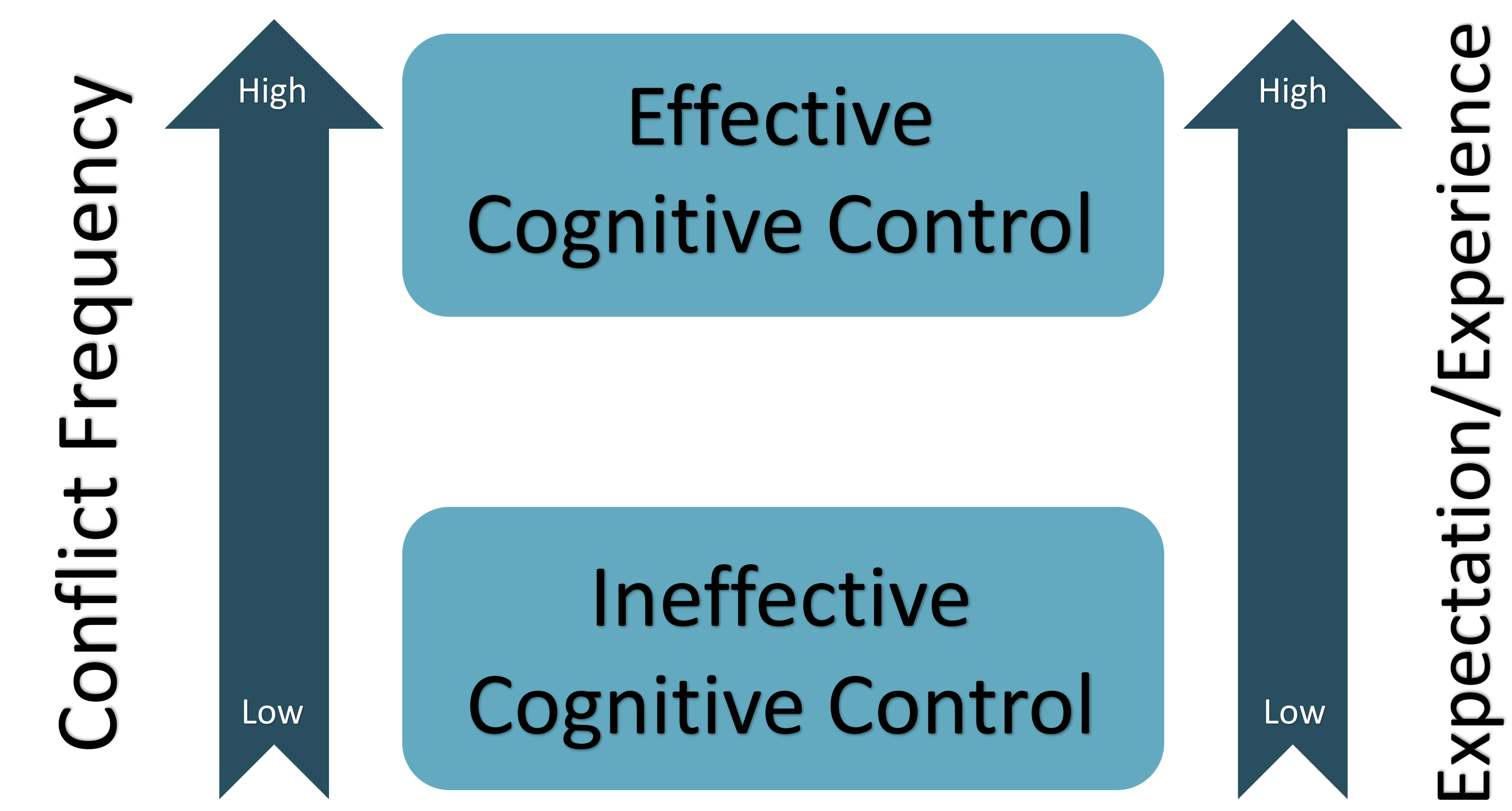


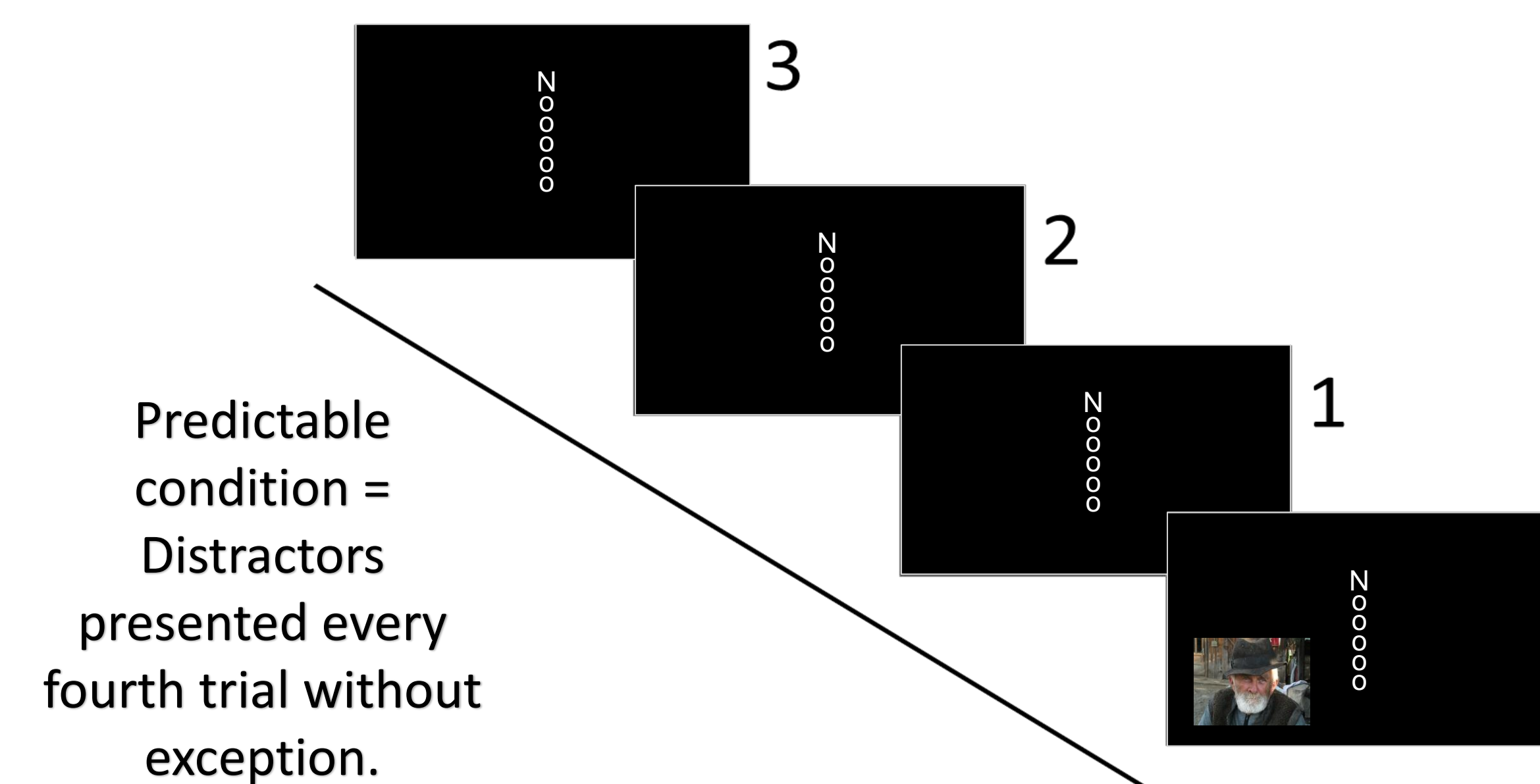
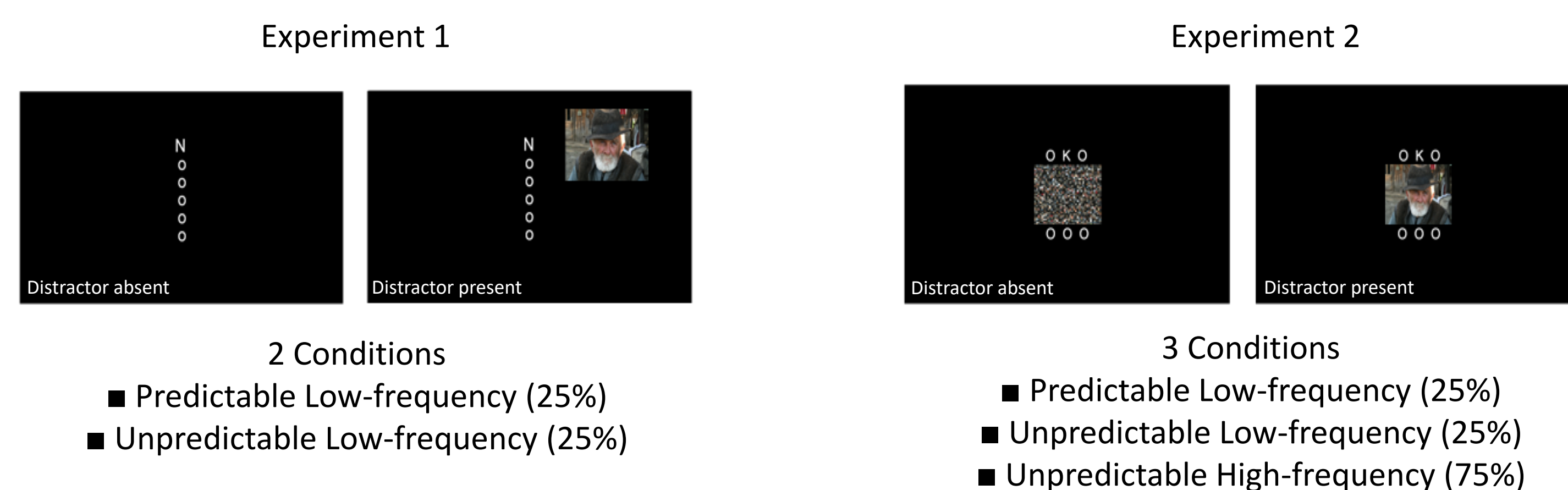
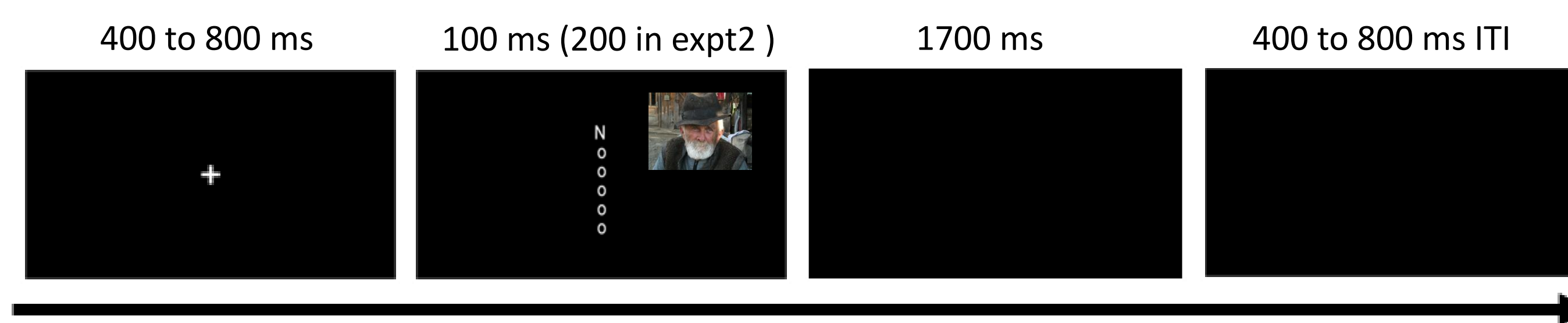
BACKGROUND



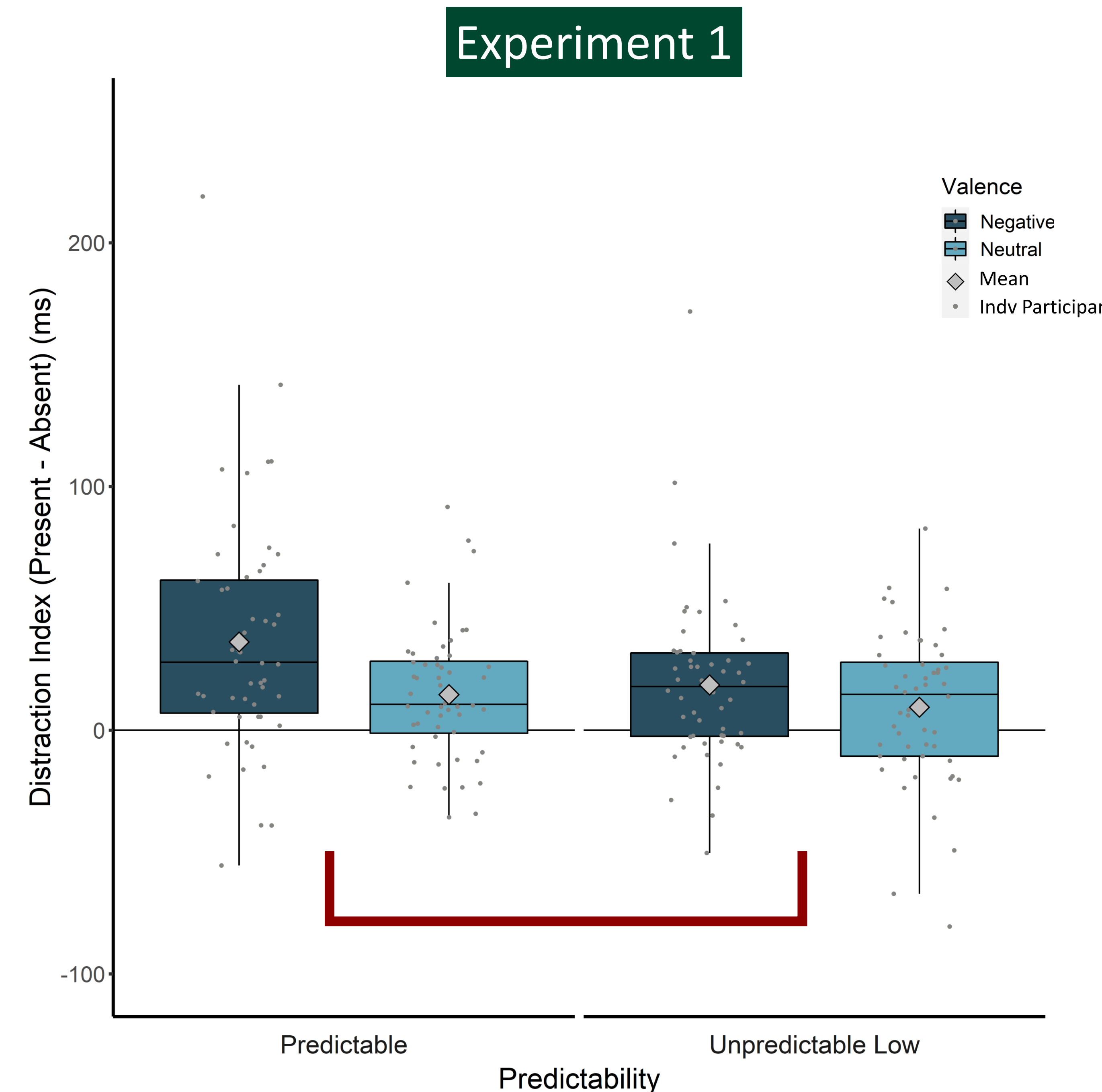
OUR QUESTIONS

- Can we enact *effective* cognitive control over our attention when we can *predict and expect* distraction (conflict) regardless of previous experience?
 - Is this modified by the *emotional content* of distractors?

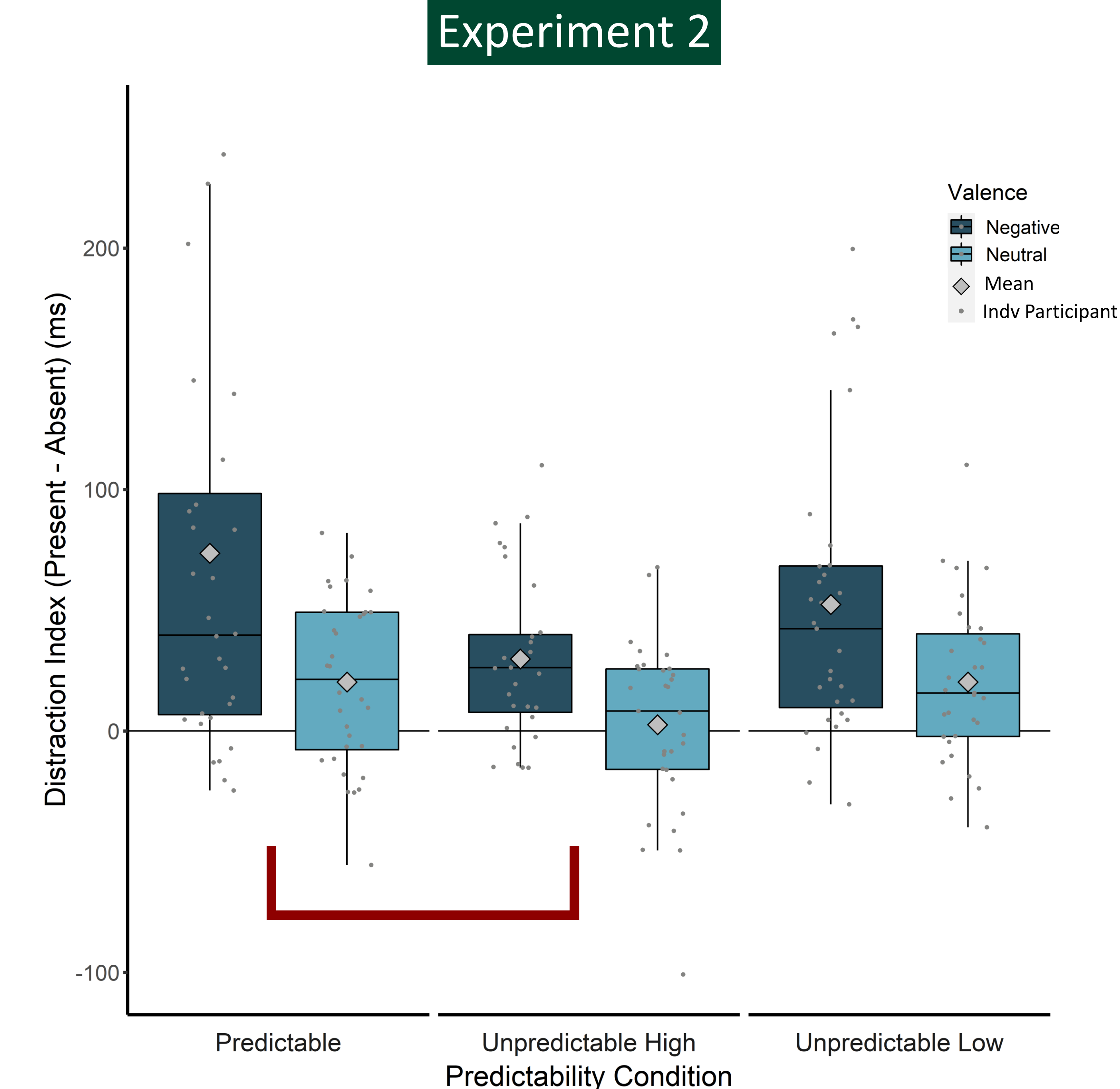
METHODS



RESULTS



- Distraction is significantly increased when distractors are negative
- Distraction was not significantly reduced when distractors were predictable relative to being unpredictable and equally frequent.
- In fact, distraction is significantly *increased* when distractors occurred in a predictable order



- Replicated increased distraction by negative distractors
- The only significant difference based on predictability was between the predictable and unpredictable high frequency condition
- Participants were still numerically slower in response to predictable distractors as compared to unpredictable distractors occurring equally as often.

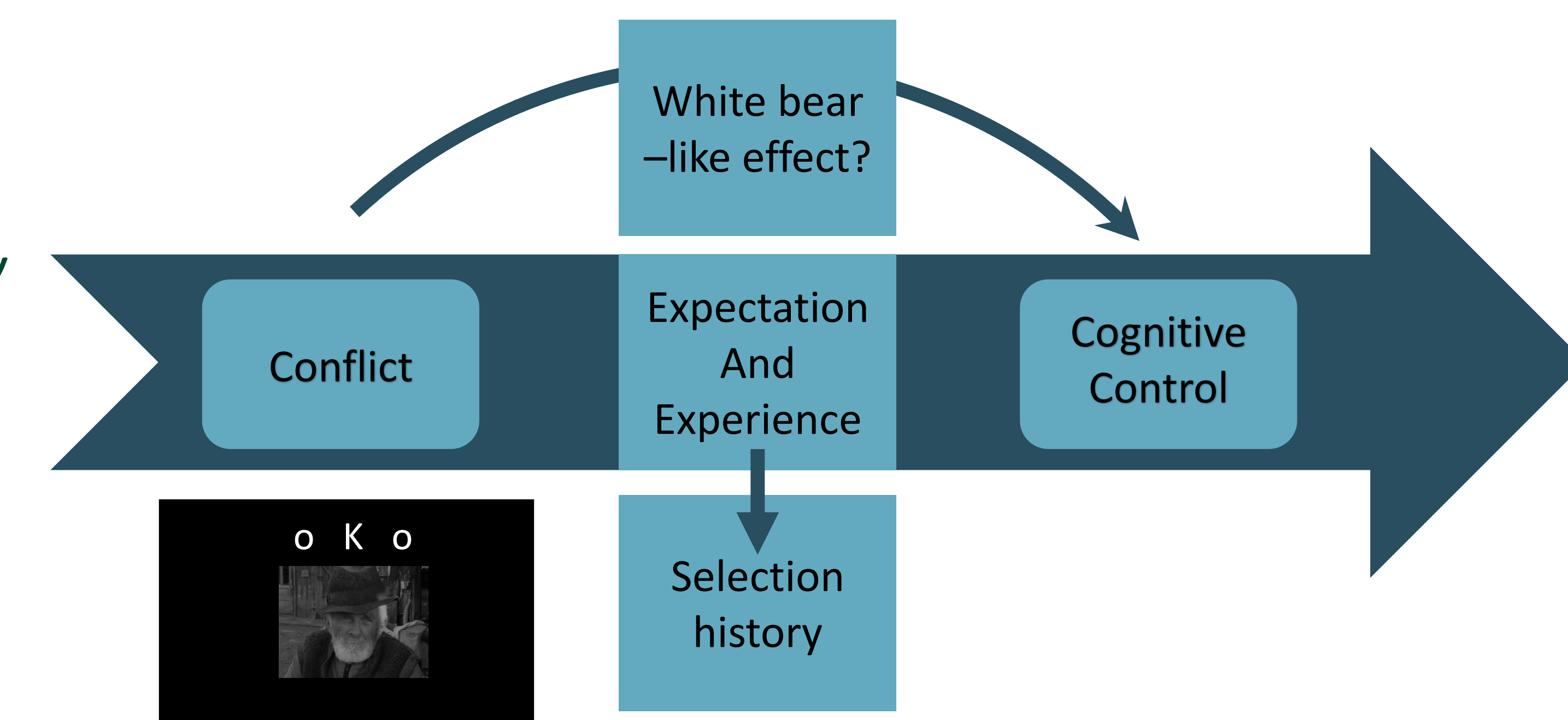
POINTS OF DISCUSSION

Expectation alone *did not* reduce distraction, but increased distractor frequency did.

Perhaps then, effective proactive control is *not driven solely by expectation or experience*.

Are we seeing a *paradoxical expectation effect*?

Are we seeing evidence of *selection history or conflict adaptation*?



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