

NOWCAM 2011

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University of British Columbia
TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING
May 19-21, Vancouver, BC



Cogito ergo incola aquilo occasus



NorthWest Cognition And Memory

Program 2011
May 19-21, 2011
The University of British Columbia
Vancouver, BC



NOWCAM 2011 Program

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NOWCAM Mission Statement

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

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

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Condensed Program Summary

Thursday, May 19th, 2011

7:00 - 10:00 pm **No-host Reception**, Mahony and Sons Public House, *5990 University Blvd*

Friday, May 20th, 2011

AERL Room 107 (2202 Main Mall)

8:00 am **Registration Open**

8:50 - 10:15 **Paper Session 1**

- 8:50 Welcome
- 9:00 Does Languages Exposure and Language Proficiency Predict Performance on Executive Function For Young German-English Bilinguals?
Sarah Hutchison and Ulrich Müller
- 9:15 Using event-related potentials to investigate the functional role of motor processing in language comprehension.
Andreas T. Breuer, Daniel N. Bub and Michael E. J. Masson
- 9:30 Planning multiple movements: Evidence from a rapid reaching task.
Craig S. Chapman, Jason Gallivan, Daniel Wood, Jennifer Milne, Daniel Ansari, Jody Culham and Melvyn Goodale
- 9:45 Eye-movements reveal information-access sequences in category learning.
Kim Meier and Mark Blair
- 10:00 Don't look! Evidence for automatic, holistically-driven attention to the eyes.
Kaitlin Laidlaw, Evan Risko and Alan Kingstone

10:15 - 10:45 **Break**

10:45 - 12:00 **Paper Session 2**

- 10:45 Losing face: Impaired discrimination of featural and configural information in the mouth region of an inverted face.
Simen Hagen, Martha D. Kaiser, Lara J. Pierce, Daniel Bub and James Tanaka
- 11:00 The Moving Window Technique: A Window in Age-Related Changes in Attention to Facial Expressions of Emotion.
Tamara L. Meixner, Elina Birmingham, Daniel Smilek, Grace Iarocci and James Tanaka
- 11:15 Modeling the relationship between error and attention.
Jordan I. Barnes, Mark R. Blair, Calen Walshe, Lihan Chen and Caitlyn McColeman
- 11:30 Human frontocentral theta oscillations are sensitive to improbable task-relevant events, not just errors.
Azadeh Haji Hosseini and Clay Brain Holroyd

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- 11:45 Electrophysiological study of target and distractor processing in visual search.
Ali Jannati and John J. McDonald
- 12:00 - 1:15 pm Lunch**
- 1:15 - 2:30 Paper Session 3**
- 1:15 Rapid and reflexive feature-based attention.
Bjorn Hubert-Wallander, Jeffrey Y. Lin, Scott O. Murray and Geoffrey M. Boynton
- 1:30 The Role of Executive Function in Theory of Mind.
Patricia I. Coburn, Jamie Rich, Reema Jayakar, Allen E. Thornton, Wendy Loken Thornton and Daniel M. Bernstein
- 1:45 Theory of Mind (ToM) and Hindsight Bias are Unrelated in Adults.
Karen Aujla, Patricia Coburn & Daniel Bernstein
- 2:00 Source memory and subjective experiences following co-witness discussion in a misinformation paradigm.
Tanjeem Azad, D. Stephen Lindsay and C. A. Elizabeth Brimacombe
- 2:15 A Watched Pot Never Boils: Individual Differences in Prospective Time Estimation.
Janel Fergusson, Parmvir Boparai, Linda Pan and Peter Graf
- 2:30 - 2:45 Break**
- 2:45 - 4:00 Paper Session 4**
- 2:45 Mind wandering and the adaptive control of attentional resources.
Julia Kam, Elizabeth Dao, Maria Stanciulescu, Hamish G. Tildesley and Todd C. Handy
- 3:00 Mindless Wandering: Inattentional Blindness for Objects Directly in One's Path.
Alexander Poh, Benjamin Sarb, Naomi Burland, Megan Cook, Holly Duskin, Martha Fry, Rebecca Roundhill, Christina Roy, Kiernan Werner and Ira E. Hyman, Jr.
- 3:15 A deeper investigation into the 'Route-Familiarity' effect: A driving simulator study.
Matthew Yanko and Thomas Spalek
- 3:30 Intentionally shifting patterns of cerebral laterality.
Andrew Hughes and Barbara Rutherford
- 3:45 The Male Essence: How Natural Ability is Perceived in Different Fields of Study.
Sarah Grover, Martin Ryan and Sapna Cheryan
- 4:00 - 5:30 Poster Session 1**
- 5:45 - 7:00 Keynote**
Eye and thou: Eye movements and social cognition
Dr. Daniel Richardson

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7:00 - 10:00

Dinner at Point Grill Cafe (*Pre-payment required*)
Building 4 - 2205 Lower Mall, UBC

Saturday, May 21st, 2011

9:00 am

Registration Open

9:25 - 10:45

Paper Session 5

9:25

Announcements

9:30

The effect of probabilistic feedback on attentional learning.
Caitlyn M. McColeman, Aaron J. Ansell and Mark R. Blair

9:45

The time course of action representations evoked by words referring to manipulable objects.
Cam Clayton, Daniel Bub and Mike Masson

10:00

Don't Get Distracted! The Effects of Instruction on Oculomotor Capture.
Joey Chisholm and Alan Kingstone

10:15

Visual search by young and old in a real-life setting.
Christopher H. Yeh, Allison A. Brennan, Alison J. Greuel, Teresa Liu-Ambrose, Todd C. Handy and James T. Enns

10:30

Uni- versus multi-dimensional capture of visual attention.
John M. Gaspar and John J. McDonald

10:45 -11:15

Break

11:15 - 12:30

Paper Session 6

11:15

Genetics, Drugs, and Cognitive Control.
Travis Baker, Gordon Barnes, Tim Stockwell, and Clay Holroyd

11:30

The Role of Executive Function in Hindsight Bias
Patricia I. Coburn and Daniel M. Bernstein

11:45

I think I know what you know!: Theory of mind in schizophrenia
Susan S. Kuo, Amy Burns, Samuel Rumak and Colleen Brenner

12:00

"I'll have to see it to retrieve it": Sensory modality affects accuracy of recall of criminal admissions.
Carroll Boydell and J. Don Read

12:15

Context effects on recollection and familiarity ratings.
Cody Tousignant, Tanya Hutchinson and Glen E. Bodner

12:30 - 1:45 pm

Lunch

1:45 - 3:00

Paper Session 7

1:45

The Protective Effects of Testing: Using an Initial Recall Test to Reduce Misinformation in the Social Contagion Paradigm.
Mark J. Huff, Sara D. Davis and Michelle L. Meade

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- 2:00 Reading words aloud makes them more...or less memorable.
Alexander Taikh and Glen E. Bodner
- 2:15 Enhancing memory and product preference during fast-forwarded commercials.
Jeffrey Y. Lin, Geoffrey M. Boynton, Ione Fine and Scott O. Murray
- 2:30 Modern Mnemonics: Do Saccadic Eye Movements Enhance Emotionally Valenced Recognition?
Nathan Ryckman and Barbara Rutherford
- 2:45 A Delay To Make the Memory Stay? The Effect of Time Delays on Prospective Memory.
Dan Folk and Peter Graf
- 3:00 - 3:15 Break**
- 3:15 - 4:30 Paper Session 8**
- 3:15 Wearing Sunglasses Changes The Way People Look At You.
Amara Sarwal and Nicola Anderson and Alan Kingstone
- 3:30 Biracialism and Face Recognition: An Investigation of the Other-Race Effect and Other-Race Experience.
Chelsea Durber, Grit Herzmann and James W. Tanaka
- 3:45 How well do we identify children from passport photos?
Jamie Rich and Steve Charlton
- 4:00 Perceived credibility of a child complainant in a sexual abuse case: The role of motive.
Angelina Yiu and Deborah A. Connolly
- 4:15 The role of exploration in navigation and cognitive mapping in a virtual Morris water maze.
Brie MacDonald and Ronald William Skelton
- 4:30 - 6:00 Poster Session 2**

Abstracts

Friday, May 20th, 2011

Paper Session 1

Does Languages Exposure and Language Proficiency Predict Performance on Executive Function For Young German-English Bilinguals?

Sarah Hutchison and Ulrich Müller

The present study included 24 German-English bilingual preschool children (16 male), between the ages of 3 and 6. Children completed tasks intended to measure working memory, cognitive flexibility, and response inhibition. Language exposure and language proficiency were also assessed. No significant differences in working memory, flexibility, and inhibition were found between children who had higher levels of German language exposure or children who had higher levels of German language proficiency.

Using event-related potentials to investigate the functional role of motor processing in language comprehension.

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

Reading sentences, or words in isolation, that refer to manipulable objects leads to the evocation of related hand action representations. Do these evoked representations play a functional role in understanding language? In the present study, subjects listened to words (e.g., "cellphone") while preparing related or unrelated hand actions. The concurrent use of event-related potentials allowed us to determine the impact of action preparation on language comprehension.

Planning multiple movements: Evidence from a rapid reaching task.

Craig S. Chapman, Jason Gallivan, Daniel Wood, Jennifer Milne, Daniel Ansari, Jody Culham and Melvyn Goodale

Using a rapid reaching paradigm we show evidence for the ability to plan reaches to multiple potential targets. Participants forced to initiate a reach toward more than one potential target (target is cued after reach onset) show initial trajectories biased toward the side of space with more targets. However, this ability has a limit – participants show no more bias in their initial trajectories toward 4 targets, than toward 8 targets.

Eye-movements reveal information-access sequences in category learning.

Kim Meier and Mark Blair

Prior research points toward probability gain as a key variable in determining what information is considered most useful to acquire before making a category decision. Using eye-tracking, the present study finds that increasing the probability gain of a feature biases participants' first fixation. However, strategies for acquiring feature information indicate participants are more sensitive to efficiency goals: even with the low cost of eye-movements, participants direct attention to maximize efficiency, and do so without trading-off accuracy.

Don't look! Evidence for automatic, holistically-driven attention to the eyes.

Kaitlin Laidlaw, Evan Risko and Alan Kingstone

Is our bias to attend to another's eyes controlled automatically or volitionally? Participants viewed upright and inverted faces and were told to avoid looking at the eyes or the mouth. Consistent with an automatically driven bias, participants were less successful at avoiding the eyes than the mouth of upright faces. Eyes and mouths were avoided equally when viewing inverted faces, implicating holistic processes in automatically directing attention to the eyes.

Paper Session 2

Losing face: Impaired discrimination of featural and configural information in the mouth region of an inverted face

James W. Tanaka, Daniel Bub, Martha D. Kaiser, Simen Hagen and Lara J. Pierce

Face discrimination depends on discerning subtle differences in facial features and the distances between them. To find out what information plays a greater role in the recognition process we tested discrimination of configural and featural information in upright and inverted faces. Our experiments demonstrate that inversion causes a selective impairment of mouth information, which is caused by a lack of attentional resources.

The Moving Window Technique: A Window in Age-Related Changes in Attention to Facial Expressions of Emotion

Tamara L. Meixner, Elina Birmingham, Daniel Smilek, Grace Iarocci, & James Tanaka

In order to investigate the development of emotion recognition strategies, we employed a Moving Window Technique where participants explored a degraded facial expression (happy, angry, surprise, disgust) with a mouse-controlled window. We found an age-related increase in accuracy and decrease in response time. While general bias to the mouth region was observed, there was an increase in eye exploration with age, suggesting a link between eye selectivity and expression recognition performance.

Modeling the relationship between error and attention

Jordan I. Barnes, Mark R. Blair, Calen Walshe, Lihan Chen and Caitlyn McColeman

In modeling attentional learning, error signals often play a pivotal role in adjustments of attentional allocation. The present work introduces a new measure, error bias, which compares the amount of attentional change in response to incorrect responses versus correct responses during category learning. We compare the error bias of three different models to human data obtained from 8 distinct eye-tracking studies. Suggestions for future research directions are discussed.

Human frontocentral theta oscillations are sensitive to improbable task-relevant events, not just errors

Azadeh Haji Hosseini and Clay Brain Holroyd

Time-frequency and ERP analyses on EEG data from 12 subjects who engaged in a time estimation and in an oddball task showed that relative change in the energy of theta oscillations was strongly associated with the stimulus probability, whereas N200 amplitude was more sensitive to reward modulation. This shows that frontocentral theta oscillations reflect processing of infrequent task-relevant events not just errors (as was indicated by previous studies).

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Electrophysiological study of target and distractor processing in visual search

Ali Jannati and John J. McDonald

Additional-singleton visual search paradigm has been used to examine stimulus-driven and goal-driven theories of attentional selection. We used the event-related potential (ERP) technique to study the fixed-singleton version of this paradigm in two experiments: when the most salient item (a red colour singleton) was always the target or a distractor. Early and late ERPs elicited by the singletons in both experiments did not support the stimulus-driven account of attentional selection.

Paper Session 3

Rapid and reflexive feature-based attention

Bjorn Hubert-Wallander, Jeffrey Y. Lin, Scott O. Murray and Geoffrey M. Boynton

Feature-based attention has only been shown to operate endogenously, but can it be triggered exogenously? Here, we used uninformative exogenous cues to demonstrate enhanced performance when the cue and a subsequent visual search target shared a salient feature (color), regardless of the cue's location relative to the target. Our results suggest that exogenous cues can produce a rapid and reflexive feature-based attention effect at remote spatial locations.

The Role of Executive Function in Theory of Mind

Patricia I. Coburn, Jamie Rich, Reema Jayakar, Allen E. Thornton, Wendy Loken Thornton and Daniel M. Bernstein

We administered a non-verbal distraction task to examine the role of executive function in Theory of Mind (ToM). Participants completed standard adult ToM tasks (Mind in the Eyes and Strange Stories) while tapping. Different tapping instructions measured inhibition, set-switching and updating. Performance on both ToM tasks was lowest in the hardest (updating) tapping condition. We conclude that general attentional abilities and not executive function impact adult ToM performance.

Theory of Mind (ToM) and Hindsight Bias are Unrelated in Adults

Karen Auja, Patricia Coburn & Daniel Bernstein

Nine-to 12-year old children outperformed adults on a novel Theory of Mind (ToM) change of location task while adults outperformed children on a hindsight bias task. This finding may be a result of the manner in which participants engaged in the ToM task: Children were highly engaged in the task, while adults were not. ToM and hindsight bias were unrelated, suggesting that the two constructs have different underlying mechanisms.

Source memory and subjective experiences following co-witness discussion in a misinformation paradigm

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

We explored the effect of co-witness discussion on memory reports. Subject pairs viewed slightly different videos using the MORI technique. Contrary to prior research, delay did not increase source misattributions of suggested details; however, delay did increase the proportion of illusory remembering of misattributed details. Subjects with false memories usually also correctly attributed suggested details to the co-witness. Findings will be discussed in terms of the source monitoring framework.

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A Watched Pot Never Boils: Individual Differences in Prospective Time Estimation

Janel Fergusson, Parmvir Boparai, Linda Pan and Peter Graf

Two common sayings describe conflicting subjective experiences of time: “time flies when you’re having fun” and “a watched pot never boils”. The present research addressed two questions: whether or not this discrepancy in subjective experience is reflected in prospective time estimations, and if it is a result of looking forward in time vs. focusing on the present task. Individual differences in time estimation were also examined.

Paper Session 4

Mind wandering and the adaptive control of attentional resources.

Julia Kam, Elizabeth Dao, Maria Stanciulescu, Hamish G. Tildesley, Todd C. Handy

Mind wandering has been suggested to facilitate the production of internal trains of thoughts by transiently decoupling systems from external stimulus. So if our thoughts become decoupled when mind wandering, do our attentional systems decouple as well? In two experiments, we examined whether mind wandering influences spatial orienting of attention and deviance detection. Our results suggest that while spatial attentional orienting is attenuated during mind wandering, deviance detection is preserved.

Mindless Wandering: Inattentional Blindness for Objects Directly in One’s Path

Alexander Poh, Benjamin Sarb, Naomi Burland, Megan Cook, Holly Duskin, Martha Fry, Rebecca Roundhill, Christina Roy, Kiernan Werner and Ira E. Hyman, Jr.

We investigated whether using a cell phone while walking caused inattentional blindness for objects directly in someone’s path. We monitored people in different walking conditions as they avoided an obstacle placed on a university pathway. Cell phone users avoided the obstacle later and were less likely to report what the obstacle was. There is a difference between responding to an object and knowing what the object is.

A deeper investigation into the ‘Route-Familiarity’ effect: A driving simulator study

Matthew Yanko and Thomas Spalek

Earlier work suggested that familiarity with a route led to slower reaction times (RTs) to sudden events, such as a dog running onto the road. Follow-up research examined route familiarity effects on variables like following distance, braking performance, and RTs to both peripheral and central events. Results indicated that familiar drivers reduced following distance, braked faster and more aggressively, and were slower to notice pedestrians on the side of the road.

Intentionally shifting patterns of cerebral laterality

Andrew Hughes and Barbara Rutherford

Specific patterns of cerebral laterality have been linked to a number of cognitive advantages. While patterns of laterality are generally thought to be stable within individuals, previous research has suggested that they may be subject to influence. This study investigated the possibility of shifting individual’s hemispheric dominance using an intervention designed to selectively activate one or the other hemisphere.

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The Male Essence: How Natural Ability is Perceived in Different Fields of Study

Sarah Grover, Martin Ryan and Sapna Cheryan

Essentialized social categories are believed to have a basis in nature. We focus on how perceptions of natural ability vary across academic fields. Study 1 indicated that participants perceived male dominated fields (e.g. engineering) to require more natural ability than gender balanced fields (e.g. history). Study 2 showed that when a fictional major was 80% male it was perceived to require more natural ability than when it was 50% male.

Keynote

Eye and thou: Eye movements and social cognition

Dr. Daniel Richardson

Movements of the eye are determined by an interaction of low level properties of the stimulus and high level cognitive factors. Typically in eye movement research, the cognitive factors that are investigated are expectations or schemas for particular types of scene. I will present three projects demonstrating that social factors also have a substantial contribution to eye movements. In the first, participants watched a video of people giving their views on a sensitive political issue. One speaker made a potentially offensive remark. If participants believed these remarks could be heard by others, they fixated individuals who were likely to be offended. In a second study, two participants in adjacent cubicles had a discussion over an intercom while they were eye tracked. We found that their gaze coordination was modulated by what each believed the other could see on the computer screen. In the final set of experiments, we simply showed groups of four stimuli to pairs of participants. We found that that individuals looked at photographs differently if they believed that the other person was looking at the same images as them rather than a set of random symbols. Together these experiments demonstrate that social forces have a strong effect on perceptual mechanisms. Gaze patterns are determined by what we think others will feel, what we think our conversation partners can see, and simply whether or not we think we are looking alone or with other people.

Poster Session 1

#1 Time Judgments in Dual Task Conditions

Janel Fergusson, Parmvir Boparai and Linda Pan and Peter Graf

Keeping track of time is extremely important in our day to day lives. Previous work on time perception has focused almost exclusively on very short intervals (<30 seconds). The current study examined our ability to estimate longer durations. Participants made a series of duration judgments while completing a secondary tone-judgment task. The pattern of results indicates that time-keeping of longer intervals may rely on a specific time-keeping mechanism.

#2 The Brain's Response to Big and Small Surprises

Ashleigh Chapman, Peter Graf and Todd Handy

Participants made liking ratings about visually-masked words while recording ERPs. Most words were displayed with a standard density mask. A small portion of words were displayed with a higher or lower density mask. In order to influence subjects' awareness of the non-standard masks, the latter differed from the standard by a minimal or substantial amount.

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We expected different ERP signatures for subjects who were aware versus not-aware of the non-standard masks.

#3 Separating Auditory Hindsight Bias from Priming

Ragav Kumar, Alex Wilson, Patricia Coburn and Daniel Bernstein

Four experiments separated priming effects from auditory hindsight bias. Subjects heard words one, three, or six times. Later, they heard old and new words, and estimated what percentage of their naïve peers could identify a distorted version of the words. Priming and hindsight bias significantly affected peer estimates, but hindsight bias persisted after controlling for priming. This supported the idea that the two effects can be separated.

#4 Passive Listening to Music Engages in Executive Control

Atsushi Kikumoto and Ulrich Mayr

We investigated how task-unrelated, background music pieces influences switch costs in an alternating-runs task-switching. Subjects were simultaneously exposed to task sequence with task demand changes every 4000ms and irrelevant background music based on continuously sequenced 6000ms pieces consisting thematically coherent units. This produced task switch and no-switch trials in music-intermediate (MI) and music-transition conditions (MT). We found that switch costs were substantially reduced for MT trials compared to MI trials.

#5 Song Stuck in My Head: A Diary Study of Intrusive Mental Music

Megan Cook, Emily A. Crossman, Kayla L. Hill, Jessie C. McGrath, Rebecca F. Roundhill, Christina M. Roy, & Ira E. Hyman, Jr.

Intrusive mental music, songs that return unbidden and play within the mind, is a commonly experienced intrusive thought. Participants listened to a song (complete or interrupted) and later indicated whether or not the songs got stuck in their heads. Songs participants knew and liked returned more often as intrusive mental music. In addition, if participants continued to hear a song after listening then that song was more likely to recur as intrusive mental music.

#6 Going Gaga: The Song Stuck In My Head

Naomi K. Burland, Hollyann M. Duskin, Olivia N. Zimmerman and Ira E. Hyman

We explored the song stuck in my head phenomenon in two studies. In a survey, people reported a variety of songs getting stuck, liking the songs, knowing the songs well, and were recently exposed to the song. In an experiment, we found that the last songs played and songs that people liked were more likely to get stuck. Stuck songs may provide an accessible means for studying intrusive thoughts.

#7 Student Cheating, Individual Differences and Sanction Judgements

Carrie A. Leonard and Bob Uttl

Incidence of student cheating is on the rise. This study examined students' perception of what constitutes cheating, what sanctions are appropriate for various cheating acts, and whether sanction judgements are influenced by characteristics of individuals making the judgements (e.g., gender, intelligence, personality) and by type of excuse offered for cheating. The results revealed that sanction judgements were influenced by judges' individual differences and the type of excuses.

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- #8** Recognizing faces and scenes: Effects of features and general familiarity on the confidence-accuracy relationship.
Melissa M. Rangel, Julie Anne Séguin, William J. Peria, Mark T. Reinitz and Geoffrey R. Loftus
Participants studied pictures of scenes and faces for varying brief durations; in a subsequent recognition test they indicated whether each “old”/“new” response was based on memory for features or on familiarity and also rated their confidence. For both faces and scenes, accuracy and confidence were higher for feature-based than for familiarity-based responses; however, given equal confidence, accuracy was higher when responses were familiarity based rather than feature based.
- #9** Over time implied social presence is worth another look
Eleni Nasiopoulos, Tom Foulsham, Evan Risko and Alan Kingstone
We recently reported that wearing an eyetracker can affect eye movement behaviour: people avoid looking at a sexy swimsuit calendar if they think that their eyetracker is turned on. In the present study we asked if people eventually habituate to wearing an eyetracker, i.e., they eventually check out the calendar. They do habituate, and it's unexpectedly quick. The theoretical and methodological implications of this discovery are discussed.
- #10** Intrinsic cue utility is important in producing the proportion valid effect, but conscious awareness is not.
David Wu, Sophie Lanthier, Alan Kingstone
How does the relation between a spatial cue and target location affect the allocation of spatial attention? We investigated if a cue's intrinsic utility, and an observer's explicit awareness of a cue's spatial validity, influences the proportion valid effect (i.e., cuing effect increases in magnitude as cues become more valid). Results suggest that a cue's intrinsic utility is important in producing the PVE, but conscious awareness is not.
- #11** The role of T2 masking in the attentional blink.
Ali Jannati, Thomas M. Spalek, Hayley E. P. Lagroix, and Vincent Di Lollo
The attentional blink (AB) arises from a delay in T2 processing during which T2 is vulnerable to backward masking. Using a ceiling-free procedure, we examined the effect of (a) the presence/absence of T2 mask, (b) T2-mask SOA, and (c) degree of T2 impoverishment. While the overall level of performance varied with SOA, AB magnitude was invariant with factors (a), (b), and (c). A qualitative model accounts for the results.
- #12** Grasping the Development of Embodied Cognition: The Evocation of Motor Representations by Objects in Children
Lesley Baker, Michael Masson, Daniel Bub and Ulrich Müller
The present study investigated the relations between action and object representations in children. More specifically, we wanted to establish whether the perception of a manipulable object would facilitate action production in children 7- to 12- years old using an action priming paradigm. Colour-cued gestures were carried out in the presence of an object, either congruent or incongruent with the gesture typically associated with the object in view.

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#13 Quantification in Clinical Dermatology

Fiorella Moccia, Patrizia E Moccia and Richard Crawford

Accurate estimation of size, number, and surface area is critical in dermatology. Previous studies have found a trend toward overestimation of body surface area, while no studies were found on estimation of number and size. Participants were asked to estimate surface area, size, or number in a series of presented slides. Surface area was overestimated and size of small objects was underestimated. Observers were very accurate in estimating number of objects.

#14 LCDs are better: Psychophysical and photometric estimates of the temporal characteristics of CRT and LCD monitors

Hayley Lagroix, Matthew R. Yanko and Thomas M. Spalek

Many cognitive and perceptual phenomena require precisely-timed brief displays. It is commonly believed that liquid-crystal displays (LCD) are unsuitable because of poor temporal response characteristics relative to cathode-ray-tube (CRT) screens. Both psychophysical and photometric estimates of LCD and CRT temporal characteristics were obtained. Compared with CRTs, LCDs produced far less display persistence and only slightly slower response times. We conclude that LCDs are preferable when precisely-timed brief displays are required.

#15 Processing of Implicit Hedonic Preference in Migraine: An Event Related Potential Study

Christine Chapman, Marla JS Mickleborough; Todd C Handy

Migraineurs have hyperexcitable cortices which may affect visuospatial perceptual processing. We compared visual-attentional ERP components between migraineurs and controls during an implicit hedonic visual processing task. We predicted migraineurs to have a larger difference between disliked and liked compared to baseline. However, we found no significant between-group differences. This fits with recent theories that hyperexcitability may affect earliest sensory but not the slightly later perceptual processing.

#16 Performance on the HVLt-R among polysubstance users: Influence of the alcohol semantic category

CJ Giesbrecht, K Gicas, DJ Lang, GW MacEwan, WG Honer, AE Thornton

Forms 1 and 2 of the Hopkins Verbal Learning Test-Revised were administered to polysubstance users (PSU, n=102) at baseline and one year follow-up in a counterbalanced fashion. Form 2 contains the semantic category alcohol. We expected that PSU would have greater overall recall on Form 2 compared to Form 1 due to attentional bias for alcohol stimuli, however no significant differences were found. Reasons for these findings will be discussed.

#17 Motivational Differences and Attribution Styles: Being Rejected Versus Being Ignored

Alexander Marion, Andrea Hughes and Wayne Podrouzek

The relationship between types of exclusion and attribution style will be investigated using a fake discussion and an attribution task on facial stimuli. It is hypothesized that ignored participants will make more positive attributions, while rejected participants will make more negative attributions. It is also hypothesized that rejected participants will score high on prevention focus, while ignored participants will score high on promotion focus.

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#18 Strategy selection in an ambiguous virtual water maze: Size matters.

Daniel Wuitchik, Andrea N. Schneider, Mehul Gandhi, Allison Jean McGerrigle and Ronald W. Skelton

Navigation relies on 2 strategies: allocentric cognitive map and egocentric cue-response. In two experiments participants freely select either strategy in an ambiguous virtual water maze. When cue objects were larger (experiment 1), more participants selected an egocentric strategy. When cue objects were smaller (experiment 2), more women selected an allocentric strategy, whereas men selected both strategies equally. These data indicate that strategy selection depends on both gender and environmental features.

Saturday, May 21st, 2011

Paper Session 5

The effect of probabilistic feedback on attentional learning

Caitlyn M. McColeman, Aaron J. Ancell and Mark R. Blair

The present study used eye-tracking to examine the relationship between attention and category learning in probabilistic environments. While training, participants received either perfect feedback (100% accurate), or one of three different levels of probabilistic feedback (87.5%, 75% or 62.5% accurate). It was found that participants in the 87.5% condition were more accurate than participants in the other two probabilistic feedback conditions. However, despite their greater accuracy, participants in the 87.5% condition continued to attend to irrelevant information as frequently as those in the other two probabilistic conditions. This shows that: (1) cues that are not utilized in making a categorization decision may still be frequently attended to, and (2) attentional learning is not as tightly coupled to improving accuracy as current formal models suggest.

The time course of action representations evoked by words referring to manipulable objects

Cam Clayton, Daniel Bub and Mike Masson

We assessed the time course of hand action representations evoked by words referring to manipulable objects. Actions were cued by a color instructing participants to reach and grasp one of several response elements. At variable stimulus onset asynchronies, an auditory word, acting as a prime, was presented before the color cue. Priming of responses showed marked differences in the onset time of actions for using versus lifting the object.

Don't Get Distracted! The Effects of Instruction on Oculomotor Capture

Joey Chisholm and Alan Kingstone

Participants completed an oculomotor capture task, requiring a saccade to a unique color target followed by a manual response. A task irrelevant abrupt onset appeared on 50% of trials. Stimulus features were kept constant; however, participants were provided with different information regarding the abrupt onset. Our instruction manipulation revealed that being asked to explicitly ignore a distractor was more detrimental to performance than simply being made aware of the distractor.

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Visual search by young and old in a real-life setting

Christopher H. Yeh, Allison A. Brennan, Alison J. Greuel, Teresa Liu-Ambrose, Todd C. Handy and James T. Enns

Is visual search on a computer a valid indicator of real-life function? In Phase 1, humans aged 5-80 years searched for common objects in an office. Their performance followed a U-shaped lifespan function for both motor and cognitive measures. In Phase 2, naïve participants rated videos of searchers for task interest and motor activity. Interest predicted search success for younger searchers (5-22 years), but not for older searchers (69-80 years).

Uni- versus multi-dimensional capture of visual attention

John M. Gaspar and John J. McDonald

We investigated distraction by a salient-but-irrelevant colour singleton when people searched for a less conspicuous shape or colour singleton. More distractor interference was found when the two singletons were defined in the same dimension than in different dimensions. This increased distraction effect was accompanied by a larger distractor-elicited N2pc (an ERP component associated with selection). These results are discussed in terms of competing models of attentional control.

Paper Session 6

Genetics, Drugs, and Cognitive Control

Travis Baker, Gordon Barnes, Tim Stockwell and Clay Holroyd

Using electrophysiological and behavioral assays of the integrity of midbrain dopamine system in humans, combined with assessments of dopamine-related genetic polymorphisms, we tested the hypothesis that drug dependence results from the impact of disrupted dopamine signals on frontal brain areas involved in cognitive control: By acting on the abnormal reinforcement learning system of the genetically vulnerable, addictive drugs hijack the control system to reinforce maladaptive drug-taking behaviors.

The Role of Executive Function in Hindsight Bias

Patricia I. Coburn and Daniel M. Bernstein

We administered a non-verbal distraction task to examine the role of executive function in Hindsight Bias (HB). Participants completed auditory, visual, and verbal HB tasks while tapping. Tapping instructions measured inhibition, set-switching and updating. Auditory HB remained consistent across all distraction conditions. The hardest tapping condition (up-dating) eliminated HB on the verbal and visual tasks. We conclude that HB performance depends on level of distraction and not executive function specifically.

I think I know what you know!: Theory of mind in schizophrenia

Susan S. Kuo, Amy Burns, Samuel Rumak and Colleen Brenner

Previous research has shown that Theory of Mind (ToM), the ability to infer and predict one's own and others' mental states, is impaired in schizophrenia. Participants completed tests of cognitive, social and emotional functioning, as well as a novel electrophysiological task of ToM. Preliminary results show that participants with schizophrenia score significantly lower on behavioural measures of ToM, but not on measures of social or emotional management.

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“I’ll have to see it to retrieve it”: Sensory modality affects accuracy of recall of criminal admissions
Carroll Boydell and J. Don Read

Little research has examined the reliability of recall of criminal admissions. Specifically, this study explored whether the modalities in which an admission was perceived (i.e., audio-visual or audio-only) can affect the accuracy of recollections of the admission. Preliminary results suggest that those who have merely heard an admission may recall its details less accurately than those who both saw and heard the admission. Implications will be discussed.

Context effects on recollection and familiarity ratings
Cody Tousignant, Tanya Hutchinson and Glen E. Bodner

Bodner and Lindsay (2003) found that remember/know judgments were influenced by test-list context. We followed up their findings using Higham and Vokey’s (2004) independent recollection and familiarity rating method. Specifically, we examined whether recollection and familiarity ratings for critical words differed when tested in the context of memorable versus nonmemorable words. Implications for accounts of recognition memory, and for use of binary remember/know judgments, are discussed.

Paper Session 7

The Protective Effects of Testing: Using an Initial Recall Test to Reduce Misinformation in the Social Contagion Paradigm

Mark J. Huff, Sara D. Davis and Michelle L. Meade

In two experiments, participants were either tested on studied stimuli with or without feedback or completed a filler task. Participants were then exposed to the erroneous recall of prior participants which introduced post-event information. Results indicated that participants who had been initially tested with or without feedback were less likely to incorporate incorrect suggestions on final recall and source monitoring tests demonstrating a protective effect of initial testing.

Reading words aloud makes them more...or less memorable

Alexander Taikh and Glen E. Bodner

The production effect is a memory advantage for words studied aloud over words studied silently. Using a source-monitoring task, Ozubko and MacLeod (2010) supported a distinctiveness account over a memory strength account of the effect. We replicated their findings while including additional groups to contrast these accounts. Our findings, including reverse production effects, challenge both accounts. We suggest that memory strength and source information shape participants’ attributions in this paradigm.

Enhancing memory and product preference during fast-forwarded commercials

Jeffrey Y. Lin, Geoffrey M. Boynton, Ione Fine and Scott O. Murray

A majority of viewers with access to digital-video recorders (DVRs) choose to fast-forward through commercials. Here, we demonstrate a solution by asking participants to search for behaviorally important cues that were inserted into fast-forwarded commercials. With just four cue exposures over one hour, a cued product received enhanced brand recognition, brand attractiveness ratings, and was physically chosen more than 50% of the time relative to an uncued product.

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Modern Mnemonics: Do Saccadic Eye Movements Enhance Emotionally Valenced Recognition?

Nathan Ryckman and Barbara Rutherford

Engaging in rapid bilateral saccadic eye movement (SEM) has been found to enhance memory retrieval performance, as well as other cognitive tasks. This study examines the application of SEM for enhancing recognition of information from an emotional narrative, and for reducing the influence of the misinformation effect. Subjects were introduced to an identical photographic narrative which varied in the emotional valence of the accompanying audio narration. The narrative was followed by misleading information about some of the content from the narrative. SEM was not found to reduce susceptibility to the misinformation effect, nor did it produce differences in subject accuracy compared to the control condition. SEM did, however, affect subject self-rating of confidence in responses to the recognition questions.

A Delay To Make the Memory Stay? The Effect of Time Delays on Prospective Memory

Dan Folk and Peter Graf

Prospective memory is the ability we use for carrying out plans in the future. Recent research suggests that under some circumstances, a plan is more likely to be carried out if its execution is delayed by an irrelevant activity. To examine this possibility, the present study investigated whether plan execution is affected by the nature of the activities -- irrelevant versus relevant -- that occupy the interval between making a plan and executing it.

Paper Session 8

Wearing Sunglasses Changes The Way People Look At You

Amara Sarwal and Nicola Anderson and Alan Kingstone

People often fixate the eyes of other individuals. We examined if this bias extends to situations where the eyes of individuals are not actually visible (via sunglasses). Results indicate that people fixate sunglasses significantly more than other face regions, but less than when the eyes are visible. In addition, when unable to see the eyes, people select the mouth region over the mouth regions of people whose eyes are visible.

Biracialism and Face Recognition: An Investigation of the Other-Race Effect and Other-Race Experience

Chelsea Durber, Grit Herzmann and James W. Tanaka

People tend to show a recognition advantage for own-race faces compared to other-race faces, due to a lack of close contact with other racial groups. We examined this 'other race effect' with mono-racial Caucasian and Chinese participants, as well as biracial Caucasian-Chinese participants. We also investigated how much contact participants had with Caucasian and Chinese people. Our results suggest that peer experience is critical in the other race effect.

How well do we identify children from passport photos?

Jamie Rich and Steve Charlton

Infant passports are valid for three to five years, depending on one's nationality. Forty male and 92 female undergraduates identified children from infant or child photographs either 3 or 5 years older than the infant photos. Participants performed significantly better with child than infant photos. Females significantly outperformed males, particularly with infant photos. No differences were observed for 3 versus 5 year age differences.

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Perceived credibility of a child complainant in a sexual abuse case: The role of motive
Angelina Yiu and Deborah A. Connolly

In a preliminary qualitative study, we found that motive to fabricate was one of the top three reasons given for finding a child complainant credible. In this empirical study, we examined whether a motive to fabricate would decrease an accused's probability of guilt, and whether a lack of motive to fabricate would increase an accused's probability of guilt. We found some support for the role of motive in credibility assessments.

The role of exploration in navigation and cognitive mapping in a virtual Morris water maze.
Brie MacDonald and Ronald William Skelton

Exploration is assumed to be required for cognitive map formation, but there is little data regarding its contribution to navigation and cognitive map quality. In a virtual water maze, we assessed navigation and cognitive map quality. We tested the effects of exploration availability before or during training. We found that navigation and cognitive maps were improved by exploration both before and during training, summatively but not equally.

Poster Session 2

#1 A Randomized Controlled Trial to Assess the Health Benefits of Music Therapy
Jesse Ory, Claudia Jacova, Ging-Huek Robin Hsiung, Kevin Kirkland, Penny Slack, Lara Boyd and Peter Graf

Research suggests that Music therapy (MT) is beneficial to people with Alzheimer's Disease (AD). The brain regions responsible for music processing may be spared by AD, thus we are investigating MT's effect on behavioral symptoms and brain activation as measured by functional MRI (fMRI). We hypothesize that MT will improve 20 AD subjects' behavioral symptoms, and that we will see increased blood flow in related brain regions located by fMRI.

#2 Passive Listening to Music Engages Executive Control
Atsushi Kikumoto and Ulrich Mayr

We investigated how task-unrelated, background music pieces influences switch costs in an alternating-runs task-switching. Subjects were simultaneously exposed to task sequence with task demand changes every 4000ms and irrelevant background music based on continuously sequenced 6000ms pieces consisting thematically coherent units. This produced task switch and no-switch trials in music-intermediate (MI) and music-transition conditions (MT). We found that switch costs were substantially reduced for MT trials compared to MI trials.

#3 Whose Memory is That? Source Confusion Following Collaborative Remembering
Kiernan Werner, Rebecca F. Roundhill, Lauren E. Williams, and Ira E. Hyman, Jr.

People often adopt information from their partner after engaging in collaborative remembering. We investigated whether people could monitor the source of their memories. Individuals were presented with partially overlapping lists of words, asked to remember words in dyads while being recorded, and finally were given individual source monitoring tests. We found that people made frequent source monitoring errors by claiming their partner's memory for a word as their own.

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#4 Perceptual and conceptual fluency in auditory hindsight bias

Bertrand Sager, Nicole Pernat, Nicole Weiss, and Daniel Bernstein

We explored the mechanisms of hindsight bias (the "I knew it all along" effect). Participants saw a word prime of a common object (e.g., barn) before hearing a degraded version of the word. Articulatory suppression prevented participants from auditorily recoding the visual prime, but participants still showed robust hindsight bias by overestimating their peers' ability to identify the degraded word. We conclude that conceptual fluency (knowing the identity of a stimulus) is sufficient to cause auditory hindsight bias.

#5 Auditory Hindsight Bias Versus Estimation Bias

Lecia Desjarlais, Alex Wilson, Nicole Pernat, and Daniel Bernstein

In a series of experiments, participants estimated the percentage of their peers who could identify distorted words when participants did (hindsight) or did not (ignorant) know the identity of the words. Hindsight bias emerged only when the hindsight judgments preceded the ignorant judgments. Making the words easier to identify resulted in adjusting estimations based on item difficulty. Participants' estimations were not mere guesswork. Hindsight bias was distinguished from estimator bias.

#6 Status Update: Three Long-Term Recency Effects in Memory for Facebook Activities

Martha M. Fry, Brynn A. Hall, Robel T. Paguio, and Ira E. Hyman

We investigated whether specific retrieval cues would produce separate long-term recency curves within one set of activities. Undergraduates recalled Facebook activities, with either a general retrieval cue or with a cue that focused on specific activities. We found recency curves matching each specific retrieval cue. In addition, participants displayed stronger recency when asked to record specific Facebook activities than when simply asked for all Facebook events. Long-term recency reflects the strength of connection between events and retrieval cues.

#7 Social influences of judgments of veracity

Iman Hosseini and J. Don Read

The current experiment examined whether judging the veracity of speakers' accounts (using Reality Monitoring criteria: Granhag & Strömwall, 2004) collaboratively and receiving feedback influenced retrospective ratings of those criteria. While post-event information from a co-witness has been found to be as influential as that from an authority (Skagerberg, 2009), it was hypothesized that the extent to which feedback influences later judgments will depend on whether participants made a decision independently or collaboratively. Findings and implications will be discussed.

#8 Investigating Investigators: The effects of participant-witness lineup identification decisions on participant-investigators

Byrona Tweedy, C. A. Elizabeth Brimacombe and D. Stephen Lindsay

This research examined the impact of lineup identification decisions on participant-investigators in a mock investigation. Investigators estimated the suspect's guilt before and after administering each lineup. Post-lineup guilt ratings increased when a suspect was identified and decreased when a foil was identified or the lineup rejected. Investigators were typically poor at calibrating their post-lineup guilt ratings relative to the diagnosticity of witnesses. Eyewitness evidence tended to substantially influence participant-investigators.

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#9 Discrepancy Attribution Theory: Masks Disguise

Lauren Siegel, Laura Kwun, Dr. Peter Graf

Discrepancy-Attribution Theory (DAT) is a relatively new theory and explains how people make preferences decisions (Whittlesea & Williams, 1998). If the evaluation of the current quality of cognitive processing (fluency) is different from what is expected, a discrepancy reaction will be produced, which will consequently change the way attributions are made. We examined how large the change in fluency has to be and whether subjects must be aware or unaware of the change.

#10 Dissociating Prospective Memory from Vigilance/Monitoring

Joanna McDouall and Bob Uttl

Empirical evidence for the distinction between prospective memory (ProM) and vigilance/monitoring is limited. We examined the effect of (1) a delay between ProM instructions and an ongoing task start (I-O delay) and (2) a delay between the ongoing task start to the appearance of the first ProM cue (O-C delay) on ProM task performance. The results showed that both the I-O and O-C delays influenced ProM task performance, supporting the distinction between ProM and vigilance/monitoring.

#11 Are overheard dialogues more distracting than overheard cellphone conversations?

Kirsten Lee, Sophie Lanthier and Alan Kingstone

Are overheard dialogues more distracting than overheard cellphone conversations? We investigated whether overhearing dialogues, cellphone conversations, monologues, or silence would interfere with performance on a dichotic listening task. Results indicate that monologues and dialogues are the most distracting, followed by cellphone conversations, and lastly silence. Notably, dialogues disrupted performance more than monologues. These results are consistent with the irrelevant sound effect, where increased sound leads to greater distraction.

#12 The Role of Motion in the Perception of Another's Gaze

Nicola Anderson, Evan Risko and Alan Kingstone

The role of motion in the discrimination of eye movements was investigated. Participants viewed a series of two images: eyes looking straight ahead followed by eyes looking 1, 2 or 3 degrees visual angle left or right. The eyes either appeared to move, or the two images were separated by brief blank display which eliminated the motion signal. Results reveal that motion is critical to the perception of eye direction.

#13 Which way is my mug?

Bonnie Cleland, Michael Masson

Handled objects, such as a teapot, are known to evoke motor representations upon presentation in a task. Presentation of these objects has been demonstrated to speed hand-grasp responses if the grasp is compatible with the object. Rotated objects, in an F-commensurate orientation, successfully primed hand actions. This suggests that the motor representation is only elicited in a rotated orientation if that rotation has the potential to be repositioned for functional use.

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- #14** Investigating the Effects of Mind-wandering on Attention in the Migraine Population
Christine Chapman, Chris Gorczynski, William D. Regan, Peter M Phillips, Marla JS Mickleborough and Todd C Handy
Previous research shows that migraineurs may have selective attentional abnormalities. According to the theory that migraineurs have hyperexcitable cortical responses, we predicted that migraineurs will mind-wander less than healthy controls, and that they may have larger reaction time differences on cued as compared to uncued stimuli than controls. In two centrally-cued paradigms, we found that migraineurs mind-wandered less than controls and there was no difference in cueing effect between groups.
- #15** Maternal Interaction and Individual Differences in Early Social Communicative and Linguistic Development
Donna Naghmeh Tafreshi, Sherri L. Frohlick, and Timothy P. Racine
The relationship between differences in maternal interactive behaviour and the development of communicative and linguistic skills in infants was investigated. Twenty-eight mother-infant dyads were examined in free-play and task scenarios. When infants were 9 months of age, mothers were rated for maternal interactive behaviour. At 12 months of age, infants were scored on communicative and linguistic capacities. One significant negative relationship was found between maternal interaction and infant word production.
- #16** One Syllable or More? Examining the Effects of BOI and Imageability on Word Recognition Tasks
Nicole Burnett, Stephen Bennett, Paul Siakaluk and Penny Pexman
We sought to examine whether two semantic effects, body-object interaction and imageability, extend to multisyllabic words in picture naming, word naming, LDT, and SCT tasks. Results from hierarchical multiple regression analyses showed that imageability accounted for unique latency variability in each task, even with several other predictor variables were controlled. BOI accounted for unique latency variability in the decision tasks, and marginally accounted for unique variability in the naming tasks.
- #17** The Ability of Mindfulness to Minimize the Impact of Negative Emotions on Cognitive Performance
Ashley Burkart and Catherine Ortner
This study examined whether a brief mindfulness meditation, relaxation, or control intervention would mitigate the detrimental effects of induced frustration on working memory (n-back task) performance. Participants reported increased frustration as a result of the frustration task but there were no effects of condition on affect or n-back task performance. . However, in the mindfulness group only, higher mindfulness scores were associated with faster reaction times on the n-back task.
- #18** In a Virtual Morris Water Maze, Both Genders select their navigational strategy only after experience: An Eye Tracking Study
Megan Yim, Sonja Murchison and Ronald W Skelton
People navigate using either an allocentric (cognitive mapping) or egocentric (stimulus-response) strategy. We examined strategy adoption in a virtual maze that supported both strategies. Gaze position confirmed that navigators began selectively attending to allocentric or egocentric stimuli after a few training trials. These findings indicate that people adopt a navigational strategy only after some experience in the environment and that neither individuals nor genders are limited to only one strategy.

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Transit Information

- Check the bus # *and* destination displayed on the front of the bus if you're unfamiliar with the route. Buses with the same route # run in both directions.
- For transit schedules or trip information, call 604.953.3333 or visit <http://www.translink.ca/>

BUS #	DESTINATION FROM UBC
4	Downtown, Powell, Phibbs Exch.
9	Alma, Broadway Stn., Boundary
17	Downtown, Oak
25	Brentwood Stn.
33	29th Avenue Station
41	Kerrisdale, Joyce Stn.
43	Joyce Stn.
44	Downtown
49	Kerrisdale, Joyce Stn.
84	VCC-Clark Stn.
99	Broadway SKYTRAIN Stn. (B-Line) (will take you throughout downtown)
258	West Vancouver
480	Richmond Centre
N17	Downtown (Night Bus)

Getting to UBC

From Downtown Vancouver

Take one of the following buses: #4, #44, #17, or #N17.

Internet

There are two ways to connect to the internet while on campus:

1. Select the "**ubcvisitor**" wireless network on your wireless device.

Open up a web browser, and you will be directed to the login page where you will be asked for an email address.

2. Select the "**ubc**" wireless network on your wireless device.

Open up a web browser, and you will be directed to the login page where you will be asked for a CWL Account login:

Username: nowcam

Password: nowcam2011

VOTE FOR BEST PAPER PRESENTATION

Please make **only one selection** and submit by **5:00 pm** on Saturday

Friday, May 20, 2011

- Does Languages Exposure and Language Proficiency Predict Performance on Executive Function For Young German-English Bilinguals? *Sarah Hutchison and Ulrich Müller*
- Using event-related potentials to investigate the functional role of motor processing in language comprehension. *Andreas T. Breuer, Daniel N. Bub and Michael E. J. Masson*
- Planning multiple movements: Evidence from a rapid reaching task. *Craig S. Chapman, Jason Gallivan, Daniel Wood, Jennifer Milne, Daniel Ansari, Jody Culham and Melvyn Goodale*
- Eye-movements reveal information-access sequences in category learning. *Kim Meier and Mark Blair*
- Don't look! Evidence for automatic, holistically-driven attention to the eyes. *Kaitlin Laidlaw, Evan Risko and Alan Kingstone*
- Losing face: Impaired discrimination of featural and configural information in the mouth region of an inverted face. *Simen Hagen, Martha D. Kaiser, Lara J. Pierce, Daniel Bub, and James Tanaka*
- The Moving Window Technique: A Window in Age-Related Changes in Attention to Facial Expressions of Emotion. *Tamara L. Meixner, Elina Birmingham, Daniel Smilek, Grace Iarocci, & James Tanaka*
- Modeling the relationship between error and attention. *Jordan I. Barnes, Mark R. Blair, Calen Walshe, Lihan Chen and Caitlyn McColeman*
- Human frontocentral theta oscillations are sensitive to improbable task-relevant events, not just errors. *Azadeh Haji Hosseini and Clay Brain Holroyd*
- Electrophysiological study of target and distractor processing in visual search. *Ali Jannati and John J. McDonald*
- Rapid and reflexive feature-based attention. *Bjorn Hubert-Wallander, Jeffrey Y. Lin, Scott O. Murray and Geoffrey M. Boynton*
- The Role of Executive Function in Theory of Mind. *Patricia I. Coburn, Jamie Rich, Reema Jayakar, Allen E. Thornton, Wendy Loken Thornton and Daniel M. Bernstein*
- Theory of Mind (ToM) and Hindsight Bias are Unrelated in Adults. *Karen Auja,*

- Patricia Coburn & Daniel Bernstein*
- Source memory and subjective experiences following co-witness discussion in a misinformation paradigm. *Tanjeem Azad, D. Stephen Lindsay and C. A. Elizabeth Brimacombe*
- A Watched Pot Never Boils: Individual Differences in Prospective Time Estimation. *Janel Fergusson, Parmvir Boparai, Linda Pan and Peter Graf*
- Mind wandering and the adaptive control of attentional resources. *Julia Kam, Elizabeth Dao, Maria Stanculescu, Hamish G. Tildesley, Todd C. Handy*
- Mindless Wandering: Inattentional Blindness for Objects Directly in One's Path. *Alexander Poh, Benjamin Sarb, Naomi Burland, Megan Cook, Holly Duskin, Martha Fry, Rebecca Roundhill, Christina Roy, Kiernan Werner and Ira E. Hyman, Jr.*
- A deeper investigation into the 'Route-Familiarity' effect: A driving simulator study *Matthew Yanko and Thomas Spalek*
- Intentionally shifting patterns of cerebral laterality. *Andrew Hughes and Barbara Rutherford*
- The Male Essence: How Natural Ability is Perceived in Different Fields of Study. *Sarah Grover, Martin Ryan and Sapna Cheryan*

Saturday, May 21, 2011

- The effect of probabilistic feedback on attentional learning. *Caitlyn M. McColeman, Aaron J. Ancell and Mark R. Blair*
- The time course of action representations evoked by words referring to manipulable objects. *Cam Clayton, Daniel Bub and Mike Masson*
- Don't Get Distracted! The Effects of Instruction on Oculomotor Capture. *Joey Chisholm and Alan Kingstone*
- Visual search by young and old in a real-life setting. *Christopher H. Yeh, Allison A. Brennan, Alison J. Greuel, Teresa Liu-Ambrose, Todd C. Handy and James T. Enns*
- Uni- versus multi-dimensional capture of visual attention. *John M. Gaspar and John J. McDonald*
- Genetics, Drugs, and Cognitive Control. *Travis Baker, Gordon Barnes, Tim Stockwell, and Clay Holroyd*
- The Role of Executive Function in

- Hindsight Bias Patricia I. Coburn and Daniel M. Bernstein*
- I think I know what you know!: Theory of mind in schizophrenia *Susan S. Kuo, Amy Burns, Samuel Rumak and Colleen Brenner*
- "I'll have to see it to retrieve it": Sensory modality affects accuracy of recall of criminal admissions. *Carroll Boydell and J. Don Read*
- Context effects on recollection and familiarity ratings. *Cody Tousignant, Tanya Hutchinson and Glen E. Bodner* *John M. Gaspar and John J. McDonald*
- The Protective Effects of Testing: Using an Initial Recall Test to Reduce Misinformation in the Social Contagion Paradigm. *Mark J. Huff, Sara D. Davis and Michelle L. Meade*
- Reading words aloud makes them more...or less memorable. *Alexander Taikh and Glen E. Bodner*
- Enhancing memory and product preference during fast-forwarded commercials. *Jeffrey Y. Lin, Geoffrey M. Boynton, Ione Fine and Scott O. Murray*
- Modern Mnemonics: Do Saccadic Eye Movements Enhance Emotionally Valenced Recognition? *Nathan Ryckman and Barbara Rutherford*
- A Delay To Make the Memory Stay? The Effect of Time Delays on Prospective Memory. *Dan Folk and Peter Graf*
- Wearing Sunglasses Changes The Way People Look At You. *Amara Sarwal and Nicola Anderson and Alan Kingstone*
- Biracialism and Face Recognition: An Investigation of the Other- Race Effect and Other-Race Experience. *Chelsea Durber, Grit Herzmann and James W. Tanaka*
- How well do we identify children from passport photos? *Jamie Rich and Steve Charlton*
- Perceived credibility of a child complainant in a sexual abuse case: The role of motive. *Angelina Yiu and Deborah A. Connolly*
- The role of exploration in navigation and cognitive mapping in a virtual Morris water maze. *Brie MacDonald and Ronald William Skelton*

VOTE FOR BEST POSTER

Please make *only one selection* and submit by **5:00 pm** on Saturday

Friday, May 20, 2011 - Poster Session 1

- ☐#1 Time Judgments in Dual Task Conditions.
Janel Fergusson, Parmvir Boparai and Linda Pan and Peter Graf
- ☐#2 The Brain's Response to Big and Small Surprises.
Ashleigh Chapman, Peter Graf and Todd Handy
- ☐#3 Separating Auditory Hindsight Bias from Priming
Ragav Kumar, Alex Wilson, Patricia Coburn and Daniel Bernstein
- ☐#4 Passive Listening to Music Engages in Executive Control. *Atsushi Kikumoto and Ulrich Mayr*
- ☐#5 Song Stuck in My Head: A Diary Study of Intrusive Mental Music. *Megan Cook, Emily A. Crossman, Kayla L. Hill, Jessie C. McGrath, Rebecca F. Roundhill, Christina M. Roy, & Ira E. Hyman, Jr.*
- ☐#6 Going Gaga: The Song Stuck In My Head
Naomi K. Burland, Hollyann M. Duskin, Olivia N. Zimmerman and Ira E. Hyman
- ☐#7 Student Cheating, Individual Differences and Sanction Judgements.
Carrie A. Leonard and Bob Uttl
- ☐#8 Recognizing faces and scenes: Effects of features and general familiarity on the confidence accuracy relationship. *Melissa M. Rangel, Julie Anne Séguin, William J. Peria, Mark T. Reinitz and Geoffrey R. Loftus*
- ☐#9 Over time, implied social presence is worth another look. *Eleni Nasiopoulous, Tom Foulsham, Evan Risko and Alan Kingstone*
- ☐#10 Intrinsic cue utility is important in producing the proportion valid effect, but conscious awareness is not. *David Wu, Sophie Lanthier, Alan Kingstone*
- ☐#11 The role of T2 masking in the attentional blink.
Ali Jannati, Thomas M. Spalek, Hayley E. P. Lagroix, and Vincent Di Lollo
- ☐#12 Grasping the Development of Embodied Cognition: The Evocation of Motor Representations by Objects in Children. *Lesley Baker, Michael Masson, Daniel Bub and Ulrich Müller*
- ☐#13 Quantification in Clinical Dermatology
Fiorella Moccia, Patrizia E Moccia and

Richard Crawford

- ☐#14 LCDs are better: Psychophysical and photometric estimates of the temporal characteristics of CRT and LCD monitors. *Hayley Lagroix, Matthew R. Yanko and Thomas M. Spalek*
- ☐#15 Processing of Implicit Hedonic Preference in Migraine: An Event Related Potential Study. *Christine Chapman, Marla JS Mickleborough; Todd C Handy*
- ☐#16 Performance on the HVLt-R among polysubstance users: Influence of the alcohol semantic category. *CJ Giesbrecht, K Gicas, DJ Lang, GW MacEwan, WG Honer, AE Thornton*
- ☐#17 Motivational Differences and Attribution Styles: Being Rejected Versus Being Ignored. *Alexander Marion, Andrea Hughes and Wayne Podrouzek*
- ☐#18 Strategy selection in an ambiguous virtual water maze: Size matters. *Daniel Wuitchik, Andrea N. Schneider, Mehul Gandhi, Allison Jean McGerrigle and Ronald W. Skelton*

Saturday, May 21, 2011 – Poster Session 2

- ☐#1 A Randomized Controlled Trial to Assess the Health Benefits of Music Therapy. *Jesse Ory, Claudia Jacova, Ging-Huek Robin Hsiung, Kevin Kirkland, Penny Slack, Lara Boyd and Peter Graf*
- ☐#2 Passive Listening to Music Engages Executive Control. *Atsushi Kikumoto and Ulrich Mayr*
- ☐#3 Whose Memory is That? Source Confusion Following Collaborative Remembering. *Kiernan Werner, Rebecca F. Roundhill, Lauren E. Williams, and Ira E. Hyman, Jr.*
- ☐#4 Perceptual and conceptual fluency in auditory hindsight bias. *Bertrand Sager, Nicole Pernet, Nicole Weiss, and Daniel Bernstein*
- ☐#5 Auditory Hindsight Bias Versus Estimation Bias
Lecia Desjarlais, Alex Wilson, Nicole Pernet, and Daniel Bernstein
- ☐#6 Status Update: Three Long-Term Recency Effects in Memory for Facebook Activities. *Martha M. Fry, Brynn A. Hall, Robel T. Paguio, and Ira E. Hyman*
- ☐#7 Social influences of judgments of veracity
Iman Hosseini and J. Don Read

- ☐#8 Investigating Investigators: The effects of participant-witness lineup identification decisions on participant-investigators. *Byrona Tweedy, C. A. Elizabeth Brimacombe and D. Stephen Lindsay*
- ☐#9 Discrepancy Attribution Theory: Masks Disguise
Lauren Siegel, Laura Kwun, Dr. Peter Graf
- ☐#10 Dissociating Prospective Memory from Vigilance/Monitoring. *Joanna McDouall and Bob Uttl*
- ☐#11 Are overheard dialogues more distracting than overheard cellphone conversations? *Kirsten Lee, Sophie Lanthier and Alan Kingstone*
- ☐#12 The Role of Motion in the Perception of Another's Gaze. *Nicola Anderson, Evan Risko and Alan Kingstone*
- ☐#13 Which way is my mug? *Bonnie Cleland, Michael Masson*
- ☐#14 Investigating the Effects of Mind-wandering on Attention in the Migraine Population. *Christine Chapman, Chris Gorczynski, William D. Regan, Peter M Phillips, Marla JS Mickleborough and Todd C Handy*
- ☐#15 Maternal Interaction and Individual Differences in Early Social Communicative and Linguistic Development
Donna Naghmeh Tafreshi, Sherri L. Frohlick, and Timothy P. Racine
- ☐#16 One Syllable or More? Examining the Effects of BOI and Imageability on Word Recognition Tasks
Nicole Burnett, Stephen Bennett, Paul Siakaluk and Penny Pexman
- ☐#17 The Ability of Mindfulness to Minimize the Impact of Negative Emotions on Cognitive Performance
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- ☐#18 In a Virtual Morris Water Maze, Both Genders select their navigational strategy only after experience: An Eye Tracking Study.
Megan Yim, Sonja Murchison and Ronald W Skelton

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Notes

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TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING **2011**
May 19–21, Vancouver, BC



Cogito ergo incola aquilo occasus