

not differentially affect the detection of emotional targets, but target emotion did differentially affect the detection of race targets.

**Dissociations between expectancy and reaction time: A test of associative and non-associative explanations**

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Perruchet, Cleeremans, and Destrebecqz (2006) reported a striking dissociation between trends in the conscious expectancy of an event and the speed of a response which is cued by that event. They argue that this indicates the operation of independent processes in human associative learning. However, there remains a strong possibility that this dissociation is not a consequence of associative learning at all, and is instead caused by changes in vigilance or sensitivity based on the recency of events on previous trials. Two experiments tested this possibility by using versions of a reaction time task in which trends in performance cannot be explained by these non-associative factors. In both experiments, similar trends in reaction time were evident, suggesting a genuine influence of associative learning on performance.

**The influence of a colour naming task on familiarity and preference ratings within the mere exposure paradigm**

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Repeated exposure to a stimulus leads to that stimulus becoming more familiar and increases preference for the stimulus. This is known as the mere exposure effect. Although recognition and familiarity are involved, there is no complete explanation of the mechanisms underlying this effect. Recent research suggests that selective attention may be a factor previously unaccounted for. In this study, random geometric shapes were presented to participants for 1 second (supraliminal exposure) or for 40 milliseconds (backwards masked - subliminal exposure) during passive exposure and whilst undertaking a colour naming task. It was hypothesised that manipulation of the complexity of the exposed shapes, as a feature of the stimulus, would contribute to the experience of familiarity. Recognition, familiarity and preference ratings were collected. Participants rated shapes with the same level of complexity as those they were exposed to as more familiar and were preferred over novel shapes and shapes with a different level of complexity, particularly when exposure occurred whilst not engaged in the colour naming task. These findings generally support previous research and indicate that cognitive processing fluency of stimulus features contributes to the mere exposure effect. However, results from ratings of subliminally exposed stimuli require further investigation.

**Disentangling premotor and perceptual components of hemispatial neglect**

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A common clinical test to quantify hemispatial neglect involves the bisection of horizontal lines. Patients with neglect displace the subjective midpoint to the right side. The reasons for this deviation are heterogeneous; some patients err because of a failure to initiate actions directed towards the left side of space (premotor component), others because of an underestimation of the left half of the line (perceptual component), still others because of a mixture of both impairments. We here combined the method of line bisection and the judgment of one's own bisection error to disentangle those different components on an individual level. Our rationale was that patients with mainly "premotor" neglect should have significantly less difficulties in recognizing their misbisected lines than patients with perceptual neglect. Patients had to bisect lines presented on a touchscreen by pointing to the middle of each line. Afterwards, all lines were represented once again, this time subdivided into two segments exactly at the position the patient previously pointed at. The left and right segments were colored, and patients had to name the color of the longer segment. For each patient we calculated a bisection and a perception index. At this symposium we will present the results as a function of patients' lesion location and of specific patterns of functional impairment.