# Introduction

We live in a dynamic world and we need to keep track of objects for various reasons. We need to avoid other cars when driving or keep track of kids in a crowd when shopping. Tracking objects is a task we practice everyday.

In a laboratory, we can study this behaviour with Multiple Object Tracking task (MOT, Pylyshyn & Storm, 1988).

# Experiment 1

## Method

### Participants

### Data analysis

#### Data preparation

## Discussion

In Experiments 3a and 3b, we manipulated the predictability of objects’ movements. We hypothesised that more predictable movements will allow easier prediction of the scene content and reduce the lag. Similarly, more chaotic movements will increase the lag, because the anticipations about movements will often be wrong and people will need to be more reactive. While the results are inline with the hypothesised directions, only the latter effect was significant.

References

Alvarez, G. A., & Cavanagh, P. (2005). Independent resources for attentional tracking in the left and right visual hemifields. *Psychological Science*, *16*(8), 637–43. <http://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9280.2005.01587.x>

Atsma, J., Koning, A., & Lier, R. van. (2012). Multiple object tracking: Anticipatory attention doesn’t “bounce”. *Journal of Vision*, *12*(1). <http://doi.org/10.1167/12.13.1>