-18, 2013

Kwantlen Polytechnic University

Conference Centre

Surrey, BC

KPU

NOWCAM 2013

Table of Contents

Mission Statement

The Pacific Northwest is home to numerous wide-flung Psychology departments with strengths in cognition and memory. NOWCAM provides a forum for faculty and students from these departments to get together and discuss their latest research. Interactions with other researchers can spark innovations and cross-fertilizations that move the research forward in new and exciting ways. In any case, it's good fun to get together with friends and colleagues who share similar interests, chew the cognitive rag a bit, and quaff a beer or two over a good meal.

The aim of NOWCAM is to support Pacific Northwest faculty and student researchers working in the general area of memory and cognition by creating an annual venue in which they can share their current research activities with an informed, sympathetic, and good-humoured audience. With the exception of keynote addresses, NOWCAM favours papers and posters presented by students (usually with faculty as co-authors). This gives students an opportunity to develop their chops, and faculty a chance to sit back and relax.

Gala Dinner Information

On Friday, May 17th, a gala dinner will be held at Yellow Chilli at 7:30 pm. The Yellow Chilli is located at #6 12818 72nd avenue, walking distance from Kwantlen. See the map at the back of the program for directions. It offers great Indian Cuisine. Only $20 per person. Payment is available at registration.

Acknowledgements

The organizing committee would like to thank the Faculty of Arts, the Department of Psychology, the Kwantlen Student Association, and the Kwantlen Psychology Society for their financial and planning support. We'd also like to thank Starbucks for generously providing the coffee. Lastly, we are grateful for the Student Organizing Committee of NOWCAM 2013: Lecia Desjarlais, Dawn-Leah McDonald, Devon Currie, Bertrand Sager, Elisabeth Kreykenbohm, Ragav Kumar, Maria Goldin, John Dema-ala, and Megan Richardson.

Program Outline

Location: Kwantlen Surrey Conference Centre, Cedar Building
(See map at back of program)

Thursday, May 16

7:00pm until late: No-host Reception at Central City Brewery

Friday, May 17

8:00 - 8:45 am	Registration (coffee and snacks provided)
8:45 - 9:00 am	Opening Remarks
9:00 - 10:15 am	**Paper Session 1: Memory I**
10:15 - 10:30 am	Break
10:30 - 11:45 am	**Paper Session 2: Executive Function, Learning and Motor Control**
11:45 am - 1:00 pm	Lunch (on your own)
1:00 - 2:15 pm	**Poster Session 1: Perception and Attention**
2:15 - 2:30 pm	Break
2:30 - 3:45 pm	**Paper Session 3: Developmental and Other**
3:45 - 4:00 pm	Break
4:00 - 5:15 pm	**Poster Session 2: Memory**
5:15 - 5:30 pm	Break
5:30: - 7:00 pm	**Keynote: Prof. Adele Diamond**
7:30 - 10:00 pm	Gala Banquet at Yellow Chili

Saturday, May 18

9:00 - 9:30 am	Registration (coffee and snacks provided)
9:30 - 10:45 am	**Paper Session 4: Perception and Attention**
10:45 - 11:00 am	Break
11:00 - 12:15 pm	**Paper Session 5: Judgment and Eyewitness Identification**
12:15 - 1:45 pm	Lunch (provided) **Poster Session 3: Cognitive Performance and Other**
1:45 - 3:00 pm	**Paper Session 6: Memory II**

Detailed Program

Thursday, May 16

7:00 pm until late **No-host Reception at Central City Brewery**
13450 102nd Ave
Surrey, BC, V3T 5X3

Friday, May 17

8:00 am **Registration Open**
Conference Centre, Cedar Building

8:45 - 9:00 **Opening Remarks**
Dr. Diane Purvey, Dean of Arts

9:00 - 10:15 **Paper Session 1: Memory I**

9:00 Attention and memory for forbidden objects
Grace Truong & Todd C. Handy

9:15 Context Valence Influences Prospective Memory
Martin Yu & Peter Graf

9:30 Priming memory fallibility influences memory failure attributions
Michelle Crease, Peter Graf, & Christopher Lee

9:45 Evaluating the basis of the between-subjects production effect
Alexander Taikh & Glen Edward Bodner

10:00 Is variety the spice of memory? Evaluating the encoding variability hypothesis
Mark J. Huff & Glen E. Bodner

10:15 - 10:30 **Break**

10:30 - 11:45 **Paper Session 2: Executive Function, Learning and Motor Control**

10:30 Holding actions in working memory affects object identification
Wenjun Bai, Daniel Bub, & Michael Masson

10:45 Video game telemetry contributes to the study of complex skill learning
Joe Thompson, Mark Blair, Lihan Chen, & Andrew Henry

11:00 Decoupling of Executive Resources during Mind Wandering
Julia W. Y. Kam, Megan MacPherson, & Todd C. Handy

11:15 Age, Cognitive Performance, and Theory of Mind: Convergent Evidence Across Two Narrative-based Tasks
Ashley L. Fischer, Alisha Coolin, Daniel M. Bernstein, & Wendy J.L. Thornton

11:30 From gestures to gaming: Visible embodiment of remote actions
Joseph Chisholm, Evan Risko, & Alan Kingstone

11:45 - 1:00 **Lunch** (on your own)

See back of program for a list of local restaurants

1:00 - 2:15 Poster Session 1: Perception and Attention

1. Analyzing the Scope of the Attentional Repulsion Effect
   Arielle Friedman, Alessandra DiGiacomo, & Alan Kingstone
2. Electrophysiological evidence for efficient attentional selection in a complex visual search task
   Ashley C. Livingstone, Gregory J. Christie, & John J. McDonald
3. Motorcycles are not invisible: A change-blindness study
   Bertrand Sager, Elisabeth Kreykenbohm, Daniel M. Bernstein, Farhad N. Dastur & David J. Froc
4. The influence of salient distractors on learning and attention
   Caitlyn McColeman & Mark Blair
5. Attentional Fluctuations and Sensory Processing in Migraineurs
   Chelsea M. Eades, Julia W.Y. Kam, & Todd C. Handy
6. Visual Search and RSVP tasks measure similar processes in attentional capture
   Diana F. Pricop & Thomas M. Spalek
7. Exploring individual differences in facial recognition using measures of cognitive performance and brain activity
   Diana Simonyi, Alison Campbell, Buyun Xu, & James Tanaka
8. The N2pc to the second target is delayed during the attentional blink
   Hayley E. P. Lagroix, Anna Grubert, Thomas M. Spalek, Vincent Di Lollo, & Martin Eimer
9. Exploring the effects of habitual video-game playing on visual attention
   James W. Patten & Thomas M. Spalek
10. Tower Play: Attentional Resource Distribution in a Real Reaching Task
    Javier A. Granados-Samayoa, Grace Truong, Craig S. Chapman, Todd C. Handy, & James T. Enns
11. The Impact of Anxiety Symptoms and Cognition on Theory of Mind Performance in Healthy Adults
    K.B. Zaidi, Ashley L. Fischer, Daniel M. Bernstein, & Wendy Loken Thornton
12. Emotion Expression: An Analysis of the Development of Gender Stereotypes through the Expression of Emotion
    Megan MacPherson & J. Kiley Hamlin
13. Pretty Patterns: The Influence of Discrepancy Reactions on Rating Judgments
    Natasha Pestonji, Francine de los Reyes, & Peter Graf
14. Examining the relationship between implicit and explicit attitudes towards homosexuality using scrambled sentence priming
    Sol Z. Sun, Robyn P. Matthews, Kaitlan H.E. McCuish, Brandon M. Tomm, & Andrea D. Hughes
15. Disposal Sign Strategies
    Vanessa Wong, Alessandra DiGiacomo, David Wu, Peter Lenkic, & Alan Kingstone

2:15 - 2:30 Break

2:30 - 3:45 Paper Session 3: Developmental and Other

2:30 Young Children Benefit from More Time when Performing the Day-Night Task
Daphne Sue Yin Ling, Cole Davies Wong, & Adele Diamond

2:45 Relative Reward Valuation in Individuals Who Smoke as Revealed by the Reward Positivity
Jon M. A. Wood, Travis E. Baker, & Clay B. Holroyd

3:00 How an apparent motive to fabricate affects decisions of perceived credibility: A comparison of child and adolescent allegations
Patricia I. Coburn, Deborah A. Connolly, & V. Gordon Rose

3:15 A neurophysiological marker of anticipation, dopamine, and reinforcement learning in developmental stuttering
William R. Moore, Mauricio A. Garcia-Barrera, Jason H. Davidow, Travis E. Baker, & Clay B. Holroyd

3:30 Double Dissociation: Integrating Color/Shape aids Conditional Discrimination but Separating them aids Card Sorting in 3½-yr-olds
Daphne Sue Yin Ling, Cole Davies Wong, & Adele Diamond

3:45 - 4:00 Break

4:00 - 5:15 Poster Session 2: Memory

1. Does gender affect memory failure interpretations?
   Sophia Solomon, Michelle Crease & Peter Graf
2. Protecting Memory from Misinformation: Take Two Tests and Recall Me in the Morning
   Camille C. Weinsheimer, Mark J. Huff & Glen E. Bodner
3. The Influence of Search Experience and Memory on Object Search
   Stacey Gossmann & Michael E. J. Masson
4. The secret is in the eyes: Mutual eye contact facilitates performance in a memory task
   Mona J.H. Zhu, Crystal S.J. Byun, Sophie N. Lanthier, Michelle Jarick, & Alan Kingstone
5. Suggested invisibility: Erroneous reports of not seeing event details
   Fernanda Bruce, Tanjeem Azad, & Stephen Lindsay
6. Exaggeration Amplifies the Production Effect
   Dawn-Leah L. McDonald & Megan D. Richardson
7. When You Look Me In The Eyes: The eye contact effect, memory, and gender
   Crystal S. J. Byun, Mona Zhu, Sophie N. Lanthier, Michelle Jarick, & Alan Kingstone
8. Here, There, and Everywhere: Spatial Location Moderates the Effect of Self-Relevance on Memory
   Simon Ho, Grace Truong, Craig S. Chapman, James T. Enns, & Todd C. Handy
9. Fast and Slow Object Priming of Fearful and Happy Expressions
   Meredith J. Hughes, Buyun Xu, Terry Lin, David Fainstein, & James Tanaka
10. Using an Adaptive Recognition Approach to Measure Information Retention in Story-based Passwords
    Connor Hoover, Nathan Minard, Thomas Hsu, & Steffen Werner
11. Let's Play The Blame Game…Sir: The Effects of Social Hierarchy On The Attribution of Blame For Memory Failures
    Randip Gill, Michelle Crease & Peter Graf
12. Can children recall an instance of a repeated event if it was different from the others?
    Dayna M. Gomes & Deborah A. Connolly
13. The effect of positive and negative feedback on the revelation effect
    Bertrand Sager, Alexandria Goodwin, Devon Currie, Andre Aβfalg, & Daniel M. Bernstein

5:15 - 5:30 Break

5:30 - 7:00 Keynote

Leveraging what we've learned from Brain Research to help Every Child Succeed
Dr. Adele Diamond

7:00 - 10:00 Gala Buffet at Yellow Chili

Pre-payment required at registration
12818, 72 Ave (across the street from Kwantlen)

Saturday, May 18

9:00 am Registration Open

9:30 - 10:45 Paper Session 4: Perception and Attention

9:30 Embodied Comprehension of Sentences
Alison W. Heard, Michael E. J. Masson, & Daniel N. Bub

9:45 Visual working memory capacity predicts electrophysiological measures of attentional suppression
John Gaspar, Gregory J. Christie, Ashley C. Livingstone, & John J. McDonald

10:00 The Attentional Repulsion Effect (ARE): Receptive fields or spatial reference frames?
Alessandra DiGiacomo & Alan Kingstone

10:15 Context effects on the beauty of painted artworks: Contrast, contrast, everywhere!
Cody Tousignant & Glen E. Bodner

10:30 Visual-spatial Attentional Deficits in Senior Fallers
Jennifer K. Ferris, Lindsay S. Nagamatsu, Craig S. Chapman, James T. Enns, & Todd C. Handy

11:00 - 12:15 Paper Session 5: Judgment and Eyewitness Identification

11:00 Predicting Lineup Identifications
Mario J. Baldassari, Justin D. Kantner, Joseph Sheppard & D. Stephen Lindsay

11:15 SUE vs. cognitive loading: Comparing deception detection techniques with condoned and natural lies
Andrew D. Thompson & Jamal K. Mansour

11:30 Does assessing subjective experience influence judgments of confidence?
Helen L. Williams & Stephen Lindsay

11:45 Everyday Timing: Global Framing and Cognitive Correlates
Janel Fergusson & Peter Graf

12:00 Examining the Habituation of the Weapon Focus Effect
Marlene Bonjar & Jamal K. Mansour

12:15 - 1:45 Lunch (provided)

Poster Session 3: Cognitive Performance and Other

1. All You Need is a Song: Examining the Songs Stuck in Our Heads
   Anissa S. Barker, Libby A. Wright, & Ira Hyman, Jr.
2. Motorcyclist's lane position as a factor in right-of-way violation collisions
   Bertrand Sager, Matthew R. Yanko, Daniel M. Bernstein, Farhad N. Dastur, David J. Froc, & Thomas M. Spalek
3. From High-school champ to University chump
   Carolina Leon, Ninnart Siripun, & Peter Graf
4. Building creativity: How our physical environment can influence creative thinking
   Eleni Nasiopoulos, Thariq Badiudeen, & Alan Kingstone

5. Finding the best lineup: Comparing traditional and novel methods of lineup presentation
   Evan Hutcheon & Jamal Mansour
6. What Mitigates or Aggravates? An Examination of Factors Related to Sentencing in Child Sexual Assault Cases
   Leanndria D.E. Halcro, Kristin Chong, Patricia I. Coburn, Deborah A. Connolly, & J. Don Read
7. Cognitive Changes in Men after Conversation with a Woman: The Role of Cortisol as a Mediator
   Mario A. Ferrari, Samuele Zilioli, Neil V. Watson
8. Monitoring a driver's performance reverses the route-familiarity effect
   Matthew R. Yanko & Thomas M. Spalek
9. Anterior cingulate cortex supports learned values of hierarchically organized behaviour
   Michael Yates, Akina Umemoto, & Clay Holroyd
10. Interaction of State and Trait Influences on Inhibition in Pre-Clinical Depression
    Regard Booy & Mario Liotti
11. Effects of Playlist Construction on Music Evaluations
    Renee B. Matsalla, Cody Tousignant, & Glen E. Bodner
12. Influence of Stereotypes on CSA Decision Making
    Sangeeta Singh, Patricia I. Coburn, & Deborah A. Connolly
13. Strategy Video Gamers like Leeroy Jenkins: Creative Problem Solvers?
    Stephanie E. Stoltenberg, Joseph D. Chisholm, & Alan Kingstone
14. Whack-a-Mole: A new cognitive training tool
    Zorry Belchev & Peter Graf
15. Cross-Cultural Comparison of Chinese and Canadian Adults in Prospective Memory
    Julie Chang & Raymond C.K. Chan

1:45 - 3:00 Paper Session 6: Memory II

1:45 Mere exposure meets levels of processing: Affective consequences of cognitive activity
Teri A. Kirby & Anthony G. Greenwald

2:00 Don't You Forget About Me: Thought Suppression May Lead to Intrusive Songs
Kayleigh Cutshaw, Jordan Rice, Jesse Wear, Sheila Dashteshtani, Samantha Clark, Anissa Barker, Alexandra Swart, Alex Gustafson, Amanda Glass, Sarah Fey, & Ira Hyman

2:15 Are you shifting now?: Criterion shifting in recognition memory can occur without awareness of strengthening
Sol Z. Sun & Andrea D. Hughes

2:30 Auditory Hindsight Bias ≠ Priming
Ragav Kumar & Daniel M. Bernstein

2:45 The Materials-Based Bias Effect: Does Perceived Confusability Promote Conservative Responding?
Kaitlyn Marie Fallow, Priya Rosenberg, Jordanna Lyris Freeman, & Stephen Lindsay

Abstracts

Paper Session 1: Memory I
Friday 9:00 - 10:15am

9:00 Attention and memory for forbidden objects
Grace Truong & Todd C. Handy

Our attention is drawn to what is ours. Does this generalize to forbidden objects as well? Participants encoded objects as self-owned, other-owned, and either forbidden to oneself (high self-relevance, Experiment 1) or forbidden to everyone (low self-relevance, Experiment 2). Forbidden objects were remembered as well as self-owned objects only when self-relevance was high. ERP components in Experiment 3 revealed we dissociate "forbidden" from other ownership categories.

9:15 Context Valence Influences Prospective Memory
Martin Yu & Peter Graf

We previously found higher prospective memory performance when neutral cues were displayed in valenced rather than neutral contexts. To determine how valenced cues would be affected by valenced contexts, we required participants to respond to positive, neutral, or negative picture cues displayed in contexts of series of positive, negative or neutral pictures. For neutral cues, prospective memory was better in valenced contexts, while no effect was found for valenced cues.

9:30 Priming memory fallibility influences memory failure attributions
Michelle Crease, Peter Graf, & Christopher Lee

Prospective memory (ProM) failures tend to be interpreted as personality flaws; retrospective memory (RetM) failures tend to be interpreted as memory breakdowns. We required participants to generate examples of personal ProM and RetM failures immediately prior to giving their interpretations of memory failures described in a series of brief vignettes. The results showed that our failure priming manipulation reduced differences in the interpretations participants offered for ProM versus RetM failures.

9:45 Evaluating the basis of the between-subjects production effect
Alexander Taikh & Glen Edward Bodner

The production effect refers to enhanced memory for words studied aloud over words studied silently. We examined the contributions of encoding (memory strength) and retrieval (distinctiveness) factors to a between-subject version of this effect in recognition. Specifically, we examined whether 1) within-subject stimulus and processing manipulations, and 2) source-judgment tests that emphasized these within-subject manipulations reduce reliance on a production-based distinctiveness heuristic at test, thereby weakening the between-subject production effect.

10:00 Is variety the spice of memory? Evaluating the encoding variability hypothesis
Mark J. Huff & Glen E. Bodner

We examined whether encoding variability can improve recall and/or recognition when items are studied once in an item-specific processing task and once in a relational-processing task, rather than in the same task twice or in two tasks that recruit the same type of processing. We obtained some support for the benefits of varying the type of processing, as anticipated, but only when studied items were weakly rather than strongly related.

Paper Session 2: Executive Function, Learning and Motor Control
Friday 10:30 - 11:45 am

10:30 Holding actions in working memory affects object identification
Wenjun Bai, Daniel Bub, & Michael Masson

In this experiment, subjects were asked to hold hand actions in working memory prior to object naming task. The constituents of an action interfere with the perceptual features of a manipulable object. The specific pattern of result suggests that action representations play a role in object identification. The complementary eye gaze patterns in object body and object handle were also observed.

10:45 Video game telemetry contributes to the study of complex skill learning
Joe Thompson, Mark Blair, Lihan Chen, & Andrew Henry

Precise measures of extended learning are expensive. Research is often constrained either to cross sectional studies of experts and novices or to studies of short term learning. Here we propose a new domain of research (Real Time Strategy Video Games) that circumvents these constraints. Results show that variables relevant to expertise vary depending on the levels of skill being compared, suggesting that new methods for studying extended learning may be necessary.

11:00 Decoupling of Executive Resources during Mind Wandering
Julia W. Y. Kam, Megan MacPherson, & Todd C. Handy

One model of mind wandering suggests it decouples executive resources from the ongoing task and direct them to inner thoughts. Our studies examined the extent to which mind wandering disrupts two executive functions: prepotent response inhibition and working memory. We found that both response inhibition and working memory were disrupted during mind wandering, suggesting that our executive resources are decoupled from the environment to facilitate inner thoughts when mind wandering.

11:15 Age, Cognitive Performance, and Theory of Mind: Convergent Evidence Across Two Narrative-based Tasks
Ashley L. Fischer, Alisha Coolin, Daniel M. Bernstein, & Wendy J.L. Thornton

There is growing interest in clarifying mechanisms contributing to age-related differences in theory of mind (ToM). We present convergent findings across categorical and continuous tasks assessing ToM in 61-younger and 63-older adults. Older adults exhibited poorer ToM reasoning on both tasks. Importantly, verbal learning and memory mediated age differences in ToM reasoning, and suggest a key cognitive mechanism that may partially underlie age-related differences in ToM reasoning across tasks.

11:30 From gestures to gaming: Visible embodiment of remote actions
Joseph Chisholm, Evan Risko, & Alan Kingstone

We conducted a natural observation study to investigate the basis for spontaneous movement that occurs when controlling a remote object (i.e. teleoperation). Participant behaviour was recorded and coded for spontaneous but task consistent movement while playing a racing video game (e.g. body leans left when turning vehicle to the left). Results reveal that the behaviour is tied to one's remote actions/intentions and is influenced by cognitive demand.

Poster Session 1: Perception and Attention
Friday 1:00 - 2:15 pm

1. Analyzing the Scope of the Attentional Repulsion Effect

Arielle Friedman, Alessandra DiGiacomo, & Alan Kingstone

The Attentional Repulsion Effect (ARE) refers to the finding that peripheral visual events can cause misperceptions in locating centrally presented objects. The literature has described the ARE as two aligned lines being misperceived as offset. The present data suggests something very different: that peripheral cues can cause offset lines to be misperceived as being aligned, but not the other way around.

2. Electrophysiological evidence for efficient attentional selection in a complex visual search task

Ashley C. Livingstone, Gregory J. Christie, & John J. McDonald

Observers searched an array for a target defined by a unique color among heterogeneously colored distractors. Although RTs increased with larger set sizes, the latency of the N2pc - an electrophysiological index of attentional selection – did not. Intertrial priming of this 'pop-out' target was also observed. These results demonstrate that it is possible for attention to rapidly and efficiently select relevant objects despite behavioral evidence to the contrary.

3. Motorcycles are not invisible: A change-blindness study

Bertrand Sager, Elisabeth Kreykenbohm, Daniel M. Bernstein, Farhad N. Dastur & David J. Froc

Motorcycle collisions often involve a car turning left across a motorcyclist's path. The offending driver usually claims not to have seen the motorcycle. Past research explored perceptual factors contributing to motorcycle conspicuity. We hypothesized that people may not perceive motorcycles due to differences in size, and measured motorcycle detection rates using a change-blindness paradigm. However, data show no size effect: People detect motorcycles at higher rates than other traffic objects.

4. The influence of salient distractors on learning and attention

Caitlyn McColeman & Mark Blair

This study investigates the effect of salient distractors on selective attention in a categorization task. Salient, irrelevant features are expected to distract participants from fixating less salient, relevant information and negatively impact learning and eye movement efficiency. We examine the relative influence of top-down, task-based attentional deployment and bottom up attention in driving eye movements during categorization.

5. Attentional Fluctuations and Sensory Processing in Migraineurs

Chelsea M. Eades, Julia W.Y. Kam, & Todd C. Handy

A key component of the pathophysiology of migraine is a heightened excitability in the visual cortex, which can cause abnormalities in visual processing. Studies show that shifts in focus during task performance ("task-related attention") affect how visual stimuli are processed. We examined the extent to which task-related attention modulates visual processing, using event-related potentials of migraineurs and controls while they performed a simple discriminatory task.

6. Visual Search and RSVP tasks measure similar processes in attentional capture

Diana F. Pricop & Thomas M. Spalek

Is attentional capture the result of top-down or bottom-up processes? Different methodologies have been used in studies that addressed this question. We tested the implicit assumption that these methodologies measured the same underlying process. A comparison of Visual Search and Rapid Serial Visual Presentation (RSVP) tasks showed performance in the two tasks to be related, suggesting that they assess the same underlying process in attentional capture.

7. Exploring individual differences in facial recognition using measures of cognitive performance and brain activity

Diana Simonyi, Alison Campbell, Buyun Xu, & James Tanaka

Steady-state visually evoked potentials (SSVEP) present an opportunity to measure the neural responses of facial recognition ability. However, no previous research has established the validity and accuracy of SSVEP in preserving individual differences. Results of the current study demonstrate that SSVEP reliably predicted face recognition ability as indicated by the Cambridge Face Memory Task. These findings support the use of SSVEP for a reliable neural index of facial recognition ability.

8. The N2pc to the second target is delayed during the attentional blink

Hayley E. P. Lagroix, Anna Grubert, Thomas M. Spalek, Vincent Di Lollo, & Martin Eimer

Ghorashi, Smilek, & Di Lollo (2007) have claimed that visual search is postponed during the attentional blink (AB). We tested this claim using an AB paradigm with a pop-out search display as the second target (T2). The latency of the T2-elicited N2pc, an event-related potential index of attentional selection, was delayed during the period of the AB, consistent with the idea that search is postponed until first-target processing is complete.

9. Exploring the effects of habitual video-game playing on visual attention

James W. Patten & Thomas M. Spalek

There is currently a controversy over whether time spent playing action-oriented video games improves spatial attention. The present study was designed to address this controversy. Both video-game players and non-video-game players were tested on two flanker-interference tasks and a useful-field-of-view task. Relative to non-players, video-game players showed improved performance in only one of the flanker tasks. This mirrors the controversy in the literature.

10. Tower Play: Attentional Resource Distribution in a Real Reaching Task

Javier A. Granados-Samayoa, Grace Truong, Craig S. Chapman, Todd C. Handy, & James T. Enns

The current investigation used the VEP to probe the distribution of attention during the planning phase of a reaching movement. Our measure of attention, the P2 VEP component, showed a smaller amplitude when multiple targets were presented together relative to when one target was presented by itself. The results indicate that there is a cost associated with splitting attention, or competition between multiple potential targets.

11. The Impact of Anxiety Symptoms and Cognition on Theory of Mind Performance in Healthy Adults

K.B. Zaidi, Ashley L. Fischer, Daniel M. Bernstein, & Wendy Loken Thornton

We examined associations between cognition, anxiety symptoms, and theory of mind (ToM) in 65-younger and 63-older adults. Regressions controlling for age/education revealed that lower verbal memory (β=.37) and higher anxiety (β=-.25) predicted reduced ToM in younger adults. In older adults, lower education (β=.32) and lower verbal memory (β=.38) predicted reduced ToM beyond age (all p's<.05). No significant age-by-anxiety interaction was found, suggesting that predictors of ToM differ between age cohorts.

12. Emotion Expression: An Analysis of the Development of Gender Stereotypes through the Expression of Emotion

Megan MacPherson & J. Kiley Hamlin

There is a display rule dictating that women respond to negative stimuli with sadness and men respond with anger (Bing, 2004). Current studies utilized the LookingTime-ImplicitAssociationTest (Mahajan et al., 2011) to examine whether 5 and 15-month-olds demonstrate sensitivity to these gendered display rules. Results indicated that both 5 and 15 month olds associate anger with men and sadness with women which will have implications on a child's own gender development.

13. Pretty Patterns: The Influence of Discrepancy Reactions on Rating Judgments

Natasha Pestonji, Francine de los Reyes, & Peter Graf

Discrepancy-attribution theory posits that processing targets with unexpected fluency generates a discrepancy response that influences cognitive decisions. The present study sought to investigate the role of a discrepancy attribution mechanism in rating judgments. We induced discrepancy reactions by creating and then violating cognitive expectancies of the perceptual processing of grid patterns, and required students to make beauty judgments. Results revealed that priming a stronger expectation led to faster response times.

14. Examining the relationship between implicit and explicit attitudes towards homosexuality using scrambled sentence priming

Sol Z. Sun, Robyn P. Matthews, Kaitlan H.E. McCuish, Brandon M. Tomm, & Andrea D. Hughes

It has been argued that the implicit association test (IAT) measures attitudes towards sensitive issues, which are undetected by self-report measures. However, many studies fail to find a correlation between IAT effects and explicit attitudes, even when measuring non-sensitive issues (eg. Flowers vs. Insects). This study examines the relationship between the IAT and explicit attitudes towards homosexuality by manipulating homosexual content in a scrambled-sentence priming task.

15. Disposal Sign Strategies

Vanessa Wong, Alessandra DiGiacomo, David Wu, Peter Lenkic, & Alan Kingstone

Sustainable behavior is important to our society. We present data suggesting that the design of waste disposal signage can have a significant impact on the disposal accuracy (ie., putting the correct item in the correct bin). Using both a touch screen reaching task, and an eye tracking task, we find that 'just yes' signs and icons yield greater accuracy than 'yes/no' signs and words or pictures.

Paper Session 3: Developmental and Other
Friday 2:30 - 3:45 pm

2:30 Young Children Benefit from More Time when Performing the Day-Night Task
Daphne Sue Yin Ling, Cole Davies Wong, & Adele Diamond

We previously reported that younger children succeed on the Day-Night task if the experimenter chants a ditty after stimulus presentation, before the child can respond (Diamond et al., 2002). Is that because the ditty's content helped children or because it allowed time to pass between stimulus and response? We tested a task-relevant and a task-irrelevant ditty here. Results couldn't be more clear; performance in the two ditty conditions was indistinguishable.

2:45 Relative Reward Valuation in Individuals Who Smoke as Revealed by the Reward Positivity
Jon M. A. Wood, Travis E. Baker, & Clay B. Holroyd

Previous research has indicated that substance-dependent users have abnormally low cortical activation to "normal" rewards as revealed by the reward positivity (RewP); an ERP component believed to reflect the value one places on particular stimuli in the environment. Using drug-related and monetary rewards, findings from the current study suggest these individuals have generalized reward devaluation. However, impulsivity was a strong predictor of reward differences; high impulsive subjects revealed larger drug-related compared to monetary RewP's.

3:00 How an apparent motive to fabricate affects decisions of perceived credibility: A comparison of child and adolescent allegations
Patricia I. Coburn, Deborah A. Connolly, & V. Gordon Rose

This research investigated how motive to fabricate affects the perceptions of witnesses in sexual assault cases. Participants read a child's (7- /15-year old) direct examination and answered questions about perceived honesty. Participants returned later to read the cross examination (motive / no motive). Complainant honesty was higher in the 7 year old condition; however accused honesty increased most in the 7-year old, motive condition. Implications of the results are discussed.

3:15 A neurophysiological marker of anticipation, dopamine, and reinforcement learning in developmental stuttering
William R. Moore, Mauricio A. Garcia-Barrera, Jason H. Davidow, Travis E. Baker, & Clay B. Holroyd

Stuttering research suggests that individuals who stutter (IWS) may have a hyperactive monitoring system, leading to the exacerbation and anticipation of stuttered moments. Using two virtual T-mazes, we measured an ERP component known as the reward positivity to assess the reinforcement learning (monitoring) mechanisms of IWS and fluent controls. Results suggest evidence for hyperactivity as well as disrupted reward prediction error signals in IWS.

3:30 Double Dissociation: Integrating Color/Shape aids Conditional Discrimination but Separating them aids Card Sorting in 3½-yr-olds
Daphne Sue Yin Ling, Cole Davies Wong, & Adele Diamond

We report success on Conditional Discrimination (CD) in children younger than ever reported (age 3½ years); we previously demonstrated success on card sorting (DCCS) in the same age by doing the opposite of the present manipulation. We predicted this double dissociation because DCCS requires dissociating color and shape (focusing on just one at any time), whereas CD requires integrating color with shape since color tells you which shape is correct.

Poster Session 2: Memory
Friday 4:00 - 5:15 pm

1. Does gender affect memory failure interpretations?

Sophia Solomon, Michelle Crease & Peter Graf

Past research shows prospective memory (ProM) failures, which relate to future planning (e.g. forgetting a meeting), are judged as the mark of an unreliable person. But retrospective memory (RetM) failures, which are about the past (e.g. forgetting someone's name), are judged as resulting from an unreliable memory. We investigated if protagonist gender influences interpretations of memory failures & found larger differences in ProM versus RetM failure interpretations for female protagonists.

2. Protecting Memory from Misinformation: Take Two Tests and Recall Me in the Morning

Camille C. Weinsheimer, Mark J. Huff & Glen E. Bodner

We examined whether taking one or two initial recall tests reduces the misinformation effect. After viewing household scenes, participants completed zero, one, or two initial recall tests of the objects shown in the scenes. They were then exposed to misinformation by reading fictitious recall tests ostensibly of previous participants. The misinformation effect in both recall and source-monitoring tests was reduced after taking two initial tests relative to no initial testing.

3. The Influence of Search Experience and Memory on Object Search

Stacey Gossmann & Michael E. J. Masson

A series of experiments using eye-movement monitoring investigated the influence of memory for previous search experience with natural scenes on subsequent searches through those scenes for a target object. We found a benefit from previous search experience only if it involved processing the specific target, either fixating it for identification, thereby providing visual form and location information, or searching for the target even if it is not found.

4. The secret is in the eyes: Mutual eye contact facilitates performance in a memory task

Mona J.H. Zhu, Crystal S.J. Byun, Sophie N. Lanthier, Michelle Jarick, & Alan Kingstone

Participants remember words better when they are read by an experimenter who first lifts the head and makes eye contact. Is this memory effect due to eye contact or because lifting the head signals that a participant should pay attention? We report that when participants are tested in pairs, memory is improved only for the person who receives eye contact. Eye contact, and not merely perceiving a head-lift, improves memory.

5. Suggested invisibility: Erroneous reports of not seeing event details

Fernanda Bruce, Tanjeem Azad, & Stephen Lindsay

Few studies have reported a memory error in which accurate details are erroneously suggested to not have occurred. Subjects watched a video and then 2-days later read witness testimonies that stated that certain details were not clearly visible even though they were clearly seen. Subjects were significantly less likely to report witnessed details when they had been erroneously suggested to not have been visible compared to control details. We also explored subjective confidence underlying this memory phenomenon.

6. Exaggeration Amplifies the Production Effect

Dawn-Leah L. McDonald & Megan D. Richardson

Although the term "production effect" was not coined until 2010, the memory benefit of producing words over reading them silently has been known for decades. Researchers have studied various productions, including mouthing, writing, and spelling, with

whispering achieving a memory advantage intermediate to reading silently and reading aloud. Extending this finding, we observed that exaggerated pronunciation amplified the memory advantage over regular pronunciation. Overall, production improves memory easily and simply.

7. When You Look Me In The Eyes: The eye contact effect, memory, and gender

Crystal S. J. Byun, Mona Zhu, Sophie N. Lanthier, Michelle Jarick, & Alan Kingstone

The present study investigated whether eye contact could facilitate memory for information presented verbally. Participants remembered words that were read aloud by an experimenter who either made eye contact with a participant or not. Although females benefit from eye contact on subsequent recognition tests; this benefit was not observed in males. These findings suggest that eye contact has differential effects on memory for verbal information in males and females.

8. Here, There, and Everywhere: Spatial Location Moderates the Effect of Self-Relevance on Memory

Simon Ho, Grace Truong, Craig S. Chapman, James T. Enns, & Todd C. Handy

To what extent does spatial location affect memory recall of self-relevant objects? Participants moved self- and other- owned objects into boxes placed close to or far from their bodies, and we assessed which objects were best remembered. Self-owned objects exhibit better recall when pulled towards the body compared to when pushed away. Findings suggest that an owned objects location moderates the effect of self-relevance on memory.

9. Fast and Slow Object Priming of Fearful and Happy Expressions

Meredith J. Hughes, Buyun Xu, Terry Lin, David Fainstein, & James Tanaka

In this experiment, a person presenting a neutral expression was shown with a positive emotional object, a negative emotional object, or a neutral object. The objects appeared at one of four stimulus onset asynchronies. Following the SOA interval, the neutral expression of the person changed to a happy or a fearful expression. The participant's task was to categorize the expression as "happy" or "fear" as quickly and accurately as possible.

10. Using an Adaptive Recognition Approach to Measure Information Retention in Story-based Passwords

Connor Hoover, Nathan Minard, Thomas Hsu, & Steffen Werner

Users have a difficult time remembering passwords that conform to modern technology requirements. This so-called password problem presents a unique opportunity for researchers to optimize cognitive authentication mechanisms. In two pilot studies we investigated memory for short stories that combine randomly selected story elements. Using a novel recognition paradigm we are able to estimate recognition memory capacity for central story elements. Initial results show superior performance to traditional alphanumeric passwords.

11. Let's Play The Blame Game...Sir: The Effects of Social Hierarchy On The Attribution of Blame For Memory Failures

Randip Gill, Michelle Crease & Peter Graf

People make different interpretations about the causes of prospective and retrospective memory failures. One factor that could influence these interpretations is the social status of the protagonist of each failure. To examine this possibility, participants read vignettes describing memory failures, and they rated a series of potential causes for each failure. Higher status individuals' memory failures were rated as more serious. However, social status had unexpected influences on personality-based interpretations.

12. Can children recall an instance of a repeated event if it was different from the others?

Dayna M. Gomes & Deborah A. Connolly

Across studies, 257 children (5-10 years) experienced four instances of a repeat event. Some children experienced a change (deviation) in the repeat event. Younger children who received a deviation had more intrusions from the three non-target instances, fewer correct responses, and marginally more external intrusions than those who did not receive a deviation. Older children recalled most details from the target instance regardless of the presence of a deviation.

13. The effect of positive and negative feedback on the revelation effect

Bertrand Sager, Alexandria Goodwin, Devon Currie, Andre Aβfalg, & Daniel M. Bernstein

The revelation effect is a memory phenomenon where people consider words to be more familiar immediately after a problem-solving task. We used anagrams with two possible solutions as a problem- task and manipulated the feedback participants received upon solving the anagram. Telling participants their anagram solution was correct increased the revelation effect. Conversely, telling participants their solution was incorrect reversed the revelation effect. Possible feedback mechanisms are discussed.

Paper Session 4: Perception and Attention
Saturday 9:30 - 10:45 am

9:30 Embodied Comprehension of Sentences
Alison W. Heard, Michael E. J. Masson, & Daniel N. Bub

Eye movements were monitored as subjects viewed four hand postures and listened to a sentence describing an object being lifted or moved. Eyes were drawn to the posture that matched the object and action type described in the sentence, and avoided the posture that matched the action type but not the object. Suppression of the object-irrelevant option appears to contribute to resolution of the competition between the two action-relevant postures.

9:45 Visual working memory capacity predicts electrophysiological measures of attentional suppression
John Gaspar, Gregory J. Christie, Ashley C. Livingstone, & John J. McDonald

Given the limited capacity of visual short term memory (VSTM), efficient attentional control mechanisms are required to select relevant items while ignoring irrelevant ones. Here we investigated whether individual VSTM capacity scores (k) relate to the distractor positivity (PD). We observed PD amplitude to correlate positively with an individual's k scores. These findings indicate that the PD may be an important neural mechanism for restricting access to the VSTM system.

10:00 The Attentional Repulsion Effect (ARE): Receptive fields or spatial reference frames?
Alessandra DiGiacomo & Alan Kingstone

The Attentional Repulsion Effect (ARE) refers to the fact that a central target is misperceived to be offset in the direction opposite a preceding peripheral visual event. The prevailing explanation is that the ARE results from a transient change in the visual receptive fields. The present data tests and supports a very different explanation: that the ARE arises from a comparison between different spatial reference frames.

10:15 Context effects on the beauty of painted artworks: Contrast, contrast, everywhere!
Cody Tousignant & Glen E. Bodner

We examined how the subjective beauty of paintings is modulated by the stylistic similarity between pairs of context and critical artworks (abstract vs. representational), evaluation set size (2 vs. 10), and whether artwork pairs were presented sequentially versus simultaneously. Average-beauty artworks were consistently rated as more beautiful in the context of low (vs. high) beauty artworks. Implications of these contrast effects for accounts of contrast and assimilation effects are discussed.

10:30 Visual-spatial Attentional Deficits in Senior Fallers
Jennifer K. Ferris, Lindsay S. Nagamatsu, Craig S. Chapman, James T. Enns, & Todd C. Handy

Falls represent a major threat to the health of our senior population. Recent research is accumulating examining the specific cognitive risk profiles involved in falling. Visual-spatial attention specifically has been demonstrated to be involved with falls risk. Here we employed a behavioural obstacle avoidance paradigm to examine visual-spatial attention in seniors with a history of falls compared to seniors with no history of falls

Paper Session 5: Judgment and Eyewitness Identification

Saturday 11:00 - 12:15 pm

11:00 Predicting Lineup Identifications

Mario J. Baldassari, Justin D. Kantner, Joseph Sheppard & D. Stephen Lindsay

Can we estimate eyewitnesses' susceptibility to making false-positive identifications on culprit-absent lineups? In Experiment 1, response criterion on a test of old/new recognition weakly predicted lineup performance. Experiments 2-4 used a 2-AFC facial recognition test with a few new-new test pairs; responses on that task did not predict lineup performance. Experiment 5 used responses on lineups for crime videos to predict responses on a lineup for a live staged crime.

11:15 SUE vs. cognitive loading: Comparing deception detection techniques with condoned and natural lies

Andrew D. Thompson & Jamal K. Mansour

We trained participants in either the Strategic Use of Evidence (SUE) or cognitive loading technique for detecting deception. These participants then interviewed other participants who had watched a mock crime and were instructed to lie or tell the truth. A new paradigm was also used to elicit natural lies. Deception detection was higher for natural than instructed lies and our paradigm elicited natural lies in 13% of interviews.

11:30 Does assessing subjective experience influence judgments of confidence?

Helen L. Williams & Stephen Lindsay

In recognition memory, concerns have been raised that judgments of subjective experience and confidence may influence each other when made together. To examine whether assessing subjective experience influences confidence, in the current experiment participants either made only confidence judgments for recognised items or made both confidence and subjective experience judgments (Remember, Know, Familiar, Guess). Results demonstrated that making judgments about subjective experience had no influence on confidence.

11:45 Everyday Timing: Global Framing and Cognitive Correlates

Janel Fergusson & Peter Graf

Previous research has demonstrated that the global framing of a timing task influences the duration of estimates produced, and that timing over the course of 1-6 minutes follows a non-linear pattern. The present experiment addressed whether such manipulations affect the shape of the underlying distribution. Global framing was manipulated by instructing participants to stop the current task after a given interval or start the next task on time.

12:00 Examining the Habituation of the Weapon Focus Effect

Marlene Bonjar & Jamal K. Mansour

The weapon focus effect (WFE) occurs when eyewitnesses show poor memory for a crime involving a weapon/unusual object. Participants watched a video, which switched perspectives halfway through, depicting an actor holding a gun, flamingo, 3-hole punch, or nothing. The WFE was stronger for the gun than the flamingo. Memory for the event improved (from early to late) in the flamingo and gun conditions, with greater improvement in the gun condition.

Poster Session 3: Cognitive Performance and Other

Saturday 12:15 - 1:45 pm

1. All You Need is a Song: Examining the Songs Stuck in Our Heads

Anissa S. Barker, Libby A. Wright, & Ira Hyman, Jr.

We asked individuals about their most recent experience of having a song stuck in their heads and the frequency with which they experience various involuntary thoughts. All forms of involuntary thoughts were related to each other indicating that people who report one form of involuntary thought also more frequently experience other involuntary thoughts. In addition, the frequency of involuntary thoughts was strongly correlated to the White Bear Suppression Inventory.

2. Motorcyclist's lane position as a factor in right-of-way violation collisions

Bertrand Sager, Matthew R. Yanko, Daniel M. Bernstein, Farhad N. Dastur, David J. Froc, & Thomas M. Spalek

A driver turning left and failing to notice an oncoming motorcyclist until too late is the most common cause of motorcycle collisions. We used a driving simulator to examine the effect of the motorcycle's trajectory on driver turning decisions by manipulating motorcycle lane position. Drivers were more likely to turn in front of an oncoming motorcycle in the left lane position than in the right lane position. Implications are discussed.

3. From High-school champ to University chump

Carolina Leon, Ninnart Siripun, & Peter Graf

Even though only the brightest high-school students are admitted to university today, a substantial proportion of them flounder and fail. To illuminate this unwelcome transformation, we investigated the skills and tools students use for managing assignments and deadlines. Results show A-students are less likely than others to use electronic devices, more likely to use reminder tools when learning about new assignments, and less likely to underestimate the requirements of assignments.

4. Building creativity: How our physical environment can influence creative thinking

Eleni Nasiopoulos, Thariq Badiudeen, & Alan Kingstone

Elements of our physical environment are known to influence cognitive performance. Recent studies show that even seemingly trivial factors such as ceiling height might influence creativity. The present study investigates the influence of working environment on creative thinking. Results show evidence of higher creativity levels when participants work in the 'greenest' building in North America (with an abundance of windows, outdoor visibility and light) compared to a traditional concrete building.

5. Finding the best lineup: Comparing traditional and novel methods of lineup presentation

Evan Hutcheon & Jamal Mansour

Participants viewed a disguised or undisguised target and then were asked to identify the target, if present, from a traditional lineup or a lineup requiring a confidence judgment for each lineup member. Data collection is ongoing but preliminary analyses suggest similar correct identification rates across lineup types and fewer correct rejections with elimination versus simultaneous or sequential lineups. Also, disguise appears to reduce correct rejections only for simultaneous lineup decisions.

6. What Mitigates or Aggravates? An Examination of Factors Related to Sentencing in Child Sexual Assault Cases

Leanndria D.E. Halcro, Kristin Chong, Patricia I. Coburn, Deborah A. Connolly, & J. Don Read

When determining sentence length, judges consider various aggravating and mitigating factors. The current study examined the relationship between six commonly cited factors on sentence length in 588 child sexual assault cases. Severity and presence of threat or violence were significantly related to sentence length, while plea, previous criminal record, and victim impact statement were not. Implications of the results are discussed in relation to legally and cognitively relevant factors.

7. Cognitive Changes in Men after Conversation with a Woman: The Role of Cortisol as a Mediator

Mario A. Ferrari, Samuele Zilioli, Neil V. Watson

This study investigated the mediation effect of cortisol on cognitive performance in men, following a conversation with a woman. Men's working memory was assessed after interaction with either a female or male confederate, and pre- and post-conversation cortisol levels were measured. Increases in post-conversation cortisol concentrations were found for men who interacted with a female (but not male) confederate. Mediation analysis revealed an indirect effect of cortisol on Stroop task performance.

8. Monitoring a driver's performance reverses the route-familiarity effect

Matthew R. Yanko & Thomas M. Spalek

We have shown that as drivers become familiar with a route, they respond less promptly to emergencies. This Route-Familiarity effect was attributed to increased mind-wandering along familiar routes. We tested this hypothesis by making drivers more aware that their performance was being monitored (by recording EEG activity), with the objective of decreasing the incidence of mind-wandering. Under these conditions, the route-familiarity effect was reversed, consistent with the mind-wandering hypothesis.

9. Anterior cingulate cortex supports learned values of hierarchically organized behaviour

Michael Yates, Akina Umemoto, & Clay Holroyd

Many problems with complex hierarchical structure can be simplified by representing collections of simple actions as temporally abstract behaviors called "options". It has been proposed that people select options according to principles of hierarchical reinforcement learning but the neural mechanisms underlying this process are poorly understood. Here I present electrophysiological and computational evidence that anterior cingulate cortex is responsible for learning option values in humans.

10. Interaction of State and Trait Influences on Inhibition in Pre-Clinical Depression

Regard Booy & Mario Liotti

The mechanisms underlying the interaction between state and trait factors in depression are still unclear. A possible target is working memory , since both state and trait factors influence inhibition for valenced material. High (BDI>9) and low (BDI <9) depressed trait subjects completed the NAP task in positive, negative and neutral mood induction conditions. Results suggest interactive effects, however further research is needed to extend these findings to clinical populations.

11. Effects of Playlist Construction on Music Evaluations

Renee B. Matsalla, Cody Tousignant, & Glen E. Bodner

We examined how the structure of a music playlist influences evaluations of individual songs and of the playlist as a whole. Participants heard song samples in one of two orders. The songs were liked more following low (vs. high) rated songs (a contrast effect). The playlist was liked more if it ended with high (vs. low) rated songs (an order effect). Implications for context-effect accounts and music marketing are discussed.

12. Influence of Stereotypes on CSA Decision Making

Sangeeta Singh, Patricia I. Coburn, & Deborah A. Connolly

We investigated the effects of stereotypes on perceived credibility of witnesses in child sexual assault cases: restrictive stereotypes (typical/ atypical case), victim resistance (resisted/ complied/ neutralized), and children's inherent honesty stereotype (challenged/not challenged). Participants (N=245) read a legal case and completed a questionnaire. Belief in children's inherent honesty and restrictive stereotypes influenced credibility ratings of the accused and the complainant. We discuss the implications of stereotype influence on credibility assessment.

13. Strategy Video Gamers like Leeroy Jenkins: Creative Problem Solvers?

Stephanie E. Stoltenberg, Joseph D. Chisholm, & Alan Kingstone

Our hypothesis is that there are differences in people's creative problem-solving strategies, such as divergent thinking (the ability to come up with multiple possible solutions) and convergent thinking (the ability to logically decide on one solution), based on prior video game experience. Results show that strategy gamers tend to generate more unique responses than their non-gamer counterparts, but no significant differences in convergent thinking abilities between groups.

14. Whack-a-Mole: A new cognitive training tool

Zorry Belchev & Peter Graf

Due to an increasing percentage of the population reaching age 65 and over, major efforts have been made to effectively increase or maintain current cognitive abilities, which naturally decline with age. Recent endeavors, though promising, have lacked an entertainment factor needed for continual training. The current study validated an iPad game (Whack-a-Mole) designed for this purpose, by showing significant correlations between game performance and executive function measures in young adults.

15. Cross-Cultural Comparison of Chinese and Canadian Adults in Prospective Memory

Julie Chang & Raymond C.K. Chan

Previous research has found more advanced executive functioning (EF) in East Asian children than matched Western counterparts. Given the close associations between prospective memory (ProM) and EF, it is hypothesized that cross-cultural differences would continue into adulthood and be observed in this specific memory type. Results showed cross-cultural differences in computerized ProM task performances but not in self-reports. Cultural influences in cognition as well as potential subjective variables are discussed.

Paper Session 6: Memory II
Saturday 1:45 - 3:00 pm

1:45 **Mere exposure meets levels of processing: Affective consequences of cognitive activity**
Teri A. Kirby & Anthony G. Greenwald

Subjects completed tasks requiring them to hold letter strings, groups of letters, or images in memory (deep processing) and passively observe (shallow processing/mere exposure) other stimuli for an equal number of repetitions. Subjects liked deeply processed stimuli more than shallowly processed stimuli (studies 1-2), which they liked more than novel strings (study 2). These findings remain to be reconciled with theories maintaining that cognitive activity decreases mere exposure effects.

2:00 **Don't You Forget About Me: Thought Suppression May Lead to Intrusive Songs**
Kayleigh Cutshaw, Jordan Rice, Jesse Wear, Sheila Dashteshtani, Samantha Clark, Anissa Barker, Alexandra Swart, Alex Gustafson, Amanda Glass, Sarah Fey, & Ira Hyman

We explored how thought suppression and rebound effects contribute to the occurrence of intrusive songs. Participants first either simply listened to popular songs or listened while performing a cognitive task. People who worked on the task with background music experienced more intrusive songs on a later task than individuals who only listened to the music. Working to ignore a distracting song paradoxically increases the return of the song.

2:15 **Are you shifting now?: Criterion shifting in recognition memory can occur without awareness of strengthening**
Sol Z. Sun & Andrea D. Hughes

Signal detection assumes that a component of recognition memory is the decision criterion, the threshold beyond which an "old" response will be elicited. In some contexts, performance would be optimized with dynamic shifting. However, participants are often unable to undergo shifting. It's unclear whether shifting deficits stem from a lack of motivation, or difficulties in monitoring strength differences. By manipulating awareness to strengthening, we provide evidence for the monitoring account.

2:30 **Auditory Hindsight Bias ≠ Priming**
Ragav Kumar & Daniel M. Bernstein

Hindsight bias (HB) is the tendency to overestimate one's ability to predict the known outcome of an event. In two experiments, we separated priming effects from auditory HB. Subjects heard words zero, one, three, or six times. Later, they estimated what percentage of their naïve peers could identify a distorted version of the words. Priming and HB both significantly affected peer estimates, but HB persisted after controlling for priming.

2:45 **The Materials-Based Bias Effect: Does Perceived Confusability Promote Conservative Responding?**
Kaitlyn Marie Fallow, Priya Rosenberg, Jordanna Lyris Freeman, & Stephen Lindsay

A series of recognition memory experiments has found that participants respond conservatively to scanned paintings, both when paintings are the only stimuli and on tasks that include words as well as paintings as stimuli. We report a test of the hypothesis that this conservative bias is attributable to high perceived confusability of paintings. Our results do not support this explanation, leaving the mystery of the bias's underlying mechanisms unsolved.

About the Keynote: *Dr. Adele Diamond*

Keynote Topic:
Leveraging what we've learned from Brain Research to help Every Child Succeed

Biography

Adele Diamond is the Canada Research Chair Professor of Developmental Cognitive Neuroscience at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada. She received her B.A. from Swarthmore College Phi Beta Kappa (in Sociology-Anthropology & Psychology), her Ph.D. from Harvard (in Developmental Psychology), and was a postdoctoral fellow at Yale Medical School in Neuroanatomy. A leader in two fields, psychology and neuroscience, Dr. Diamond is at the forefront of research on the most complex human abilities (collectively called 'executive functions,' which include attention, self-control, & reasoning). Her work has changed the medical treatment for two different medical disorders. Recently Dr. Diamond has turned her attention to the possible roles of play, dance, music, and storytelling in improving executive functions, academic outcomes and mental health.

Accessing Kwantlen Internet

The password will be announced day-of conference.

Getting to Kwantlen

Directions to Kwantlen from southbound Highway 91:

Take exit onto 72 Ave
Head down 72 Ave and follow 4.2 km
Turn right into parking lot after passing 126 St.

Directions to Kwantlen from eastbound Highway 1:

At exit 48, take ramp right
Join 152 St. and follow 8.0 km
Turn right onto 72 Ave and follow 5.1 km (Chevron on the corner)
Turn left into parking lot after passing 128 St.

Directions to Kwantlen from westbound Highway 1:

At exit 50, take ramp right
Keep left at the fork in the road , follow signs for Surrey City Centre/104 Avenue W/160 Street
Keep right at the fork and merge onto 104 Ave
Follow 104 Ave. for 5.3 km
Turn left on to King George Highway, follow for 6.4 km
Turn right onto 72 Ave and follow for 5.1 km (Chevron on the corner)
Turn left into parking lot after passing 128 St.

Direction to Kwantlen from southbound Pattullo Bridge:

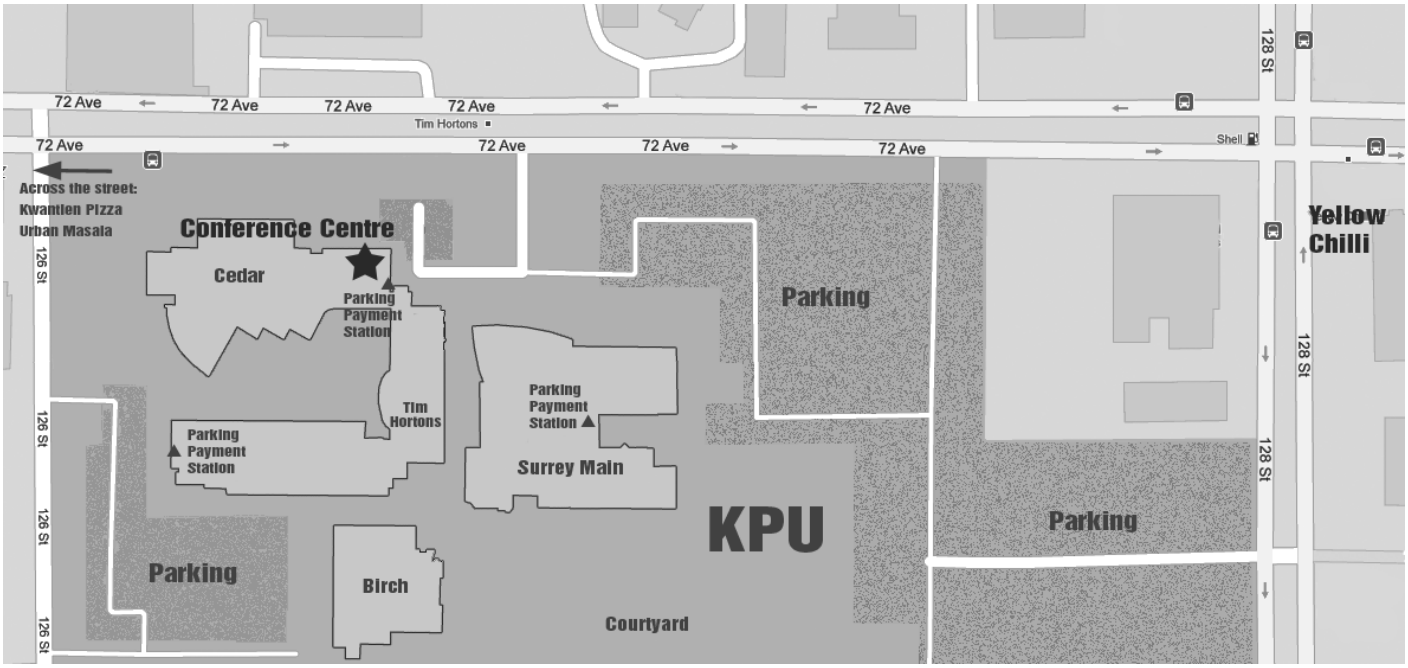
Take Scott Road exit
Merge on to 120 St.
Turn left on to Old Yale Road, follow for 1.2 km
Turn right on to 128 St. and follow for 7.4 km
Turn right into parking lot after passing 128 St.

Parking

- **You must pay for parking**
- **All day parking pass: $5.00**
- When purchasing a Daily Parking Pass, you will be required to enter in your license plate number. You are **not** required to display the receipt on your dash.
- Daily Parking Passes are only valid for non-reserved parking stalls.

For transit schedules or trip information, call 604.953.3333 or visit http://www.translink.ca/

Campus Map



Nearby Restaurants

Under $10

- Kwantlen Pizza Ltd, 12578 72 Ave, Surrey: Many types of pizza, Indian fast food
- Gulberg Tandoor and Donair, 119-7181 126 St, Surrey; Pakistani and Indian food
- Quizno's Classic Subs, 12077 72 Ave, Surrey: Sandwiches, Soups, Salads
- Tim Hortons, Inside Cedar Building, Sandwiches, Soups, Donuts, Coffee
- Nando's Chicken, 12101 72 Ave, Surrey: Chicken, Portuguese spices, sandwiches, pita, kebab
- Ming Shing Restaurant: 7158 120 St, Surrey: Chinese food

$10-$20

- Akari Japanese Restaurant, 7261 120 St, Delta: Sushi, Bento boxes, Tempura
- Urban Masala, 12588 72 Ave, Surrey: Indian food
- Kei's Chili Kitchen, 13393 72 Avenue, Surrey: Spicy Szechuan Chinese food
- Wings Tap & Grill, 7124 King George Blvd, Surrey: Casual/Bar , burgers, pasta, pizza, salad, appies
- C-Lovers Fish & Chips, 13767 72 Ave, Surrey: Fish & Chips

$20+

- Earls, 7236 120 St, Surrey: West Coast Casual – Burgers, Pasta, Pizza, Salad, Appies
- White Spot, 7207 120 St, Delta: West Coast Casual – Burgers, Pasta, Salad, Appies

Notes

Notes

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FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

May 16-18, Surrey, BC

2013

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