Exercise 2

Use the experiment Problem2_SimonTask and do following

- check whether data is saved and if you would actually be able to analyze it. The Simon effect should be about 30 ms longer reaction times with incompatible trials.

- Extend the current design with a *training* list.

- Using single-state slides, make an introduction-, an instruction- and a goodbye-screen.

- Instead of manipulating the target's filename with an attribute, you can also make clever use of the target slide's ActiveState property. Let ActiveState refer to an attribute in the list and try to get the experiment to work.

- So, what does the Simon effect *mean*? Simon himself figured that the location of the stimulus, even though it is completely irrelevant to the task, automatically triggers a response towards that stimulus; much like you will look over your right shoulder if someone taps on it. If that is true, it may also be true that the more peripheral a visual stimulus is presented, the stronger a reaction towards that location will be triggered. Design an experiment to test the following hypothesis: more peripheral stimuli elicit greater Simon effects than more central stimuli. Use at least 3 distances, for example 25%, 35% and 45% for left vs. 55%, 65% and 75% for right responses.