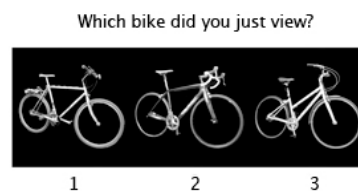
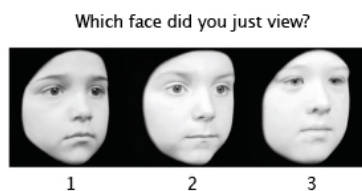


## **Face and object memory:**

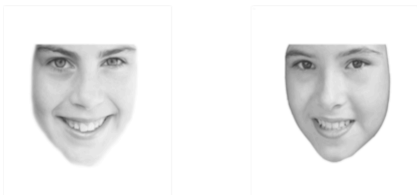
### **Cambridge Face Memory Test – Kids and Cambridge Bicycle Memory Test – Kids:**

The Cambridge Face Memory Test (CFMT) is designed to test face memory. It is a 3-part test using unfamiliar faces that are learned in the introductory stage. Children must learn and remember 6 target faces. In the second stage, children refresh their memory of the targets by viewing all 6 targets simultaneously for 20s. They are then asked to pick out any of the 6 targets from choices of 3. The third stage is identical to the second stage, but visual noise is added to the stimuli to make the task more difficult. This test is matched to the Cambridge Bicycle Memory Test (CBMT), an object memory test with the same format and difficulty as the face test, but with objects (bicycles) instead of faces. Children respond by key press (1, 2, or 3). Scores range from 33%-100%.



### **Old – New Faces and Old – New Flowers:**

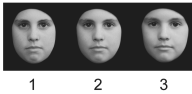
The Old – New Faces test is designed to give a second measure of face memory, using a different format to the CFMT (above). In this task, 10 faces are presented sequentially for 3 seconds each and are to be memorized. Faces are then presented again in the same order. The test begins immediately after the memorization stage, and involves deciding which of two faces is one of the faces that were memorized (i.e. which of the pair is the 'old' vs. the 'new' face). Test faces appear for 1s. Participants respond by key press (left or right). This task is matched in format and difficulty to the Old – New Flowers test, which tests object perception. Scores range from 50%-100%.



## **Face Perception:**

### **Dartmouth Face Perception Test:**

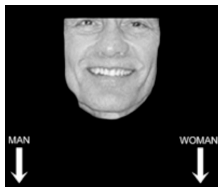
This test is designed to assess how well children can distinguish between faces that are presented simultaneously. The task is to look at a target face at the top of the screen and determine which face from a choice of three looks the most like the target face. Targets and choice faces appear simultaneously and participants have an unlimited amount of time to respond. This test provides an indication of whether difficulties exist when perceiving faces. In contrast to the memory tests, there is little-to-no memory demand in this task. Combined, the face perception and face memory tests allow us to determine whether face processing is impaired at a perceptual versus a memory level (or both). Children respond by key press (1, 2, or 3). Scores range from 33%-100%.



(correct answer: 3)

### **Gender discrimination:**

This task is designed to assess the ability to determine whether a face is male or female. A face is presented on the screen for 5s and the task is to indicate by button press whether it is male or female. Scores range from 50%-100%.

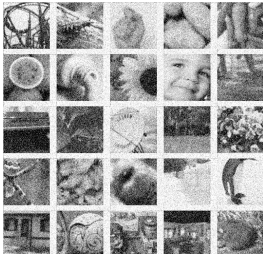


(correct answer: man)

## **Face Detection:**

### **Arrays:**

This test is designed to measure *how quickly* a face can be detected among objects. In this task, 5 x 5 grids of objects are presented. These grids may or may not contain a face. The task is to provide a response when a face is present, and to withhold a response when no face is present. This provides an index of how efficiently faces are being perceptually processed as faces (rather than objects). The primary measure of this task is reaction time, in milliseconds. There is a bicycle detection task (Arrays- Bikes) that is matched to this task where children are asked to find the bicycle among distracting objects as quickly as possible.



(correct answer: present, see row 2 column 4)

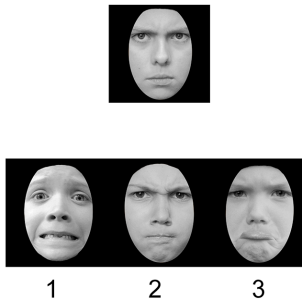


(correct answer: present, see row 3, column 2)

## **Expression Recognition:**

### **Expression matching:**

This test is designed to evaluate the ability to read emotional expression from faces. The task is to look at the target face at the top of the screen and determine which face from a choice of three has the same facial expression. Target and choice faces appear for 8s. Participants respond by key press (1, 2, or 3). Scores range from 33%-100%.



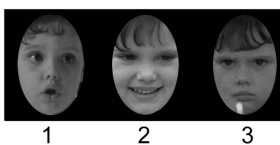
(correct answer: 2)

### **Films:**

This task is designed as a second measure of the ability to read emotional expression from faces. The task is to read a word and to determine which face from a choice of three has the facial expression that best matches the expression described by the word. Younger children have the words read to them aloud. Words appear on the screen. The participant presses the space bar to reveal the choice faces. The word and choice faces remain on the screen for 8s. Participants respond by key press (1, 2, or 3). Scores range from 33%-100%.

Which face is

ANGRY



(correct answer: 3)