

NOWCAM 2009 Program

University of Victoria

May 14-16, 2009

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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

Spoken papers will be presented in Room A104 of the Social Science and Mathematics (SSM) building. Registration and refreshment breaks will be held in a lobby area adjacent to SSM A110. The poster sessions will be held in the Michele Pujol room of the Student Union Building (SUB). On Friday NOWCAMpers are to find their own lunches (the easiest options being within the SUB; the cafeteria in the University Centre and the Grad House will also be open). Lunch on Saturday will be provided in the Michele Pujol Room of the SUB. On both days, poster presenters should ask their friends to grab them something to eat while presenting their posters.

Set-up of Posters

Poster panels will be in place and accessible in the Michele Pujol Room of the SUB 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 12:30 pm for the Friday session and no later than 12:00 pm for the Saturday session. Poster presenters are encouraged to mount their posters first thing in the morning, before paper sessions begin, so that they 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.

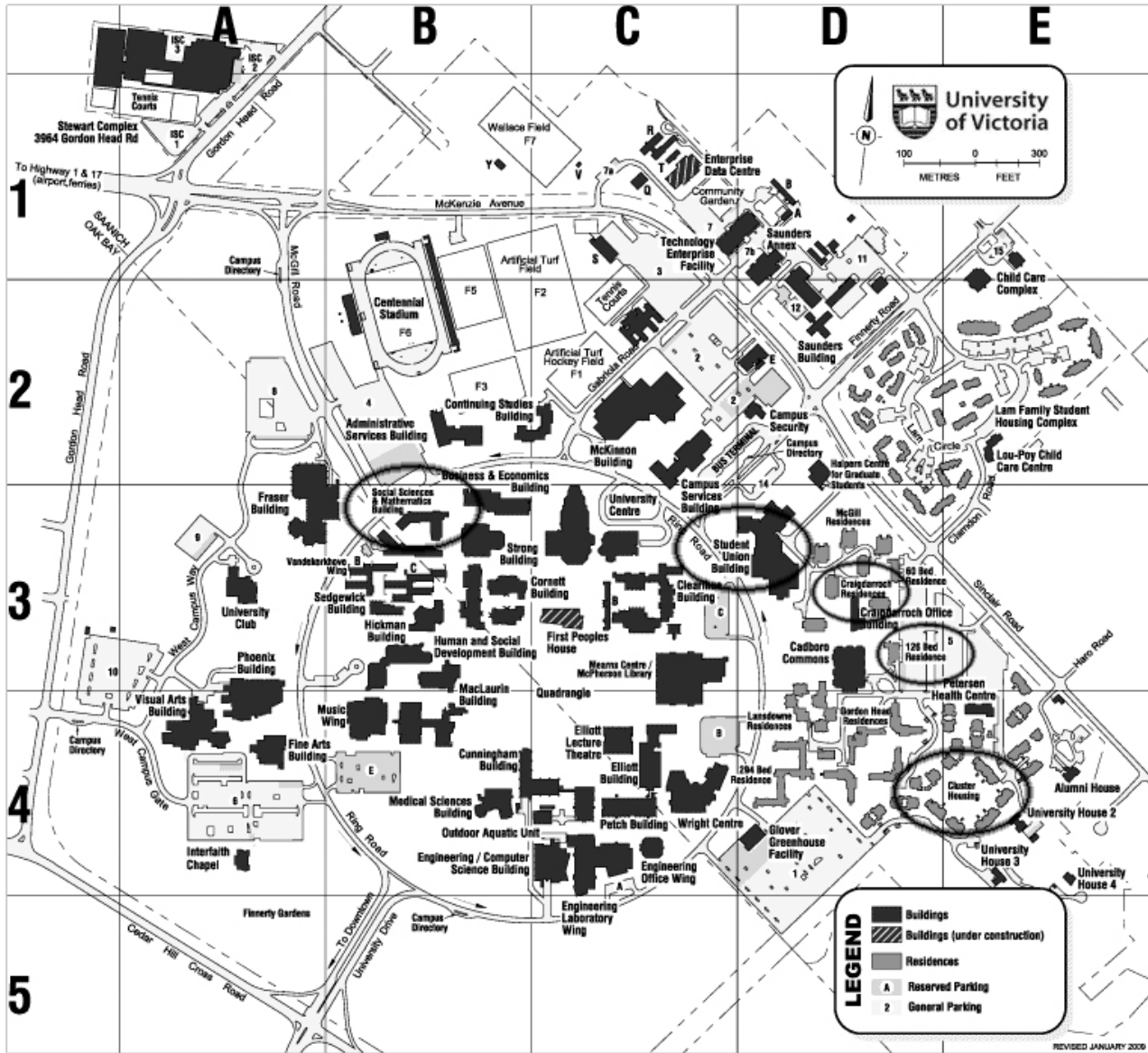
Parking

Those staying on campus should park near Craigdarroch Office Building, off Sinclair Road (D-3 on map). Others are advised to park in either the Stadium lot (B2) or the lot northeast of McKinnon Gym (2C)

Campus Map

or go to:

<http://www.uvic.ca/maps/2dmap.html>

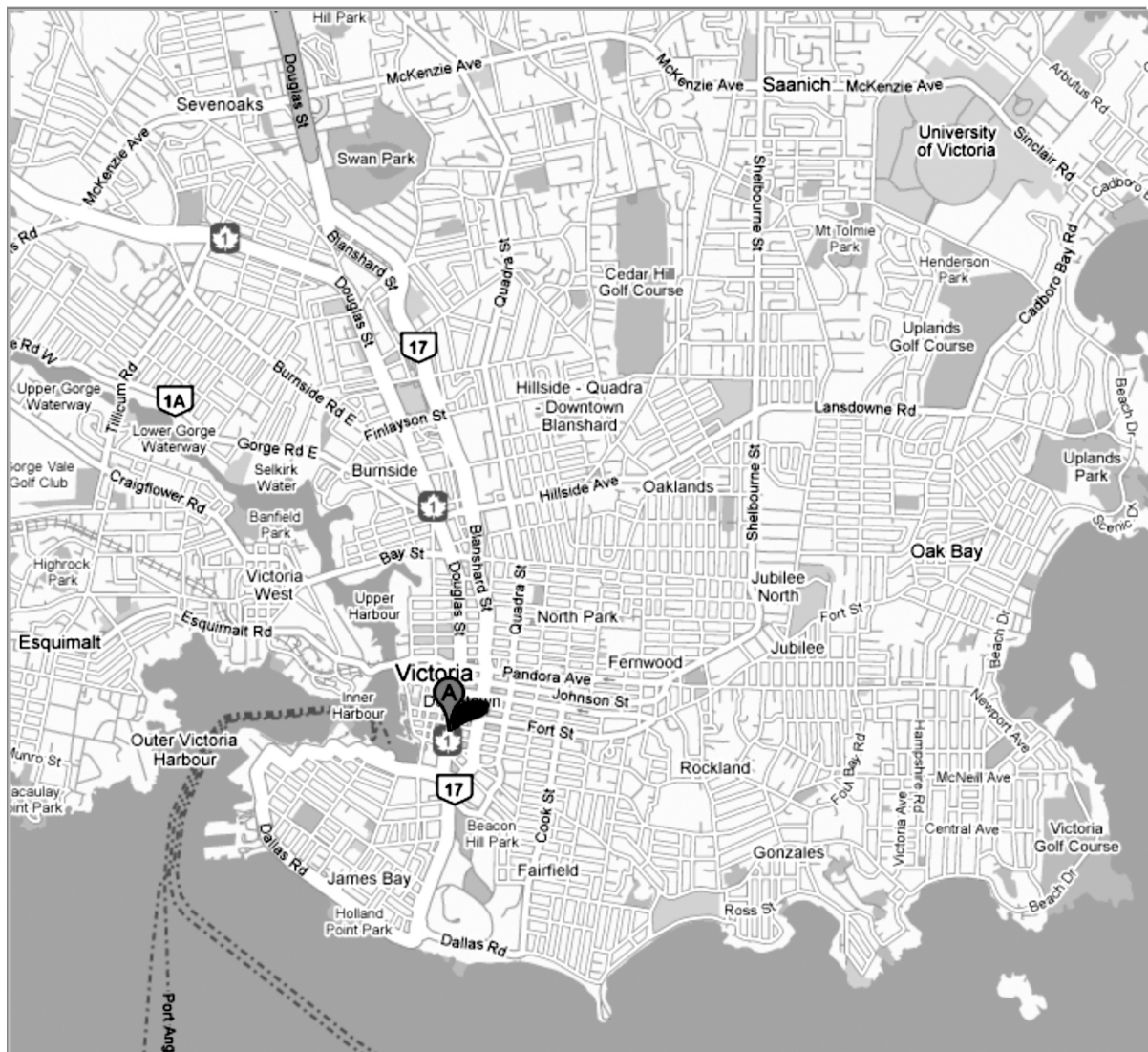


Gala Banquet Map and Directions

Strathcona Hotel: Friday, May 15th at 7:00pm (ticket required)
919 Douglas Street, Victoria
(250) 383-7137 toll free: 1 (800) 663-7476

Getting to the Strathcona Hotel and Downtown

If you have a ticket for the Gala Banquet Bus, be in front of the SUB (by Ring Road) no later than 6:30. If not and you want to take a city bus, catch the #4 from in front of the Book Store. The city bus costs \$2.00 and takes about half an hour. If you want to drive, the simplest route is to exit campus near the SUB, turning left onto Sinclair; after passing through the intersection at Gordon Head Sinclair will become McKenzie. Follow it to the first major intersection and turn left there onto Shelbourne. Drive down Shelbourne for 5 or 10 minutes, passing such major intersections as North Dairy, Hillside, and Bay. Eventually Shelbourne will curve to the right and magically become Pandora. Pandora runs through the heart of downtown; the Strath is a few blocks east of Pandora on Douglas.



NOWCAM 2009 Program Outline

May 14 – 16, 2009, UVic

Thursday 14th May (PM)

7:00–11:00 No host reception at Swans Hotel Brew Pub 506 Pandora Avenue

Friday 15th May

- 8:00-9:00 Registration: Breakfast refreshments provided
- 9:00-9:15 Opening Remarks, Steve Lindsay
- 9:15-10:45 Paper Session I: Perception (SSM A110) – Chair: Jim Tanaka
- 10:45-11:00 Break
- 11:00-12:30 Paper Session II: Applied Cognition (SSM A110) – Chair: Ira Hyman
- 12:30-2:30 Lunch and Poster Session I (Michele Pujol Room)
- 2:30-3:30 Keynote Address, Maryanne Garry: *Memory: Change we can believe in.*
Introduction by Don Read
- 3:30-3:45 Break
- 3:45-4:45 Paper Session III: Fluency (SSM A110) – Chair: Mike Masson
- 4:45-5:00 Break: Refreshments provided
- 5:00-6:00 Paper Session IV: Life-Span and Cognitive Development (SSM A110) – Chair:
Deb Connolly
- 7:00-cows Gala Banquet at the Strathcona Hotel

Saturday 16th May

- 9:15-9:30 Registration: Breakfast refreshments provided
- 9:30-10:45 Paper Session V: Memory and Learning (SSM A110) – Chair:
Daniel Bernstein
- 10:45-11:00 Break
- 11:00-12:00 Paper Session VI: Attention (SSM A110) – Chair: Daniel Bub
- 12:00-2:00 Pizza Lunch and Poster Session II (Michele Pujol Room)

NOWCAM 2009 Program Schedule

May 14-16, 2009, UVic

Thursday 25th May (PM)

7:00–10:00 No host reception at Swans Brew Pub 506 Pandora Avenue

Friday 26th May

8:00-9:00 Registration: Breakfast refreshments provided

9:00-9:15 Opening Remarks, Steve Lindsay

9:15-10:45 Paper Session I: Perception (SSM A110) Chair: Jim Tanaka

- 9:15-9:30 Kristie J. Fisher, Miriam Bassok, & Lee Osterhout: The arithmetic N400 effect: Why differences compared to language?
- 9:30-9:45 Justin Kantner, Iris Gordon, Krista B. Friesen, Andreas T. Breuer, Christopher M. Warren, & James W. Tanaka: The electrophysiological correlates of distinctiveness processing in a Joe-No Joe task.
- 9:45-10:00 Krista B. Friesen, D. Stephen Lindsay, & James W. Tanaka: Real-world face recognition and event-related potentials.
- 10:00-10:15 Andreas T. Breuer, Michael E. J. Masson, & Daniel N. Bub: The Effect of object rotation on the activation of hand action representations.
- 10:15-10:30 Jonah Fox & Daniel Bub: The evocation of functional and volumetric gestures in the periphery.
- 10:30-10:45 Samantha Ennis, Michael Masson, & Daniel Bub: Blue's gone red: The effects of Synaesthesia on perception and binding of colour and form.

10:45-11:00 Break

11:00-12:30 Paper Session II: Applied Cognition (SSM A110) Chair: Ira Hyman

- 11:00–11:15 Carla L. MacLean, D. Stephen Lindsay, & C. A. Elizabeth Brimacombe: Debiasing in the industrial investigation: The role of education.
- 11:15-11:30 Tanjeem Azad, D. Stephen Lindsay, & C.A. Elizabeth Brimacombe: Using source judgments and the remember/know/guess paradigm to study memory conformity among collaborative pairs.

- 11:30–11:45 Carroll A. Boydell, Carmelina C. Barone, & J. Don Read: Beyond eyewitness recall: An exploration of factors relevant to perpetrators' recall of a mock crime.
- 11:45-12:00 Jesse Elterman & Deborah A. Connolly: Coaching children to malingering head injuries: A grounded theory analysis of coaching instructions.
- 12:00-12:15 Matt Boss, Breanne Wise, & Ira Hyman: Did you see the unicycling clown? Inattentive blindness while walking and talking on a cell phone.
- 12:15-12:30 Thomas Kerlake, Richard Le Grand, & Kevin Hamilton: "I've now realized the vital importance of being [usable]" (Wilde, 1895): A usability analysis of moodle.

12:30-2:30 Lunch and Poster Session I (Michele Pujol Room)

1. Nicola Anderson, Alan Kingstone, & Sophie Lanthier: Levels of representation and eye movements in natural scenes.
2. Erin E. Fleming and Daniel N. Bub: Exploring the time course underlying hand action representations: An analysis of gestural knowledge.
3. Briana S. MacDonald, Susan Gillingham, Sharon A. Livingstone, & Ronald W. Skelton: Exploration improves navigation in place but not cue version of virtual Morris Water Maze.
4. Tanya R Jonker, Wayne Podrouzek, & Andrea Hughes: Examining retrieval-induced forgetting in a three-level hierarchy.
5. Kirsten A Dalrymple, Elina Birmingham, Walter Bischof, Jason JS Barton, & Alan Kingstone: Seeing the world in pieces: How do simultanagnosics scan social scenes and why?
6. Deborah S. Barkowsky & Barbara J. Rutherford: Effect of peripheral distractor size on lateralization in lexical decision.
7. Kaitlin Laidlaw & Alan Kingstone: Location, location, location: The influence of a distractor on saccade trajectories depends on its position.
8. Kristina Gicas & Daniel N. Bub: In search of volumetric knowledge through acoustic presentation of words.
9. Jordan Barnes: Fluid learning
10. Mark Jaholkowski, Andrea Hughes, & Wayne Podrouzek: Watch your mouth: Release from repetition blindness through embedded profanity.
11. Laura Dixon, Jim Tanaka, & Sean Butler: SmileMaze.
12. Andreas T. Breuer & Christopher M. Warren: Is fluency hedonically marked?
13. Noah Freed, Allison Sweeney, & Erik Nilsen: Impulsiveness impairs and arousal assists performance on the Game of Dice task.

14. Jenna P. Hatter & Mauricio A. Garcia-Barrera: A morphological analysis of prefrontal cortex subregions in Children with Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder.
15. Jeffery Mathesius & Barbara Rutherford: Laterality of phonological and orthographic processing: One or both hemispheres?
16. Brent Power, Jie Gao, & Peter Graff: Discrepancy reactions polarise liking-ratings.
17. Richelle Isaak & Sven van de Wetering: The relation between explicit and implicit attitudes.
18. Amanda D. Pype, Jeffrey Y. Lin, Geoffrey M. Boynton, Scott O. Murray: Target identification enhances unconscious recognition memory of background visual context.

2:30-3:30 Keynote Address, Maryanne Garry: Memory: Change We Can Believe In.

Introduction by Don Read

3:30-3:45 Break

3:45-4:45 Paper Session III: Fluency (SSM A110) Chair: Mike Masson

- 3:45-4:00 Eryn J. Newman, Nicholas Frame, Daniel M. Bernstein, D. Stephen Lindsay, Maryanne Garry, & Justin Kantner: Attributions of truth and the life or death impact of photographs.
- 4:00-4:15 Louise Meilleur, Rubina Mudhar, Ivy Siu-Ling Ng, Alex Wilson, Gira Bhatt, & Daniel M. Bernstein: Truth be told: The effects of linguistic accents on judgments of truth.
- 4:15-4:30 Cody Tousignant & Glen Bodner: The influence of list context on beauty ratings.
- 4:30-4:45 Aaron A. Brown & Glen E. Bodner: Masked nonword priming: Forwards vs. backwards vs. mixed case.

4:45-5:00 Break: Refreshments provided

5:00-6:00 Paper Session IV: Life-Span and Cognitive Development (SSM A110) Chair: Deb Connolly

- 5:00-5:15 Janet Love, Stuart MacDonald, Holly Tuokko, David Hultsch, & Esther Strauss: Can cognitive functioning facilitate identification of at-risk drivers?
- 5:15-5:30 Christie Yao, Esther Strauss, Dave Hultsch, & Stuart MacDonald: Markers of developmental time and associated moderators.
- 5:30-5:45 Jeffrey Cockburn & Clay Holroyd: A model-based approach to understanding ADHD.

5:45-6:00 Erin Maloney, Evan Risko, Daniel Ansari, & Jonathan Fugelsang:
Mathematics anxiety affects counting but not subitizing during a
visual enumeration task.

7:00-cows Gala Banquet at the Strathcona Hotel (bus leaves from near SUB at 6:30)

Saturday, May 16

9:15- 9:30 Registration: Breakfast refreshments provided

9:30-10:45 Paper Session V: Memory and Learning (SSM A110)

9:30-9:45 Rebecca A. Roy, Brittany A. Cardwell, S. Matthew Boss, Alexander
J. Schiller, Evelyn Barber, Paul Williamson, & Ira E. Hyman, Jr.:
Collaborative facilitation in memory for categorical word lists.

9:45-10:00 Sara Cox & Deborah Connolly: Repeated events, deviations, and
the recency/primacy effect in an adult population.

10:00-10:15 Sharon A. Livingstone, Philip M. Zeman, Mehul Gandhi, Lauren
Stewart, & Ronald W. Skelton: Eye movement measurement
confirms the effects of experience on strategy selection in virtual
Morris Water Maze tasks.

10:15-10:30 Tonia Relkov, Matthew Denny-Keys, Theresa Jubenville, Carrie
Cuttler, & Steven Taylor: Impulsivity and prospective memory: Quick
to act, quick to forget.

10:30-10:45 Travis E. Baker, Tim Stockwell, Gordon Barnes, & Clay B. Holroyd:
Bottom's UP! Neurobiological pathways of addiction.

10:45-11:00 Break

11:00-12:00 Paper Session VI: Attention (SSM A110)

11:00-11:15 Lihan Chen, Kimberly M. Meier, Michael J. Wood, & Mark R. Blair:
Attention optimization in rule-based and information integration
category learning.

11:15-11:30 Christopher M. Warren & Clay B. Holroyd: The conflict theory of the
attentional blink and the locus coeruleus norepinephrine system.

11:30-11:45 George-Alan Wallace: Much ado about nothing: Capture and
cuing with a gradient discontinuity of 'nothing'.

11:45-12:00 Jeffrey Y. Lin, Scott O. Murray & Geoffrey M. Boynton: Capture of
attention to threatening stimuli without perceptual awareness.

12:00-2:00 Pizza Lunch & Poster Session II (Michele Pujol Room)

1. Tanjeem Azad, D. Stephen Lindsay, & C.A. Elizabeth Brimacombe: Student-juror perceptions of victim and bystander testimonies.
2. Emily Slinger & Deborah Connolly: Stereotypes of child sexual abuse: Do they really exist?
3. Cara Dunkley, Ulrich Mueller & D. Stephen Lindsay: The self-reference effect in preschool children, in relation to source monitoring and theory of mind.
4. Sophie N. Lanthier, Esther Walker, Evan F. Risko & Alan Kingstone: Do you see what I see? Collaborative caution while crossing the street.
5. Janel Fergusson & Peter Graf: Individual differences in prospective memory: Time flies sometimes.
6. Matt Yanko, Thomas Spalek, & Vincent Di Lollo: Familiarity breeds inattention: A driving-simulator study.
7. Esther J. Walker, Sophie N. Lanthier, Evan F. Risko, & Alan Kingstone: Pedestrians vs. pedestrians: Who's more cautious?
8. Carmelina Barone & J. Don Read: Is eyewitness statement content related to identification accuracy?
9. Michael MacIsaac, Joseph Chisholm, & Alan Kingstone: Hitting the Right Note: It takes music to be there.
10. Matthew Denny-Keys, Theresa Jubenville, Tonia Relkov, Carrie Cuttler, & Steven Taylor: The darker side of creativity.
11. Jeff Kim, Tracy Kim, Rayka Kumru, & Peter Graf: Computers in the classroom: Tools or toys?
12. Erin Grant & Holly Tuokko: Mental Alternation Test: Mode and age effects.
13. Alex M. Wilson: Reading emotional men: Differences in the interpretation of male portrayed anger due to vertical camera angle.
14. Joseph Chisholm, Clayton Hickey, Jan Theeuwes, & Alan Kingstone: Action video game players show a reduced effect of attentional capture.
15. Craig L. Anderson, Durwin Foster, Linda Carlson, Jonathan Smallwood & Jonathan W. Schooler: Reducing mind-wandering through the development of mindfulness.
16. Theresa Jubenville, Tonia Relkov, Matthew Denny-Keys, Carrie Cuttler, Steven Taylor: Did you remember your to-do list? Planned versus completed - what we remember.
17. Ivy Siu-Ling Ng, Rubina Mudhar, Karen Aujla, Brent W. Roberts, & Daniel M. Bernstein: Unscrambling words does not affect personality ratings.

NOWCAM 2009 Program Abstracts

May 14-16, 2009, UVic

Friday 15th May

Paper Session I: Perception (SSM A110)

9:15 - The arithmetic N400 effect: Why differences compared to language?

Kristie J. Fisher, Miriam Bassok, & Lee Osterhout

The ERP N400 effect indicates how well a word can be integrated with its semantic context. A similar, earlier, effect occurs in arithmetic, with great variation among studies. We examined whether differences in methodology and in the symbolic format of stimuli (digits vs. words) were causing the discrepancies. We conclude that the N400 effect is analogous in arithmetic and language; earlier onset occurs because arithmetic is more constrained than language. Contact: cwarren@uvic.ca

9:30 – The electrophysiological correlates of distinctiveness processing in a Joe-No Joe task.

Justin Kantner, Iris Gordon, Krista B. Friesen, Andreas T. Breuer, Christopher M. Warren, & James W. Tanaka.

When a labeled target face ("Joe") must be identified amongst a series of anonymous filler faces, it elicits an enhanced negative brain potential occurring approximately 250 ms after stimulus onset (N250). Because the N250 accumulates with repeated exposures, it is assumed to provide an index of target familiarity. We tested an alternative "distinctiveness" account by measuring the N250 to a filler face that differed from the target and other fillers by gender or race. Contact: jkantner@uvic.ca

9:45 - Real-world face recognition and event-related potentials.

Krista B. Friesen, D. Stephen Lindsay, & James W. Tanaka.

The earliest electrophysiological indicator of recognition occurs 250ms after stimulus onset (the N250) as shown with event-related potentials (ERP). We introduced 22 participants to an experimenter and had them identify that experimenter from a photo line-up while recording ERPs. We found significant N250 and P300 (a later component associated with task relevance) differences between the target and filler faces as a function of real-world face recognition. Contact: kbf@uvic.ca

10:00 - The Effect of object rotation on the activation of hand action representations.

Andreas T. Breuer, Michael E. J. Masson, & Daniel N. Bub

We show that hand action representations automatically elicited by passively viewed pictures of manipulable objects (e.g., stapler) are more strongly influenced by an individual's conceptual knowledge of an object than by the contours of the object as they appear in the display. These results suggest a strong interaction between ventral and dorsal visual processing streams. Contact: abreuer@uvic.ca

10:15 - The evocation of functional and volumetric gestures in the periphery.

Jonah Fox & Daniel Bub

Images denoting objects evoke functional and volumetric motor representations. Handled-objects elicit motor representations that favor the hand on the same side as the handle. However, this effect disappears when the object is on the side. Our research suggests that functional and volumetric representations are elicited when in the center and on the sides. This implies that there is something specific about handled-objects that cause sensitivity to location. Contact: jonah_fox@hotmail.com

10:30 - Blue's gone red: The effects of Synaesthesia on perception and binding of colour and form.

Samantha Ennis, Michael Masson, & Daniel Bub.

The present study examined the effects of synaesthesia on perception and binding of visual features. Synaesthesia is a unique perceptual state where single sensory input elicits an extraordinary unisensory or multisensory experience. For grapheme-colour synaesthetes, alphanumeric characters are accompanied by specific colour experiences termed photisms. LS (a projector grapheme-colour synaesthete) and non-synaesthete controls completed an illusory conjunction experiment. The results suggest that synaesthesia effects both feature binding and feature perception. Contact: samennis@uvic.ca

11:00 - Debiasing in the industrial investigation: The role of education.

Carla L. MacLean, D. Stephen Lindsay, & C.A. Elizabeth Brimacombe

Workplace accident investigations help prevent future accidents by determining direct and contributing causes and by raising safety awareness. Once an attitude is formed, individuals may seek, interpret, and create information to support preconceived notions; a phenomenon termed tunnel vision in the investigation literature. The current research explores tunnel vision in industrial investigations, specifically, the impact of education as a debiasing intervention. Results indicate that awareness and considering alternative hypotheses reduced tunnel vision in student-investigators. Contact: carlamac@uvic.ca

11:15 - Using source judgments and the remember/know/guess paradigm to study memory conformity among collaborative pairs.

Tanjeem Azad, D. Stephen Lindsay, & C.A. Elizabeth Brimacombe

We examined the extent to which co-witness discussion leads witnesses to falsely remember misinformation. Participants tested in pairs watched the same screen but saw different versions of an event using the MORI technique. Pairs completed a questionnaire together to remember details from the video, then answered similar questions individually. Each question was followed by a source judgment task, during which participants also indicated their subjective experience accompanying each source judgment. Contact: tazad@uvic.ca

11:30 - Beyond eyewitness recall: An exploration of factors relevant to perpetrators' recall of a mock crime.

Carroll A. Boydell, Carmelina C. Barone, & J. Don Read

While much research has explored the effects of factors such as arousal, gender, and centrality of event details on eyewitness memory for crime, little work has examined how these factors affect perpetrators' recall of crimes they have committed. In this study, participants committed a mock theft by stealing an exam from a professor's office. Their recall of the theft was tested one week later. Results and implications will be discussed. Contact: samennis@uvic.ca

11:45 - Coaching children to malingering head injuries: A grounded theory analysis of coaching instructions.

Jesse Elterman & Deborah A. Connolly

Experts suspect that children may malingering head injuries more frequently than previously thought (Constantinou & McCaffrey, 2003). Adult participants with frequent child contact were asked to describe how they would coach a child to malingering a head injury to gain financial compensation. Twelve participants were provided various resources and asked to outline their strategy. Using grounded theory, a type of qualitative analysis, a theory of coaching instructions was developed. Methodology and results will be discussed. Contact: jelterma@sfu.ca

12:00 - Did you see the unicycling clown? Inattention blindness while walking and talking on a cell phone.

Matt Boss, Breanne Wise, & Ira Hyman

We investigated the effects of divided attention during walking. In the first experiment, we found that cell phone users walked slower, changed directions more frequently, and were less likely to acknowledge others than those without electronics and those in pairs. In the second experiment, we found that cell phone users were less likely than the other groups of walkers to notice a unicycling clown. Contact: bosss@cc.wvu.edu

12:15 - "I've now realized the vital importance of being [usable]" (Wilde, 1895): A usability analysis of moodle.

Thomas Kerslake, Richard Le Grand, & Kevin Hamilton

This Human Factors study analyzed the usability of Moodle, a course management system that allows teachers and students to participate in e-classrooms. Participants completed a series of tasks using a functioning Moodle course site. During each task, participant comments were recorded and an evaluation survey was completed. Based the results, we highlight the strengths of Moodle and make recommendations for interface design and user training. Contact: tkerslake@yahoo.com

12:30-2:30 Lunch and Poster Session I

1. Levels of representation and eye movements in natural scenes.

Nicola Anderson, Alan Kingstone, & Sophie Lanthier

In the present study, we monitored participant's eye movements while they viewed pictures of people in naturalistic scenes. We compared the eye movements exhibited when participants looked at people (first order representation) versus images of people (second order representation) both of which were embedded within one natural scene. The findings indicate unequivocally that biologically meaningful stimuli are given significant weight across different levels of representation. Contact: nccanderson@gmail.com

2. Exploring the time course underlying hand action representations: An analysis of gestural knowledge.

Erin E. Fleming and Daniel N. Bub

Hand action representations evoked by manipulable objects were examined by training participants to associate colours with hand gestures. Participants were then required to respond to the colour of an irrelevant object, regardless of the natural motor action that the object affords. The results demonstrated that participants are facilitated when the action to the colour and the action to the object are the same. The findings are discussed within theories of embodied cognition. Contact: efleming@uvic.ca

3. Exploration improves navigation in place but not cue version of virtual Morris Water Maze.

Briana S. MacDonald, Susan Gillingham, Sharon A. Livingstone, & Ronald W. Skelton

Humans navigate either by cognitive mapping (place) or stimulus-response (cue) associations, but only cognitive mapping is thought to require prior exploration of the environment. We tested undergraduate participants in place and cue virtual Morris Water Mazes either with or without prior exploration. Exploration affected performance in the place (cognitive mapping) but not the cue version of the task. These results confirm theories of cognitive mapping from work with laboratory animals. Contact: briema@UVic.ca

4. Examining retrieval-induced forgetting in a three-level hierarchy.

Tanya R Jonker, Wayne Podrouzek, & Andrea Hughes

The retrieval-induced forgetting paradigm is extended to a three-level hierarchy (e.g., FOOD – Fruit – apple). The experiments were designed to examine retrieval-induced forgetting effects in a more semantically complex stimuli set. Four experiments employed retrieval practice at different levels of the hierarchy and looked at recall rates across the levels. Experiments 3 and 4 were designed to test the competition assumption of the inhibition explanation (Anderson, Bjork, & Bjork, 1994). Contact: tanyarjonker@gmail.com

5. Seeing the world in pieces: How do simultanagnosics scan social scenes and why?

Kirsten A Dalrymple, Elina Birmingham, Walter Bischof, Jason JS Barton, & Alan Kingstone

Simultanagnosic patients fail to see more than one object at a time. We created a simultanagnosia-like viewing paradigm for healthy subjects. A computer-generated viewing aperture allowed them to see only parts of scenes at once. Subjects described scenes while their eye movements were monitored. Their fixation distribution mimicked that of a simultanagnosic patient who viewed the scenes under natural viewing conditions, suggesting that this is a valid model of simultanagnosia. Contact: kdalrymple@psych.ubc.ca

6. Effect of peripheral distractor size on lateralization in lexical decision.

Deborah S. Barkowsky & Barbara J. Rutherford

The left hemisphere of the brain typically is better than the right at lexical decision. Is this laterality impacted by the degree of activation of the corpus callosum? Three experiments presented targets at fixation and manipulated the size of a peripheral distractor projected to the right, left, or neither visual field to test if greater activation of callosal fibers from a non lexical distractor would enhance laterality of word processing. Contact: fresnostudent@hotmail.com

7. Location, location, location: The influence of a distractor on saccade trajectories depends on its position.

Kaitlin Laidlaw & Alan Kingstone

When a short-latency saccade is made to a target, saccade trajectories curve towards a simultaneously presented distractor. If latencies are longer, the distractor is inhibited and trajectories curve away from the distractor. We reveal that distractor inhibition is dependent on location as well as time: distractors presented on the vertical meridian are inhibited sooner than distractors presented on the horizontal meridian, which were never fully inhibited. Contact: klaidlaw@psych.ubc.ca

8. In search of volumetric knowledge through acoustic presentation of words.

Kristina Gicas & Daniel N. Bub

The dynamics of hand action representations as they relate to acoustic processing of manipulable objects was examined. Two kinds of hand actions were involved: functional and volumetric. Words were presented acoustically in three different voices each cueing a hand gesture that was congruent or incongruent with the denoted object. Reaction times were significantly faster in congruent conditions for functional but not volumetric gestures. Implications of these findings are discussed. Contact: kmgicas@uvic.ca

9. Fluid learning

Jordan Barnes:

An attempt to clarify some of the challenges associated with high-level learning and provide a context for future research directions in this area. Some of the ideas being worked on at the Center for Research on Concepts and Cognition at Indiana University will be introduced, in order to provide an appropriate basis for the discussion. Contact: jordanb@sfu.ca

10. Watch your mouth: Release from repetition blindness through embedded profanity.

Mark Jaholkowski, Andrea Hughes, & Wayne Podrouzek

Most theories of repetition blindness have been ascribed to a perceptual deficit of types and tokens whereby a failure to recall a repeated item is the result of encoding failure. Using profane stimuli that (a) precede, (b) are, and (c) constrain the critical items we show that type-token is inadequate to explain this phenomena. We conclude support for a constructive approach to account for remembering.

Contact: Mark.Jaholkowski@ufv.ca

11. SmileMaze.

Laura Dixon, Jim Tanaka, & Sean Butler

SmileMaze investigates the relationship between emotion display and affect. Fifteen participants played SmileMaze, a computer game that required them to make certain facial expressions. Facial EMG was used to measure facial muscle activation, and heart rate and skin conductance were also measured. Physiological changes, as well as positive and negative affect (via self report) were then compared as a result of the participant making happy or angry facial expressions. Contact: lkdixon@uvic.ca

12. Is fluency hedonically marked?

Andreas T. Breuer & Christopher M. Warren:

It has been claimed that fluent processing is an inherently positive affective experience. However, the effect of fluency is strongly influenced by the judgment task, such that fluency can produce feelings of familiarity in a recognition task but greater liking in a preference judgment task. It is possible that the positive affect generated by fluency is itself determined by context. We propose an EMG study to examine this possibility. Contact: abreuer@uvic.ca

13. Impulsiveness impairs and arousal assists performance on the game of dice task.

Noah Freed, Allison Sweeney, Noah Freed, & Erik Nilsen

The Somatic Marker Hypothesis states that we use emotion-based physiological arousal to inform decision making. Two forms of the Game of Dice Task were used to evaluate the role of arousal in decision making in situations of risk and ambiguity. Participants were measured on impulsiveness and skin conductance. Anticipatory arousal was positively correlated with level of risk, low impulsives experienced more anticipatory arousal, and low impulsives made less risky bets. Contact: nfreed@lclark.edu

14. A morphological analysis of prefrontal cortex subregions in Children with Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder.

Jenna P. Hatter & Mauricio A. Garcia-Barrera:

Previous research indicates a relationship between brain morphology and neuropsychological symptoms present in individuals with Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). For this study, manual tracing of the prefrontal cortex was performed on MRI scans of 8 children with ADHD and 8 age-matched non-clinical controls. While no significant difference was found between groups for regional PFC volumes, there was a trend in smaller volumes of the dorsomedial prefrontal cortex in children with ADHD. Contact: jhatter@uvic.ca

15. Laterality of phonological and orthographic processing: One or both hemispheres?

Jeffery Mathesius & Barbara Rutherford

Laterality refers to the contention that the left and right hemisphere of the brain process information differently. Currently under debate is whether there is laterality of phonological and orthographic processing. Two experiments used a lexical decision task and a priming procedure along with a distractor to the left or right visual field to test laterality. Experiment 1 manipulated sound similarity between strings; Experiment 2 manipulated visual similarity between strings. Contact: j_mathesius@hotmail.com

16. Discrepancy reactions polarise liking-ratings.

Brent Power, Jie Gao, & Peter Graff

Discrepancy-attribution theory explains why a target that is processed with unexpected fluency might be rated as more likable. It stipulates that unexpectedly fluent processing produces a discrepancy reaction which polarises liking-ratings. The present study explores whether discrepancy reactions can be produced via physical manipulation and whether these reactions polarise positive and negative words in liking-ratings. The results show that discrepancy reactions increase the liking-ratings of negative and neutral targets. Contact: BRENTpower@canada.com

17. The relation between explicit and implicit attitudes.

Richelle Isaak & Sven van de Wetering

Environmental activism was once a term that was viewed as unfavorable within society; additionally "global warming" was an issue that not many people considered themselves apart of. In the present study, we plan to analyze the implicit attitudes held regarding both environmentally friendly behaviors and unfriendly behaviors. These attitudes will be measured using the Affect Misattribution Paradigm (AMP), which we will use to compare with previous research on explicit attitudes. Contact: richelle.isaak@gmail.com

18. Target identification enhances unconscious recognition memory of background visual context.

Amanda D. Pype, Jeffrey Y. Lin, Geoffrey M. Boynton, Scott O. Murray

Traditionally, dividing attention among two tasks serves as interference between the tasks. Here, we show that an attention-demanding target identification task enhances unconscious recognition memory for visual information in the context of the target. These results suggest that the visual system performs a "screen capture" at behaviorally relevant moments in time in order to store information for later processing. Contact: amandapype@gmail.com

Paper Session III: Fluency (SSM A110)

3:45 - Attributions of truth and the life or death impact of photographs.

Eryn J. Newman, Nicholas Frame, Daniel M. Bernstein, D. Stephen Lindsay, Maryanne Garry, & Justin Kantner

A single exposure to photographs, like those often presented in the media, affects immediate judgments about accompanying information. Subjects responded to “dead” or “alive” claims about names presented with or without a celebrity's photograph. Photographs improved accuracy for familiar names, but produced a true bias for unfamiliar names. Our results suggest that photographs can affect people's judgments in two qualitatively different ways—depending on the familiarity of the to-be-judged material. Contact: eryn.newman@vuw.ac.nz

4:00 - Truth be told: The effects of linguistic accents on judgments of truth.

Louise Meilleur, Rubina Mudhar, Ivy Siu-Ling Ng, Alex Wilson, Gira Bhatt, & Daniel M. Bernstein

Subjects heard life events spoken in accented and non-accented voices or they read the same events. Subjects rated events as more likely to have occurred if they heard rather than read those events. We conclude that subjects process spoken events more fluently than written events, and they misattribute this fluency to the likelihood that the events occurred in another person's childhood. Contact: fonegeek@hotmail.com

4:15 - The influence of list context on beauty ratings.

Cody Tousignant & Glen Bodner:

We examined the effect of context on people's ratings of the beauty of photographic images. A critical set of images was rated as less beautiful after viewing a high beauty set than after viewing a low beauty set, but only when the two sets shared a theme (e.g., buildings). Thus, context affects aesthetic evaluations, but only when the context and critical stimuli are treated as members of the same set. Contact: catousig@ucalgary.ca

4:30 - Masked nonword priming: Forwards vs. backwards vs. mixed case.

Aaron A. Brown & Glen E. Bodner:

In the lexical decision task, masked nonword repetition priming has been found for mixed-case targets (e.g., chark-cHaRk) but not for backwards targets that must be processed from right-to-left (e.g., chark-KRAHC). We evaluate the possibility that a fluency bias (which works against nonword priming) occurs in the backward task, but is eliminated in the mixed-case task. We also examine the effects of word-target frequency on nonword priming in these two tasks. Contact: aabrown@ucalgary.ca

Paper Session IV: Life-Span and Cognitive Development (SSM A110)

5:00 - Can cognitive functioning facilitate identification of at-risk drivers?

Janet Love, Stuart MacDonald, Holly Tuokko, David Hultsch, & Esther Strauss

Using 5-year longitudinal data from Project MIND, we examined whether cognitive performance at baseline or change over time predicts driving restrictions in an elderly sample ($n = 179$; mean age = 78.42). A 2-step analysis was employed: we first computed individual change slopes for each cognitive measure, and then used these slopes as predictors of driving restrictions. Our results imply that cognitive performance may facilitate identification of at-risk drivers. Contact: janets@uvic.ca

5:15 - Markers of developmental time and associated moderators.

Christie Yao, Esther Strauss, Dave Hultsch, & Stuart MacDonald:

We examined various conceptualizations of developmental time and moderators of cognitive decline in a longitudinal sample of elderly adults ($n=304$). HLM models were fit to examine patterns and moderators of cognitive change. Time-to-attrition accounted for significant cognitive decline. Greater intraindividual variability, a behavioural indicator of CNS deficits, moderated performance on executive functioning and episodic memory measures. Results are discussed vis-a-vis possible causal processes underlying attrition. Contact: yaoc@uvic.ca

5:30 - A model-based approach to understanding ADHD.

Jeffrey Cockburn & Clay Holroyd

Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) has been argued to result in part from a dysfunctional midbrain dopamine system; however, the precise nature of this dysfunction is unclear. Using computational modeling techniques, we present evidence suggesting that behaviours commonly associated with ADHD (hyperactivity, impulsivity, and poor attentional control) can arise due to an imbalance between the "good" and "bad" signals delivered by the midbrain dopamine system. Contact: japc@uvic.ca

5:45 - Mathematics anxiety affects counting but not subitizing during a visual enumeration task.

Erin Maloney, Evan Risko, Daniel Ansari, & Jonathan Fugelsang

The present experiment examined numerical processing in mathematics anxiety. Participants performed a visual enumeration task. While mathematics anxiety did not have an effect on subitizing (1-4 items) mathematics anxious individuals performed worse in the counting range (5-9 items). The findings reveal deficient counting performance in individuals with mathematics anxiety. Contact: eamalone@uwaterloo.ca

Saturday, May 16

Paper Session V: Memory and Learning (SSM A110)

9:30 - Collaborative facilitation in memory for categorical word lists.

Rebecca A. Roy, Brittany A. Cardwell, S. Matthew Boss, Alexander J. Schiller, Evelyn Barber, Paul Williamson, & Ira E. Hyman, Jr.

Collaborative inhibition (CI) is the finding that collaborative dyads recall fewer words than nominal dyads. We encouraged overlapping retrieval strategies to investigate a retrieval interruption explanation of CI. In Experiment 1, we found no CI. However, collaborative facilitation was demonstrated with collaborative dyads making fewer intrusions. Experiment 2 results indicated that collaborative dyads exhausted category recall, which limited exploration. We discussed the effect of differing retrieval strategies on CI. Contact: rebecca.a.roy@gmail.com

9:45 - Repeated events, deviations, and the recency/primacy effect in an adult population.

Sara Cox & Deborah Connolly:

This study investigated memory for repeated events: whether memory differs for each instance, and the impact of a deviation (discrete or continuous) on memory for routine details. Adults listened to five stories, and the next day completed free and cued recall. We found a primacy effect, but no recency effect. Memory for the continuous deviation story was equal to the first position story, but the discrete deviation story was worse. Contact: scox@sfu.ca

10:00 - Eye movement measurement confirms the effects of experience on strategy selection in virtual Morris Water Maze tasks.

Sharon A. Livingstone, Philip M. Zeman, Mehul Gandhi, Lauren Stewart, & Ronald W. Skelton

Allocentric navigation relies on distal cues and egocentric navigation relies on proximal cues. We trained undergraduate participants in either an allocentric or an egocentric task and tested them in an environment where both strategies were equally efficient. During training, differential eye movements confirmed the task-appropriate use of egocentric and allocentric strategies. During testing, eye movements revealed a tendency to use an egocentric strategy, which could be overcome by experience. Contact: SAL@UVic.ca

10:15 - Impulsivity and prospective memory: Quick to act, quick to forget.

Tonia Relkov, Matthew Denny-Keys, Theresa Jubenville, Carrie Cuttler, & Steven Taylor

Is impulsivity related to prospective memory? Previous research has investigated the link between working memory and impulsivity. This is the first study to examine the link with prospective memory, which is the ability to remember to do things at a later time. Our results show that impulsivity correlates with self-reported deficits in prospective memory but not with prospective memory task performance. Contact: toniagiuliette@yahoo.ca

10:30 - Bottom's UP! Neurobiological pathways of addiction.

Travis E. Baker, Tim Stockwell, Gordon Barnes, & Clay B. Holroyd:

Multiple lines of evidence indicate that drug addiction is characterized by abnormalities in reward processing associated with a disturbance of the midbrain dopamine system [MDS]. This study tested the hypothesis that many of the cognitive and behavioral impairments associated with addiction result from the impact of abnormal reinforcement learning signals carried by the MDS on frontal brain areas involved in cognitive control and decision making. Contact: teb@uvic.ca

Paper Session VI: Attention (SSM A110)

11:00 - Attention optimization in rule-based and information integration category learning.

Lihan Chen, Kimberly M. Meier, Michael J. Wood, & Mark R. Blair

Maddox and Ashby (2004) argued for dissociation between rule-based (RB) and information integration (II) category learning. We conducted similar studies, using eye-tracking to measure participants' optimization of overt attention during tasks. Participants in RB conditions optimized their attention less than those in II before reaching learning criterion, but optimized more after reaching learning criterion. We also investigated the relationship between attentional optimization and participants' individual working memory capacity. Contact: bill.lihan@gmail.com

11:15 - The conflict theory of the attentional blink and the locus coeruleus norepinephrine system.

Christopher M. Warren & Clay B. Holroyd

The attentional blink (AB) refers to decreased accuracy for reporting the second of two targets embedded in rapidly presented distracters. Theories of the AB propose some attentional resource is required to process the targets, available for the first, but not the second. We argue that norepinephrine acts as this resource, and that it is recruited on the basis of neural conflict produced by temporally overlapping, incompatible responses to targets and distracters. Contact: cwarren@uvic.ca

11:30 - Much ado about nothing: Capture and cuing with a gradient discontinuity of 'nothing'.

George-Alan Wallace

Traditionally, attentional capture is discussed in terms of spatial and non-spatial features that 'draw' our attention to important or novel information. Current research focuses on what 'captures' attention and whether or not top-down processes can modulate capture. The present research endeavors to understand whether or not a gradient discontinuity with no stimulus feature can be used as a cue and whether it captures attention. If so then what type of cue would this gradient discontinuity be and how is it's captured modulated. Contact: gwa3@sfu.ca

11:45 - Capture of attention to threatening stimuli without perceptual awareness.

Jeffrey Y. Lin, Scott O. Murray & Geoffrey M. Boynton

Images that convey threatening information can automatically capture attention. However, whether conscious processes drive these shifts in attentional prioritization has been a controversial topic. Here, we show that a looming stimulus on a collision path with an observer captures attention but a looming stimulus on a near-miss path does not. These results demonstrate the visual system's ability to categorize threatening images at a level of precision beyond our perceptual capabilities. Contact: jytlin@u.washington.edu

Pizza Lunch & Poster Session II (Michele Pujol Room)

1. Student-juror perceptions of victim and bystander testimonies.

Tanjeem Azad, D. Stephen Lindsay, & C.A. Elizabeth Brimacombe:

We investigated whether student-jurors accord crime victims versus bystanders differential credibility. Jurors learned about a fictitious purse theft in which order of two witness testimonies and weapon presence/absence were orthogonally manipulated. Jurors' beliefs about victims and bystanders influenced their verdict confidence and perceived testimony accuracy. A second study was conducted to equate the length of each testimony and to add in a neutral detail in the absence of a weapon. Contact: tazad@uvic.ca

2. Stereotypes of child sexual abuse: Do they really exist?

Emily Slinger & Deborah Connolly

To determine whether stereotypes play a role in judicial decisions in child sexual abuse cases, it is important to understand what the stereotype may entail. Through the administration of questionnaires, common themes were found pertaining to the victim, perpetrator and offense. For instance, the typical perpetrator thus far is the father or step-father, aged 36 - 45, married, with both a substance abuse problem and a personal history of abuse. Contact: ems13@sfu.ca

3. The self-reference effect in preschool children, in relation to source monitoring and theory of mind.

Cara Dunkley, Ulrich Mueller & D. Stephen Lindsay:

This study examined the self-reference effect (SRE) in 68 3-to-5-year-old children, as well as its relation to source monitoring (SM) and theory of mind (ToM). The SRE was assessed by comparing children's memory of food images across questions pertaining to the self and to a physical property of the stimulus. Children between 57-71 months displayed the SRE. Age-related developmental trends were seen in SM performance, including a systematic "I-did-it" bias. Contact: cdunkley@uvic.ca

4. Do you see what I see? Collaborative caution while crossing the street.

Sophie N. Lanthier, Esther Walker, Evan F. Risko & Alan Kingstone

There has been a surge in interest in collaborative (Malcolmson et al., 2007) or joint action (Sebanz et al. 2006) over the last few years. In the present investigation, we investigated collaborative behavior in a more naturalistic task. Specifically, we compared cautionary behavior exhibited while crossing a street across individuals in pairs and individuals alone. Results support the view that individuals do collaborate to some extent while crossing a street. Contact: snlanthi@uwaterloo.ca

5. Individual differences in prospective memory: Time flies sometimes.

Janel Fergusson & Peter Graf:

Time perception is an important part of time-based prospective memory. This study examined whether our ability to estimate time durations is affected by the nature of an ongoing task. Participants estimated intervals of time (2 or 5 minutes) and completed an ongoing task - discriminating tone frequencies (high/low) or durations (long/short). Participants in the duration condition were less accurate in their time estimations. Accuracy was poorer for longer intervals in both conditions. Contact: janel@psych.ubc.ca

6. Familiarity breeds inattention: A driving-simulator study.

Matt Yanko, Thomas Spalek, & Vincent Di Lollo:

Familiarity with a route may lead the driver to pay less attention to details in the environment. In a high-fidelity driving simulator, participants drove down a route that they were either familiar with, or unfamiliar with. Reaction-times to sudden events were significantly slower in the Familiar-group, consistent with the hypothesis that familiarity leads to inattention. We also investigated how the familiarity-based inattention interacts with divided attention due to cell-phone use. Contact: myanko@sfu.ca

7. Pedestrians vs. pedestrians: Who's more cautious?

Esther J. Walker, Sophie N. Lanthier, Evan F. Risko, & Alan Kingstone

The media likes to suggest that pedestrians wearing iPods are more likely to be involved in accidents. Though it has been demonstrated that pedestrians on cell phones exhibit less cautionary behaviour when street crossing, little research has tested this claim with iPod wearers. In the present study, cautionary behaviour was recorded for pedestrians with or without iPods. Remarkably, results reveal iPod wearers demonstrate more cautionary behavior than those without iPods. Contact: ejwalker@interchange.ubc.ca

8. Is eyewitness statement content related to identification accuracy?

Carmelina Barone & J. Don Read

Eyewitnesses are often asked to give a statement after a crime. The present study attempted to determine if there was a relationship between the number and type of details recalled and future identification accuracy. Participants viewed a scenario depicting a theft and then recalled as many details (appearance, object, action) as they could. The suspect was then identified by participants after different retention intervals. Results and implications will be discussed. Contact: ccbarone@sfu.ca

9. Hitting the Right Note: It takes music to be there.

Michael MacIsaac, Joseph Chisholm, & Alan Kingstone:

In the popular video game "Rock Band" a participant receives visual cues for when to hit a note on a guitar. We conducted a study to examine the effect that music has on objective performance measures (e.g., correct notes hit) and subjective measures of immersion (e.g., self-report and video recordings). Objective and subjective measures converge on the conclusion that music enhances performance and the experience of presence. Contact: mmacisaac@psych.ubc.ca

10. The darker side of creativity.

Matthew Denny-Keys, Theresa Jubenville, Tonia Relkov, Carrie Cuttler, & Steven Taylor

Are creative people more anxious? We examined whether students who perform better on a divergent thinking task also report higher state-anxiety, trait-anxiety, generalized anxiety and obsessive-compulsive tendencies. The results show that creativity is associated with higher levels of trait-anxiety and generalized anxiety. This may imply that the generative nature of creative individuals may have a darker side, in that it may also result in the production of more anxiety-provoking thoughts. Contact: mdennykeys@hotmail.com

11. Computers in the classroom: Tools or toys?

Jeff Kim, Tracy Kim, Rayka Kumru, & Peter Graf

How are computers used in the classroom? To find out, we ran a series of focus groups with undergraduates who discussed their pros and cons of classroom computer use. We learned that few psychology students use computers for course-related work, more use them for social networking and entertainment, and some called them an annoying distraction. The results pave the way for a large scale survey of classroom computer use. Contact: gojinn@live.com

12. Mental Alternation Test: Mode and age effects

Erin Grant & Holly Tuokko:.

Properties of the Mental Alternation Test (MAT), a promising measure of executive functioning, were examined using participants (N = 359) aged 45 to 85. The MAT was not affected by practice effects when administered in-person or over the telephone. Furthermore, MAT scores did not differ between administration modes except when telephone testing followed in-person testing. Finally, the MAT detected normative decreases in executive functioning from mid to late life. Contact: engrant@uvic.ca

13. Differences in the interpretation of male portrayed anger due to vertical camera angle.

Alex M. Wilson

Vertical camera angle changes how images look in a picture, yet few studies demonstrate the change affects the interpretation of a scene. Vertical camera angle was assessed for its influence on perception of emotional intensity in male portrayed anger. 48 participants rated a series of photographic stimuli for emotion portrayed and perception of its intensity. Intensity ratings varied according to stimulus intensity and the angle which the picture was taken. Contact: kaputnix@gmail.com

14. Action video game players show a reduced effect of attentional capture.

Joseph Chisholm, Clayton Hickey, Jan Theeuwes, & Alan Kingstone

Recent studies indicate that playing action video games improves performance on a number of attention-based tasks. Findings suggest that the observed attentional benefits could result from enhanced top-down endogenous control or increased sensitivity to exogenous stimuli. To further investigate the mechanisms underlying the attentional benefits gained from action video game experience, action video game players and non-video game players performed an attention capture task. Results and implications will be discussed. Contact: jchisholm@psych.ubc.ca

15. Reducing mind-wandering through the development of mindfulness.

Craig L. Anderson, Durwin Foster, Linda Carlson, Jonathan Smallwood & Jonathan W. Schooler

Much of the extant literature on mindfulness-based interventions focuses on potential ameliorative effects on physical or psychological difficulties, and the enhancement of positive mental states. Relatively little work has focused on cognitive measures that may reflect the cultivation of mindfulness. The current investigation presents evidence that participation in an eight-week mindfulness based stress reduction (MBSR) course reduces mind wandering as measured by laboratory reading tasks.

Contact: canders2@psych.ubc.ca

16. Did you remember your to-do list? Planned versus completed - what we remember.

Theresa Jubenville, Tonia Relkov, Matthew Denny-Keys, Carrie Cuttler, Steven Taylor

Previous research suggests that students recall more tasks they plan to do than tasks they have already completed. We examined whether students with no anxiety, with checking compulsions and with generalized anxiety show this same effect. We found no differences in the number of recalled tasks the groups plan to do or have done however there was a tendency to rate plan-to-do tasks as more important than completed tasks. Contact: tj86@interchange.ubc.ca

17. Unscrambling words does not affect personality ratings.

Ivy Siu-Ling Ng, Rubina Mudhar, Karen Aujla, Brent W. Roberts, & Daniel M. Bernstein

We examined the revelation effect on judgments of personality-trait words. Participants rated a list of 144 personality-trait words, half of which were anagrams (e.g., laert – alert; Experiment 1) or preceded by unrelated anagrams (e.g., tsarps – alert; Experiment 2). Contrary to prediction, unscrambling anagrams had no effect on participants' ratings. Thus, the revelation effect does not affect personality ratings. This null finding joins several other null findings associated with the revelation effect.

Contact: ivy.ng@kwantlen.ca

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