

Sábado, 6 de Maio de 2017

09h30/11h10 - Sessão 5 (Moderador: César Lima)

1. The impact of task decomposability and scheme activation in hypothesis testing strategy

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A non-decomposable task, such as a clinical session, favors holistic and intuitive judgment processes (Hammond et al., 1987), constraining the interpretation of subsequent information according to the activated scheme (Eyal et al., 2011). Thus, we hypothesize that non-decomposable tasks favor primacy effects and lead to confirmatory biases, when comparing to decomposed tasks. In two studies, we manipulated the decomposability (uninterrupted vs. interrupted) of an audio excerpt of a client describing depression symptoms. We measure hypotheses testing strategy through participants' ratings of the likelihood of three possible diagnoses. Results show that when a scheme is activated, understanding the case in a non-decomposable way leads to more confirmatory strategy than in the decomposable condition. Implications to therapy session will be discussed.

2. No cure for correspondence bias: Diagnosis is not used to discount the trait inference

Marina Ferreira, Sofia Jacinto, João Braga, Anne Krendl, and Elizabeth Collins

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People tend to draw dispositional inferences from behavior, neglecting situational explanations (correspondence bias; Gilbert & Malone, 1995). However, they discount the implied trait when there is an alternative explanation (Gilbert 2002). Behaviors symptomatic of mental disorders should be categorized as situational, not as dispositional traits (DSM-5). Our goal is to test whether disorder diagnosis lead to discounting trait inferences as situational explanations for behaviors. In six studies, we manipulated behavior account (neutral, physical impairment, disorder diagnosis) of paragraphs simultaneously implicative of traits and diagnosis (e.g., lazy-depression). We measured implicated traits rating. Together, these studies suggest that disorder diagnosis lead to insufficient discount, implying that they are not perceived as alternative behavior explanations.

3. Temporal asymmetries in impression formation

João Braga, Sofia Jacinto, and Diana Orghian

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People can easily draw personality trait inferences from other's behaviors. However behavioral information may come from past, present, or future behaviors. The present work explores how temporal asymmetries may impact trait inferences. In study 1, we asked participants to make trait inferences from a positive past vs. positive future behavior and found more extreme inferences from past behaviors than from future behaviors. In study 2, we manipulated perceived intentionality and valence and show this result only stands for social-positive behaviors when the intentions of the actor are unequivocal. Importantly, under uncertainty regarding the actor's intention, people infer more extreme traits from future than from past social-negative behaviors, thus reversing the previous finding.

4. The benefits of planning: Examining outlining effects on writing dynamics and final texts

Teresa Limpo and Rui A. Alves

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Planning, translating, and revising are key writing processes that can be managed through the use strategies, such as outlining. This research examined outlining effects on writing dynamics and final texts across two experiments, randomly assigning undergraduates to an outline or no-planning condition. Experiment 1 used the triple-task to assess cognitive effort and processes distribution and Experiment 2 used keystroke logging to gauge pauses and bursts. Outlining neither influenced cognitive effort nor pauses, but influenced processes distribution and bursts. Outlining participants translated more in the beginning and middle of composition and revised more at the end, where they produced longer bursts than their peers. No-planning participants distributed their attention among all processes. Consistently, outlining increased writing fluency, text quality, and persuasiveness.

