


www.uvic.ca/psyc/nowcam

University of British Columbia

EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING
May 25-27, Vancouver, BC

2006



Cogito ergo incola aquilo occasus



NOOrthWest Cognition And Memory

NOWCAM is an annual venue for students and researchers from the Pacific Northwest working in the general area of memory and cognition to meet and share their current research with an informed, sympathetic, and good-humoured audience.

NOWCAM 2006 Program

University of British Columbia
May 25-27

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Hosted By:
Eric Eich

With financial support from:
University of British Columbia, University of Victoria, Simon Fraser University, University of
Washington, and Western Washington University's Departments of Psychology

Co-Organized by:
Eric Eich and Steve Lindsay

Web Mastery: Chris Lalonde and Joshua Goldberg

NOWCAM MISSION STATEMENT

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.

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.

Locations for Registration, Paper Sessions, Poster Sessions, and Breaks

All components of the meeting proper will be held in UBC's Swing Space. This is a brand new building located at 2175 West Mall between the Kenny Psychology Building and the West Parkade. All paper sessions will be in Swing Room 222. Registration, poster sessions, and breaks will be held in the adjacent lobby.

Set-up of Posters

Poster panels will be in place and accessible in the lobby adjoining Room 222 on Friday and Saturday by 8:30am. Those presenting posters are to check the program to determine their poster number, and mount their posters on the appropriate panels no later than 2:20pm for the Friday session and no later than 12:20pm for the Saturday session. Poster presenters are encouraged to mount their posters first thing in the morning, before paper sessions begin, so that NOWCAMpers can sneak peaks at them during breaks and so that poster presenters do not have to miss part or all of a paper session while setting up their posters.

Poster presenters are responsible for removing their posters some time between the end of the poster session and the end of the formal part of that day's meeting. Abandoned posters may be recycled.

Parking

The closest parking lot to the Swing Space is the West Parkade. It is located at 2140 Lower Mall. The daily rate for Friday is \$12 and for Saturday is \$3.50. As graduation ceremonies will be taking place in the Chan Center on Friday you can park for free in the Rose Garden Parkade located at 6278 North West Marine Drive on Friday (that is if you can find a spot!).



THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

CAMPUS MAP

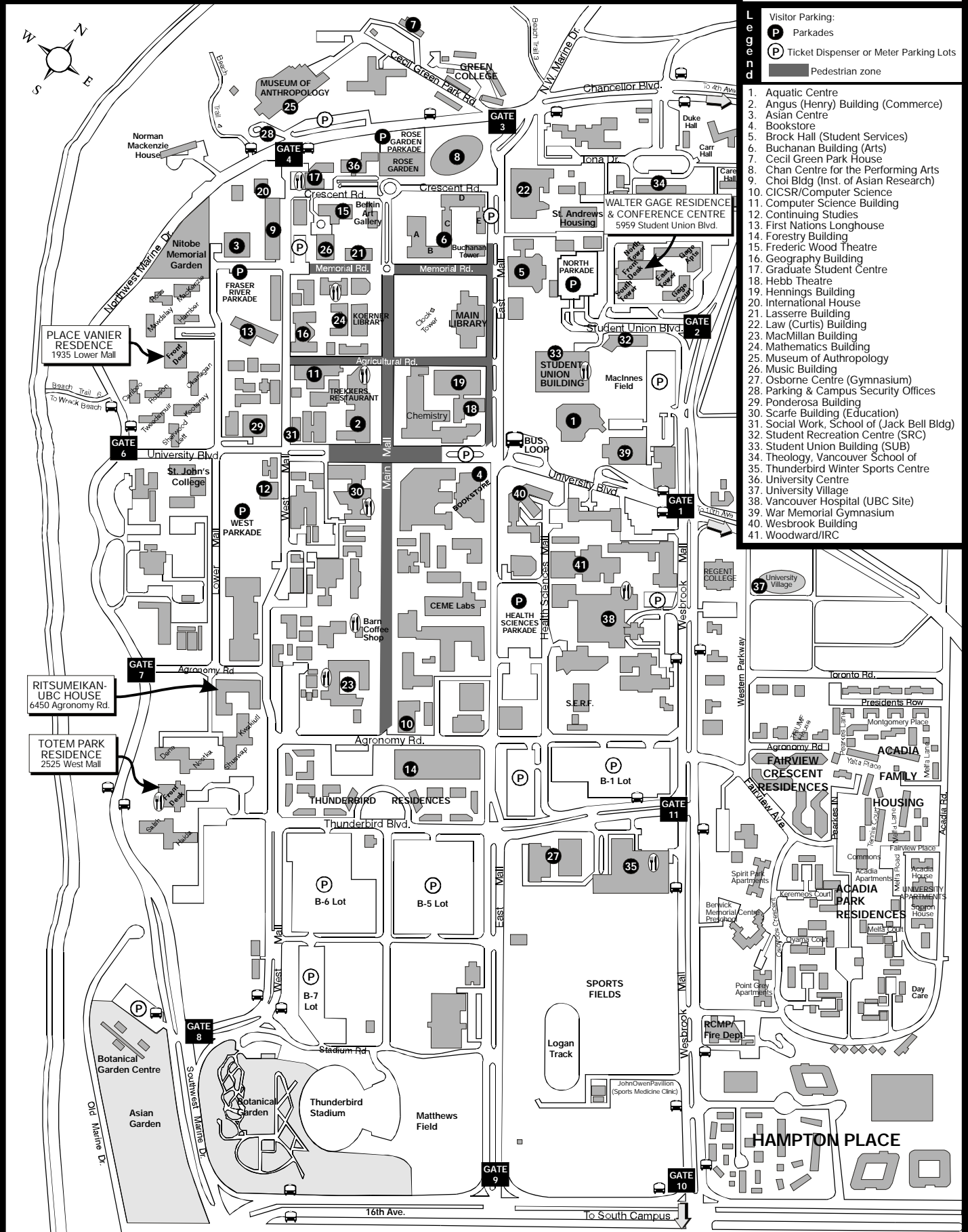
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Legend

- Visitor Parking: P
- Parkades: P
- Ticket Dispenser or Meter Parking Lots: P
- Pedestrian zone: [shaded area]

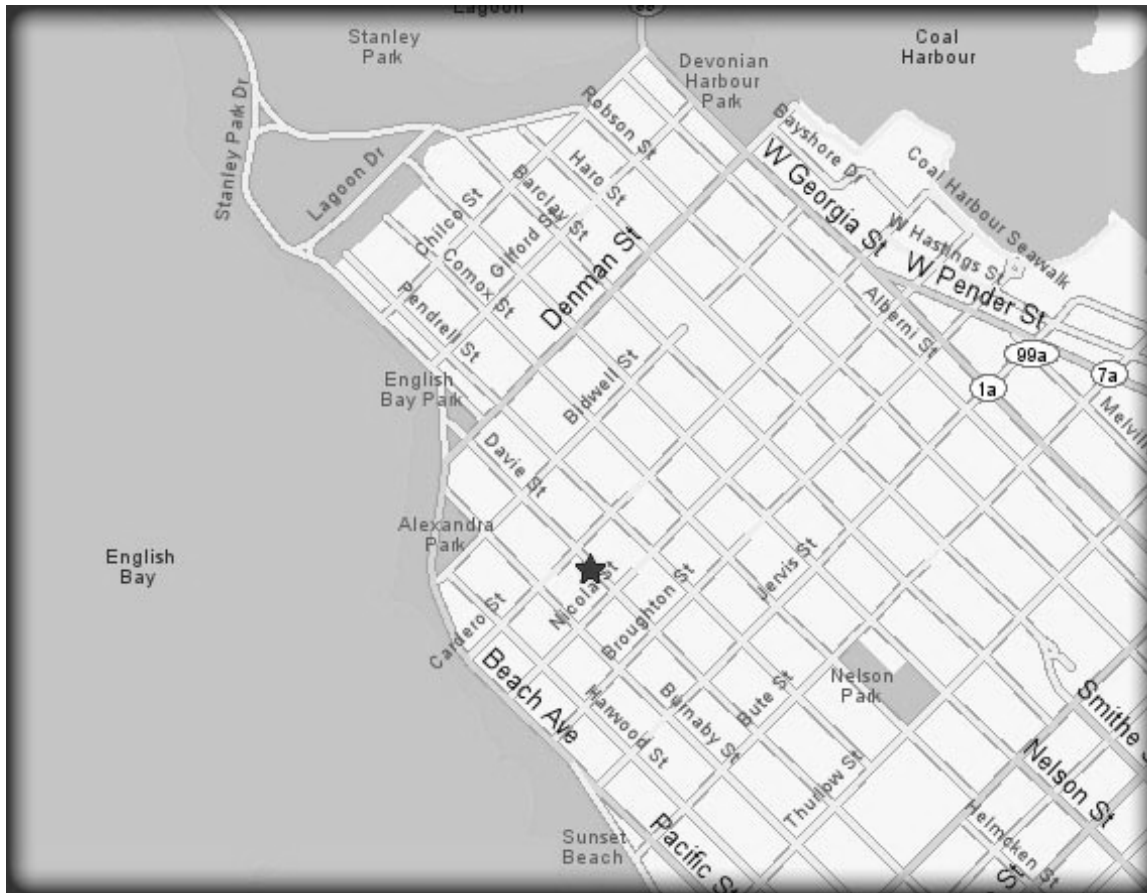
- Aquatic Centre
- Angus (Henry) Building (Commerce)
- Asian Centre
- Bookstore
- Brock Hall (Student Services)
- Buchanan Building (Arts)
- Cecil Green Park House
- Chan Centre for the Performing Arts
- Choi Bldg (Inst. of Asian Research)
- CICSR/Computer Science
- Computer Science Building
- Continuing Studies
- First Nations Longhouse
- Forestry Building
- Frederic Wood Theatre
- Geography Building
- Graduate Student Centre
- Hebb Theatre
- Hennings Building
- International House
- Lasserre Building
- Law (Curtis) Building
- MacMillan Building
- Mathematics Building
- Museum of Anthropology
- Music Building
- Osborne Centre (Gymnasium)
- Parking & Campus Security Offices
- Ponderosa Building
- Scarfe Building (Education)
- Social Work, School of (Jack Bell Bldg)
- Student Recreation Centre (SRC)
- Student Union Building (SUB)
- Theology, Vancouver School of
- Thunderbird Winter Sports Centre
- University Centre
- University Village
- Vancouver Hospital (UBC Site)
- War Memorial Gymnasium
- Westbrook Building
- Woodward/IRC



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Gala Dinner Map and Directions

Romano's Macaroni Grill: Friday, May 26th at 8:00pm
1523 Davie St.
Vancouver, BC
Phone: (604) 689-4334

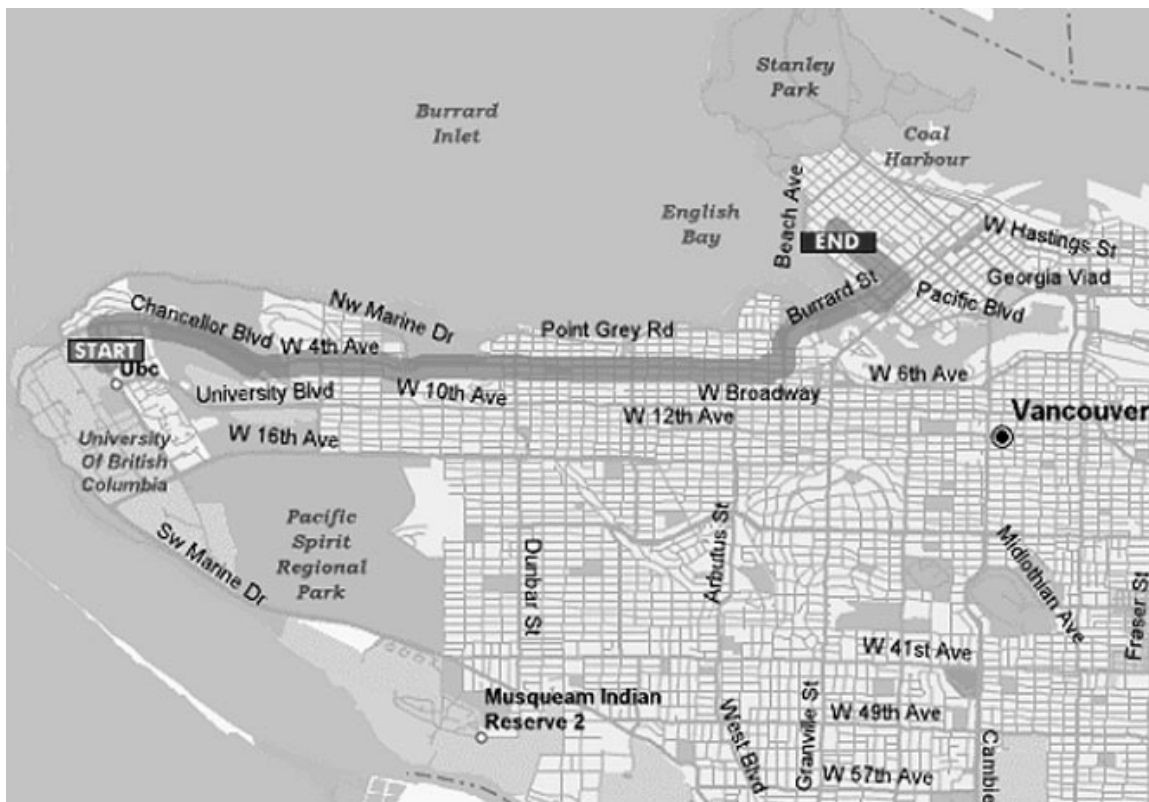


Bus Directions to Romano's Macaroni Grill

From Gage Towers start out walking **NORTHEAST** on **STUDENT UNION BLVD** toward **WESBROOK MALL**. Turn **RIGHT** onto **WESBROOK MALL** (heading South). Continue past the main bus loop. Turn right onto **UNIVERSITY BLVD**. The War Memorial Bus Loop is just off the corner of **WESBROOK MALL** and **UNIVERSITY BLVD** (You should see a Shopper's Drug Mart across the street). Take either the #17 or the #4 bus. Get off the bus at **GRANVILLE** and **DAVIE**. If you want to burn off some of the carbs you're about to indulge in, then heading **WEST** walk from here to the Macaroni Grill, it should only take 15 minutes. If you're exhausted from the long day of presentations, take the #6 bus or C23 shuttle heading **WEST** up **DAVIE** street. Get off the bus at **DAVIE** and **CARDERO** (in front of the Safeway). Walk **EAST** a half a block. The entire trip should take just under an hour.

Driving Directions to Romano's Macaroni Grill

- 1: Start out going **NORTHEAST** on **STUDENT UNION BLVD** toward **WESBROOK MALL**. <0.1 miles Map
- 2: Turn **LEFT** onto **WESBROOK MALL**. 0.2 miles Map
- 3: Turn **SLIGHT RIGHT** onto **CHANCELLOR BLVD**. 1.2 miles Map
- 4: Turn **SLIGHT RIGHT** onto **W 4TH AVE**. 3.3 miles Map
- 5: Turn **LEFT** onto **CYPRESS ST**. <0.1 miles Map
- 6: Turn **RIGHT** onto **W 3RD AVE**. 0.1 miles Map
- 7: Turn **LEFT** onto **BURRARD ST**. 0.8 miles Map
- 8: Turn **SLIGHT RIGHT** onto **PACIFIC ST**. <0.1 miles Map
- 9: Turn **LEFT** onto **HORNBY ST**. 0.2 miles Map
- 10: Turn **LEFT** onto **DAVIE ST**. 0.6 miles Map



NOWCAM 2006 Program Outline

May 25-27, 2006, UBC

Thursday 25th May

7:00 - 10:00pm No host reception at Darby Dawe's Pub

Friday 26th May

8:30 - 9:30am Registration (refreshments provided)

9:30 - 10:30 Opening comments

PAPER SESSION I

10:30 - 11:00 Break (refreshments provided)

11:00 - 12:30 PAPER SESSION II

12:30 - 2:30 Lunch (on-campus food outlets)

2:30 - 4:00 POSTER SESSION I

4:00 - 4:45 PAPER SESSION III

4:45 - 5:15 Break (refreshments provided)

5:15 - 6:15 KEYNOTE: Eric Eich

8:00pm Gala Dinner: Romano's Macaroni Grill

Saturday 27th May

9:00 - 9:30am Late Registration

9:30 - 10:30 PAPER SESSION IV

10:30 - 11:00 Break (refreshments provided)

11:00 - 12:30 PAPER SESSION V

12:30 - 2:00 POSTER SESSION II and PIZZA

2:00 - 3:15 PAPER SESSION VI

3:15 - 3:45 Break (refreshments provided)

3:45 - 5:15 PAPER SESSION VII

NOWCAM 2006 Program Schedule

May 25-27, 2006, UBC

Thursday 25th May

7:00 - 10:00pm No host reception at Darby Dawe's Pub,
2001 MacDonald St.

Friday 26th May

8:30 - 9:30am Registration

9:30 - 10:30 Opening comments
Paper Session I: Memory I

9:30 - The Effect of Retrieval Strategy on Recency
Alexandra Roach & Ira E. Hyman Jr.

9:45 - Thinking of You (or Brad Pitt): Mnemonic Encoding Can Reduce the
DRM Illusion
Tanjeem Azad, Raymond W. Gunter, & Glen E. Bodner

10:00 - Eye Movements Make Unpleasant Memories Less Vivid and Emotional:
A Test of Two Theories
Ramond Gunter & Glen E. Bodner

10:15 - False Alcohol Memories and Alcohol Consumption
Briana M. Wakefield, Seema Clifasefi, Daniel M. Bernstein, & Elizabeth
F. Loftus

10:30 - 11:00 Break

11:00 - 12:30 **Paper Session II: Attention and Perception**

11:00 - Distractor Suppression as a Mechanism of Attention: Visual Field
Location Effects?
Alexa B. Roggeveen & Lawrence M. Ward

11:15 - Gender Differences in Spatial Navigation: Are Men Really Better
Navigators than Women?
Jessica J. Ellis & Ronald W. Skelton

- 11:30 - Subjective Experience and the Perception of Beauty
Cody Tousignant, Bruce Whittlesea, & Thomas Spalek
- 11:45 - Distinguishing Between Accounts of Masked Response Priming Using a Parity Task
Andreas Breuer & Glen E. Bodner
- 12:00 - Replicable Unconscious Valence and Gender Priming with Word Fragments
Dario Cvencek & Anthony G. Greenwald
- 12:15 - Linguistic Cues Trigger Syntactic Abstraction in Non-Referential Artificial Grammars
Dan Hufnagle & Suzanne Curtin

12:30 - 2:30 Lunch

2:30 - 4:00 Poster Session I

1. Assessing the Accuracy of Eyewitness Identifications
Jennifer Short & J. Thomas Dalby
2. Perpetrator Memory for a Mock Crime
Carroll Boydell, Heather L. Price, Zina Lee, Caroline Greaves, & J. Don Read
3. Perceptions of Deception: The Effects of Training on the Creation of a Memory Schema for Reid Method Cues
Robin Simcoe & J. Don Read
4. Mock Juror Decision Making in Child Sexual Abuse Trials
Melissa Northcott, J. Don Read, & Deborah A. Connolly
5. Beauty and the Bias: Do We Have a Predisposition to Thinking of Rape Victims as Attractive?
L. James Climenhage & J. Don Read
6. Other-Race Face Recognition: Context and the ORE
Michelle Corcoran & John R. Vokey
7. The Effect of Critical Lure Strength on Output Order
Jessica Bell, Laura Rakestraw, Bruce Reed, Christopher Sharp, Katy Van Mieghem, & Ira E. Hyman Jr.
8. Mothers' Recollection of Events and its Relationship to Mothers' Warmth Towards her Child.
Tracy Cassels, Julia Vinik, Joan Grusec, & Keith Happaney

9. Checkers' Impaired Prospective Memory is Not a Result of Comorbid Depression or Anxiety
Carrie Cuttler & Peter Graf
10. The Complexity of a Concurrent Activity Affects Episodic Prospective Memory Task Performance
Katherine L. Istead, Lynn Fontanilla, & Peter Graf
11. Prospective Memory: Effect of On-Going Task Difficulty
Lee Lau, Leo Leung, Gwen Montgomery, Azmaira Mawji, & Peter Graf
12. Looking for Popcorn at the Movies: Eye Movements in Prospective Memory Cue Detection
Daniel Siu, Mike Dodd, & Peter Graf
13. Do Preschoolers Show Better Memory for Self-Related Material?
Lara Woodman, Ulrich Mueller, & D. Stephen Lindsay
14. Examining Memory in 'Two Alternate Forced Choice' Recognition Tasks
Benjamin Shiner, Justin Kantner, & D. Stephen Lindsay
15. "Think-No-Think" or "Think-of-Something-Else"?: An Interference Explanation of "Suppression"
Nicholas Soderstrom, Ashley Van Oeveren, Don Reithofer, Amanda McCullough, & Brian Crabb
16. The Role of Awareness in Negative Priming: A Response to Frings and Wentura (2005)
Matt Yanko & Thomas Spalek
17. Test Awareness Affects Some But Not All Repetition Priming Tasks
Kristi Dillman, Dave Eytchison, Fiawokome Lotsu, Terra Fine, & Brian Crabb
18. The Effect of Subliminal Priming on Remember and Know Judgments
Reid Nelson, Eryn Barfield, Emily Clemons, & Ira E. Hyman Jr.
19. Do It Now or Later? An Investigation of the Effect of Rapid Re-Presentation of Errors
Katie L. Paterson, David Polson, & Joseph Parsons
20. Preferential Looking to Pictures of Food as a Measure of Overt Attention to Biologically-Relevant Stimuli
Sharon Morein & Alan Kingstone

4:00 - 4:45 Paper Session III: fMRI

- 4:00 - Evidence for the Lateral Prefrontal Cortex Organization According to Thought Processes at Different Levels of Abstraction: An fMRI study
Kamyar Keramatian, Rachelle Smith, Brian Luus, & Kalina Christoff
- 4:15 - Mind-Wandering With and Without Awareness: An fMRI Investigation
Rachelle Smith, Kamyar Keramatian, Jonathan Smallwood, Jonathan Schooler, Brian Luus, & Kalina Christoff
- 4:30 - The Cerebellum in Sustained Attention
Brian M. Luus, Jonathan Smallwood, Rachelle M. Smith, Kamyar Kerametian, Jonathan Schooler, & Kalina Christoff

4:45 - 5:15 Break

5:15 - 6:15 Keynote: Eric Eich
Cognitive and Clinical Perspectives:
Mood Dependent Memory

**8:00 Gala Dinner at Romano's Macaroni Grill,
1523 Davie St.**

Saturday 27th May

9:00 - 9:30am Late Registration

9:30 - 10:30 Paper Session IV: Social Cognition

- 9:30 - When Crime and Chicken Carcasses Conflict: A Look at the Automatic Component of Moral Judgments
Christa Shaw & Megan M. Jensen
- 9:45 - Recycling and Canvas Bags: Can Charging People Increase Recycling?
Carman Wederquist, Emily E. Schmidt, Serena Aydelott, & Marte Fallshore
- 10:00 - Hindsight Bias is Greater Among Friends than Strangers
Joy Durham, Daniel M. Bernstein, Janice Chen, Matthew Gerry, Geoffrey R. Loftus, & Boaz Keysar

10:15 - Religious Upbringing and Shame-Proneness
Leslie Lance, Mark Grundberg, & Marte Fallshore

10:30 - 11:00 Break

11:00 - 12:30 Paper Session V: Feedback Error Related Negativity (fERN)

11:00 - The Role of Medial-Frontal Cortex in Sequence Learning
Olav Krigolson, Travis Baker, Robbie Baker, Kyle Matheson, & Clay Holroyd

11:15 - Which Way Do I Go? Neural Activation in Response to Feedback Processing and Decision Making in a Virtual T-Maze Task
Travis Baker & Clay Holroyd

11:30 - The Effect of Reward and Punishment Probability Cues on Feedback Error-Related Negativity
Robbie Baker, Olav E. Krigolson, & Clay B. Holroyd

11:45 - Manipulation of Error Frequency Modulates fERN Amplitude
Seung (Kevin) Lee, Olav E. Krigolson, & Clay B. Holroyd

12:00 - Error Processing and Reward Frequency: The Role of Anterior Cingulate Cortex
Jessica M. T. Gibson, Olav E. Krigolson, & Clay B. Holroyd

12:15 - A New Look at the Anterior Cingulate Cortex's Role in Event-Related Potentials
Kaivon Pakzad-Vaezi, Olav Krigolson, & Clay Holroyd

12:30 - 2:00 Poster Session II and Pizza

21. The Contribution of a Cognitive Bias against Disconfirmatory Evidence to Delusional Ideation in Schizotypy
Lisa Buchy, Mario Liotti, & Todd Woodward

22. Ghosts, Witches, and Goblins: Re-Examination of the Relationship between Reasoning Ability and Level of Paranormal Belief
Roxanne Joyce & Barry Beyerstein

23. The Link: Personality and Behavioral Impairments in Mild Cognitive Impairment
Janet Stepaniuk & Holly Tuokko
24. Go No/Go Task and its Relationship to Anger and Parents' Ability to Predict Children's Behaviour
Tracy Cassels, Julia Vinik, Joan Grusec, & Keith Happaney
25. The Effects of Thought Suppression on Subsequent Alcohol Use
Jessica E. Rieken, Seema L. Clifasefi, & G. Alan Marlatt
26. The Visual Aha!: ERP Correlates of Face and Object Recognition
Verena Willenbockel, Greg Horne, Javid Sadr, & Jim Tanaka
27. Functionally Localizing the Rostrolateral Prefrontal Cortex (RLPFC)
Rachelle Smith, Kamyar Keramatian, & Kalina Christoff
28. Laterality in an Ecologically Valid Lexical Decision Task
Michelina Ludovici & Barbara J. Rutherford
29. Ritual at Starbucks©: A Cognitive-Linguistic Analysis
Thomas Weisay Chung, Mark Vincent Calogero, & The Cognitive-Linguistic Honors Research Group
30. Grasping Knowledge: Evoking Gesture Knowledge from Object Names
Michael Masson & Meaghan Newton-Taylor
31. Investigating the Mechanism in the Attentional Blink
Laura Falcon, Thomas M. Spalek, & Vincent Di Lollo
32. What Does a Distractor do? Pitting Disruption Against Resetting
S. M. Shahab Ghorashi, Lisa N. Jefferies, & James T. Enns
33. Response Criterion and Inhibition of Return
Jennifer Jarman & Janice J. Snyder
34. Ability of Preschoolers and Adults to Ignore Irrelevant Information
Jill Huynh, Daniel M. Bernstein, Andrew N. Meltzoff, & Jessica A. Sommerville
35. Dramatically Larger Flanker Effects
Cecil Chau, Sarah Munro, Karine Gazarian, & Adele Diamond
36. Discrepancy Reactions and Perceptual Fluency
Jie Gao, Peter Graf, & Gemma Gillespie
37. Attentional Demands of Handheld Digital Devices
Hiroe Li & Peter Graf

- 38. Tick vs. Click: Does Online Administration Influence Cognitive Test Performance?
Tenzin Gonsar, Lauren Florko, Loretta Siu, Carrie Cuttler, & Ralph Hakstian
- 39. Influence and Persuasion
Levente Orban & Amandeep Bassi
- 40. Are You Talking to Me? The Role of Emotion and Dynamic Movement in the Assignment of Personality to Animated Heads
Lisa N. Jefferies, Ali Arya, & James T. Enns
- 41. Development and Validation of the H-DEED: Hovorka Dynamic Emotional Expression Database
Robyn Hovorka, Naznin Virji-Babul, Kimberly A. Kerns, & James Tanaka

2:00 - 3:15 Paper Session VI: Memory II

- 2:00 - Mnemonics for Prospective Memory
Daniel Siu & Peter Graf
- 2:15 - Prospective Memory: Effect of Optimal and Sub-Optimal Times
Lee Lau, Gwen Montgomery, Azmaira Mawji, Leo Leung, & Peter Graf
- 2:30 - Personality Predicts Everyday Prospective Memory Performance
Loretta Siu, Lauren Florko, Tenzin Gonsar, Carrie Cuttler, Ralph Hakstian, & Peter Graf
- 2:45 - JOLs and Recognition Memory
Geoffrey J. Palmer, Yifat Faran, Ben-Shalom D., & Bruce W. A. Whittlesea
- 3:00 - Can Feedback Improve Recognition Memory?
Justin Kantner & D. Stephen Lindsay

3:15 - 3:45 Break

3:45 - 5:15 Paper Session VII: Eyewitness Memory

- 3:45 - Are Student-Investigators Sensitive to Eyewitnesses' Viewing Conditions?
Melissa Boyce, D. Stephen Lindsay, & C. A. Elizabeth Brimacombe
- 4:00 - Order Effects of Presentation of Evidence: Is There a Recency Effect?
Leora C. Dahl, D. Stephen Lindsay, & C. A. Elizabeth Brimacombe

- 4:15 - Actual and Perceived Change in Undergraduate Knowledge of Eyewitness Issues: Evidence for the Effectiveness of Expert Testimony?
Sarah L. Desmarais & J. Don Read
- 4:30 - The Effect of “Ground” on “Figure”: The Impact of Context Reinstatement and Context Integration on Eyewitness Testimonies
Carol Wong & Don Read
- 4:45 - Differentiating True, False, and Fabricated Statements Using Statement Analysis
Jennifer Short & Glen E. Bodner
- 5:00 - Post-Identification Feedback and the Eyewitness: How Credible is Your Witness?
Carla L. Maclean, Elizabeth C. A. Brimacombe, Meredith Alison, Melissa C. Boyce, & Leora C. Dahl

NOWCAM 2006 Program Abstracts

May 25-27, 2006, UBC

Friday 26th May

Paper Session I: Memory I

9:30 - The Effect of Retrieval Strategy on Recency

Alexandra Roach & Ira E. Hyman Jr.

Recency is caused by retrieval strategy and can be manipulated by varying the retrieval strategy. By using a category-based rather than a temporal based strategy, recency diminishes in recall of autobiographical information. Participants who attended WWU for 6 or more quarters recorded course information using one of two strategies. Those asked to record information chronologically showed pronounced recency while those asked to record information by category dramatically reduced recency.

Contact: roacha@gmail.com

9:45 - Thinking of You (or Brad Pitt): Mnemonic Encoding Can Reduce the DRM Illusion

Tanjeem Azad, Raymond W. Gunter, & Glen E. Bodner

We examined whether mnemonic encoding can reduce false recognition in the Deese-Roediger-McDermott paradigm. Self-referential encoding (e.g., imagining yourself climbing a hill) and other-referential encoding (e.g., imagining Brad Pitt climbing a hill) both enhanced correct recognition, relative to reading alone; however, only self-referential encoding produced a decrease in false recognition relative to reading. These findings suggest that manipulations of cognitive processing are effective mnemonic tools for enhancing memory accuracy.

Contact: tazad@ucalgary.ca

10:00 - Eye Movements Make Unpleasant Memories Less Vivid and Emotional: A Test of Two Theories

Ramond Gunter & Glen E. Bodner

Eye movement desensitization/reprocessing (EMDR) can reduce ratings of the vividness and emotionality of unpleasant memories. An experiment examined how eye movements might produce such benefits. Participants rated unpleasant autobiographical memories before and after eye movements or a control (eyes stationary). On eye movement trials, participants either held each memory in mind or not. Eye movements produced benefits only when memories were held in mind, consistent with a working memory account.

Contact: rwgunter@ucalgary.ca

10:15 -- False Alcohol Memories and Alcohol Consumption

Briana M. Wakefield, Seema Clifasefi, Daniel M. Bernstein, & Elizabeth F. Loftus

We led many participants to believe that they became ill as teenagers after drinking an alcoholic beverage containing rum or vodka. This belief was accompanied by less willingness to report wanting to drink beverages containing rum or vodka. These results indicate that adults can be led to believe falsely that drinking certain alcoholic beverages as teenagers had made them sick and those false beliefs can have consequences for alcohol consumption.

Contact: brianaw@u.washington.edu

Paper Session II: Attention and Perception

11:00 - Distractor Suppression as a Mechanism of Attention: Visual Field Location Effects?

Alexa B. Roggeveen & Lawrence M. Ward

Covert attention, once oriented to a location in space, is comprised of both enhancement of sensory information at that location, and suppression of noise (distractors) in the display. When attention is endogenously shifted to different locations in the visual field, performance varies depending upon where in the visual field attention is focused. Does the efficacy of distractor suppression, separate from sensory enhancement, vary with location in the visual field?

Contact: alexar@interchange.ubc.ca

11:15 - Gender Differences in Spatial Navigation: Are Men Really Better Navigators than Women?

Jessica J. Ellis & Ronald W. Skelton

In many spatial tasks, men score better than women, and we have previously shown this to be true in a virtual Morris water maze. In the current study, females performed as well as males when the virtual Morris maze was modified to allow non-spatial landmark navigation. These results confirm that the gender differences in virtual-space navigation are due to differences in cognition rather than experience with virtual gaming environments.

Contact: jje@uvic.ca

11:30 - Subjective Experience and the Perception of Beauty

Cody Tousignant, Bruce Whittlesea, & Thomas Spalek

The study of human beauty perception is rife with complexity. The dominant fluency-attribution perspective was contrasted with the discrepancy-attribution hypothesis. Research was conducted using complex abstract contrast patterns examining the issues of complexity and familiarity. It was found that subjects respond preferentially to more

complex patterns. Furthermore, it was determined that repeated exposure to a stimulus resulted in fewer overall responses. This provides moderate theoretical support for the discrepancy-attribution hypothesis.

Contact: catousig@sfu.ca

11:45 - Distinguishing Between Accounts of Masked Response Priming Using a Parity Task

Andreas Breuer & Glen E. Bodner

Response-congruent masked primes facilitate judgments relative to response-incongruent primes in an odd/even parity task (e.g., one-THREE vs. two-THREE). Contrary to claims that masked response priming is automatic, we show that it depends on subjects' construal of the task at hand and the types of experiences they received while performing that task. Implications for accounts of masked response priming are discussed.

Contact: atbreuer@ucalgary.ca

12:00 - Replicable Unconscious Valence and Gender Priming with Word Fragments

Dario Cvencek & Anthony G. Greenwald

Results of 6 experiments provide evidence that robust subliminal priming effects are (a) driven by analysis of part-word information and (b) require previous classification of visible targets that contain letters later serving as primes. For participants trained on targets made of letters from mutually exclusive alphabet halves, priming effects occurred with words made from the same alphabet half, regardless of whether the semantic category was similar or opposite in meaning.

Contact: dario1@u.washington.edu

12:15 - Linguistic Cues Trigger Syntactic Abstraction in Non-Referential Artificial Grammars

Dan Hufnagle & Suzanne Curtin

Distributional information encourages discovery of syntactic units. Raw statistics aren't the only source; rather, linguistic cues suggest abstract grammatical relationships. Five experiments explored how people use distinct linguistic cues to discover syntax in non-referential artificial grammars, measuring learning through grammaticality judgments. Performance was best for specific cue-related patterns, and also improved elsewhere. Knowledge extracted from cues provides critical information to improve hypotheses about grammatical relationships among other syntactic units.

Contact: dghufnag@ucalgary.ca

Poster Session I: 2:30 - 4:00

1. Assessing the Accuracy of Eyewitness Identifications

Jennifer Short & J. Thomas Dalby

The Judgement of Memory Characteristics Questionnaire (JMCQ) was revised to assess the accuracy of eyewitness identifications. Participants watched a crime video then identified the perpetrator from a line-up. Two statements were obtained: descriptions and post-identification statements. The characteristics present in descriptions did not predict identification accuracy. Two predictive factors were extracted for post-identification statements. Analysis of these statements resulted in a 69.5% correct classification rate of identifications.

Contact: jlcolton@ucalgary.ca

2. Perpetrator Memory for a Mock Crime

Carroll Boydell, Heather L. Price, Zina Lee, Caroline Greaves, & J. Don Read

While eyewitness memory for crimes has been the focus of much psychological research, perpetrator memory has been largely ignored. In this study, participants were asked to commit a mock crime (break into a professor's office to obtain questions for an exam). They were later tested for their memories of objects and people they encountered during the mock crime. Pilot study results, implications, and future research will be discussed.

Contact: cboydell@sfu.ca

3. Perceptions of Deception: The Effects of Training on the Creation of a Memory Schema for Reid Method Cues

Robin Simcoe & J. Don Read

Participants were trained on a set of Reid Method cues to deception. Trained, as compared to control participants, demonstrated higher rates of hits and false alarms for cues presented in a mock interrogation video. It was concluded that trained participants created a memory schema for the Reid Method cues as a result of training, and the schema allowed for correct detections of schema-consistent behaviors and "transformations" of schema-inconsistent behaviors.

Contact: rssimcoe@sfu.ca

4. Mock Juror Decision Making in Child Sexual Abuse Trials

Melissa Northcott, J. Don Read, & Deborah A. Connolly

We investigated the effects of child sexual abuse stereotypes on perceptions of complainant and defendant credibility. Participants read trial vignettes in which complainant age, complainant-defendant relationship and defendant SES were varied. Younger complainants were perceived as more honest when the defendant was the

father and was high SES than when he was the father's friend. High SES defendants were perceived as more accurate than those of low SES. Implications are discussed.

Contact: mjn@sfu.ca

5. Beauty and the Bias: Do We Have a Predisposition to Thinking of Rape Victims as Attractive?

L. James Climenhage & J. Don Read

In an experiment that examined the effects of the "beauty is good" stereotype against the exceptional-routine effect of counterfactual thinking, participants were asked to list what they believed to be the most important causes of a rape scenario. Many participants, absent any photograph or descriptor, assumed the victim to be highly attractive. These results suggest that rape is primarily considered a sexual act and may have serious implications for victims perceived as unattractive.

Contact: jclimenh@sfu.ca

6. Other-Race Face Recognition: Context and the ORE

Michelle Corcoran & John R. Vokey

The other-race effect (ORE) is defined as poorer recognition of other-race faces compared with same-race faces. Experiments of this effect have used study and test phases with equal numbers of same and other race faces. We manipulated study and test contexts to explore the effect of predominantly same race faces. A study context of predominantly same race faces eliminated the ORE.

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7. The Effect of Critical Lure Strength on Output Order

Jessica Bell, Laura Rakestraw, Bruce Reed, Christopher Sharp, Katy Van Mieghem, & Ira E. Hyman Jr.

The influence of critical lure strength on output order during a free recall task was investigated. Students viewed 5 word lists that were very likely to induce false recall and 5 word lists that were moderately likely to induce free recall. The positions of strong and weak critical lures in participant outputs were compared. Results are particularly relevant to the ongoing debate among fuzzy trace, dual process, and signal detection approaches to false memories.

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8. Mothers' Recollection of Events and its Relationship to Mothers' Warmth Towards her Child.

Tracy Cassels, Julia Vinik, Joan Grusec, & Keith Happaney

Mothers' ability to recollect negative behaviour by a child was assessed along with the ability to recollect reasons for this behaviour. This was analyzed in relation to the mothers' warmth, displayed in an interactive session, towards her child.

Contact: tracy@psych.ubc.ca

9. Checkers' Impaired Prospective Memory is Not a Result of Comorbid Depression or Anxiety

Carrie Cuttler & Peter Graf

We explored whether checking is correlated with impaired prospective memory (ProM). Using questionnaires, we assessed 126 students' perceived frequency of a variety of ProM failures, as well as their depression and anxiety. We also assigned a ProM and a monitoring task. Checking was correlated with more ProM failures and with an increase in the perceived frequency of ProM failures. Moreover, these relationships were not due to comorbid depression or anxiety.

Contact: cuttler@psych.ubc.ca

10. The Complexity of a Concurrent Activity Affects Episodic Prospective Memory Task Performance

Katherine L. Istead, Lynn Fontanilla, & Peter Graf

Prospective memory (ProM) is the ability we use to follow through with delayed plans. Recalling a previously formed plan is difficult because retrieval usually occurs when we are pre-occupied with other ongoing activities. We manipulated the complexity of the ongoing activity by requiring subjects to make decisions about word pairs that could be related by either one rule (simple condition) or multiple rules (complex condition). ProM task performance was higher in the simple than complex condition.

Contact: kleannei@interchange.ubc.ca

11. Prospective Memory: Effect of On-Going Task Difficulty

Lee Lau, Leo Leung, Gwen Montgomery, Azmaira Mawji, & Peter Graf

The difficulty of an on-going task has been assumed to affect our perception of time. Nineteen undergraduate students were assigned a time-based prospective memory task and were required to give a reminder at a specific time. In addition, participants were simultaneously asked to complete an easy or a complex anagram-solving task. Participants who had to complete complex anagrams checked the clock more frequently but gave the reminders later than those who had to complete the easy anagrams.

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12. Looking for Popcorn at the Movies: Eye Movements in Prospective Memory Cue Detection

Daniel Siu, Mike Dodd, & Peter Graf

Prospective memory (ProM) is memory for future intentions. Forming an intention causes various external cues to become connected to that intention. An individual's ability to identify these cues is crucial for successful prospective remembering. The current research explores the differences in the scanning of visual scenes when individuals are given ProM instructions. The results speak to strategies used for increasing our preparedness or sensitivity to identify external ProM cues.

Contact: dsiu@psych.ubc.ca

13. Do Preschoolers Show Better Memory for Self-Related Material?

Lara Woodman, Ulrich Mueller, & D. Stephen Lindsay

This study examined the self-reference effect in preschoolers in relation to source monitoring abilities and theory of mind development. Results showed a self-reference effect for recall but not for recognition, and younger preschoolers showed enhanced egocentric tendencies under the source monitoring paradigm relative to older children. Theory of mind understanding was not related to either source monitoring performance or the self-reference effect, possibly because it requires more in-depth information processing.

Contact: larawoodman@hotmail.com

14. Examining Memory in 'Two Alternate Forced Choice' Recognition Tasks

Benjamin Shiner, Justin Kantner, & D. Stephen Lindsay

The experiment that will be presented has several different conditions, each of which are meant to examine a different aspect of recognition memory. In this experiment, the effects of feedback, word-list characteristics, and presentation of word-list items are tested. Each manipulation is expected to have a different effect on the ability of participants to recognize and discriminate learned words from unlearned distractors.

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15. "Think-No-Think" or "Think-of-Something-Else"?: An Interference Explanation of "Suppression"

Nicholas Soderstrom, Ashley Van Oeveren, Don Reithofer, Amanda McCullough, & Brian Crabb

Anderson and Green's (2001) "Think-No-Think" paradigm claims that conscious suppression will inhibit later recall of targets from previously learned word pairs. However, we and others have found evidence that many participants use an interference strategy rather than the suppression strategy assumed by Anderson and

Green. In two experiments we found that giving participants explicit interference instructions for the “No-Think” trials leads to reduced memory for those words.

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16. The Role of Awareness in Negative Priming: A Response to Frings and Wentura (2005)

Matt Yanko & Thomas Spalek

The role of distractor awareness in masked ‘distractor only’ prime trials was assessed in regards to negative priming. Prime color was also manipulated. It was found that prime color had interesting effects along with prime distractor awareness. Although some of our findings support the assumptions made by Frings and Wentura (2005), we found that prime distractor awareness and prime color play a complicated role in this negative priming effect.

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17. Test Awareness Affects Some But Not All Repetition Priming Tasks

Kristi Dillman, Dave Eytchison, Fiawokome Lotsu, Terra Fine, & Brian Crabb

We replicated Hunt, et al. (NOWCAM, 2004) finding that participants’ test awareness increased the size of an LOP effect in perceptual identification, but not in word-fragment completion. In addition, we found that speeded reading is not affected by awareness. Together, these findings suggest that repetition priming tests with high rates of guessing are more likely to be affected by test awareness, supporting Kinoshita's (2001) view of involuntary aware memory.

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18. The Effect of Subliminal Priming on Remember and Know Judgments

Reid Nelson, Eryn Barfield, Emily Clemons, & Ira E. Hyman Jr.

We investigated the effects of subliminal priming on recognition judgments. Subliminal priming prior to a recognition judgment should increase familiarity and judgments that individuals know a word appeared on a list. Subliminal priming should not increase feelings of recollection associated with words. We looked at remember/know judgments for studied words and false alarms in the DRM paradigm.

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19. Do It Now or Later? An Investigation of the Effect of Rapid Re-Presentation of Errors

Katie L. Paterson, David Polson, & Joseph Parsons

Error correction procedures were explored in a within-subject, computerized vocabulary-learning task. To train uncommon words, the Rapid Re-presentation condition, in which erred items were re-presented after the next item, was alternated with the Non-rapid Re-

presentation condition, in which erred items were re-presented in a sequential order. Rates of learning and transfer to untrained synonyms and antonyms were measured. Neither condition was more effective in the acquisition or transfer of trained word relations.

Contact: ktpats@uvic.ca

20. Preferential Looking to Pictures of Food as a Measure of Overt Attention to Biologically-Relevant Stimuli

Sharon Morein & Alan Kingstone

We examined whether the observer's personal characteristics and the stimuli presented influence overt attention. Preferential looking to biologically-relevant stimuli was tested in healthy individuals with a display containing multiple photographs of food and control items. Total time spent looking at food compared to control pictures increased the larger the set-size. Self-reported individual characteristics did not correlate with looking behavior. We introduce this paradigm as a viable method for studying attention.

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Paper Session III: fMRI

4:00 - Evidence for the Lateral Prefrontal Cortex Organization According to Thought Processes at Different Levels of Abstraction: An fMRI study

Kamyar Keramatian, Rachelle Smith, Brian Luus, & Kalina Christoff

We have previously hypothesized that the prefrontal cortex is organized according to thought processes at different levels of abstraction. Here we tested this hypothesis using functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging. Subjects solved an anagram task including words at three different levels of abstraction. The results suggest an anterior-to-posterior organization of thought within the lateral prefrontal cortex, according to the level of abstraction with the most abstract thought processes distributed most anteriorly.

Contact: kamyar@psych.ubc.ca

4:15 - Mind-Wandering With and Without Awareness: An fMRI Investigation

Rachelle Smith, Kamyar Keramatian, Jonathan Smallwood, Jonathan Schooler, Brian Luus, & Kalina Christoff

A cognitive distinction between mind-wandering with and without awareness has been previously proposed. The present fMRI study investigated this distinction at the neural level utilizing a continuously engaging background task in combination with a thought sampling approach. Evidence for a distinction at the neural level emerged with temporal

lobe structures activated in absence of awareness and prefrontal cortex activated with awareness. These findings provide support for cognitive theories of mind-wandering.

Contact: rachel@psych.ubc.ca

4:30 - The Cerebellum in Sustained Attention

Brian M. Luus, Jonathan Smallwood, Rachelle M. Smith, Kamyar Kerametian, Jonathan Schooler, & Kalina Christoff

Recent research implicates the cerebellum in cognition and attention. In our fMRI investigation of sustained attention (n=12), regions of the left cerebellar hemisphere became increasingly active as time progressed ($T > 7.5$ $p < .001$), showing peaks of activity after errors. Since participants responded to stimuli using the right hand, these contralateral activations are likely non-motor. Preliminary results suggest that this pattern of activation may represent the reinstatement of awareness after lapses in attention.

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KEYNOTE ADDRESS

5:15 - Cognitive and Clinical Perspectives: Mood Dependent Memory

Eric Eich

Recent years have witnessed a revival of research interest in the interplay between cognitive and emotional processes. Some of this interest has centered on **mood dependent memory** (MDM) -- the observation that events experienced in a certain state of affect or mood are most retrievable in that mood. In aid of better understanding MDM, researchers have pursued two distinct but complementary approaches. One approach features laboratory studies involving experimentally induced moods, and focuses on cognitive factors that play pivotal roles in the occurrence of mood dependence. The second approach concentrates on clinical studies involving naturally occurring moods. The question of interest here is whether it is possible to demonstrate MDM in people who experience marked shifts in mood state as a consequence of a psychopathological condition, such as manic/depressive illness or multiple personality disorder. In today's talk, I will review recent research on both of these fronts, and discuss some of the advantages of studying MDM from both a cognitive and a clinical perspective

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Saturday 27th May

Paper Session IV: Social Cognition

9:30 - When Crime and Chicken Carcasses Conflict: A Look at the Automatic Component of Moral Judgments

Christa Shaw & Megan M. Jensen

Two experiments were conducted to empirically test the role of emotion in moral decision making. Participants decided on the appropriateness of emotional, non-emotional, and disgust dilemmas. Half of the participants performed the task while simultaneously memorizing a string of digits. The type of dilemma had a main effect on reaction time and confidence but little effect of cognitive load. Evidence for the role of intuition in moral decisions was found.

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9:45 - Recycling and Canvas Bags: Can Charging People Increase Recycling?

Carman Wederquist, Emily E. Schmidt, Serena Aydelott, & Marte Fallshore

In loss aversion people work harder to avoid losses than receive gains. In this study subjects rated one of six scenarios involving their willingness to use their own bags depending on whether they were charged or paid 5¢, 15¢, or 25¢. Subjects were also asked whether or not they recycled. We anticipate significant interaction between loss aversion and recycling; higher losses should result in greater compliance with bag re-usage.

Contact: WederquistC@cwu.edu

10:00 - Hindsight Bias is Greater Among Friends than Strangers

Joy Durham, Daniel M. Bernstein, Janice Chen, Matthew Gerry, Geoffrey R. Loftus, & Boaz Keysar

Once people know a problem's solution, they overestimate how easy it is to solve by uninformed others. We compared such hindsight bias for strangers and friends. Subjects saw blurred pictures of celebrities and were informed of the celebrities' identity. They then estimated how well an uninformed "partner" would recognize the faces. Compared to baseline, subjects overestimated a stranger's performance, showing hindsight bias, but they overestimated a friend's performance even more.

Contact: joyd@u.washington.edu

10:15 - Religious Upbringing and Shame-Proneness

Leslie Lance, Mark Grundberg, & Marte Fallshore

Research has shown a relationship between strict, religious upbringing & perfectionism and between perfectionism & feelings of shame. The present study investigates the relationship between religious upbringing and shame-proneness. The participants will be students attending Central Washington University. We expect to find that shame-proneness is greater for people raised in certain religions and for those who have a judgmental view of God.

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Paper Session IV: Feedback Error Related Negativity (fERN)

11:00 - The Role of Medial-Frontal Cortex in Sequence Learning

Olav Krigolson, Travis Baker, Robbie Baker, Kyle Matheson, & Clay Holroyd

The error-related negativity (ERN) is a component of the event-related brain potential generated within medial-frontal cortex that is elicited by performance feedback. In the present research, we demonstrate that an ERN occurred after negative feedback during the acquisition phase of a sequence learning task. Importantly, our results suggest that the mechanisms underlying the ERN play an important role in ecologically valid learning contexts.

Contact: olav@uvic.ca

11:15 - Which Way Do I Go? Neural Activation in Response to Feedback Processing and Decision Making in a Virtual T-Maze Task

Travis Baker & Clay Holroyd

The fERN is a component of the event-related brain potential hypothesized to be generated in anterior cingulate cortex. A current theory holds that it reflects a prediction error of reward. We confirmed a fundamental prediction of this theory using a novel virtual T-Maze task. Surprisingly, our results further indicate that error detection occurs much sooner than previously believed, as early as 170 ms in the region of the fusiform gyrus.

Contact: teb@uvic.ca

11:30 - The Effect of Reward and Punishment Probability Cues on Feedback Error-Related Negativity

Robbie Baker, Olav E. Krigolson, & Clay B. Holroyd

The feedback error-related negativity (fERN) is a component of the event-related brain potential sensitive to reward. In the present study we examined how fERN amplitude was impacted by reward frequency. To accomplish this, participants performed a reward gambling task where each trial was preceded by a cue indicating the probability

of reward. Although participants differentially processed the probability information, we found that fERN amplitude was not impacted by reward frequency.

Contact: rob_baker81@hotmail.com

11:45 - Manipulation of Error Frequency Modulates fERN Amplitude

Seung (Kevin) Lee, Olav E. Krigolson, & Clay B. Holroyd

Anterior cingulate cortex (ACC) is thought to produce the fERN, a component of the event-related brain potential that is elicited by error feedback. In our experiment, we manipulated error frequency to determine whether this modulated fERN amplitude. Our results indicate that fERN amplitude is inversely proportional to error expectancy. Importantly, these data suggest that error processing within medial-frontal cortex is impacted by reward frequency.

Contact: kevinlee@uvic.ca

12:00 - Error Processing and Reward Frequency: The Role of Anterior Cingulate Cortex

Jessica M. T. Gibson, Olav E. Krigolson, & Clay B. Holroyd

The fERN is a component of the event-related brain potential that appears to be generated in anterior cingulate cortex (ACC). A current theory holds that the fERN is elicited by the impact on ACC of a reward-prediction error signal carried by the midbrain dopamine system. Here we demonstrate that, as predicted by the theory, the amplitude of the fERN is correlated with the probability of obtaining a reward.

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12:15 - A New Look at the Anterior Cingulate Cortex's Role in Event-Related Potentials

Kaivon Pakzad-Vaezi, Olav Krigolson, & Clay Holroyd

The anterior cingulate cortex is involved in using rewards and punishments for the adaptive modification of behaviour, and appears to be the source of two components of the event-related brain potential (ERP): the N200 and the fERN. Our results suggest that fERN and N200 are not different ERP components as previously thought, but rather different manifestations of the same underlying process, indicating that their functional significance needs to be reconceptualized.

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Poster Session II

21. The Contribution of a Cognitive Bias against Disconfirmatory Evidence to Delusional Ideation in Schizotypy

Lisa Buchy, Mario Liotti, & Todd Woodward

We evaluated the presence of a bias against disconfirmatory evidence (BADE) in healthy people who displayed schizotypal traits. Participants were sequentially presented with three sentences that increasingly disambiguated a delusion-neutral scenario, and rated the plausibility of four explanations for this scenario. Subjects displaying schizotypal traits continued to endorse their initial beliefs when given evidence that disconfirmed their initial beliefs (BADE). This suggests that reasoning biases may contribute to schizotypal traits.

Contact: lbuchy@sfu.ca

22. Ghosts, Witches, and Goblins: Re-Examination of the Relationship between Reasoning Ability and Level of Paranormal Belief

Roxanne Joyce & Barry Beyerstein

Research has suggested that paranormal believers have deficient reasoning skills. To re-explore this issue, 124 undergraduates completed Tobacyk's (2004) Revised Paranormal Belief Scale, the Watson-Glaser Critical Thinking Appraisal (WGCTA), and a syllogistic reasoning task. Level of paranormal belief had a significant negative relationship with the WGCTA task, but had no significant relationship with the syllogistic reasoning task. Thus, weaknesses in reasoning ability may contribute to the adoption of scientifically dubious belief systems.

Contact: rjjoyce@sfu.ca

23. The Link: Personality and Behavioral Impairments in Mild Cognitive Impairment

Janet Stepaniuk & Holly Tuokko

Older adults from the longitudinal Canadian Study of Health and Aging were categorized with No Cognitive Impairment (NCI, n=596) or Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI, n=419) at wave 2. At wave 1, more personality and behavioral impairments were apparent for those later identified with MCI versus NCI. Moreover, for those with NCI at wave 1, personality impairments were more predictive of MCI than NCI at wave 2.

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24. Go No/Go Task and its Relationship to Anger and Parents' Ability to Predict Children's Behaviour

Tracy Cassels, Julia Vinik, Joan Grusec, & Keith Happaney

70 children and their mothers were brought into the lab to research, among other things, the mother's ability to predict their children's thoughts and feelings about misbehaviours

and requests to perform certain actions. Mothers' anger was measured and compared to their predictions of their children's behaviour.

Contact: tracy@psych.ubc.ca

25. The Effects of Thought Suppression on Subsequent Alcohol Use

Jessica E. Rieken, Seema L. Clifasefi, & G. Alan Marlatt

Thought suppression (TS) can ironically lead to a cognitive rebound effect: thinking more about a particular unwanted thought. Are there also behavioral repercussions associated with TS? Half our subjects were instructed to suppress beer-related thoughts while the other half were allowed to think anything. Our main research question was whether “suppress” subjects would show a behavioral rebound effect by drinking more in a beer taste-rating task compared to “think-anything” subjects.

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26. The Visual Aha! ERP Correlates of Face and Object Recognition

Verena Willenbockel, Greg Horne, Javid Sadr, & Jim Tanaka

This ERP study investigated the temporal dynamics of object recognition using continuously presented noise-to-object image sequences created by the Random Image Structure Evolution program (Sadr & Sinha, 2001, 2004). Using stimuli equated in low-level properties (luminance, contrast, and power spectrum) across categories, we examined the neural correlates of recognizing faces, birds, and dogs.

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27. Functionally Localizing the Rostrolateral Prefrontal Cortex (RLPFC)

Rachelle Smith, Kamyar Keramatian, & Kalina Christoff

The rostromedial prefrontal cortex (RLPFC) has been implicated in some of the highest cognitive functions. Here we describe a procedure for functional localization of this region at the individual level. A simple matching task was utilized (Christoff et al., 2003) requiring evaluation of internally- and externally-generated information. Results demonstrate robust RLPFC activation at the individual level, providing evidence for the feasibility of functionally localizing RLPFC for novel techniques such as real-time fMRI.

Contact: rachelle@psych.ubc.ca

28. Laterality in an Ecologically Valid Lexical Decision Task

Michalina Ludovici & Barbara J. Rutherford

Does laterality develop with experience? This hypothesis was tested using a novel, ecologically valid lexical decision paradigm where letter strings are presented centrally - either alone or with a blinking distractor to the left or right to disengage the contralateral hemisphere. The hypothesis was supported by a decreasing left hemisphere advantage

from words, to pseudowords, to nonwords, as expected given the frequency of these strings in the normal reading experience.

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29. Ritual at Starbucks©: A Cognitive-Linguistic Analysis

Thomas Weisay Chung, Mark Vincent Calogero, & The Cognitive-Linguistic Honors Research Group

Metaphor was employed as a cognitive-linguistic template to parse the Starbucks' ritual domain. Two extended visitations to an upper middle class Seattle neighborhood Starbucks revealed unconsciously primed metaphorical messages. These influenced the formation of a fleeting identity, created temporary status and affiliation, and shone "spotlight threats" (Steele, 1991) altering patrons' ritual behavior. The metaphorical structures (e.g. "all paths lead to service") are recurrent, specific, and adaptable (e.g. "some paths to service dead-end").

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30. Grasping Knowledge: Evoking Gesture Knowledge from Object Names

Michael Masson & Meaghan Newton-Taylor

Gestural knowledge is evoked when observers view or respond to manipulable objects or object names. The present study investigates this using object names in sentences describing mental actions with the object. Subjects were faster at mimicking functionally cued gestures across both cue delays, but only at the long cue delay when volumetrically cued. These priming effects indicate that functional gestural knowledge is central to the conceptual representations of manipulable objects.

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31. Investigating the Mechanism in the Attentional Blink

Laura Falcon, Thomas M. Spalek, & Vincent Di Lollo

Attentional blink (AB) is the finding that observers are impaired at identifying the second of two targets presented in close succession. One exception to this finding is when performance on the second target is unimpaired when it follows directly after the first (Lag-1 Sparing). Using Lag-1 sparing, the flexibility of the input mechanism involved in the AB is examined. Can the mechanism be tuned only to the category of T1, or can it be tuned to more than one category of target?

Contact: lfalcon@sfu.ca

32. What Does a Distractor do? Pitting Disruption Against Resetting

S. M. Shahab Ghorashi, Lisa N. Jefferies, & James T. Enns

Performance on the second of two targets embedded in a stream of sequentially-presented items is poorer when there are intervening distractors that disrupt the input filter setting for the first target. One unclear issue is whether the intervening distractor merely disrupts the filter or whether it resets it in its own image. The answer is time-dependent: a short inter-target interval results in disruption, while a longer interval results in reconfiguration.

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33. Response Criterion and Inhibition of Return

Jennifer Jarman & Janice J. Snyder

Inhibition of return (IOR) refers to the finding that target detection is slower at previously searched locations. Its proposed function is to facilitate search by inhibiting attention from returning to previously searched locations, thereby avoiding costly reinspections. A more recent finding posits that intention, rather than attention, underlies the IOR effect. The present study investigates whether such criterion shifts can account for the IOR observed when multiple locations are searched.

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34. Ability of Preschoolers and Adults to Ignore Irrelevant Information

Jill Huynh, Daniel M. Bernstein, Andrew N. Meltzoff, & Jessica A. Sommerville

Preschoolers and adults estimated the location a protagonist in a story would search for a hidden object. Estimates were less accurate when participants had to take into account a false belief. That is, when actual location was unknown to the protagonist, both preschoolers and adults erred more in their estimates than when actual location was known. These findings suggest that both preschoolers and adults have difficulty ignoring irrelevant information.

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35. Dramatically Larger Flanker Effects

Cecil Chau, Sarah Munro, Karine Gazarian, & Adele Diamond

The classic Flanker effect is highly replicable but relatively small and fragile. We hypothesized that the reason for that is because subjects can settle into concentrating on the central location. We therefore predicted that if a switching component were added, requiring subjects to sometimes focus on the flankers and sometimes on the central stimulus, that the flanker effect would be far larger and far more robust (less sensitive to stimulus size or distance between stimuli). Our prediction was resoundingly confirmed. The Flanker effect was dramatically larger in the mixed-condition than in

single-task blocks (in both cases comparing non-switch incongruent and congruent trials). It was also much less sensitive to variations in stimulus characteristics.

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36. Discrepancy Reactions and Perceptual Fluency

Jie Gao, Peter Graf, & Gemma Gillespie

The objective of the current experiment is to examine whether decreasing the perceptual fluency of stimuli will produce a discrepancy reaction. Subjects were required to perform a preference judgment task and a recognition task. We manipulated the contrast between the stimuli and the background on which the stimuli were presented. We found that subjects a discrepancy reaction facilitates performance on the recognition task and on the preference task.

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37. Attentional Demands of Handheld Digital Devices

Hiroe Li & Peter Graf

Personal digital assistants (PDAs) are powerful, versatile devices suited for many purposes, such as way-finding in a city. Yet, these devices remain unfamiliar to older adults, perhaps because their use requires attentional resources known to declines with age. As a first step to bridging this gap, the present study examined the attentional demands of data entry and system navigation tasks with twenty-six undergraduate participants. While engaged in one of these task types, there were also required to carry out a concurrent attention-demanding tone-discrimination activity. Preliminary results suggest that system navigation requires more attention to perform than data entry tasks.

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38. Tick vs. Click: Does Online Administration Influence Cognitive Test Performance?

Tenzin Gonsar, Lauren Florko, Loretta Siu, Carrie Cuttler, & Ralph Hakstian

Although many cognitive-ability tests are now administered online, rather than in paper-and-pencil format, the effect of online administration on performance is generally unknown. We compared students' performance on online versions of verbal- and quantitative-ability tests with that of students completing corresponding paper and-pencil versions (with identical time limits). Contrary to expectation (of degraded performance online), there was no evidence of negative online administration effects, but instead small, but nonsignificant, positive effects.

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39. Influence and Persuasion

Levente Orban & Amandeep Bassi

For the purpose of promoting Heifer International, we used a number of ethical persuasion and influence techniques to create an appealing and effective ad. Concepts and constructs that were used as persuasion techniques include the elaboration-likelihood model (ELM), heuristic-systematic model (HSM), message order, peripheral cues such as familiarity, liking, and non-verbal influence, credibility and its 3 primary dimensions and celebrity endorsements. A comprehensive visual definition of persuasion is displayed.

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40. Are You Talking to Me? The Role of Emotion and Dynamic Movement in the Assignment of Personality to Animated Heads

Lisa N. Jefferies, Ali Arya, & James T. Enns

Humans rapidly form impressions of others' personalities, but what dynamic features form the basis of such impressions? To address this, we manipulated a series of head and eye movements and emotional expressions in computer-generated animated heads. Participants rated the heads in terms of two personality dimensions: Dominance and Affiliation. Head actions spread scores along the Dominance axis; emotional expression spread scores along the Affiliation axis. Faster movements increased perceived dominance.

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41. Development and Validation of the H-DEED: Hovorka Dynamic Emotional Expression Database

Robyn Hovorka, Naznin Virji-Babul, Kimberly A. Kerns, & James Tanaka

The purpose of this study was to develop and norm a set of 72 dynamic and static facial expressions. Participants were videotaped exhibiting sad, happy, angry, surprised, disgusted, angry, and scared. Each clip was edited to 5 seconds; a still image (jpeg) was extracted from each video. Overall, images were correctly identified by 60-100% of validation participants. Results suggest that the H-DEED is valid and ready for researchers' use.

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Paper Session VI: Memory II

2:00 - Mnemonics for Prospective Memory

Daniel Siu & Peter Graf

Very little is known about internal aids - mnemonics - that could be used to augment ProM. The present study focused on one class of mnemonics for ProM - planning

strategies. Planning strategies are activities assumed to yield a clearer specification of intentions and of way-points to their attainment, as well as a more concrete articulation of the means required for their attainment.

Contact: dsiu@psych.ubc.ca

2:15 - Prospective Memory: Effect of Optimal and Sub-Optimal Times

Lee Lau, Gwen Montgomery, Azmaira Mawji, Leo Leung, & Peter Graf

We investigated the clock checking behaviour of larks (morning people) and owls (night people) on a time-based prospective memory task that required a reminder at a specific time. For the experimental groups, 15 undergraduate students were randomly divided and tested during their optimal time (e.g. in the morning for larks) or during their sub-optimal time (e.g. in the evening for larks). Participants tested during their optimal time checked the clock more strategically and effectively.

Contact: leel@interchange.ubc.ca

2:30 - Personality Predicts Everyday Prospective Memory Performance

Loretta Siu, Lauren Florco, Tenzin Gonsar, Carrie Cuttler, Ralph Hakstian, & Peter Graf

Prospective memory (ProM) is the ability to remember to perform plans, promises and intentions. We explored whether personality predicts ProM performance in everyday life. Eighty-nine students completed three questionnaires that measured the frequency they experience a variety of ProM failures in their everyday lives. They also completed a personality assessment. A number of personality traits were found to predict self-rated ProM performance, including conscientiousness, agreeableness, perseverance, orderliness, energy and self-esteem.

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2:45 - JOLs and Recognition Memory

Geoffrey J. Palmer, Yifat Faran, Ben-Shalom D., & Bruce W. A. Whittlesea

We investigated the effect of Judgment of Learning (JOLs) evaluations on recognition memory using the mirror effect. Participants had to make JOLs on words in the training phase in 3 experiments. Our results showed that JOLs do not predict how long participants will study the words in a self-paced training task and that not only do JOLs not predict recognition memory, but that making JOLs actually influences recognition memory.

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3:00 - Can Feedback Improve Recognition Memory?

Justin Kantner & D. Stephen Lindsay

Paper will present results from several experiments designed to delineate the conditions under which recognition memory sensitivity is improved by trial-by-trial corrective

feedback at test. Although feedback has proven ineffectual under a wide array of conditions, we have obtained evidence that it can yield significant improvements in sensitivity when the stimuli to be recognized are aesthetically rich and dynamic in nature. Implications and unanswered questions will be discussed.

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Paper Session VII: Eyewitness Memory

3:45 - Are Student-Investigators Sensitive to Eyewitnesses' Viewing Conditions?

Melissa Boyce, D. Stephen Lindsay, & C. A. Elizabeth Brimacombe

Undergraduates played the role of small-town police investigators and interviewed a witness about a video-taped crime, where the witness was shown either a good or poor view of the criminal. Student-investigators then chose a suspect from a database containing information about 13 potential suspects. Investigators made pre-ID ratings of their suspect's likelihood of guilt, among other judgments. Student-investigators then administered a photo lineup to witnesses that contained their suspect, and made the same judgments as earlier. This study addressed the question of whether investigators are sensitive to the viewing conditions that eyewitnesses have when determining how much stock to put into eyewitnesses' identification decisions.

Contact: mboyce@uvic.ca

4:00 - Order Effects of Presentation of Evidence: Is There a Recency Effect?

Leora C. Dahl, D. Stephen Lindsay, & C. A. Elizabeth Brimacombe

This research examined the effects of order of presentation of eyewitness identification decisions. In previous studies (e.g., Dahl, Lindsay, & Brimacombe, 2005), undergraduate investigators interviewed a witness, searched a database of suspects, selected a suspect, administered a lineup, and rated the suspect's guilt. Ratings of guilt were over-influenced by the identification decision. We hypothesized that the recency of the identification evidence may have contributed to this effect.

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4:15 - Actual and Perceived Change in Undergraduate Knowledge of Eyewitness Issues: Evidence for the Effectiveness of Expert Testimony?

Sarah L. Desmarais & J. Don Read

This study examines (1) changes in beliefs about eyewitness topics and (2) discrepancies between actual and perceived change. Undergraduates (N = 143) responded to multiple-choice items on the first (T1) and last day (T2) of a Psychology and Law course. At T2, participants recalled T1 responses and indicated beliefs of whether their responses changed. Although estimates of prior knowledge were quite

accurate overall, preliminary analyses suggest that participants underestimated rather than overestimated T1 correct responding.

Contact: sldesmar@sfu.ca

4:30 - The Effect of “Ground” on “Figure”: The Impact of Context Reinstatement and Context Integration on Eyewitness Testimonies

Carol Wong & Don Read

Eich (1985) found that participants' recall benefited especially from context reinstatement when they were encouraged to integrate the target with the contextual features in their environment. We explored the relationship between these two contextual manipulations in an eyewitness situation. Results suggested that context reinstatement improved facial identification, free recall of both central and peripheral details and cued recall of peripheral details, although context integration did not have an impact on these variables.

Contact: ckw2@sfu.ca

4:45 - Differentiating True, False, and Fabricated Statements Using Statement Analysis

Jennifer Short & Glen E. Bodner

We examined whether false reports of childhood events can be distinguished from true and/or fabricated reports. Using the cognitive interview, participants recalled two true childhood events and one false childhood event, and also fabricated one memory report. Trained raters analyzed these statements using the Judgement of Memory Characteristics Questionnaire (JMCQ) and classified them as accurate or inaccurate. The characteristics that were most useful for distinguishing between statement types were identified.

Contact: jlcolton@ucalgary.ca

5:00 - Post-Identification Feedback and the Eyewitness: How Credible is Your Witness?



Carla L. Maclean, Elizabeth C. A. Brimacombe, Meredith Alison, Melissa C. Boyce, & Leora C. Dahl

How are participant-interviewers affected by news that a witness identified the suspect? How do jurors rate the credibility of participant-witnesses who have been given feedback about their viewing conditions and ID? The current research addressed these questions. Results suggest that witnesses who received positive post-identification feedback were very confident about their identifications and their crime recollections. Similarly, interviewers and jurors viewed witnesses who received positive post-identification feedback as generally better witnesses.

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Campus Food Outlets: Spring/Summer 2006










All locations open Monday to Friday (except Totem and Vanier Dining Rooms)

	at Life Sciences Centre	Open	7:00am-4:00pm	M-F
	Full Service Starbucks - Fred Kaiser Main Mall	Open	7:00am-3:00pm	M-F
	Full Service Starbucks - SUB at PSP	Open	7:00am-6:45pm 8:00am-3:00pm	M-F Sat
REBOOT CAFÉ	at ICICS	Closed	7:45am-3:30pm	M-F
Trek's <i>Tim Hortons</i>	at David Lam Centre	Open	7:30am-3:30pm	M-F



Pacific Spirit Place at S.U.B. 7:30am - 2:00pm

	at Pacific Spirit Place	Closed	10:00am-2:00pm	M-F
	at Pacific Spirit Place	Closed	8:30am-7:00pm	M-F
	at Pacific Spirit Place	Open	7:30am-4:00pm	M-F
ManchuWOK	at Pacific Spirit Place	Closed	10:30am-2:00pm	M-F
	at Pacific Spirit Place	Closed	10:30am-2:00pm	M-F
	David Lam Centre Licensed	Open	8:00am-4:00pm	M-F

	Buchanan A	Closed	7:45am-3:30pm 6:15pm-8:45pm	M-F M-Th
	Main Mall (across from the Engineering Buildings)	Open	7:45am-3:30pm	M-F
	Forest Science Building (Main Mall)	Open	7:45am-3:30pm	M-F
	Lower Level Scarfe	Closed	7:45am-2:45pm	re-open July
	at ICICS	Closed	7:45am-3:30pm	M-F
Pond Cafe (Starbucks)	Ponderosa Centre	Open	7:30am-2:30pm	M-F
	Breakfast	Open	7:15am - 9:00am	M-F
Lunch	University Centre		11:30am-2:00pm	M-F
Evening Dining	University Centre		3:30pm-8:00pm	Th-F
Steamies (Starbucks)	Bookstore	Open	9:30am-4:45pm	M-F
IRC Snack Bar	Instructional Resource Centre (Woodward Library)	Open	7:45am-2:30pm	M-F
Gage Mini Mart	Gage Towers	Closed	4:00am-11:00pm	M-F
	<i>*Hours subject to change.</i>		5:00am-11:00pm	Sa & Su
Hubbards	Place Vanier Residence	Closed	5:30pm-11:30pm	M-F
Magda's	Totem Park Residence	Closed	5:30pm-11:30pm	M-F
	Trek Express	Closed	10:30am-2:30pm	M-F
	Sandwich Bar at Trek	Closed	10:30am-2:30pm	re-open July
	Old Auditorium lower level	Closed	7:45am-2:30pm	M-F

UBC Marketplace (The Village)	
Located at the corner of University Boulevard and Wesbrook Mall	
Ben Don House – Noodle House	Only U Café – Deli-Style Food
Pita Pit – Wraps, Salads	OMio Japan – Japanese Food
Bebe Mediterranean Food – Donairs, Kebabs	One More Sushi – Japanese Dining
Combo Express – Taiwanese Food	Osaka Sushi – Japanese Food
Hong Kong Chinese Food – Chinese Food	Curry Point – East Indian Food
Village Restaurant – Chinese Dining	Starbucks – Cofee, Snacks
University Pizza	Vera’s Burgers

Attendees' Names and Contact Information

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