



Associazione
Italiana
di Psicologia



SEPNECA

SEPEX – SEPNECA – AIP experimental

Madrid 2018

July 3-6, UNED, Madrid

Joint Conference



Sponsors



EDITORIAL UNIVERSITAS,



First Joint Congress of the SEPEX, SEPNECA and AIP experimental

XII Congress of the Sociedad Española de Psicología Experimental (SEPEX)
XI Congress of the Sociedad Española de Psicofisiología y Neurociencia Cognitiva y Afectiva
(SEPNECA)
XXIV Congress of the Sezione Sperimentale - Associazione Italiana di Psicologia (AIP
experimental)

Dear Colleagues and Friends,

We are delighted to welcome you to Madrid, Spain, for the First Joint Congress of SEPEX-SEPNECA-AIP. This is the XII Congreso de la Sociedad Española de Psicología Experimental (SEPEX), the XI Congreso de la Sociedad Española de Psicofisiología y Neurociencia Cognitiva y Afectiva (SEPNECA) and the XXIV Congresso della Sezione Sperimentale - Associazione Italiana di Psicologia (AIP experimental).

The Congress will be held at the Facultad de Psicología and Facultad de Educación, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia, Juan del Rosal 10 and 14, 28040 Madrid. We are looking forward to a vibrant Meeting organized by three Scientific Societies SEPEX, SEPNECA and AIP. The First Joint Meeting of these three Scientific Societies will take place in Madrid (Spain), 3- 6 July 2018.

This Congress will joint researchers and students from different areas of Psychology and Neurosciences. The main objective is to advance and update the knowledge on behavior and cognition, considering its physiological correlates and neural bases.

This Joint Meeting boasts the active participation of psychologists and neuroscientists who are interested in expanding out our understanding of behavior, cognition and its neural underpinnings. The diversity of the participants in this Meeting will allow interesting scientific discussions among researchers from different areas, including Psychophysiology, Experimental Psychology, Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience, among others. This Meeting is composed of Invited Conferences from recognized international researchers, Symposia, Oral Communications and Posters. The Scientific and Organizer Committees invite you to present the results of your research in this Meeting.

On behalf of SEPEX, SEPNECA and IAP experimental we wish you an enjoyable, fruitful and very satisfying Conference and a wonderful stay in Madrid. We hope to see you in Madrid in July, 2018!

The Organizing Committee

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

Soledad Ballesteros, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia, Spain

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Tomaso Vecchi, University of Pavia, Italy

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José M. Reales, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia, Spain

Lisa Saskia Arduino, University LUMSA, Rome, Italy

Tomaso Vecchi, University of Pavia, Italy

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Pilar Jiménez, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia

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KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Marisa Carrasco, New York University, USA
Pascal Fries, Ernst Strüngmann Institute, The Netherlands
Helena Matute, Deusto University, Spain
Carlo Miniussi, University of Trento, Italy

CONGRESS INFORMATION

Venue

Facultad de Psicología, UNED, Madrid (Spain)
Juan del Rosal, 10
28040, Madrid
<https://sepsepssa18.wixsite.com/madrid18>

All the Spoken Sessions of the Congress will take place at the Salón de Actos of the Facultad de Psicología, Salón de Actos de la Facultad de Educación and Salón de Grados de la Facultad de Educación de la UNED (Juan del Rosal, 10 & 14).

CONGRESS SECRETARIAT

Fundación UNED

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SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Welcome Reception

Date: Tuesday, 3rd July
Place: Congress venue, Facultad de Psicología, UNED
Time: 19:00h to 21:30h
Free for Congress participants

Conference Dinner

Date: Wednesday, 4th July
Place: Restaurante Colonial Norte
Time: 21:30h

Coffee Breaks and Lunch

Coffee will be available at the Poster Sessions in the Poster Area.
Lunch will be available on the 4th and 5th July from 14:00 h to 15:00 h.

POSTER SESSIONS

All posters will take place at the Hall of the Facultad de Psicología (UNED):

Poster Session 1: Wednesday, 4th July, 10:00 h – 11:00 h.

Poster Session 2: Wednesday, 4th July, 17:30 h – 19:00 h.

Poster Session 3: Thursday, 5th July, 10:30 h – 11:30 h.

Poster Session 4: Thursday, 5th July, 17:30 h – 19:00 h.

GENERAL ASSEMBLIES OF THE SOCIETIES

Thursday 5th July, 19:00 h -20:00 h.

SEPEX: Salón de Actos, Psychology

SEPNECA: Salón de Actos, Education

AIP experimental: Salón de Grados, Education

INFORMATION FOR PRESENTERS

Symposia

Each presenter will have 15 minutes for their presentation plus 5 minutes for questions. Some discussion additional time at the end of the presentations is recommended. Symposia organizers should provide instructions to presenters.

Spoken Presentations at Thematic Sessions

Each presenter will have 12-15 minutes, including 3 more minutes for short questions. We kindly asked the first presenter act as Session Chair and to quip the timing. Person chairing sessions will be asked to keep the talks scheduled on time.

Poster Presentations

Poster Sessions will be held in the Psychology Lobby. Each presenter will place and remove their poster at the end of the actual poster session. PLEASE DO NOT LEAVE your poster behind the end of your session.

Audiovisual Equipment for talks

LCD projectors for PowerPoint presentations will be provided in the three rooms where spoken sessions are scheduled.

INVITED SPEAKERS

SEPNECA CONFERENCE (Salón de Actos, Education), Wednesday, 9:00 -10:00h

Rhythms for Cognition: Communication through Coherence

Pascal Fries, Ernst Strüngmann Institute, The Netherlands

PÍO TUDELA CONFERENCE (Salón de Actos, Education) Wednesday, 19:00-20:00

The Illusion of causality

Helena Matute, Universidad de Deusto, Spain

AIP EXPERIMENTAL CONFERENCE (Salón de Actos, Education) Thursday, 11:30-12:30

Transcranial magnetic stimulation and electroencephalography in the exploration of cortical connectivity

Carlo Miniussi, Trento University, Italy

SEPEX CONFERENCE (Salón de Actos, Education) Friday, 12:00-13:00

Dissociating Covert Attention and Presaccadic Attention

Marisa Carrasco, New York University, USA

SYMPOSIA

Symposium 1: Disorders of consciousness (DoC): An electrophysiological proposal to improve diagnosis, prognosis and treatment effects assessment.

Organizer: Alejandro Galvao-Carmona, Luis Morales, Bárbara Postigo-Alonso, Roberto Llorens & the DOCMA Group

Wednesday, 11:00-12:30h (Salón de Actos Psicología)

Symposium 2: Grasping numbers: Is it really all about the senses? New insights from language

Organizer: Luca Rinaldi

Wednesday, 12:30-14:00h (Salón de Actos Psicología)

Symposium 3: Cognitive control: Two control modes or three orthogonal dimensions?

Organizers: Carlos Conzález-García & Javier Ortiz-Tudela

Wednesday, 12:30-14:00h (Salón de Grados Educación)

Symposium 4: Music to boost the brain: from perception to cognition

Organizer: Lucía Vaquero Zamora, Clément François & Laura Ferreri

Wednesday, 15:00-16:00h (Salón de Actos Educación)

Symposium 5: Nuevas técnicas para el estudio de la conectividad funcional y aplicaciones

Organizers: Miguel A. Muñoz y Pedro Montoya

Wednesday, 16:00-17:30h (Salón de Actos Psicología)

Symposium 6: Current evidence on tDCS research: from cognition to exercise performance

Organizer: Daniel Sanabria

Thursday, 9:00-10:30h (Salón de Actos Psicología)

Symposium 7: Suppression of irrelevant information in different memory systems and its neural underpinnings in shaping stable memory representation

Organizer: Stephan Moratti

Thursday, 9:00-10:30h (Salón de Grados Educación)

Symposium 8: The impact of attention at different stages of memory processing: From iconic to long-term memory representation.

Organizers: Valerio Santangelo & Fabiano Botta

Thursday, 12:30-14:00h (Salón de Actos Psicología)

Symposium 9: Neuro-empowerment approach and new technologies

Organizers: Michela Balconi & Sara Invitto

Thursday, 16:00-17:30h (Salón de Actos Psicología)

Symposium 10: The embodied nature of virtual reality

Organizers: Claudia Repetto and Silvia Serino

Friday, 10:00-11:30h (Salón de Actos Psicología)

POSTER SESSIONS

suggesting that early onset blindness may interfere with the normal development of social skills. In this study, we investigated whether early blindness affects judgments of trustworthiness regarding the actions of an agent, with trustworthiness representing the fundamental dimension in the social evaluation. Specifically, we compared performance between a group of early blind individuals with that of sighted controls in their evaluation of trustworthiness of an agent after hearing a pair of two positive or two negative social behaviors (impression formation). Participants then repeated the same evaluation following the presentation of a third (consistent or inconsistent) behavior regarding the same agent (impression updating). Overall, blind individuals tended to give similar evaluations compared to their sighted counterparts. However, they also valued positive behaviors significantly more than sighted controls when forming their impression of an agent's trustworthiness. Moreover, when inconsistent information was provided, blind individuals were more prone to revise their initial evaluation compared to controls. These results suggest that early visual deprivation may have a dramatic effect on the evaluation of social factors such as trustworthiness.

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78. Psychological factors affecting physical activity engagement in the physically inactive population and consideration of technology support for its treatment

P. Rick¹, M. Sánchez-Martín¹, A. Singh², M. Board Más³, N. Bianchi-Berthouze², & A. Tajadura-Jiménez^{4,2}

¹Universidad Loyola Andalucía

²UCL Interaction Centre (UCLIC), University College London

³Universidad de Sevilla

⁴DEI Interactive Systems Group, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid

The increase of the physically inactive population is a serious socioeconomical problem, causing a 10% of the premature deaths in Europe annually. The aim of this study was twofold. First, to inform about the mediating variables of physical inactivity, including psychological needs and barriers, and approaching strategies. Second, to explore the inclusion of the aforementioned factors in the current design of technologies for the promotion of physical activity. With these aims, we conducted two literature reviews, using psychological and technological databases. Based on the results, we

developed and validated two novel questionnaires on barriers to and strategies for physical activity, which complement other existing related questionnaires. These questionnaires were included in a broader survey together with other validated questionnaires measuring factors relevant to physical activity. We will present the results of the survey and literature reviews, together with the two novel validated questionnaires on barriers to and strategies for physical activity. These outputs may guide future work on treatments and technology promoting physical activity, of which we highlight those involving one's body perception.

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79. Individuation vs. categorization strategies in social learning

M. Telga¹, J. Ortiz-Tudela², & J. Lupiáñez¹

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In interpersonal contexts, social categorization, that is, classifying individuals into social categories, is a strategy that allows us to process social information and make decision about individuals in a quick way, according to our knowledge of the social groups they belong to. Despite this function of economizing mental resources, social categorization is also a source of social biases, which may lead to flawed decision making when individuals are different from our group-based expectations. In such contexts, switching to a more demanding individuation strategy may help avoid these biases. In the present study, we explore the differentiated used of categorization vs. individuation across repeated interactions with individuals (i.e., their face's images) in the trust game paradigm. Moreover, we include measures of eye movements in order to verify whether each of these strategies can be associated to a particular pattern of eye gaze to the face of the person with whom participants interacted.

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80. Food-related processing during a cognitive control task in obese patients seeking bariatric surgery: ERPs and behavioral measures

G. Testa, S. Schiff, F. Buongiorno, M.L. Rusconi, & P. Amodio

Department of Medicine - DIMED, University of Padova

POSTER SESSIONS

Obesity has been associated with poor cognitive control, especially in presence of food-related stimuli. Laparoscopic Sleeve Gastrectomy (LSG) is a surgical intervention which promotes weight-loss in severe obese by inducing physiological and behavioral changes. Initial evidences for cognitive improvement after surgery exist, however, neurophysiological correlates of these processes are poorly investigated. Twenty-four LSG candidates and 28 normal-weight individuals performed a Simon task with food and non-food distracting images during EEG recording. Obese patients were retested 12 months post-LSG. Before LSG food images interferes with cognitive control in obese individuals. A prefrontal N1 ERP, sensitive to food distracters in both the groups, was found to be greater in the higher cognitive control condition only in obese individuals. Furthermore, longer P2 latency for distracting images and longer overall P3 latency in obese before LSG suggest altered neural mechanisms related to selective attention and cognitive control. Post-LSG, a reduction of food-related interference was found in reaction times and P3 amplitude. The enhancement of overall P2 and N2 amplitudes may further suggest an improvement in executive functioning post-LSG.

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81. Searching for the bottom of the ego well: Failure to uncover ego depletion in Many Labs 3

M.A. Vadillo¹, N. Gold², & M. Osman³

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²*University of Oxford*

³*Queen Mary University of London*

According to a popular model of self-control, willpower depends on a limited resource that can be depleted when we perform a task demanding self-control. This theory has been put to the test in hundreds of experiments showing that completing a task that demands high self-control usually hinders performance in any secondary task that subsequently taxes self-control. Over the last five years, the reliability of the empirical evidence supporting this model has been questioned. In the present study, we reanalyzed data from a large-scale study to test whether performing a depleting task has any effect on a secondary task that also relies on self-control. Although we used a large sample, we did not find any significant evidence of ego depletion: Persistence on an anagram solving task (a typical measure of self-control) was not affected by previous completion of a Stroop task (a typical depleting task in this literature). Our results suggest that either ego depletion is not a real effect or,

alternatively, persistence in anagram solving may not be an optimal measure to test it.

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82. The efficacy of refutation texts to correct misconceptions among educators

M. Ferrero¹, T.E. Hardwicke², E. Konstantinidis³, & M.A. Vadillo⁴

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²*Stanford University*

³*University of Leeds*

⁴*Universidad Autónoma de Madrid*

Teachers around the world hold a considerable number of misconceptions about education. Consequently, schools can become breeding grounds for dubious practices that might jeopardize the quality of teaching and negatively influence students' wellbeing. The main objective of this study was to assess the efficacy of refutation texts in the correction of erroneous ideas among in-service teachers. Additionally, we tested the impact of supplementing refutation texts with information about the source and credibility of the misconceptions. We also tested whether the effectiveness of refutation texts depended on the pre-existing popularity of the target misconceptions. The results showed that refutation texts are an effective means to correct false ideas among educators. Contrary to our predictions, the addition of information about the source of information did not strengthen the effect of these texts and, similarly, their effect was not modulated by the popularity of the misconceptions addressed. The implications of these results for the training of pre-service and in-service teachers are discussed.

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83. Measuring attentional networks together with executive and arousal vigilance: the ANTI-Vea task

F.G. Luna^{1,2}, P. Bartfeld¹, J. Roca³, & J. Lupiáñez²

¹*Universidad Nacional de Córdoba (Argentina)*

²*University of Granada (Spain)*

³*University of Valencia (Spain)*

This study presents the development of the Attentional Networks Test for Interactions and Vigilance – executive and arousal components (ANTI-Vea), a new version of a widely used behavioral task for measuring simultaneously several attentional functions (alertness, orienting, and executive control). The main goal of the ANTI-Vea is to analyze the dissociation between two