

Contextual cuing in the presence of an overt instruction

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Abstract

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Main text here (Beesley et al., 2015)

Experiment 1

Experiment 1 sought to examine whether the learnt attentional behaviour developed contextual cuing was expressed when participants were directed with a top-down instruction to search in a particular region of the search space. Participants were first trained with a set of four repeating configurations

Method

Participants. Thirty-one undergraduate students from Lancaster University were recruited (mean age = 20.13, SD = 1.09; 17 identified as male and 14 as female) via the Psychology Research Participation System in the Department of Psychology at Lancaster University, in return for the opportunity to use the recruitment system for their own research in future years.

Materials. Participants were tested individually in a quiet room with a Dell laptop with a 15.6" screen, a screen resolution of 1920 x 1080, and a full size external keyboard for participants to use to respond to the task. Participants sat approximately 50 cm from the screen. Stimulus presentation was controlled by MATLAB using the Psychophysics Toolbox extensions (Brainard, 1997; Kleiner, Brainard & Pelli, 2007; Pelli, 1997). Responses to the target stimulus were made by pressing the 'c' or 'n' key on a standard keyboard. All experimental materials are available at the github repository for this study.

Distractor stimuli were an 'L' shape (rotated 0°, 90°, 180°, or 270°) while the target stimulus was a 'T' shape (rotated at either 90° or 270°). Stimuli were arranged in a square grid of 144 evenly spaced cells (12 x 12) which was positioned centrally on the screen and was XXX mm (XX°) square. The grid itself was invisible to participants. The fixation

cross (displayed centrally before each trial) was XX mm ($X.X^\circ$) square. The stimuli were XX mm ($X.X^\circ$) square. The background of the screen was grey (RGB: .6, .6, .6) and the stimuli were presented in black. There was a small offset in the vertical line of the ‘L’ distractors, which increased the similarity between the ‘L’ distractor and the target ‘T’, making the search task more difficult (Duncan & Humphreys, 1989).

Design.

Procedure.

Results

Our criterion for removing outlier data, at both the participant level and the trial level, was 2.5 standard deviations above or below the mean of the sample. On average, trials ended with a timeout on 1.97% of trials ($SD = 2.53$). Two participants had an unusually high proportion of timeouts and were removed from the analysis. The mean accuracy of participants (not including timeout trials) was 98.10% ($SD = 1.65\%$). One participant that had an unusually low proportion of accurate trials and were also removed. The only participant deemed to be an outlier in terms of mean response time (hereafter RT) was also excluded on the basis of the timeout criterion, noted above.

For the remaining twenty-eight participants we removed trials with a timeout and inaccurate trials, before removing outliers from the RT data. On average, the proportion of outliers removed was 3.03% ($SD = 0.79\%$). zero participants had an unusual proportion of trials removed as outlier RTs.

Within-subject error bars were computed by a process of normalising the RT data for the sample (cousineau2005?). Figure 1 shows the RT data across the 10 epochs of the experiment. In phase 1 (epochs 1-5) a contextual cuing effect rapidly emerged. In phase 2, the presence of the guiding arrow had a dramatic effect on the reduction of response times. Despite this, the underlying search configuration continued to play a role in the guidance of

attention, with faster response times for (consistent) repeated configurations compared to random configurations.

test

These data were explored with a Bayesian ANOVA, using the *BayesFactor::anovaBF()* function (for all analyses in this study the priors were set at the default “medium” width). First taking the data from phase 1 (epochs 1-5), the model with the largest Bayes Factor (BF) contained the factors of epoch and configuration (repeated vs. random), $BF_{10} = 2.1 \times 10^{12}$. The addition of the interaction term did not substantially improve the model predictions, $BF_{10} 0.5$.

A Bayesian ANOVA on the data from phase 2 (epochs 6-10) found significant support for the model containing the factor of configuration, $BF_{10} = 3.8 \times 10^2$. There was evidence to suggest that the addition of the factor of epoch did not substantially improve the model predictions, $BF_{10} 0.0$.

Experiment 2

Experiment 2 sought to examine ...

Method

Participants. Thirty-one undergraduate students from Lancaster University were recruited (mean age = 20.13, SD = 1.09; 17 identified as male and 14 as female) via the Psychology Research Participation System in the Department of Psychology at Lancaster University, in return for the opportunity to use the recruitment system for their own research in future years.

Materials. The materials and stimuli were identical to Experiment 1.

Design.

Procedure.

Results

Our criteria for removing outlier data were identical to Experiment 1. On average, trials ended with a timeout on 2.13% of trials ($SD = 1.83$). Zero participants had an unusually high proportion of timeouts. The mean accuracy of participants (not including timeout trials) was 95.85% ($SD = 6.10\%$). One participants that had an unusually low proportion of accurate trials and were also removed. Zero participants were deemed to be an outlier in terms of mean RT.

For the remaining thirty-three participants we removed trials with a timeout and inaccurate trials, before removing outliers from the RT data. On average, the proportion of outliers removed was 2.81% ($SD = 1.04\%$). one participants had an unusual proportion of trials removed as outlier RTs and were not included in the final analysis.

Experiment 3

Experiment 3 sought to examine ...

Method

Participants. Forty-three undergraduate students from Lancaster University were recruited (mean age = 18.65, $SD = 2.81$; 29 identified as male and 12 as female) via the Psychology Research Participation System in the Department of Psychology at Lancaster University, in return for the opportunity to use the recruitment system for their own research in future years.

Materials. The materials and stimuli were identical to Experiment 1.

Design.

Procedure.

Results

Our criteria for removing outlier data were identical to Experiment 1. On average, trials ended with a timeout on 3.33% of trials ($SD = 4.08$). One participant had an unusually high proportion of timeouts. The mean accuracy of participants (not including timeout trials) was 96.12% ($SD = 8.47\%$). Two participants that had an unusually low proportion of accurate trials and were also removed. Zero participants were deemed to be an outlier in terms of mean RT.

For the remaining forty participants we removed trials with a timeout and inaccurate trials, before removing outliers from the RT data. On average, the proportion of outliers removed was 3.13% ($SD = 0.72\%$). zero participants had an unusual proportion of trials removed as outlier RTs and were not included in the final analysis [EAF4S].

References

- Beesley, T., Vadillo, M. A., Pearson, D., & Shanks, D. R. (2015). Pre-exposure of repeated search configurations facilitates subsequent contextual cuing of visual search. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 41(2), 348–362. <https://doi.org/10.1037/xlm0000033>

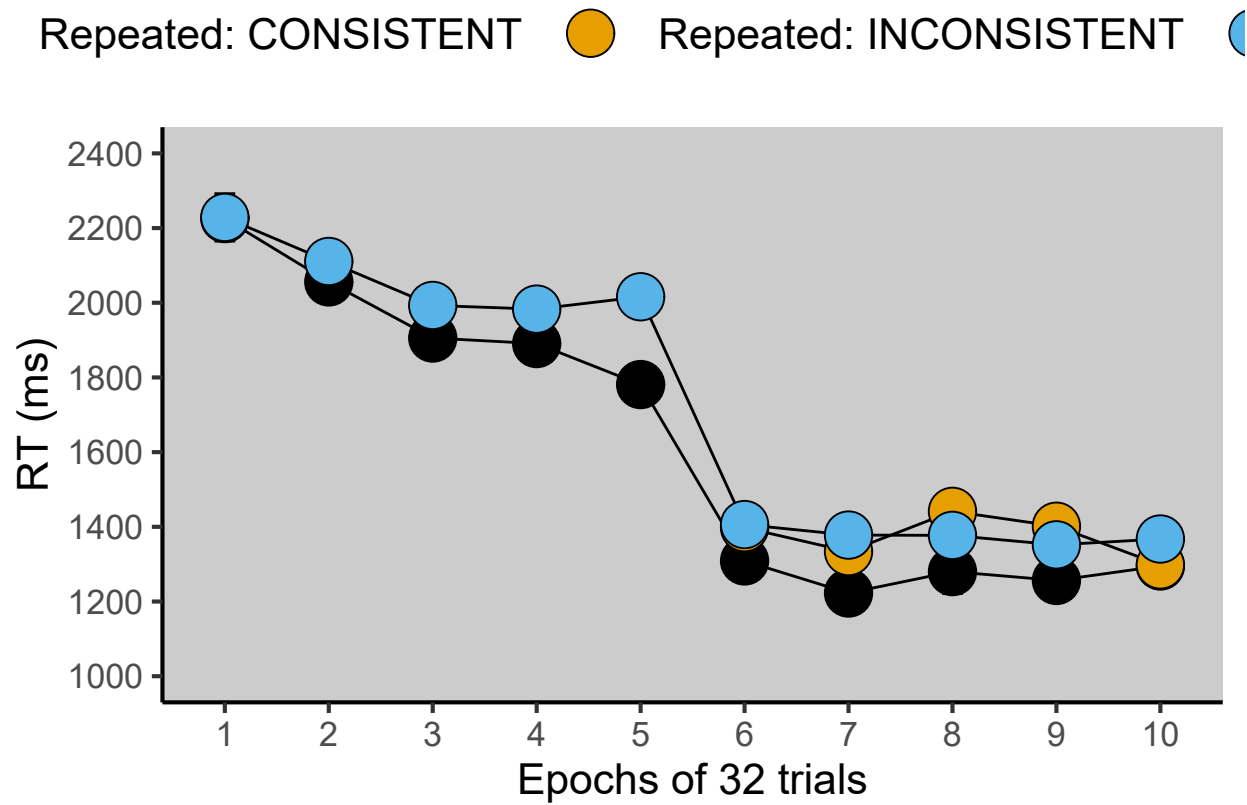


Figure 1. RT data for Experiment 1.