Task-Switching Task

Title	Task-Switching Task
Domain	Self-Regulation
Туре	Behavioral
Duration (min)	24
Description	In this task, subjects are presented with a task cue followed by a colored number (1-9 excluding 5). The cue indicates whether to respond based on parity (odd/even), magnitude (greater/less than 5) or color (orange/blue). The cue's text could be either descriptor in the last sentence, thus leading to two cues for each task. This task allows the separation of cue effects from task-switching effects as well as the investigation of task-set inhibition (which would effect sequences like parity, magnitude, parity due to inhibition of return, but not parity, magnitude, color).
OSF Link	https://osf.io/br2c9/
Adult/Child	adult
Computerized	
Identified	1
Identified	Task switching tasks aim to index the time-consuming control processes involved in reconfiguring

Identified Description

Task switching tasks aim to index the time-consuming control processes involved in reconfiguring the cognitive system to support a new stimulus-response mapping. In cued task switching tasks, subjects see a task cue (e.g., color) followed by a stimulus with multiple dimensions (e.g., a colored number between 1-9 excluding 5). The cue indicates whether to respond based on parity (odd/even), magnitude (greater/less than 5) or color (orange/blue). The cue's text could be either descriptor (e.g., parity or odd/even) from each pair in the last sentence, thus leading to two cues for each task. The traditional task switching effect is that responses are slower and less accurate when the current task differs from the preceding task (i.e., a "task switch") compared to when the current task matches the preceding task (i.e., a "task repeat"). This switch-repeat comparison is the "task switching cost", which is supposed to capture the aforementioned reconfiguration time. However, most traditional cued task switching tasks confound cue switching costs with task switching costs. This task allows the separation of cue switch costs (e.g.,, previous trial had the cue "parity" and the current trial has the cue "odd/even") from task switching costs (e.g., previous trial had the cue "parity" and the current trial has the cue "magnitude"). This results in two main dependent

variables of interest: task switch cost and cue switch costs, with the former being a putative index of reconfiguration and the latter being an index of simpler encoding processes of the cue and the stimulus. This control process of reconfiguration may be an important dimension of self regulation.

Identified Supporting Documentation	
Identified PMCID, PUBMED ID, or CITATION	Text Citation: Mayr, U., & Kliegl, R. (2003). Differential effects of cue changes and task changes on task-set selection costs. Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition, 29, 362-372.
Measured	
Measured Description	
Measured Supporting Documentation	
Measured PMCID, PUBMED ID, or CITATION	
Influenced	
Influenced Description	
Influenced Supporting Documentation	
Influenced PMCID, PUBMED ID, or CITATION	
Outcome (Validated vs Invalidated)	
Outcome	
Outcome Description	
Outcome Supporting Documentation	
Outcome PMCID, PUBMED ID, or CITATION	
Owner	Teon Brooks Send email to Teon