Abstracts of the Psychonomic Society

Volume 22 • November 2017

58[™] ANNUAL MEETING

Vancouver Convention Centre West Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada Thursday, November 9-Sunday, November 12, 2017

REGISTRATION

Ballroom Lobby, Level 1, Vancouver Convention Centre West (VCC West)

OPENING SESSION/KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Ballroom A, VCC West

Thursday, November 9......... 8:00 p.m.-9:30 p.m.

- Psychonomic Society 2017 Early Career Awards
- Psychonomic Society/Women in Cognitive Science Travel and Networking Award for Junior Scientists
- Working Memory Capacity and Intelligence Randall "Randy" W. Engle, Georgia Institute of Technology

OPENING RECEPTION

Ballroom BC, VCC West Thursday, November 9.... Immediately Following Keynote Address

SYMPOSIA

Meeting Rooms 109-110, VCC West Friday, November 10...... 10:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m. Symposia I: Dual Process Theory 2.0

Friday, November 10...... 1:30 p.m.-3:30 p.m. Symposia II: Improving Use of Statistical Inference in Science

SYMPOSIA - CONTINUED

Saturday, November 11.... 10:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m. Symposia IV: When Man Bites Dog: What do Developmental Reversals Tell Us About Cognitive Development, Aging, and the Brain

Saturday, November 11...... 1:30 p.m.-3:30 p.m. Symposia V: 50 Years of Implicit Learning Research: A Symposium in Honor of Arthur S. Reber

POSTER SESSIONS

Ballroom BCD, VCC West

Session I

- Thursday, November 9...... 6:00 p.m.-7:30 p.m. Session II
- Friday, November 10...... 12:00 p.m.-1:30 p.m. Session III

Friday, November 10...... 6:00 p.m.-7:30 p.m. Session IV

Saturday, November 11..... 12:00 p.m.-1:30 p.m. Session V

Saturday, November 11...... 6:00 p.m.-7:30 p.m.

BUSINESS MEETING

Meeting Room 114, VCC West

Saturday, November 11...... 5:10 p.m.-6:00 p.m.

- Presentation of the Psychonomic Society 2017 Clifford T. Morgan Best Article Awards, Graduate Travel Awards, and J. Frank Yates Student Travel Awards
- Business of the Psychonomic Society

FUTURE MEETINGS

- 2018 IMPS Amsterdam, NL May 9-12
- 2018 New Orleans, LA November 15-18
- 2019 Montréal, QC November 14-17
- 2020 Austin, TX November 19-22
- 2021 San Diego, CA November 18-21
- 2022 Washington, DC November 17-20
- 2023 San Francisco, CA November 16-19
- 2024 New York City, NY November 21-24

A PSYCHONOMIC SOCIETY PUBLICATION www.psychonomic.org



I investigated also the influence of presenting correct pieces of information during a discussion on interlocutors' subsequent memory report. The aim of my two experiments was to investigate the conditions that increase people's tendency to conform to correct pieces of information provided by another person and to ignore the false ones. First, I examined whether availability of information concerning the level of another person's confidence about information provided by her helps to evaluate her statements more correctly. Second, I investigated whether encouraging people to evaluate statements made by their partners more critically increases a tendency to conform to correct pieces of information obtained from that person. Email: Aleksandra Krogulska, krogulska.aleksandra@gmail. com

12:00-1:30 PM (4173)

How Changing Perspective Influences Memory: Benefits of a Mindfulness Meditation Exercise. JUSTIN A. PATON and LINDA A. HENKEL, Fairfield University - Thinking about events from a different perspective when trying to remember can increase how much is remembered. The present study examined the impact of mindfulness meditation on this. Subjects (n=124) adopted one of two perspectives (robber or realtor) while reading a story containing details relevant to both perspectives (e.g., diamond ring; view of lake). Half of them did a 5-minute mindfulness meditation exercise in between two recall tests. On the 2nd recall test, they either recalled from the original perspective or switched to the other perspective. Results showed that people who switched perspectives recalled significantly more details relevant to the new perspective than details that were not relevant to the new perspective, whereas people who retained their original perspective did not differ in the amount of encoding-relevant or encoding-irrelevant details recalled. Results also showed that meditation prompted people to remember more details from the story regardless of whether they initially focused on them or not. Brief exposure to meditation altered the ratio of relevant to irrelevant information recalled by reducing the "filter" imposed by one's perspective, and thus allowing for greater recall of the full scene. Email: Linda Henkel, lhenkel@fairfield.edu

12:00-1:30 PM (4174)

Retrieval-Induced Forgetting in a Social Context: Do the Same Mechanisms Cause Forgetting in Speakers and Listeners? MAGDALENA ABEL and KARL-HEINZ T. BÄUML, University of Regensburg - Selective retrieval of some details from memory can cause forgetting of related details, a finding termed retrieval-induced forgetting (RIF). RIF occurs for single individuals, but can also emerge for listeners who are merely exposed to a speaker's selective retrieval. Because individual RIF has been suggested to be (partly) mediated by inhibition, we examined whether inhibition may also contribute to sociallyshared RIF. In 3 experiments, pairs of subjects studied and recalled items individually. In an intermediate phase, however, one of the subjects acted as speaker, whereas the other subject acted as listener and monitored the speaker's overt retrieval practice for accuracy. Initial-letter cued recall (Experiment 1) and item recognition (Experiments 2 and 3) were employed on

the final test to reduce blocking and output interference effects. In each single experiment, intact RIF emerged for both speakers and listeners, indicating that inhibition may contribute to both within-individual and socially-shared RIF.

Email: Magdalena Abel, magdalena.abel@ur.de

12:00-1:30 PM (4175)

Deep Convolutional Networks Do Not Make Classifications Based on Object Shape. NICHOLAS BAKER, University of California, Los Angeles, GENNADY ERLIKHMAN, University of Nevada, Reno, HONGJING LU and PHILIP J. KELLMAN, University of California, Los Angeles - Deep convolutional networks are achieving previously unseen performance in object classification (e.g, He et al, 2015), raising questions about whether CNNs share similar representations with the human visual system. In biological vision, shape is arguably the most important cue for recognition. Objects that differ from their normal appearance in surface texture, high frequency contour information, or context continue to be recognizable by human observers, provided that the object's shape is preserved. We present several simulations showing that CNNs do not make classifications based on object shape. When shape is preserved, but texture information and context are changed, the network fails to correctly classify the object. Conversely, when shape information is perturbed by scrambling, network performance is unaffected, while human recognition suffers. Our results suggest that deep networks trained on natural images use texture information of both the target and background for classification but have little representation of object shape information. Email: Nicholas Baker, nbaker9@ucla.edu

12:00-1:30 PM (4176)

Investigating Cognitive Offloading as a Mechanism for Forgetting After Taking Photos. JULIA S. SOARES and *BENJAMIN C. STORM, University of California, Santa Cruz (Sponsored by Ralph Miller) - Henkel (2013) found that taking photos of objects can cause participants to remember those objects less accurately than objects only observed. According to the cognitive offloading hypothesis, when participants photograph an object, they offload organic memory for that object onto the camera's prosthetic memory, which they can rely on to "remember" for them. Two experiments tested this hypothesis by investigating whether the amount of forgetting differed depending on whether participants believed the photos were being saved. In Experiment 1, participants used the ephemeral photo application, Snapchat. In Experiment 2, participants were asked to manually delete a subset of photos after taking them. In both experiments, participants exhibited a photo-taking-induced forgetting effect even when the photos were deleted. These results suggest that cognitive offloading may not be the whole explanation for why taking photos causes forgetting.

Email: Julia S. Soares, jusoares@ucsc.edu

12:00-1:30 PM (4177)

Are Encoding/Retrieval Interactions Driven by Remembering, Knowing, or Both? OYKU UNER and HENRY L. ROEDIGER III, Washington University in St. Louis