Title will go here: Something with a colon maybe

Nicholas P. Maxwell1 & Mark J. Huﬀ1

* The University of Southern Mississippi

Author Note

Nicholas P. Maxwell is a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Southern Mississippi. Mark J. Huﬀ is an Assistant Professor of Psychology at The University of Southern Mississippi.

Correspondence concerning this article should be addressed to Nicholas P. Maxwell, 118 College Dr, Hattiesburg, MS, 39406. E-mail: [nicholas.maxwell@usm.edu](mailto:nicholas.maxwell@usm.edu)

Abstract

Abstract will go here. . .

*Keywords:* Keyword1, Keyword2, Keyword3, Keyword4, Keyword5

[INSERT TITLE HERE]

[INTRO PARAGRAPH HERE TO KICK THINGS OFF – MAYBE BEGIN TALKING ABOUT ALZHEIMER’S?]

Alzheimer’s Disease (AD) is characterized by breakdowns in cognitive processes such as memory (e.g., episodic memory [CITE THIS] and working memory [CITE HERE], [EXAMPLE], and attentional control processes (Balota et al., 2010; Huff, Baolota, Minear, Aschenbrenner, & Duchek, 2015).

Words here…. As such, the goal of the present study was to compare task switching performance across younger adults, healthy older adults, and older adults who are at the earliest stage of AD.

[PARAGRAPH OR TWO HERE ON SWITCH TASKS, SET UP TO GET US TO THE CVOE]

[PARAGRAPH HERE EXPLAINING LOCAL AND GLOBAL SWITCH COSTS]

While several task-switching paradigms have been made available (see XXXX for a review), for the present study we chose to focus on paradigms which allow for a direct comparison of local and global switch costs [CITE HERE]. These tasks present participants with blocks containing switch and non-switch trials interspersed within the same block (referred to as switch blocks) and pure blocks in which all trials use only one set of task instructions [CITE]. [EXPAND] The *global switch cost* refers to…

The Consonant-Vowel Odd-Even task (CVOE; Minear & Shah, 2008) is a simple task-switching paradigm that allows the measurement of both local and global task switching costs. In switch tasks such as the CVOE, individuals with mild cognitive impairment perform worse relative to younger and non-impaired adults on switch trials relative to a set of pure trials in which the task does not change. Additionally, work by Huff et al. (2015) has shown that global switch costs (switch trials compared to pure trials) increase as a function of age and AD, suggesting that…[EXPAND]. [ADD A SENTENCE OR TWO HERE ON WHY THE CVOE IS USEFUL]

Previous work on task switching using the CVOE paradigm has traditionally used an alternating runs pattern to present trials within switch blocks. In this presentation sequence, subjects complete the same type of trial twice before the instructions switch participants to the second task (i.e., the pattern of trials would be CV, CV, OE, OE, CV, CV). The end result of this pattern is that every other trial (following the initial trial) is a switch trial, as it occurs following a change in the task set.

The present study expands on previous CVOE task switching studies by incorporating both an alternating runs switch task and a randomized switch task (i.e., CV, OE, OE, OE, CV, OE) in which no discernable pattern of task switching can be detected. Overall, it is expected that mean error rates and RTs will be higher on the switch tasks. Specifically, we predict that this local switch cost will be higher on the randomized task relative to the alternating runs task due to the lack of pattern. [WHY?]