**ACTIVITY: EVALUATING ABSTRACTS ON THE STROOP EFFECT**

**ARTICLE TITLE:** Numerical Stroop effect. **AUTHORS:** Wolach, Allen H.; McHale, Maureen A.; Tarlea, Alina.
**JOURNAL TITLE, VOL/ISSUE, DATE, PAGE NUMBERS:** Perceptual and Motor Skills, 98(1), Feb 2004, pp. 67-77

**Abstract:** 2 male and 2 female students from an undergraduate class in experimental psychology were participants in a numerical Stroop effect experiment. Mean age for the students was 19.5 yr., with a SD of 2.4. The Stroop effect was investigated with a numerical, as opposed to a color, task. The four conditions were Symbols (-, + + +, ===, ::::), versus Alphabetic Characters (C, AAA, DD, BBB, DDD), versus Matched Digits and Number of Digits (1, 4444, 333, 22, 4444), versus Mismatched Digits and Number of Digits (2, 1111, 444, 33, 3333). Participants took longer to count Mismatched Digits than Symbols or Alphabetic Characters (analogous to the color Stroop effect). Participants took longer to read Mismatched Digits than Alphabetic Characters (analogous to the color reverse Stroop effect). Participants took less time to read or count Matched Digits than Alphabetic Characters (facilitation effect).

*Is this article about HOW THE STROOP EFFECT WORKS? Or, does it use the Stroop Effect to study another phenomenon? Can you use this article for your assignment?*

**Answer: _________________________________

**ARTICLE TITLE:** The disorder-salient Stroop effect as a measure of psychopathology in eating disorders. **AUTHORS:** Jones-Chesters, Matthew H.; Monsell, Stephen; Cooper, Peter J.

**Abstract:** Assessed amount of interference on a Stroop task in female patients with eating disorders, under conditions of blocked and mixed stimulus presentation. 16 Ss with bulimia nervosa, 16 with anorexia nervosa, and a group of nonpatients named the color in which a word was displayed. Words came from an experimental category (food/eating, weight/shape, "emotion," or affectively neutral word) or from a matched set of unrelated control words. Color-naming latencies were compared in a blocked condition, with words from just one set in each block, and in a mixed condition, with a mixture of word types in each block. In the mixed condition, patients took longer to color-name food/eating and weight/shape words than control words. With blocked presentation this effect was magnified; and patients with bulimia nervosa also showed increased naming-latency for "emotion" words. Non-patients showed neither effect and no group showed interference for the affectively neutral category. Patients' interference effects correlated reliably with self-reported depression and anxiety. Sources of interference and methodological and diagnostic implications are discussed.

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