Relationships between the Color-Word Matching Stroop Task and the Go/NoGo Task: Toward Multifaceted Assessment of Attention and Inhibition Abilities of Children
In psychology, the emotional Stroop task is used as an information-processing approach to assessing emotions. Like the standard Stroop effect, the emotional Stroop test works by examining the response time of the participant to name colors of words presented to them. Unlike the traditional Stroop effect, the words FullText URL

Both selective attention and response inhibition can be assessed through the Stroop task and the Go/NoGo task (Go/NoGo). The color-word matching Stroop task (cwmStroop) differs from the traditional Stroop task in ways that make it easy to administer, and it enables the examiners to analyze reaction time. It is expected that the cwmStroop and Go/NoGo tasks will be useful as clinical assessments for children with developmental disorders and in combination with functional magnetic resonance imaging studies. The objectives of this study were to elucidate the pattern of developmental change in cwmStroop scores and Go/NoGo scores and to determine whether and how cwmStroop scores are related to Go/NoGo scores. The subjects consisted of 108 healthy Japanese children aged 6-14 years. We found that cwmStroop and Go/NoGo scores displayed clear developmental changes between 6 and 14 years of age. The children’s scores on the 2 tasks followed different developmental courses, however, and the correlation between scores on the two tasks was weak on the whole. These results indicate that the cwmStroop and Go/NoGo tasks tap different aspects of selective attention and response inhibition. Therefore it is expected that the combination of both tests will be useful in the multifaceted assessment of selective attention and response inhibition in childhood.

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presented either relate to specific emotional states or disorders, or they are neutral (e.g., "watch", "bottle", "sky"). For example, depressed participants will be slower to say the color The color-word matching Stroop task (cwmStroop) differs from the traditional Stroop task in ways that make it easy to administer, and it enables the examiners to analyze reaction time. It is expected that the cwmStroop and Go/NoGo tasks will be useful as clinical assessments for children with developmental disorders and in combination with functional magnetic resonance imaging studies. @article{Morooka2012RelationshipsBT, title={Relationships between the color-word matching Stroop task and the Go/NoGo task: toward multifaceted assessment of attention and inhibition abilities of children.}, author={Teruko Morooka and T. Ogino and Akihito Takeuchi and K. Hanafusa and M. Oka and Y. Ohtsuka}, journal={Acta medica Okayama}, year={2012}, volume={66} Variations of the Stroop task became popular to investigate the semantic relationship between bilingual's first (L1) and second language (L2) (e.g., Bril & Green, 2013; Marian et al., 2013; Roelofs, 2009; Rosselli et al., 2002; Sumiya & Healy, 2004). It is important to note the level of language proficiency can significantly influence interference. Semantic priming in Russian monolingual and Russian (L1) – English (L2) bilingual speakers in a single word naming task. Chapter. Full-text available. Stroop effect is a demonstration of the reaction time of a task. - Reaction time is associated with cognitive load. When the name of a color (e.g., "blue," "green," or "red") is printed in a color not denoted by the name (e.g., the word "red" printed in blue ink instead of red ink), naming the color of the word takes longer, and is more prone to errors than when the color of the ink matches the name. of the color. - Name of the word interferes with the ability to name the ink color - Cannot avoid paying attention to the meanings of the words. Video Game ... Based on relation between the observer and the scene - what the person knows about the scene and the demands of a task that involves objects in the scene. - Scene Schemas ! Scene Schema.