



13º Encontro Nacional
Associação Portuguesa de Psicologia Experimental
Escola de Psicologia - Universidade do Minho, Braga
13-14 de abril de 2018

Programa

Sexta-feira, 13 de abril de 2018

09:00 - Abertura do Secretariado

09:15 - Afixação de Posters

09:30 - Sessão de Boas-vindas

Pedro B. Albuquerque - Coordenador do Encontro
Paulo Machado - Presidente da Escola de Psicologia, Universidade do Minho
Pedro Rosário - Director do Centro de Investigação em Psicologia (CIPsi), Universidade do Minho
Alexandra Reis - Presidente da APPE

10:00/10:40 - Sessão 1: Cognição Social (Moderador: Mário Boto Ferreira)

1. Metacognição no contexto persuasivo: O caso da influência da atratividade física

Joana Mello, Teresa Garcia-Marques, Pablo Briñol e Ana Cancela
ISPA - Instituto Universitário

Num contexto persuasivo, os factores metacognitivos são definidos pelos pensamentos que temos sobre as nossas reações a uma mensagem persuasiva. Em três estudos abordamos os factores metacognitivos associados ao impacto da atratividade física, da fonte de uma mensagem persuasiva, demonstrando que esta variável influencia a confiança nas atitudes. O estudo 1 estabelece o efeito, demonstrando que a exposição a uma fonte atrativa (vs. não atrativa) reduz a confiança nas atitudes. O estudo 2 demonstra as consequências deste impacto na força de atitude; baixos níveis de confiança, promovidos pela fonte atrativa, tornam a atitude mais susceptível ao impacto uma nova mensagem persuasiva. O estudo 3 clarifica o papel do nível de elaboração nestes efeitos.

2. Perceiving children as less human than adults

Sara Hagá e João O. Santos
Universidade de Lisboa

Many features that we associate with our human essence, such as rational thinking, language, or morality, develop with age. Could this mean that we perceive children as less human than adults? In Study 1, an implicit association test (IAT) revealed that participants associated being human more strongly with adults than with children. In Study 2, participants assigned fewer human-related words to children's than to adults' photos. In Study 3, participants rated children as seeming less evolved and more animal-like than adults. These results are particularly interesting because children are generally a well-liked social group. I'll discuss societal implications of these results and how understanding the infrahumanization of children may impact the way the infrahumanization of other groups is conceptualized.

10:40/11:30 - Coffee Break

11:30/12:30 - Sessão 2: Linguagem (Moderadora: Teresa Limpo)

1. New words do not get old if they have meaning: The impact of healthy ageing on lexicalization

Tânia Fernandes e Ana Raposo
Universidade de Lisboa

Word learning comprises lexical configuration (swift, involves recollection and the hippocampus) and lexicalization (slowly, with neocortical underpinning). No study has hitherto examined the impact of ageing on new-word lexicalization. Young (<30 years-old) and older (>60 years-old) adults learned spoken new-words with visual item: orthographic (new-word's form) or semantic (picture) and were assessed in Days 1, 2, 8. Lexicalization was indirectly tested considering that if the new item (piano) were lexicalized, semantic categorization of base-words (pajama) would be slower than of control-words (pérola). Lexical configuration was less influenced by visual context in older than young adults. Robust lexicalization was found on Day 8 but, for older adults, only for items in visual context. Lexicalization is preserved along ageing thanks to semantics.

2. Language comprehension invokes information about cast shadows

Oleksandr V. Horchak e Margarida V. Garrido
ISCTE-Instituto Universitário de Lisboa

Evidence of the mental simulation of intrinsic properties of objects during language processing has been long used to support embodied accounts of cognition. To demonstrate that environmental context can also affect simulation, we asked participants (N=93) to perform a sentence-picture verification task after reading sentences in which cast light upon the target changed as a function of an object obscuring a light source (a window with venetian blinds vs. an open window). Match between sentences and pictures elicited shorter picture-verification latencies than did mismatching pictures and sentences. However, segregation of items by pictures showed that this difference was

significant for “blinds” stimuli only. These results suggest that people may mentally simulate such complex sources of perceptual environmental information as shadows.

3. O efeito da frequência de exposição na representação ortográfica: Um estudo longitudinal da escrita do fonema /u/

Ana Paula Vale e Bruno Martins
Universidade de Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro

A escrita de /u/ permite examinar o efeito da frequência de exposição na aprendizagem ortográfica pois envolve competidores: os grafemas <u> e <o>, este muito mais frequente. Foram testadas 41 crianças do 1.º ano em janeiro e maio na escrita de palavras/pseudopalavras cujo alvo era o fonema /u/ em diferentes posições. O <o> foi usado maciçamente em maio, identicamente em palavras e pseudopalavras, mas não em janeiro. Isto é um indicador de conhecimento ortográfico que assenta na extração das propriedades do sistema e não de conhecimento lexical. Usaram-no corretamente na sílaba átona em final de palavra/pseudopalavra, dada a elevada coocorrência de /u/ e <o> nesta condição e incorretamente nas outras condições, que exigem sofisticação cognitiva ainda não ao seu alcance.

12:30/14:00 - Almoço

14:00/15:00 - Sessão 3: Memória (Moderadora: Josefa Pandeirada)

1. Is two bigger than one? Exploring imagination and observation effects on self-performance false memories

Margarida Cipriano (1), Leonel Garcia-Marques (1) e Isabel Lindner (2)
(1) Universidade de Lisboa, (2) Universität Kassel (Alemanha)

Either imagining performing an action or watching someone performing it can produce Self-Performance False Memories, due to sensory features similarities and/or motor simulation. Literature has mostly treated these effects separately. But if we imagine something we already saw? To explore this possibility, we used a three-phase paradigm. Firstly 40 action-statements and objects are presented, half are read and performed and half read and followed by unrelated series of hand-gestures. Then, 48 actions are observed, imagined or read twice or once observed and once imagined (phase 2). Two weeks later, a forced-choice source-memory test is completed (phase 3). Our results are favorable of a cumulative approach, indicating that observation and imagination imply different processes to generate a similar effect.

2. False memories in bilinguals: Exploring the role of affective grounding

Magda Saraiva e Margarida Vaz Garrido
ISCTE-Instituto Universitário de Lisboa

This study examined the emergence of false memories in Portuguese (L1) - English (L2) bilinguals. In a pilot study (N=84) we developed 9 word lists in L1 and 9 in L2, each associated with a Critical Lure (CL), that were positive, negative or neutral in valence. Using the DRM paradigm, participants (N=90) read the lists and completed a recognition task. Results revealed that correct recognition was similar in L1-L2. As expected, false recognition was higher for L1 than L2. Importantly, L1 words associated with emotional CL produced more false recognition than those associated with neutral CL. These results suggest differences in affective grounding between L1 and L2.

3. O desenvolvimento do processamento holístico de faces: Uma avaliação com o paradigma completo da tarefa composta

Paulo Ventura (1), Isabel Leite (2) e Tânia Fernandes (1)
(1) Universidade de Lisboa, (2) Universidade de Évora

As teorias sobre o desenvolvimento do reconhecimento facial divergem quanto ao início do processamento holístico. Revisitámos essas reivindicações usando o paradigma completo da tarefa composta que mede as habilidades dos participantes para atender seletivamente a uma região alvo de uma face. O paradigma completo é uma medida de processamento holístico que tem boa validade de construto e convergente. Foram testados quatro grupos de crianças, de 4 anos a 9-10 anos, e dois grupos de alunos universitários. Ao usar a medida de paradigma parcial (efeito de alinhamento), encontramos evidências de processamento holístico no início da infância (4 anos de idade). Quando consideramos a medida de paradigma completo, encontramos evidências de processamento holístico apenas para crianças de 6 anos.

15:00/15:20 Break

15:20/16:20 - Sessão 4: Atenção (Moderador: Paulo Rodrigues)

1. Eyes, mouth, or elsewhere? Young infants exploration of talking faces

Marisa Filipe (1,2), Marisa Cruz (1), Cátia Severino (1), Joseph Butler (1) e Sónia Frota (1)
(1) Universidade de Lisboa, (2) Universidade do Porto

We address the yet unexplored question of how European Portuguese (EP) infants' attention to talking faces changes with language development. Eye gaze patterns of 24 typical developing EP-learning infants aged 5-6 months while watching a video were measured with eye tracking. Differences between focal regions (face, eyes, mouth) and a non-focal region (arm) were examined. Gaze was concentrated more on the focal regions than on the non-focal region. Among the former, gaze was concentrated more on the eyes than on the mouth. Similarly to findings reported for other languages, EP-learning infants thus showed gaze fixations to the eye region before the onset of canonical babbling. These results provide important foundation for studies of social interaction and clinical intervention.

2. Detecção e identificação de ameaça visual biologicamente relevante: Um estudo oculométrico com image morphing

Pedro J. Rosa (1,2,3), Sandra Soares (4,5), António Gonçalves (1) e Jorge Guerra (1)

(1) Universidade Lusófona de Humanidades e Tecnologias, (2) ISCTE-Instituto Universitário de Lisboa, (3) Instituto Superior Manuel Teixeira Gomes, (4) Universidade de Aveiro, (5) CINTESIS – Centro de Investigação em Tecnologias e Serviços de Saúde

O ser humano apresenta uma predisposição para dirigir preferencialmente a atenção para ameaças visuais com relevância biológica (e.g. cobras) facilitando a sua deteção e posterior identificação (Isbell, 2009; Soares, 2012). No entanto, este viés atencional pode ser um fator de manutenção das perturbações ansiosas (Rosa et al., 2014, 2015). Embora vários paradigmas experimentais tenham sustentado este viés, até à data, não há referência de estudos que o demonstrem através de "image morphing". Os resultados do presente estudo oculométrico, com 80 voluntários, suportam o princípio do detetor de fumo de Nesse (2005), reforçando o efeito facilitador do nível de medo na resposta defensiva do organismo.

3. Infants' preferences for human motion configuration in point-light-walkers

Isabel C. Lisboa, Daniel Basso, Sandra Queirós, Jorge A. Santos e Alfredo F. Pereira
Universidade do Minho

Newborns discriminate a canonical point-light-display from a scrambled manipulation of this stimulus. However, when the same stimuli are shown in a preferential looking procedure, there is no preference for either stimulus. A preference for the canonical point-light-walker (PLW) must emerge since children preferentially attend to it. We present two experiments to ascertain if and when a preference arises in infancy: 3,5 and 7 months old infants were tested in a cross-sectional and longitudinal study. Contrary to our hypothesis, we did not observe an increased preference, across age, towards the canonical PLW. We found a decline in the preference for the canonical PLW after 3-months. We discuss the findings in terms of developmental changes in the dynamics of visual fixations.

16:30/17:30 - Conferência plenária

Why do unexpected sounds distract us?

Fabrice B. R. Parmentier
University of the Balearic Islands (Espanha)

Unexpected auditory stimuli presented in the context of an otherwise repetitive or structured acoustic background ineluctably break through selective attention filters and capture our attention. Past research abundantly described the electrophysiological markers of such phenomenon. Unexpected sounds also affect behavioral performance in an ongoing, unrelated, task, resulting in distraction. Such distraction typically translates in slower response to target stimuli. While this effect was initially regarded as a simple byproduct of an involuntary orienting response towards novelty, recent studies have shed light on the cognitive mechanisms underpinning this effect and unearthed a number of factors mediating it. In this talk, I will review experimental results aiming to identify the cognitive determinants of this type of distraction, its mediation by some stimulus- and participant-based characteristics, and present some recent evidence suggesting that unexpected sounds might disrupt motor actions.

17:30/18:00 - Coffee break

17:30/19:30 - Sessão de Posters

19:00 - Assembleia Geral da APPE

21:00 - Jantar de Convívio

Sábado, 14 de abril de 2018

09:30/10:30 - Sessão 5: Neurociências (Moderadora: Alexandra Reis)

1. Better late than never: Post-response error monitoring in semantic illusions

Sara Soares (1), Ana Luísa Raposo (2) e Rita Jerónimo (1)
(1) ISCTE - Instituto Universitário de Lisboa, (2) Universidade de Lisboa

When deciding if sentences like "It was two animals of each kind that Moses took in the ark" are true most people answer affirmatively, despite holding correct knowledge. These semantic illusions (SI; Erickson & Mattson, 1981) demonstrate that cognitive control processes do not always prevent wrong answers. We investigated post-response monitoring processes, indexed by the error-related-negativity (ERN) ERP potential. Responses to SI were slower and less accurate, relative to false and true sentences. Crucially, the ERN for undetected SI was larger than the correspondent ERP potential (correct-response-negativity/CRN) found for correct responses to any type of sentence. These results demonstrate that monitoring processes may unfold even after an error is committed.

2. Double dissociation between acting on and knowing how to act on tools

D. Valério, D. Aguiar de Sousa, G. Leal, I. Pavão Martins e J. Almeida
Universidade de Coimbra

Apraxic patients typically present problems in pantomiming and making object manipulation judgments. Here we present two neurologically-impaired patients that doubly dissociate in these two tasks (pantomiming and manipulation knowledge). We present behavioral performance in several tool related tasks, and compare their performance to 10 age- and education-matched controls. We also analyze structural MRI data of our patients and compare them to 2 typical apraxic patients. Our study suggests that pantomime and manipulation knowledge are dependent on different processing mechanisms. Moreover, our data show that Inferior Parietal Lobe is essential to pantomime and Supplementary Motor Area has an important role in manipulation knowledge. Finally, our data is very hard to reconcile with simulationist theories on tool recognition.

3. Neural evidence for non-conscious working memory

Fredrik Bergström (1,2) e Johan Eriksson (1)
(1) Umeå University (Suécia), (2) Universidade de Coimbra

Studies have found that non-consciously perceived information can be retained for seconds, and attributed it to non-conscious working memory. However, these studies mainly relied on subjective measures of conscious experience. Here we used continuous flash suppression to render stimuli non-conscious, and fMRI to investigate non-conscious short-term retention. The participants' behavioral performance was at chance level, but multivariate pattern analyses of BOLD signal during the delay phase could classify presence versus absence of sample stimuli based on signal patterns in frontal cortex, and its spatial position based on signal patterns in occipital cortex. Thus, our findings demonstrate maintenance of non-conscious information by objective measures, which seem to rely on persistent neural activity in frontal and occipital cortex.

10:30/11:00 - Coffee Break

11:00/12:00 - Sessão 6: Tomada de Decisão (Moderador: Armando Mónica Oliveira)

1. It's the information!

Valeria V. González (1), Alejandro Macías (1), Armando Machado (1) e Marco Vasconcelos (2)
(1) Universidade do Minho, (2) Universidade de Aveiro

When hungry animals are confronted to choose between two alternatives, one giving a predictable but small amount of food and another one giving an unpredictable but large amount of food; they systematically choose the former. In a series of experiments with pigeons, we evaluated sensitivity to different amounts of food and different levels of predictability (i.e. information) to understand the mechanisms behind this behavior. The results are analyzed using current theories of choice.

2. A importância de falsos-alarmes em julgamento e decisão

Mário Boto Ferreira, Jerónimo Sôro, Joana Reis e André Mata
Universidade de Lisboa

As teorias dualistas de julgamento e decisão propõem dois tipos de processamento de informação: um intuitivo (T1) e outro analítico (T2). Problemas de raciocínio em que T1 e T2 entram em conflito são abundantemente usados no teste destas teorias. Um exemplo são os problemas de base-rates (BR) nos quais respostas estereotípicas erradas (T1) conflituam com respostas estatísticas corretas (T2). Contudo, ao equacionar respostas com processos, assume-se que T2 leva necessariamente à resposta certa. Para ultrapassar esta limitação usaram-se problemas falso-alarma (onde os BR são estatisticamente irrelevantes). Os resultados mostram que o uso de BR em problemas clássicos está correlacionado com o uso de BR em falsos-alarmes, indicando que, em oposição à investigação passada, T2 leva frequentemente ao uso inadequado de BR.

3. Reprodução serial da negligência do denominador

Cristina Mendonça, André Mata e Mário Boto Ferreira
Universidade de Lisboa

Algumas pessoas, quando confrontadas com dois rácios (e.g., 1/10 vs. 8/100), parecem negligenciar os denominadores e tomar decisões principalmente em função dos numeradores. Neste estudo, os participantes leram e tomaram decisões face a problemas que envolviam rácios. Seguidamente, foi-lhes pedido que escrevessem os problemas para que outro participante pudesse lê-los. Estes problemas foram depois transmitidos a outros participantes, ao longo de três gerações com 40 participantes por geração. À medida que as gerações progrediram, tornou-se mais frequente os participantes distorcerem as frequências beneficiando a opção com o numerador superior originalmente em detrimento da opção com o numerador inferior. Esta distorção teve um efeito nas decisões dos participantes, aumentando a preferência pela opção com o numerador superior originalmente.

12:00/13:00 - Conferência Frederico Marques (Prémio APPE 2017)

Good writing: A joint function of skill and will

Teresa Limpo
Universidade do Porto

Unexpected auditory stimuli presented in the context of an otherwise repetitive or structured acoustic background ineluctably break through selective attention filters and capture our attention. Past research abundantly described the electrophysiological markers of such phenomenon. Unexpected sounds also affect behavioral performance in an ongoing, unrelated, task, resulting in distraction. Such distraction typically translates in slower response to target stimuli. While this effect was initially regarded as a simple byproduct of an involuntary orienting response towards novelty, recent studies have shed light on the cognitive mechanisms underpinning this effect and unearthed a number of factors mediating it. In this talk, I will review experimental results aiming to identify the cognitive determinants of this type of distraction, its mediation by some stimulus- and participant-based characteristics, and present some recent evidence suggesting that unexpected sounds might disrupt motor actions.

13:00 - Encerramento