

PROGRAMA 01//ABRIL

09h00 - Afixação de Posters

01. Detecção de expressões emocionais em função da intensidade emocional

Filipa Barros ⁽¹⁾, Sandra C. Soares ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾, Marta Rocha ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾, Carlos Silva ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾, & Daniel Lundqvist ⁽⁴⁾

A deteção eficiente de expressões emocionais é essencial para interpretar e prever eficientemente o comportamento dos outros. O objetivo deste estudo consistiu em, através de uma tarefa de pesquisa visual, analisar a eficiência na deteção de expressões emocionais de raiva e alegria, em função do nível de intensidade emocional. Os resultados evidenciaram que os participantes foram mais rápidos a detetar a emoção de alegria, contudo, em termos de respostas corretas, cometeram significativamente menos erros a detetar a expressão de alegria apenas no nível 50% de intensidade emocional. Por outro lado, os participantes cometeram mais erros e demoraram mais tempo a responder quando as faces distratoras eram de raiva, evidenciando uma dificuldade em desprender a atenção deste tipo de estímulos.

⁽¹⁾ Departamento de Educação e Psicologia, Universidade de Aveiro; ⁽²⁾ Centro de Investigação em Tecnologias e Serviços de Saúde (CINTESIS.UA);

⁽³⁾ Faculdade de Medicina, Universidade do Porto; ⁽⁴⁾ Instituto Karolinska, Departamento de Neurociência Clínica, Divisão de Psicologia

02. The effect of mood induction in the attentional processing of erotica

Joana Carvalho ⁽¹⁾, Raquel Pereira ⁽¹⁾, Diana Barreto ⁽¹⁾ & Pedro Nobre ⁽¹⁾

This study was aimed at testing whether attentional processes to sexual cues are impacted by state emotions. Fifty-two men and 73 women were randomly assigned to one of three mood conditions: negative, positive, and a neutral/control condition. After mood induction, participants were exposed to a sex-film while their focus of visual attention was measured using an eye tracker. Self-reported attention, thoughts during the sex-clip, and visual attention to AOI (fixations, pupil size) were considered as markers of attention. Findings revealed that participants in both emotional valences (amusement and sadness) focused their attention to the body interaction part of the stimulus significantly more than participants in the control condition. Further, data suggest that emotions impact visual attention differently, depending on gender.

⁽¹⁾ Universidade Lusófona de Humanidades e Tecnologias, Faculdade de Psicologia e Ciências da Educação da Universidade do Porto

03. Are syllables sublexical units for lexical access in Portuguese? A masked priming study

Ana Duarte Campos ⁽¹⁾, Ana Duarte Soares ⁽¹⁾ & Helena Oliveira ⁽¹⁾

Although the syllabic role in visual word recognition is well established in opaque languages like French, and transparent languages like Spanish, its role in Portuguese is still unknown. The study of the syllabic effect in Portuguese is of great importance since not only is it an intermediate language when it comes to phoneme-grapheme conversion but it is also a stress-timed language, which distinguishes it from Spanish and French, both considered syllable-timed languages. The current study uses a lexical decision task with a masked priming paradigm to study the role of the syllable at early stages of visual word recognition with adults' skilled Portuguese readers for CV and CVC words. Results showed a clear syllabic effect though restricted to CV words.

⁽¹⁾ Human Cognition Lab, CIPsi, Escola de Psicologia, Universidade do Minho

04. O impacto da frequência das palavras no efeito de produção

Marta Borges ⁽¹⁾ & Pedro B. Albuquerque ⁽¹⁾

O efeito de produção traduz-se num melhor reconhecimento de palavras lidas em voz alta relativamente a palavras lidas em silêncio. A distintividade é apontada como uma das explicações mais robustas deste efeito, sendo referido que as palavras lidas em voz alta tornam-se mais distintivas, tanto na codificação como na recuperação, do que as palavras lidas em silêncio. No nosso estudo, para além da leitura em voz alta manipulámos características distintivas das palavras como a sua frequência na língua. Vários estudos têm revelado que palavras de baixa frequência são melhor reconhecidas do que palavras de alta frequência. Os nossos resultados mostraram a presença do efeito de produção, mas não do efeito de frequência das palavras na língua.

⁽¹⁾ Escola de Psicologia, Universidade do Minho

05. Captured by your face: Individual differences in self-criticism influence the impact of perceptual load in processing emotional faces

Elsa Tomé ⁽¹⁾, Sandra C. Soares ⁽¹⁾, Marta Rocha ⁽¹⁾, Paulo Rodrigues ⁽¹⁾ & Carlos Silva ⁽¹⁾

Self-critical individuals frequently interact in a submissive way with others, as the result of their heightened sensitivity to negative social signals. However, research investigating how these individuals process relevant social stimuli is surprisingly scarce. The current study examined how individual differences in self-criticism impact on the influence of perceptual load to automatically process emotional faces. Sixty university students scoring high and low in the Forms of Self-Criticizing/attacking and Self-Reassuring Scale completed a task assessing automatic capture of face stimuli (critical, compassionate, neutral). The results showed that for high self-critics, compared to low self-critics, compassionate faces produced more interference with the discrimination task, especially in the high perceptual load conditions, which provide new insights on the evolutionary models of self-criticism.

⁽¹⁾ Departamento de Educação e Psicologia, Universidade de Aveiro

06. Exploring the role of associative strength on false memory by impairing monitoring processes

Sara Cadavid ⁽¹⁾, María Soledad Beato ⁽²⁾, Pedro B. Albuquerque ⁽¹⁾ & Isabel Rivas ⁽²⁾

False memories have been widely studied with the Deese/Roediger-McDermott paradigm. Using this paradigm in three experiments, we analyzed the role of the backward associative strength (BAS) on false recognition by manipulating the engagement of monitoring processes. We used 16 six-word lists with three nonpresented critical words (8 high-BAS and 8 low-BAS). In Experiment 1, we eliminated the possibility to engage any monitoring. In Experiment 2, we manipulated the easiness of engaging diagnostic monitoring processes. Finally, in Experiment 3, we manipulated the ease to set-up disqualifying monitoring processes. Results revealed higher levels of false recognition when monitoring was hindered, showing that monitoring was successfully manipulated across all the experiments. Even so, BAS level did not have effect on false recognition rates.

⁽¹⁾ Universidade do Minho; ⁽²⁾ University of Salamanca

07. Consonants and vowels in words: is the preponderance of consonants a distributional bias?

João Ferreira ⁽¹⁾, Ana Raposo ⁽¹⁾ & Tânia Fernandes ⁽¹⁾

Consonants and vowels play different roles in speech processing. Vowels carry prosodic and syntactic information, whereas consonants are preponderant in lexical access. However, this preponderance of consonants could be due to a distributional bias: in most languages, consonants outnumber vowels. Given that European Portuguese has a similar number of consonants and vowels, this is the ideal language to test this possibility. In this study participants performed a word reconstruction task on auditory pseudowords that differed from real-words by one phoneme. They were better at reconstructing real-words (e.g., FÁBRICA) from pseudowords differing by one vowel (e.g., FÁBRUCA) than by one consonant (e.g., FÁBRILA). This shows that consonants have a special status in lexical access, which cannot be explained by distributional biases.

⁽¹⁾ Faculdade de Psicologia da Universidade de Lisboa

08. Code-switching effects in trilinguals: The role of language direction and cognateness

Ana Santos Costa ⁽¹⁾, Ana Paula Soares ⁽¹⁾ & Montserrat Comesaña ⁽¹⁾

Studies on bilingual processing have shown a cost in word recognition and production when the language in use changes. This is known as the Code-Switching (CS) effect, with modulations depending on switch direction and task requirements. While the findings are robust, there seems to be no agreement regarding the locus of the cost, word-type modulations, or regarding whether the mechanisms responsible for the effect can be generalized to trilinguals. In this work, Portuguese(L1)/English(L2)/German(L3) trilinguals performed a masked-priming Lexical Decision Task with different target word types (cognates in two or three languages and non-cognates), while the language of the prime (L1, L2 and L3) was manipulated. Results were discussed attending to the relevant bilingual models of visual word recognition and production.

⁽¹⁾ Human Cognition Lab, CIPsi, Escola de Psicologia, Universidade do Minho

09. Metacognitive illusions: Effects of font size and object size on memory predictions

Sofia Esménio ⁽¹⁾ & Pedro B. Albuquerque ⁽¹⁾

Perceptual features of visually presented stimuli can have a strong influence on predictions of memory performance. In fact, prior work has shown that font size has a high influence on judgments of learning (JOLs) despite no influences in recall. The present study examined how font and object size of to-be-remembered words (e.g., elephant vs. nail) influenced predicted memory performance. Participants studied words of objects that varied in both font (18pt vs. 48pt) and object's size (small vs. large), made JOLs for each item, and were then tested on free recall. Results showed that, JOLs were influenced by both font and object's size, with no interaction between variables. Recall accuracy was not influenced by font or object size.

⁽¹⁾ Escola de Psicologia, Universidade do Minho

10. Presentation and validation of a Portuguese face database

Rita Duarte Mendonça ⁽¹⁾, Margarida Vaz Garrido ⁽²⁾ & Gün Refik Semin ⁽¹⁾

The human faces have received substantial attention in diverse research areas. However, most face corpora have been composed for specific research purposes such as the recognition of facial expressions of emotions. The current study presents a Portuguese face database created under standardized controlled conditions and has a distinctive feature not contained in other face sets, namely the same person from a left profile, a right profile and a frontal perspective. This novel set of Portuguese stimuli is based on the three perspectives of 44 male and female white adult faces - all with a neutral expression. Data on the attractiveness, familiarity, emotion, valence, power, trustworthiness, dominance, competence, warmth, agency, temporal and ideological orientation of all faces and face perspectives are available.

⁽¹⁾ ISPA - Instituto Universitário, William James Center for Research; ⁽²⁾ Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), CIS-IUL

11. Exploring the role of context on memory reconsolidation

Ana Margarida Capelo ⁽¹⁾, Pedro B. Albuquerque ⁽¹⁾ & Sara Cadavid ⁽¹⁾

Recent animal research has revealed that when a consolidated memory is reactivated it becomes in a state of vulnerability that traditionally characterize newly formed memories. On a pioneer study Hupbach et al. (2007) showed that human declarative memory is highly susceptible to interfering material presented after its reactivation. Later studies on this paradigm shed light on the components that elicit memory reactivation and apparently lead to observed reconsolidation effect. Encoding original and new information in the same context is both necessary and sufficient for the update effect to be observed. The present study aims to explore the role of retrieval context. This manipulation seems imperative to assume the result as an evidence for a reconsolidation effect of human declarative memory.

⁽¹⁾ Universidade do Minho

12. Será que alguém simpático também é sempre generoso? A estabilidade das teorias implícitas da personalidade

Carolina Barros ⁽¹⁾, Sara Hagá ⁽¹⁾, Leonel Garcia-Marques ⁽¹⁾, Sofia Santos ⁽¹⁾ & Ludmila Nunes ⁽¹⁾

As crenças das pessoas sobre os traços de personalidade que costumam co-ocorrer noutras pessoas (e.g., simpático e generoso) - chamadas teorias implícitas da personalidade (TIPs) - assentam numa estrutura bem definida, encontrada já numa multiplicidade de estudos, culturas e épocas. Este panorama leva-nos a supor que as TIPs individuais são altamente estáveis. Contudo, esta estabilidade intra-individual não foi ainda investigada. Neste estudo, participantes agruparam traços que acreditavam co-ocorrer naturalmente noutras pessoas, e voltaram a fazer o mesmo 3 semanas depois. A estabilidade intra-individual foi substancialmente mais baixa do que a nível grupal (53% vs. 83% de sobreposição entre as duas sessões). Tal como outras estruturas de conhecimento partilhado (e.g., categorias, estereótipos), as TIPs parecem ser mais maleáveis do que se supunha.

⁽¹⁾ Faculdade de Psicologia da Universidade de Lisboa

13. Faremos todos o mesmo? Tarefas estereotípicas de vários grupos sociais

Tiago Abreu ⁽¹⁾, Maria Luis Sá Ferreira ⁽¹⁾, Carolina Barros ⁽¹⁾, Tomás Palma ⁽¹⁾ & Sara Hagá ⁽¹⁾

Nos estudos de psicologia social os estereótipos são usualmente ativados a partir de exemplares (e.g., um nome, uma fotografia) ou a partir de categorias (e.g., etnia, género), e são usualmente medidos recorrendo a traços de personalidade. Propomos que uma outra forma eficaz e subtil, tanto de activar como de medir estereótipos, é recorrer a actividades quotidianas estereotípicas (e.g., "fazer renda" para idosos). No estudo 1 recolhemos descrições de actividades estereotípicas relativas a 12 grupos sociais geradas espontaneamente pelos participantes e analisámos o consenso e acessibilidade de cada descrição. No estudo 2 avaliamos o grau de tipicidade das descrições com uma nova amostra de participantes. O recurso a estas descrições de actividades estereotípicas abrirá novas possibilidades de estudo sobre categorização social.

⁽¹⁾ Faculdade de Psicologia da Universidade de Lisboa

14. Pseudoword lexicalization via visual learning: An eye-tracking study

Ana Rita Freitas ⁽¹⁾, Luís Casaca ⁽¹⁾, Dinis Catronas ⁽¹⁾, Tiago Pedro ⁽¹⁾, Susana Silva ⁽²⁾, Luís Faísca ⁽¹⁾ & Alexandra Reis ⁽¹⁾

Regular words that are read for the first time are typically processed via the sublexical pathway (Coltheart et al, 2001), a serial grapheme-phoneme recoding process that leads to longer reading times. However, over time, these items become familiar, meaning that a lexical representation is created and reading times become shorter. This process is called lexicalization and it allows words to be processed by the lexical pathway. In the present study, we wanted to determine if eye-movements measures can be an index of the lexicalization process. To investigate this phenomenon, 16 participants completed a visual naming task, using an eye tracking paradigm. Participants have to read a set of 24 randomly presented pseudowords 10 times both on day N and day N+7. Preliminary results show significant differences on first fixation duration ($p=.017$) and dwell time ($p=.017$) between days N and N+7. Our results are suggestive that the pattern of eye-movements could be used as a measure of a lexicalization process.

⁽¹⁾ Department of Psychology and Educational Sciences and Centre for Biomedical Research (CBMR), Universidade do Algarve;

⁽²⁾ Neurocognition and Language Research Group, Center for Psychology, Universidade do Porto

15. Exploring the impact of dual and task-switching response conditions in event-based prospective memory tasks

Diana Pereira ⁽¹⁾, Pedro B. Albuquerque ⁽¹⁾ & Flávia Santos ⁽¹⁾

The experimental appraisal of Prospective Memory (PM), the ability to remember intentions at some future point in time, has been characterized by some methodological pitfalls regarding the type of response required when a PM cue is encountered (dual-task and task-switching responses are used interchangeably). In this context, we examined the impact of different response conditions in PM performance. 32 participants performed a task switching paradigm with an embedded PM task, following a within-subjects 3 (type of response: no PM response/dual-task/task-switching) x 3 (switching load: pure/repetition/alternation) design. No relevant effects of response type regarding PM and ongoing task accuracy were found. However, ongoing reaction times (task-switching > dual > no PM response) suggest that the type of response can modulate performance.

⁽¹⁾ Escola de Psicologia, Universidade do Minho

16. If I see the one, I'll remember him!: Memory enhancement for desirable potential mates

Daniela L. Silva ⁽¹⁾, Josefa N. S. Pandeirada ⁽¹⁾ & Natália Lisandra Fernandes ⁽¹⁾

This work investigated if memory for potential mating partners is influenced by their mating value. Adopting an evolutionary perspective, we hypothesized that desirable stimuli would be better recognized than neutral or undesirable stimuli, and that the attractiveness ratings of faces can be biased depending on their desirability classification as potential mates. In two experiments females rated the attractiveness of faces in two unrelated moments; in between these tasks they rated how desirable half of these faces associated with different descriptors would be as potential mating partners. Finally they discriminated faces according to the different tasks previously performed. Desirable stimuli were better remembered than the remaining and the difference in attractiveness evaluation between the two moments was in the expected direction.

⁽¹⁾ CINTESIS, Departamento de Educação e Psicologia, Universidade de Aveiro

17. Efeitos do sexo no testemunho olfativo

Laura Alho ⁽¹⁾, Sara Morgado ⁽¹⁾, Jacqueline Ferreira ⁽¹⁾, Daniela Valente ⁽¹⁾, Carlos F. Silva ⁽¹⁾, & Sandra C. Soares ⁽¹⁾

A literatura tem demonstrado que as mulheres têm um desempenho olfativo superior ao dos homens. Com este estudo averiguámos o desempenho olfativo entre sexos numa situação emocionalmente ativadora e numa situação neutra, usando odores corporais (OCs). Cento e sessenta estudantes universitários visualizaram um vídeo (crime/ neutro) e cheiraram um OC. Após 15 minutos realizaram uma tarefa de reconhecimento (alinhamentos com odor-alvo ausente/ presente). Os resultados não revelaram diferenças significativas entre sexos. Verificou-se mais acertos na condição crime e em alinhamentos com o odor-alvo presente, corroborando os resultados encontrados na literatura do testemunho olfativo. Evolutivamente, a ausência de diferenças sugere que o OC enquanto estímulo ecologicamente relevante é processado de forma semelhante entre sexos, sendo um dado importante em contexto forense.

⁽¹⁾ Universidade de Aveiro

18. Efeito da fluência de processamento na ilusão de verdade

Pedro B. Albuquerque ⁽¹⁾, Catarina Barros ⁽¹⁾ & Joana Silva ⁽¹⁾

Frases ambíguas repetidas (e.g., "são precisos 16 dias para uma mosca se tornar avó") tendem a ser avaliadas como mais verdadeiras do que frases apresentadas uma única vez. Este efeito é conhecido na literatura como a ilusão de verdade. Uma das explicações mais frequentemente usadas para explicar esta ilusão é a fluência de processamento. A releitura de uma frase de veracidade ambígua é mais fluente do que a primeira leitura dessa mesma frase e esta fluência será uma pista metacognitiva no julgamento de veracidade. Neste estudo manipulamos duas variáveis: o tamanho da fonte (18pt vs. 48pt) e a língua (português vs. inglês). Os resultados contribuem para a clarificação do papel da fluência de processamento na explicação da ilusão de verdade.

⁽¹⁾ Escola de Psicologia, Universidade do Minho

19. The effects of trial frequency on temporal discrimination in humans: implications for models of timing

Renata Cambraia ⁽¹⁾, Mehdi Bugallo ⁽¹⁾, Armando Machado ⁽¹⁾ & Marco Vasconcelos ⁽¹⁾

In order to contrast predictions of different timing models we investigated the relation between trial frequency and point of subjective equality (PSE) in a temporal discrimination task. Participants learned a temporal discrimination in which they had to press a S key on a keyboard following a 500 ms auditory signal, and press a L key following a 660 ms signal. Across three conditions, we manipulated the base rate of short (p) and long (q) signals ($p = q = .5$; $p = .75$ and $q = .25$; $p = .25$ and $q = .75$). In testing, we presented new signal durations (540 ms, 580 ms, and 620 ms). We observed biased PSE consistent with behavioral timing models.

⁽¹⁾ Universidade do Minho

20. Testing effect on related materials: A study on a college course

Pedro Simão Mendes ⁽¹⁾, Pedro B. Albuquerque ⁽¹⁾ & Véronique Quaglini ⁽²⁾

Testing seems to benefit long-term retention (the testing effect). There is a growing interest on transferring the testing effect to the classroom. Test format (multiple-choice or short-answer) is known to moderate the magnitude of testing, and testing may also promote retention of non-tested related material. Sixty-seven college students answered 12 weekly-one-topic Quizzes and two Intermediate Tests about 6 topics each, with repeated, related, and new questions. Results showed that students' performance was better for repeated ($M=.78$) than for related ($M=.73$) and for new ($M=.62$), suggesting the presence of testing effect and a benefit for related questions. On a Final Exam, students' performance was better for questions repeated twice ($M=.84$) or once ($M=.77$) when comparing to new questions ($M=.72$).

⁽¹⁾ Escola de Psicologia, Universidade do Minho; ⁽²⁾ Université Picardie Jules Verne

21. The cognitive interview: New procedures to further enhance witnesses report and evaluate accuracy

Rui M. Paulo ⁽¹⁾, Pedro B. Albuquerque ⁽¹⁾ & Ray Bull ⁽²⁾

The Cognitive Interview (CI) is a well-known method to interview witnesses. However, finding additional ways to enhance witnesses' report is crucial. We focused on increasing recall with a new strategy, Category-Clustering-Recall (CCR), and evaluating report accuracy. Participants viewed a mock robbery and were interviewed with the CI, or the revised CI, with CCR instead of Change Order mnemonic. Information retrieved was classified as certainty (I'm sure he screamed), uncertainty (I think he screamed), or regular recall (He screamed). CCR produced more information without compromising accuracy. Uncertainties were less accurate than regular recall, and certainties were more accurate than regular recall and uncertainties. CCR is an effective strategy and differentiating certainties and uncertainties are effective time-saving procedures to evaluate report accuracy.

⁽¹⁾ Universidade do Minho; ⁽²⁾ University of Derby

22. When a good catch is seen as more attractive

Ana Branquinho ⁽¹⁾, Josefa S. Pandeirada ⁽¹⁾, Isabel M. Santos ⁽¹⁾, Natália L. Fernandes ⁽¹⁾ & Mariana L. Carrito ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾

This study explored the mnemonic effect of processing information in a mating context in females using a procedure in which we manipulated the attractiveness levels of male faces. We expected that when averagely-attractive faces were previously considered to correspond to a desirable partner, participants would be biased to later on select a more attractive version of that face, and the opposite for those previously considered to be undesirable. After responding, participants also identified if that face was considered to correspond to a desirable, undesirable or neutral potential partner. Results supported our initial hypothesis for the desirable partners. In the source memory task participants were more likely to perform a congruent than an incongruent decision for the desirable and undesirable stimuli.

⁽¹⁾ CINTESIS, Departamento de Educação e Psicologia, Universidade de Aveiro; ⁽²⁾ IBILI, Universidade de Coimbra; ⁽³⁾ University of St. Andrews, Scotland

23. The relationship between sexual and emotional promiscuity and infidelity

Ricardo Pinto ⁽¹⁾ & Joana Arantes ⁽¹⁾

Our main goal was to investigate the relationship between sexual and emotional infidelity and promiscuity. Whereas infidelity is characterized by any form of close physical or emotional involvement with another person while in a committed relationship, promiscuity is typically defined by the search for the maximum sexual pleasure or how easily and often someone falls in love. Two studies were conducted. In Study 1, we developed the Sexual and Emotional Infidelity (SEI) scale. In Study 2 we analyzed the relationship between infidelity and promiscuity, and we investigated potential sex differences within both domains. Results showed that all domains are correlated, particularly sexual and emotional infidelity with sexual and emotional promiscuity. Results also revealed sex differences in infidelity and promiscuity behaviors.

⁽¹⁾ Universidade do Minho

24. O efeito de sunk cost no processo de tomada de decisão em relacionamentos abusivos

Ana Sofia Silva ⁽¹⁾, Joana Arantes ⁽¹⁾ & José Keating ⁽¹⁾

O efeito de sunk cost manifesta-se pela tendência para se continuar a investir numa opção na qual se realizaram investimentos prévios em termos de tempo, dinheiro ou esforço, apesar de existirem alternativas melhores disponíveis (Arkes & Blumer, 1985). O objetivo do nosso estudo foi analisar se o efeito de sunk cost influencia a decisão das pessoas permanecerem num relacionamento íntimo abusivo. Para isso, os participantes foram expostos a cenários hipotéticos de relacionamentos íntimos (que variavam em termos de violência e de investimento) e tinham de decidir entre manter ou abandonar o relacionamento. Os resultados têm implicações práticas importantes para compreender a dinâmica do processo de tomada de decisão em relacionamentos abusivos.

⁽¹⁾ Universidade do Minho

25. The synchrony effect in lineup identification

Pedro Bem-Haja ⁽¹⁾, Isabel M. Santos ⁽¹⁾, Diogo Amaral ⁽¹⁾, Dina Reis ⁽¹⁾, Vitor Soares ⁽¹⁾ & Carlos F. Silva ⁽¹⁾

Performance on memory and attentional tasks in adults varies throughout the day in sync with the chronotype synchrony effect. This study aimed to verify whether recognition in lineups is affected by the synchrony effect. Forty participants performed a lineup task manipulating the factors time-of-day (9-10am and 6-7pm within participants) and chronotype (morning-type and evening-type). Results showed that the evening-types revealed significantly more correct identifications during their preferred time-of-day (large effect size). No significant differences were found for the morning-types. Results suggest a strong synchrony effect for the evening-types. Taking into account these results and in a field where identification errors can have major social consequences, the synchrony effect requires more attention within the judicial system.

⁽¹⁾ Universidade de Aveiro

26. Análise das pistas do discurso na deteção da mentira: Entrevista de recolha de informação

Beatriz Oliveira ⁽¹⁾, Pedro Bem-Haja ⁽¹⁾, Isabel M. Santos ⁽¹⁾, Aldert Vrij ⁽¹⁾, Carlos F. Silva ⁽¹⁾

Estudos recentes revelam bons resultados da análise do discurso na discriminação entre mentirosos e truth-tellers. Contudo, tanto quanto sabemos não existem estudos que examinem a influência dos detalhes de ação e intenção. Quarenta e um participantes foram submetidos a uma entrevista de recolha de informação (22 mentirosos e 19 truth-tellers). O discurso foi analisado por três codificadoras "cegas às condições, utilizando guias de codificação. Os inocentes hesitaram e proferiram significativamente mais detalhes de intensão (ex: tinha de fazer). Já os mentirosos proferiram significativamente mais detalhes de ação (ex: fiz). Os resultados parecem indicar que os mentirosos estudam muito bem o argumento da mentira, conseguindo transparecer segurança com a ausência de hesitações e com o uso abundante de verbos de ação.

⁽¹⁾ Universidade de Aveiro

27. Is it now more or less fluent than before? Dynamic discrepancy and the illusions of truth effects

Joana Mello ⁽¹⁾, Teresa Garcia-Marques ⁽¹⁾, Rita Silva ⁽¹⁾

Illusions of truth judgments are detected when people believe more or less in statements just because they are more (vs. less) fluently processed relatively to each other. In two experiments we address the dynamic features of how relative discrepancies in processing sustain this illusion of truth effect. We focus the impact of discrepancies from previous context in judgments of homogenous lists (with either repeated or new items) and the impact of on-the-fly processes in judgments of mix list (repeated and new items), showing how they are sustained and how they dissipate with time.

⁽¹⁾ ISPA - Instituto Universitário, William James Center for Research

28. How to assess chronotype in Portuguese adolescents? A validated reduced version of the Morningness-Eveningness Questionnaire

Pedro F. S. Rodrigues ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾, Pedro Bem-Haja ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾, Patrícia I. Marinho ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾, Josefa N. S. Pandeirada ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾, Lúgia Ribeiro ⁽³⁾, Carlos F. Silva ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ & Natália Lisandra Fernandes ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

Humans have time-of-day fluctuations (chronotype) that influence several domains of their everyday life. It has been shown to affect cognitive performance, academic success and even mental health. In this work we propose a reduced version of the Morningness-Eveningness Questionnaire (MEQ; Horne & Östberg, 1976) that we have recently validated for adolescents aged 12-14 years. This reduced version (rMEQ), composed of 10 items, was validated with a large sample of adolescents. It revealed good psychometric properties such as reliability and classification consistency with the results of the full scale. This solution explained approximately 82% of the total full scale variance. rMEQ constitutes a more feasible tool for researchers to consider this variable in their studies.

⁽¹⁾ CINTESIS, Departamento de Educação e Psicologia, Universidade de Aveiro; ⁽²⁾ IBILI, Universidade de Coimbra; ⁽³⁾ Câmara Municipal de Águeda

29. Influência do neuroticismo na resolução de conflitos emocionais

Ana Pereira ⁽¹⁾, Carlos F. Silva ⁽¹⁾, Isabel M. Santos ⁽¹⁾

A personalidade influencia processos cognitivos fundamentais para a resolução de conflitos emocionais, tais como a atenção. No sentido de estudar a influência do neuroticismo no conflito emocional entre palavras e faces de diferentes valências foi utilizado o paradigma Word-Face Stroop. Participaram neste estudo 80 estudantes (divididos por sexo e pontuação na escala de neuroticismo do NEO PI-R). Participantes com elevado neuroticismo cometeram mais erros na tarefa e apresentaram maiores tempos de reação. Esta diferença foi mais pronunciada na avaliação da valência das faces do que das palavras. Os resultados sugerem que participantes com neuroticismo elevado têm mais dificuldades no julgamento da valência de estímulos complexos devido possivelmente a problemas com a inibição de informação não relevante para a tarefa.

⁽¹⁾ Universidade de Aveiro

30. Enhanced recognition memory for faces of potential mates

Josefa N. S. Pandeirada ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾, Natália Lisandra Fernandes ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾, James S. Nairne ⁽³⁾, Patrícia I. Marinho ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ & Marco Vasconcelos ⁽⁴⁾

Recent evidence suggests that females memory for male faces is better when these were previously considered in a mating condition, as compared to a team-working condition. These demonstrations have used primarily between-subject designs. This work extends this result to a within-subject procedure in which participants rated how desirable faces+descriptors would be in each of these aforementioned contexts. After a distractor task participants performed an old/new recognition task for the faces. Given an old response, participants were then asked to identify the condition in which that face had been considered. Results revealed better recognition memory in the mating context as compared to the worker. Source memory performance was unexpectedly higher in the team-working context.

⁽¹⁾ CINTESIS, Departamento de Educação e Psicologia, Universidade de Aveiro; ⁽²⁾ IBILI, Universidade de Coimbra; ⁽³⁾ Purdue University; ⁽⁴⁾ Universidade do Minho

31. An automatic classifier of emotions based on ECG noise

Jacqueline Ferreira ⁽¹⁾, Susana Brás ⁽¹⁾, Laura Alho ⁽¹⁾, Joana Raposo ⁽¹⁾, Gabriela Ramos ⁽¹⁾, Carlos Silva ⁽¹⁾ & Sandra C. Soares ⁽¹⁾

The ability to differentiate emotions through physiological responses has been one topic that has received a considerable attention in the emotion literature. However, studies regarding automatic classification of emotions based on psychophysiological responses (ECG) are scarce. This study presents an automatic classifier, which differentiate disgust, fear and neutral emotions using the ECG noise as the input variable. The ECG data was collected from twenty five individuals during emotion induction. Using an automatic classifier based on decision tree method, the results indicated that the neutral condition was correctly identified and, for fear and disgust conditions, performance was similar (60% of sensitivity and 80% of specificity). These results provide new insights on the automatic classification of emotions through physiological responses.

⁽¹⁾ Universidade de Aveiro

32. The emotional face of time: Meta-analysis of emotional effects in duration judgments

Alexandre Fernandes ⁽¹⁾ & Teresa Garcia-Marques ⁽¹⁾

The perceived duration of emotional faces differs from neutral ones. Differences in arousal and its impact in the functioning of a hypothetical "internal clock" is generally presented as the main explanation of this effect. However, the reported emotional bias effect in the literature seems to depend of the specific emotion being expressed. We review a total of 50 experiments (N=2053) and run a meta-analysis to test the significance of the emotional bias effect and the arousal hypothesis. Results showed that emotional faces are overestimated in its duration when compared to neutral faces, but this effect is moderated by the emotion expressed in a way that contradicts the arousal hypothesis as a simple effect.

⁽¹⁾ ISPA - Instituto Universitário, William James Center for Research

33. Ansiedade não modula o acesso de estímulos evolutivamente relevantes à consciência

Nuno Gomes ⁽¹⁾, Samuel Silva ⁽²⁾, Carlos F. Silva ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾ & Sandra C. Soares ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾

Vários dados indicam que os níveis de ansiedade são preditores da vantagem no acesso à consciência visual, por estímulos de medo intra-específicos (e.g. faces evidenciando medo). Contudo, nenhum estudo se dedicou ainda a compreender se esta influência da ansiedade se estende a estímulos de medo interespecíficos. Recorrendo à Continuous Flashing Suppression, avaliamos o papel preditor dos níveis de ansiedade no acesso à consciência para estímulos de medo interespecíficos (vs. um estímulo neutro). Os resultados mostraram que a ansiedade não se encontra associada com os tempos médios de acesso à consciência. Conclui-se que esta subclasse de estímulos, devido à sua relevância evolutiva, se baseia maioritariamente em processos bottom-up, não sendo influenciada em larga escala por características individuais.

⁽¹⁾ Instituto de Ciências da Saúde, Universidade Católica Portuguesa; ⁽²⁾ DETI / IEETA - Universidade de Aveiro; ⁽³⁾ Departamento de Educação e Psicologia, Universidade de Aveiro;

⁽⁴⁾ Centro de Investigação em Tecnologias e Serviços de Saúde (CINTESIS-UA), Faculdade de Medicina, Universidade do Porto; ⁽⁵⁾ Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Division for Psychology, Karolinska Institutet

34. O impacto das emoções induzidas por excertos musicais numa tarefa de memória de reconhecimento: um estudo pupilmétrico

Ana Filipa Barata ⁽¹⁾, Pedro J. Rosa ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾ & Joana Rosa ⁽¹⁾

Estudos recentes têm evidenciado que a tristeza pode ter um impacto positivo nos processos mnésicos. O presente estudo teve como objetivo explorar a influência do estado afetivo na retenção mnésica e posterior recuperação. Uma tarefa de memória de reconhecimento, com indução prévia de 3 tipos de emoções (alegria, tristeza, neutra) através de pequenos excertos musicais, foi aplicada numa amostra de 36 estudantes universitários. Tanto a resposta comportamental (taxa de acertos) e a resposta pupilar (indicador de carga cognitiva e ativação autónoma), foram registadas. Os resultados são dissonantes com os de Forgas (2011) por se ter verificado uma contração pupilar mais pronunciada para a emoção positiva e por não se ter confirmado uma recuperação da informação diferenciada para a tristeza.

⁽¹⁾ Escola de Psicologia e Ciências da Vida, Universidade Lusófona; ⁽²⁾ COPELABS, Universidade Lusófona; ⁽³⁾ Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), CIS-IUL; ⁽⁴⁾ Centro de Investigação de Psicologia do ISMAT;

⁽⁵⁾ GIINCO-Grupo Internacional de Investigación Neuro-Conductual

35. Aplicação e validação da Lusophone Technostress Image Database (LTID) para eliciação de tecnostress

Pedro J. Rosa ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾, Pedro Rodrigues ⁽⁴⁾, Inês Maia ⁽¹⁾, Teresa Correia ⁽¹⁾ & Marina Carvalho ⁽¹⁾⁽⁶⁾

O crescimento exponencial do uso das tecnologias de informação e comunicação exige uma adaptabilidade rápida e eficaz do utilizador, podendo, em situações de difícil adaptação, originar tecnostress. Embora existam bases de imagens para eliciação de respostas afetivas (e.g. IAPS), até à data, não foram desenvolvidas imagens para a eliciação de tecnostress. O presente estudo teve como objetivo criar e validar 1 conjunto de imagens eliciadoras de tecnostress - a Lusophone Technostress Image Database (LTID). Sessenta fotografias foram apresentadas via Qualtrics, permitiu registar a resposta afetiva de 423 participantes Das 60 imagens iniciais, apenas 21 foram tidas como eliciadoras de tecnostress. As respostas afetivas e o stress percebido foram significativamente diferentes entre os grupos de tecnostress, reforçando a sua validade.

⁽¹⁾ Escola de Psicologia e Ciências da Vida, Universidade Lusófona; ⁽²⁾ COPELABS, Universidade Lusófona; ⁽³⁾ Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), CIS-IUL; ⁽⁴⁾ Centro de Investigação de Psicologia do ISMAT

⁽⁵⁾ GIINCO-Grupo Internacional de Investigación Neuro-Conductual; ⁽⁶⁾ Centro Hospitalar do Algarve

36. Do analógico ao digital: a aplicação computadorizada do Toulouse-Piéron combinada com eye tracking

Pedro J. Rosa ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾, Rute Silva ⁽¹⁾, Inês Ambrósio ⁽¹⁾, Inês Pinto ⁽¹⁾ & Bárbara Correia ⁽¹⁾

Atualmente existem diversos instrumentos de avaliação neuropsicológica computadorizados. No entanto, e apesar do teste de barragem Toulouse-Piéron (TP) ser um dos instrumentos mais utilizados para avaliar a atenção, apenas é possível aplicá-lo em formato analógico. Além disso, o TP não informa como o rastreamento visual é efetuado aquando a sua aplicação. O objetivo deste estudo assenta na utilização das TIC combinada com eye tracking para a obtenção de informação mais profunda dos processos atencionais. Um desenho experimental misto, permitiu registar, o movimento ocular durante a aplicação do TP, em formato digital e analógico, em 58 participantes. Os resultados revelaram uma menor performance no formato digital e um padrão ocular diferenciado em função dos níveis de poder de realização e concentração.

⁽¹⁾ Escola de Psicologia e Ciências da Vida, Universidade Lusófona; ⁽²⁾ COPELABS, Universidade Lusófona; ⁽³⁾ Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), CIS-IUL; ⁽⁴⁾ Centro de Investigação de Psicologia do ISMAT

37. Afinal, o tamanho conta? O impacto do número de páginas na leitura do consentimento informado: uma abordagem oculométrica

Pedro J. Rosa ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾, Carina Crespo ⁽¹⁾, Dalila Ferreira ⁽¹⁾, Miria Souza ⁽¹⁾ & Patrícia Pascoal ⁽¹⁾

Uma boa compreensão do Consentimento Informado (CI) é fundamental para garantir que a decisão de participar em investigação é feita de forma informada e autónoma. O tamanho do texto do CI poderá ser um fator que dificulta a sua compreensão. Conhecer os processos cognitivos associados à leitura e compreensão do CI é fundamental para garantir o cumprimento dos princípios éticos em investigação. O objetivo do presente estudo inovador é perceber como o tamanho do CI influencia a sua leitura. O movimento ocular de 58 participantes, colocados, aleatoriamente, em três condições experimentais (1 pág. Vs 2 pág. Vs 3 pág.), foi registado. Os resultados preliminares revelaram um comportamento ocular distinto na leitura entre os diversos tipos de CI.

⁽¹⁾ Escola de Psicologia e Ciências da Vida, Universidade Lusófona; ⁽²⁾ COPELABS, Universidade Lusófona; ⁽³⁾ Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), CIS-IUL; ⁽⁴⁾ Centro de Investigação de Psicologia do ISMAT

38. O efeito da satisfação com o relacionamento amoroso na evocação de memórias do casal

Margarida Garcês ⁽¹⁾, Joana Arantes ⁽¹⁾ & Pedro Albuquerque ⁽¹⁾

A satisfação nos relacionamentos amorosos tem sido alvo de interesse na compreensão da distorção da memória, podendo influenciar a perceção do comportamento do parceiro durante as interações do casal, conduzindo à emergência de vieses perceptivos dessas interações quando recordadas (Halford, Keefer & Osgarby, 2002). Deste modo, o presente estudo tem como objetivo avaliar o efeito da satisfação nos relacionamentos na memória autobiográfica do casal. Para isso, 52 casais (N=104) evocaram memórias sobre momentos marcantes da sua relação (e.g., primeiro beijo) recordando-as inicialmente de uma forma individual e numa fase posterior em conjunto. As memórias foram avaliadas ao nível da sua valência, significância pessoal e distorção. Os resultados têm implicações práticas importantes no âmbito dos relacionamentos amorosos.

⁽¹⁾ Universidade do Minho

39. Discounting trait inferences: Are mental health disorders alternative behavioral explanations?

Sofia Jacinto ⁽¹⁾, Mário Ferreira ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ & Marina Ferreira ⁽¹⁾

Behaviors representative of a mental health disorder should be categorized as symptoms and not as dispositional traits (DSM-5). We tested whether disorder diagnoses would thus lead to discount trait inferences as situational explanations for the behaviors (e.g., Gilbert et al., 1988). Psychology students were presented with brief trait-implicating behavioural descriptions (of different targets), each one followed by one of three continuations: neutral, situational and disorder-diagnosis. Participants then rated each target on a list of traits (including the implied traits). Compared to the neutral condition, the situational but not the disorder-diagnosis condition led to a decreased in the implied-trait inferences. This suggests that, mental health disorders are not used to discount trait inferences from behavior.

⁽¹⁾ Faculdade de Psicologia da Universidade de Lisboa; ⁽²⁾ Indiana University

40. Music aptitude and reading acquisition: New empirical insights to an inferred relation

Marta Martins ⁽¹⁾ & São Luís Casto ⁽¹⁾

Music and language are outstanding examples of the human ability to make sense out of sound. During the last decades, several studies have suggested a relation of music abilities with early language and reading skills in children. Nevertheless, it remains unclear which aspects of musical abilities might indeed be involved in this presumed relationship. Here we investigated the relation between reading fluency and music processing in school-age children. Our goal was to contrast rhythm and melody aspects in music processing. Our results revealed a positive association between different measures of reading skill (fluency, word identification, and sentence comprehension) with rhythm discrimination, but not with melody discrimination. Though preliminary, these findings are consistent with the notion that rhythm and timing are key mechanisms in music as well as in language.

⁽¹⁾ Universidade do Porto

41. A cross-cultural ERP study on emotional vocal processing

Margarida Vasconcelos ⁽¹⁾, Marcelo Dias ⁽²⁾, Béatrice Ree ⁽³⁾, Stephanie Simon-Dack ⁽⁴⁾, Ana Pinheiro ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾

The expression and recognition of emotions are largely universal. Visual processing studies have shown evidence of a universal bias towards negative stimuli. To understand how culture modulates neural responses to emotional auditory non-verbal vocalizations, we compared American and Portuguese participants. ERPs were recorded during an auditory oddball paradigm. Vocalizations from the Montreal Affective Voices were presented as standards and deviants. Participants' attentively listened to deviants and counted the number of occurrences. A more positive P300 for happy vocalizations was found for Portuguese, compared to a more positive P300 for angry vocalizations for Americans. Our findings challenge the view of negative information having, universally, a privileged access to attentional resources and suggest that culture modulates the processing of auditory emotional expressions.

⁽¹⁾ Neuropsychophysiology Laboratory, Universidade do Minho; ⁽²⁾ Faculdade de Medicina, Universidade de Lisboa; ⁽³⁾ University of Lille;

⁽⁴⁾ Ball State University; ⁽⁵⁾ Faculdade de Psicologia da Universidade de Lisboa

42. Are emotions effectively conveyed through short nonverbal vocalizations?: A follow-up on the Portuguese adaptation of the Montreal Affective Voices (MAV)

Paula Castiãjo ⁽¹⁾ & Ana Pinheiro ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

The time course for recognizing vocal emotions seems to vary as a function of emotional category: anger, fear, sadness and neutral expressions might be identified from short vocalizations (500-700 ms), while happiness and disgust vocal expressions might need more time to be recognized (1000-1500 ms). This study aimed to demonstrate how listeners accurately recognize emotions from nonverbal short affective vocalizations. Thirty-eight participants (mean age = 21.68, SD = 3.74 years; 15 males) rated 48 nonverbal affective vocalizations selected from the MAV, with shortened duration (700 ms). Overall, accuracy ratings were high (mean of 68.07% for the chance level at 11.11%), with happiness yielding the highest accuracy ratings (95%). Results suggest that emotions can be differentiated even with short vocal samples.

⁽¹⁾ Neuropsychophysiology Laboratory, Universidade do Minho; ⁽²⁾ Faculdade de Psicologia da Universidade de Lisboa

43. Visual sensitivity to velocity manipulations of biological motion

Isabel C. Lisboa ⁽¹⁾, Jorge A. Santos ⁽¹⁾, Daniel Basso ⁽¹⁾ & Alfredo F. Pereira ⁽¹⁾

Our visual system is exquisitely tuned to biological motion (BM) – adult performance in psychophysical tasks using Point-Light-Walkers is impressive. Importantly, foot motion seems to be a critical cue for the performance in these types of tasks. We intend to present the firsts results of two psychophysical tasks (a two-forced-choice and a "yes or no" task) where the kinematics of the motion of a foot walking a single step was manipulated. Eight stimuli were generated, ranging from the complex motion of an intact BM of an ankle to a step that moved at constant velocity. Results show that subjects are sensible to the velocity manipulations of such basic BM stimuli.

⁽¹⁾ Universidade do Minho

44. The influence of mood in preattentive auditory change detection

Carla Barros ⁽¹⁾, Marcelo Dias ⁽²⁾ & Ana Pinheiro ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

Introduction: This ERP study aimed to clarify how the emotional salience of a visual context influences the detection of violations in an auditory environment that is not in the focus of attention. The ERP information was complemented with a time-frequency analysis. Methods: Twenty healthy college students performed an auditory oddball paradigm. The participants were instructed to pay attention to sequences of neutral, positive and negative pictures, and to ignore frequent and infrequent tones deviating in intensity and duration. Results: The results suggest that the perceived salience of attended stimuli, and resulting mood changes, may interfere with the formation of input regularities in an unattended auditory environment, as well as with the way a prediction error is processed and triggers the orientation of attention.

⁽¹⁾ Universidade do Minho; ⁽²⁾ Faculdade de Psicologia da Universidade de Lisboa

45. Emotions in space: The effects of emotional stimulus type on spatial processing

Maria Amorim ⁽¹⁾ & Ana Pinheiro ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾

When we say "I'm feeling down" we're conveying information about our affective state (sadness) but, at the same time, we're activating a representation of space ("down"). Previous studies showed an association between emotion representations and space, such as happiness associated with superior/right locations and sadness associated with inferior/left locations. In order to probe this hypothesis, we used a spatial target detection task in which, before the detection of the target either in the vertical or horizontal axis, participants were exposed to either a vocalization, face or word, with negative, positive or neutral valence. Our results show that emotions are spatially represented, and suggest that the association is dependent of stimulus type, emotion and axis.

⁽¹⁾ Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade do Minho; ⁽²⁾ Neuropsychophysiology Laboratory, Universidade do Minho; ⁽³⁾ Faculdade de Psicologia da Universidade de Lisboa

46. Midsession reversal task in pigeons: ITI manipulation and error types

Catarina Soares ⁽¹⁾, Marco Vasconcelos ⁽¹⁾ & Armando Machado ⁽¹⁾

Pigeons usually produce many anticipatory and perseverative errors on discrimination tasks with a reversal of contingencies midway through the session. These errors have been ascribed to the noisy nature of timing mechanisms. To investigate this hypothesis, two groups of pigeons were exposed to a simultaneous discrimination between two colors, one reinforced in the first half of each session and the other on the second half. For one group, the inter-trial interval (ITI) was 5-s long, whereas for the other it was 10 s. If timing is involved in this task, the longer ITI should delay the emergence of the typical error pattern. We also analyze the evolution of errors and whether the effect is an artifact of averaging distinct individual patterns.

⁽¹⁾ Universidade do Minho

47. When how means what: Characterizing (dys)prosody in Parkinson's Disease

P. Oliveira ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾, M. Cruz ⁽²⁾, M. Vigarito ⁽²⁾, S. Vicente ⁽³⁾, R. Cardoso ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾, I. Guimarães ⁽¹⁾, J. J. Ferreira ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾, S. Pinto ⁽⁵⁾ & S. Frota ⁽²⁾

Prosody establishes sentence modality and chunks the speech stream into sense units. Both functions affect phrase-level meanings, playing a crucial role in communication. Portuguese uses nuclear contours to express modality and intonational breaks for chunking. This study examines the impact of Parkinson's disease (PD) on these functions considering time from diagnosis (1-5 vs. ≥ 8805 ; 10 years) and medication (OFF vs. ON). Twenty sentences uttered by 6 controls and 12 PD patients in OFF and ON (N=24) were analyzed for nuclear contours and phrasing breaks. Results from non-parametric tests indicate that both prosodic functions distinguish patients from controls. On state improves modality, which declines with time. Medication doesn't help dysprosodic phrasing, which evolves differently. Implications for PD neurophysiology and therapy are explored.

⁽¹⁾ Instituto de Medicina Molecular, Faculdade de Medicina, Universidade de Lisboa; ⁽²⁾ Centro de Linguística, Faculdade de Letras, Universidade de Lisboa; ⁽³⁾ Centro de Psicologia, Universidade do Porto;

⁽⁴⁾ CNS-Campus Neurológico Sénior, Torres Vedras; ⁽⁵⁾ LPL - CNRS/Aix-Marseille Université

48. (Dis)embodied cognition in second language: Affective processing of emotional meaning

Isabel Tilly ⁽¹⁾ & Margarida Vaz Garrido ⁽¹⁾

First language is often considered the language of emotions. Previous research hints that affective processing in bilinguals is different in their native language (L1) and learned language (L2) (e.g., Pavlenko, 2013) suggesting that L1 and L2 are not embodied to the same extent. In this study we investigated whether the processing of emotional content is different in L1 and L2 using implicit and explicit affective measures. Ninety bilingual participants listened to a set of emotional sentences from the Velten Mood Induction Procedure (VMIP; Velten, 1973) to induce a positive (elating) or a negative mood (depressing) in L1 or in L2. Participants completed an implicit affective measure - Affect Misattribution Procedure (Payne, 2005) as well as a self-report emotional state questionnaire (Lopes & Garcia-Marques, 2003) before and after the VMIP. The results suggested that the emotional state induced by the VMIP was more pronounced in L1 than in L2.

⁽¹⁾ Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), CIS-IUL

49. No context blindness in autism spectrum disorder

Cristiane Souza ⁽¹⁾, Moreno I.Coco ⁽²⁾, Sandra Pinho ⁽³⁾, Carlos N. Filipe ⁽⁴⁾ & Joana C. Carmo ⁽²⁾

His study re-evaluates the context blindness hypothesis in autism spectrum disorder (ASD) by examining the influence exerted by top-down knowledge on visual working-memory. In a visual working-memory task where target-objects were manipulated for Consistency (Consistent vs. Inconsistent) and Presence (Present vs. Absent), we tested high-functioning individuals with ASD (N = 21) and a typically developed (TD) control group (N = 25) matched on Age, Education and IQ. We observed inconsistent objects to be overall better recalled than consistent objects by both groups. However, we also found that individuals with ASD show disadvantages for contextual violation conditions. Our results challenge the context blindness hypothesis by demonstrating that individuals with ASD are as sensitive as TD individuals to contextual information.

⁽¹⁾ Faculdade de Psicologia; ⁽²⁾ School of Philosophy, Psychology and Language Sciences, University of Edinburgh;

⁽³⁾ Centro de Apoio ao Desenvolvimento Infantil; ⁽⁴⁾ Faculdade de Ciências Médicas, Universidade Nova de Lisboa

50. O efeito dos julgamentos de justiça e do feedback no salário de reserva

Maria Paiva ⁽¹⁾, José Keating ⁽¹⁾ & Isabel Silva ⁽¹⁾

O presente estudo explora a interação entre os julgamentos de justiça e o feedback no salário de reserva. Os participantes foram distribuídos aleatoriamente por 4 condições experimentais (justiça/injustiça X feedback/não feedback), começando por avaliar a justiça de situações relacionadas com o trabalho (justas/injustas), e de seguida resolvendo mentalmente conjuntos de 5 operações numéricas (com/sem feedback), com pagamento decrescente. O ponto em que os participantes paravam, definia o salário de reserva. Pretende-se mostrar a existência de um efeito combinado da exposição a situações de justiça e do feedback na realização da tarefa na média do salário de reserva, sendo esperado que a presença de feedback, tal como a exposição a situações justas, diminua a média do salário de reserva. Os resultados mostraram que os participantes foram sensíveis à justiça das situações apresentadas, e à presença de feedback, mas que, contrariamente às previsões, apenas este último teve o efeito esperado no salário de reserva.

⁽¹⁾ Universidade do Minho

51. Effects of categorical representation on visual-spatial working memory in autism spectrum disorder

J. Carmo ⁽¹⁾, C. Souza ⁽¹⁾, S. Pinho ⁽²⁾, C. N. Filipe ⁽³⁾, T. Lachmann ⁽⁴⁾

We tested whether individuals with ASD are impaired in the use of categorization processes at the service of working memory. Performance of individuals with ASD (N = 21) in a visual same-different task was compared to those of typically developed (TD) controls (N = 25). Assuming that categorization processes are deficient in individuals with ASD, we expected, in contrast with earlier studies with TD participants, no ESS (equivalent set sizes) effect and, in the physical identity condition, absence of a response conflict for these individuals. In contrast, we found individuals with ASD to show both an ESS effect and a response conflict effect. However, a group effect was found, suggesting that individuals with ASD are possibly performing the memory-search abnormally.

⁽¹⁾ Faculdade de Psicologia da Universidade de Lisboa; ⁽²⁾ CADIn - Centro de Apoio ao Desenvolvimento Infantil; ⁽³⁾ Nova Medical School, Faculdade de Ciências Médicas, Universidade Nova de Lisboa;

⁽⁴⁾ University of Kaiserslautern, Center for Cognitive Science, Cognitive and Developmental Psychology Unit