Dynamic Cognitive Control of Conflict from Task-irrelevant Information:

UNC HARIOTTE

Evidence from Sequential Stroop and Flanker Tasks Mark E. Faust¹, Kristi S. Multhaup², Kathleen M. Greenfield², & Wayne Maury^{1,3}

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INTRODUCTION

- Mechanisms of cognitive control play an important role in the modulation of selective attention during inhibition of task-irrelevant information (Faust & Balota, 2007; Gernsbacher & Faust, 1991; Hasher, Zacks, & May, 1999).
- The Stroop color naming task (MacLeod, 1991) and the Eriksen flanker task (Eriksen & Eriksen, 1974) provide opportunities for study of the control of inhibitory processes in that both tasks require one to ignore potentially conflicting information (i.e., identity of a color name or flanker item).
- Stroop stimuli: Conflict=GREEN, Congruent=GREEN.
- Flanker stimuli: Conflict=HHEHH, Congruent=EEEEE.
- Interference Effect= Conflict RT Congruent RT.
- One idea is that cognitive control is initiated in a top-down manner upon detection of conflict (e.g., Botvinick, Braver, Barch, Carter, & Cohen, 2001)., and that interference effects will be reduced following a conflict trial due to a resetting of selective attention (Interference Modulation).
- However, interference modulation is also predicted by a bottom-up control view that stimulus-driven memory binding processes work in a bottom-up manner matching the preceding conflict stimulus with the following stimulus (e.g., Mayr, Awh, & Laurey, 2003).
- Notebaert et al. (2006) manipulated RSI (50 ms vs. 200 ms) and the amount of item repetition across successive trials.
- Easy Trial Sequence: Target and/or distractor repeats.
- Difficult Trial Sequence: Target and distractor change.
- They found bottom-up control for easy repetition sequences and top-down control for difficult alternation sequences.
- Bottom-Up: Interference modulated at short and long delays.
- Top-Down: Interference modulated at long delay only.

Present Study

- . Will the top-down/bottom-up pattern replicate?
- 2. Does the top-down/bottom-up pattern of cognitive control generalize to the Flanker task?
- If not, will the top-down/bottom-up pattern emerge in the Flanker task when the to-be-ignored information (i.e., color names) is the same as in the Stroop task?
- 4. Will changing the control demands of the Stroop task (e.g., reducing proportion conflict trials) change the pattern of control?

METHOD

Stroop Task

• 3 colors & 3 color names (Red, Green, Blue), button-press response to indicate color, 50 ms or 200 ms (250 ms, Figure 5) RSI, blocked by RSI.

Flanker Task

- Letter Version: 3 letters used (T, H, E), target letter in center with 2 flakers on each side, button-press response to center letter, analog to Stroop task, 50 ms or 200 ms RSI, blocked by RSI.
- Color Name Version: Same as letter version, but with Stroop color names (Red, Green, Blue), presented in black font, single flanker word above and below target word.

RESULTS

- Figure 1: Bottom-up control pattern for easy trial sequence, top-down for difficult trial sequence.
- Figure 2: Bottom-up/top-down pattern replicated.
- Figures 3 & 4: Failure of top-down pattern to emerge for difficult sequences in the Flanker task.
- Figure 5: A unique control pattern emerges for difficult sequences in the Stroop task when the proportion of conflict trials is reduced.

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Figure 1: Notebaert et al. (2006) Pattern (67/33 Congruency)

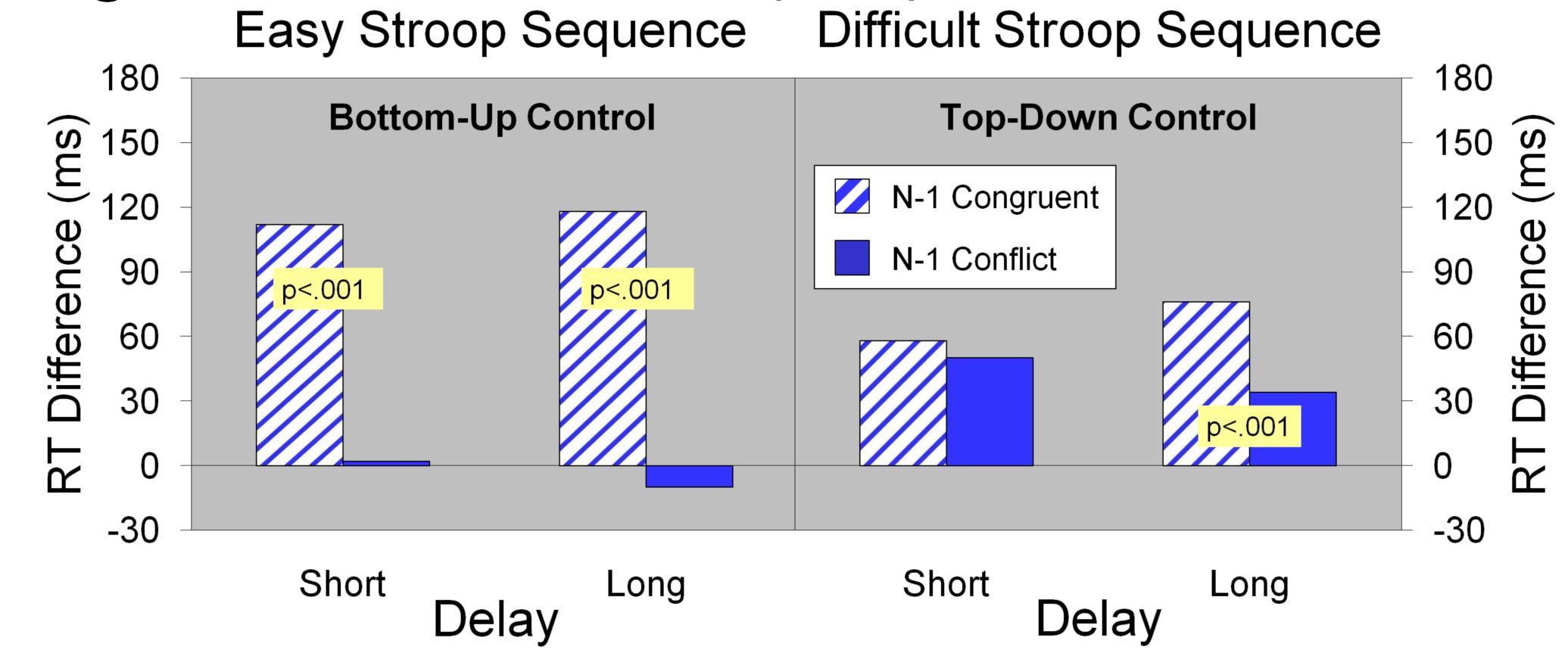
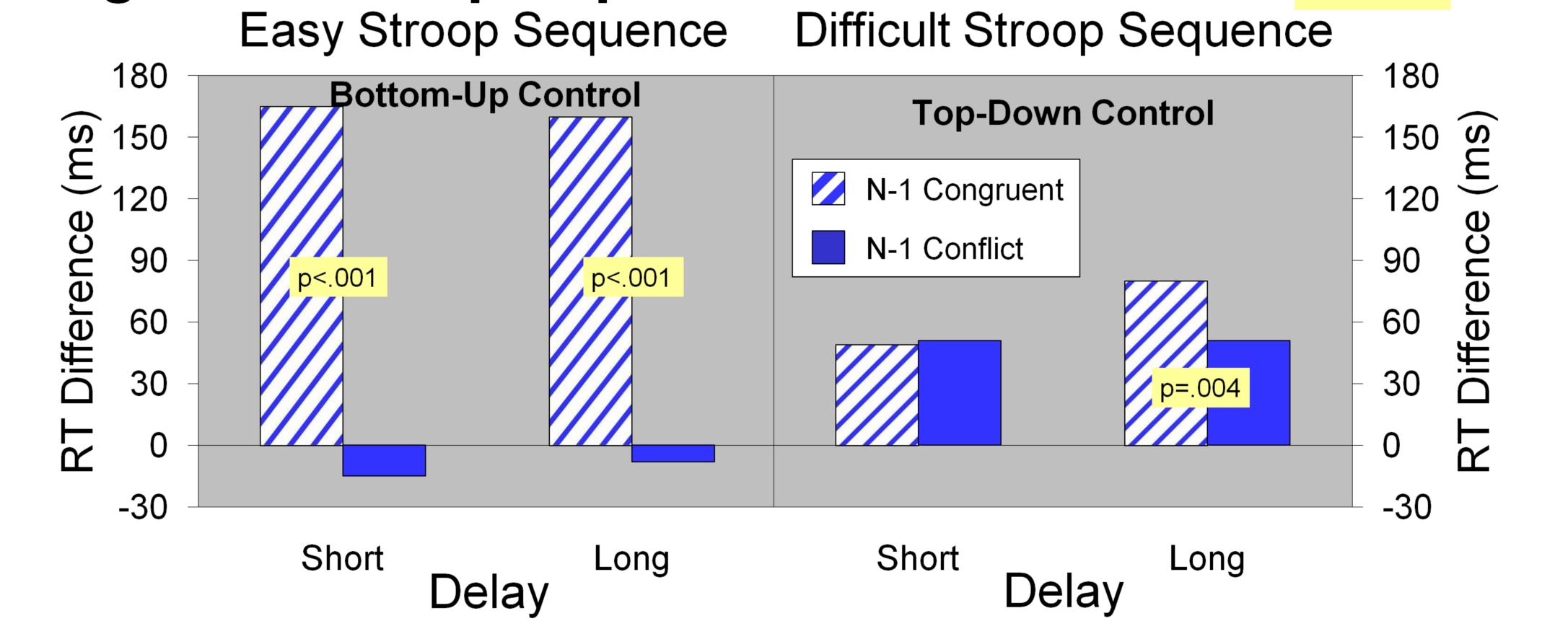
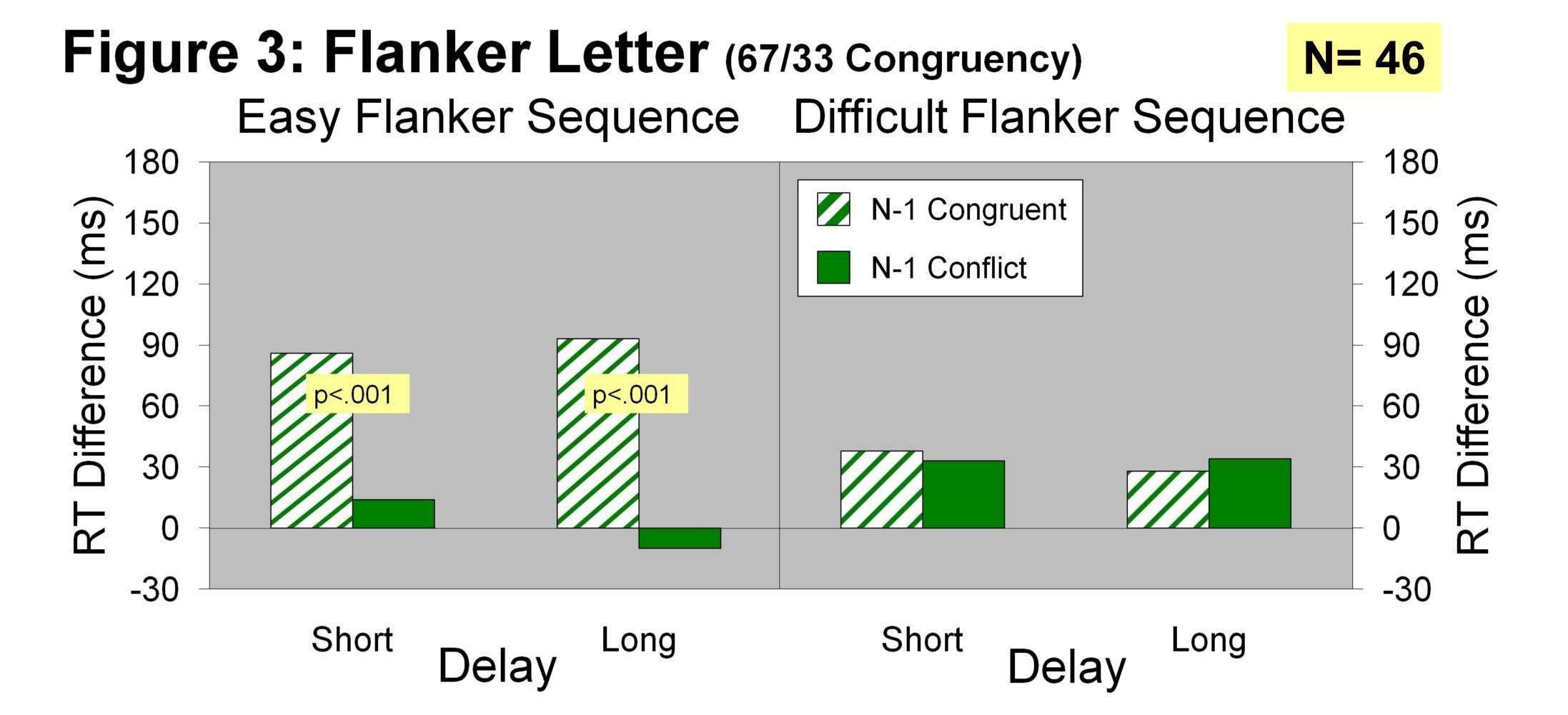


Figure 2: Stroop Replication (67/33 Congruency) N = 55



DISCUSSION

- . The present results support both bottom-up & top-down accounts of control over to-be-ignored information in the Stroop & Flanker tasks.
- 2. A clear bottom-up control pattern for easy trial sequences was observed across all versions of both tasks.
- 3. The Notebaert et al. (2006) finding of top-down control of difficult sequences in a high proportion conflict version of the Stroop task was replicated.
- . But, the failure to find a top-down control pattern in the Flanker task, and the unique control pattern observed for the low proportion conflict trial version of the Stroop task, indicate that the emergence of top-down control is not universal and is sensitive to control demands and processing constraints of the task.





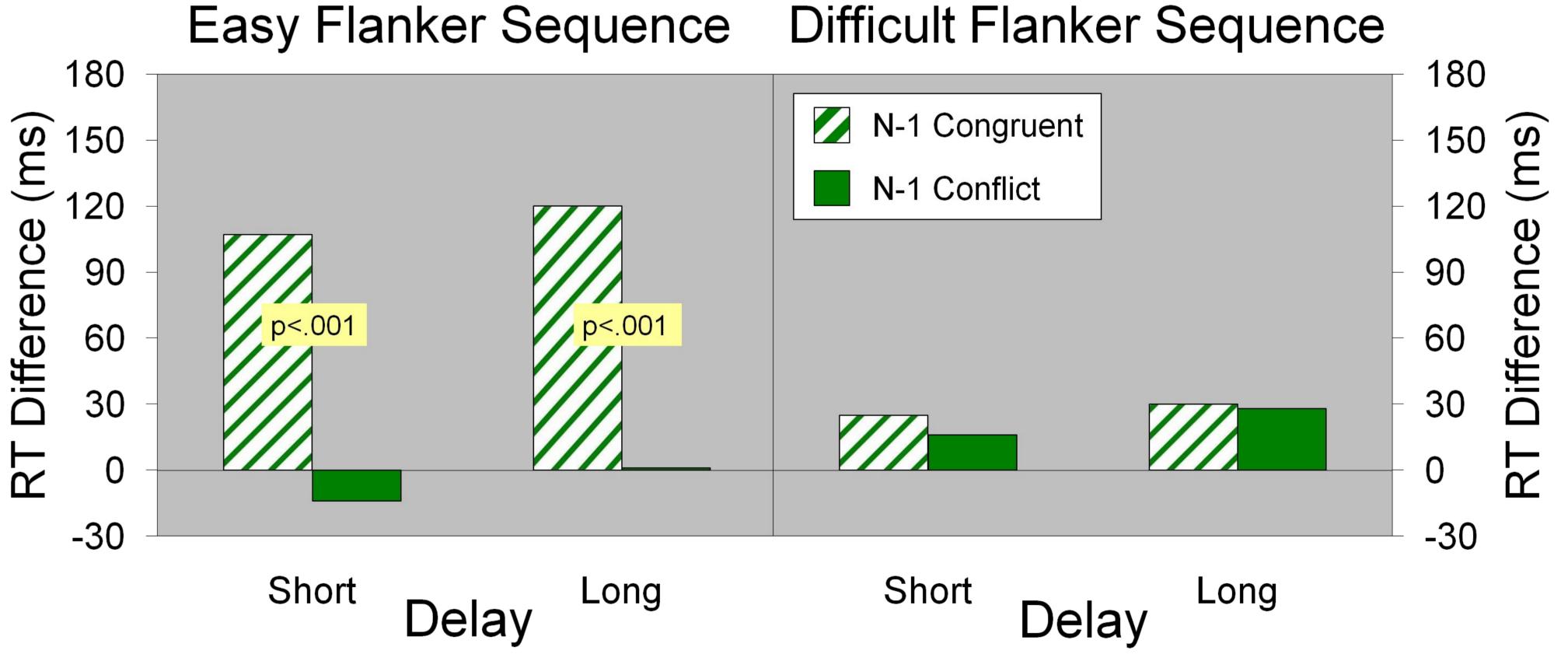


Figure 5: 50/50 Congruency Stroop

