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Apellido, A. A. y Apellido, A. A. 60 puntos

Departamento 40 puntos
Universidad 40 puntos
E-mail@mail.com 35 puntos

INTRODUCCIÓN 54 puntos

Contexto, lo más relevante, lo más actual (Perilla, 2014)

Siempre se debe citar (Perilla, 2014).

Fuente de mínimo 25 puntos para todas las secciones.

Ideal 32 puntos.

OBJETIVO

Elaborar un póster adecuado.

MÉTODO

Participantes:

Características principales de su muestra

Materiales:

Lo más relevante de los materiales

Procedimiento:

Explicar de forma resumida las partes más importantes

ESTIMULO	ETAPA EXPERIMENTAL	
	4 ETAPAS DE MEMORIZAÇÃO	RECONHECIMENTO
FOTO SEM FILTRAGEM	TEMPO LIVRE	
PONTO DE FIXAÇÃO		TEMPO LIVRE
FOTOS APRESENTADAS DICÓTICAMENTE		300 MS
TABELA DE RESPOSTAS		TEMPO LIVRE

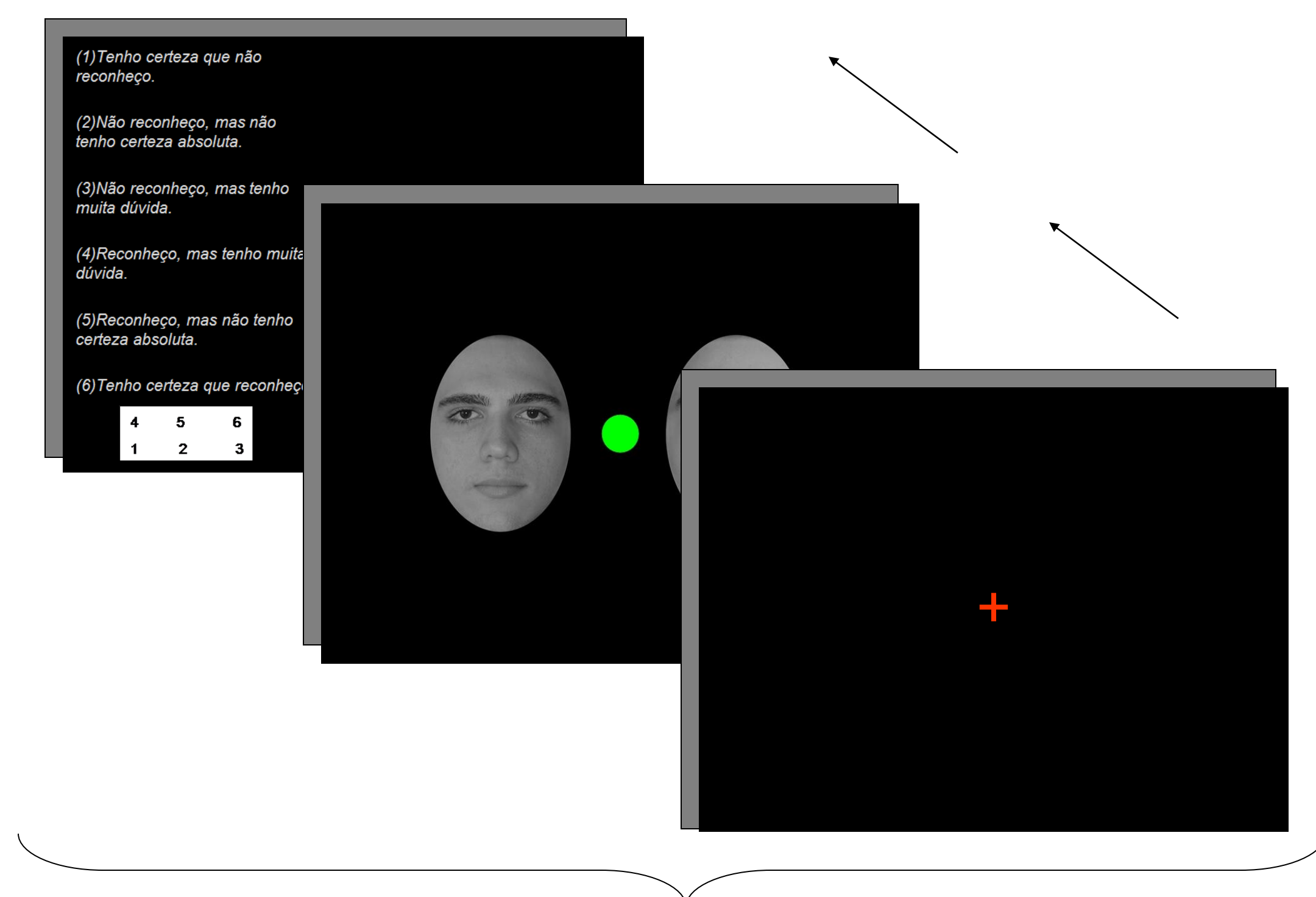


Figure 1. Descripción de la figura.

RESULTADOS

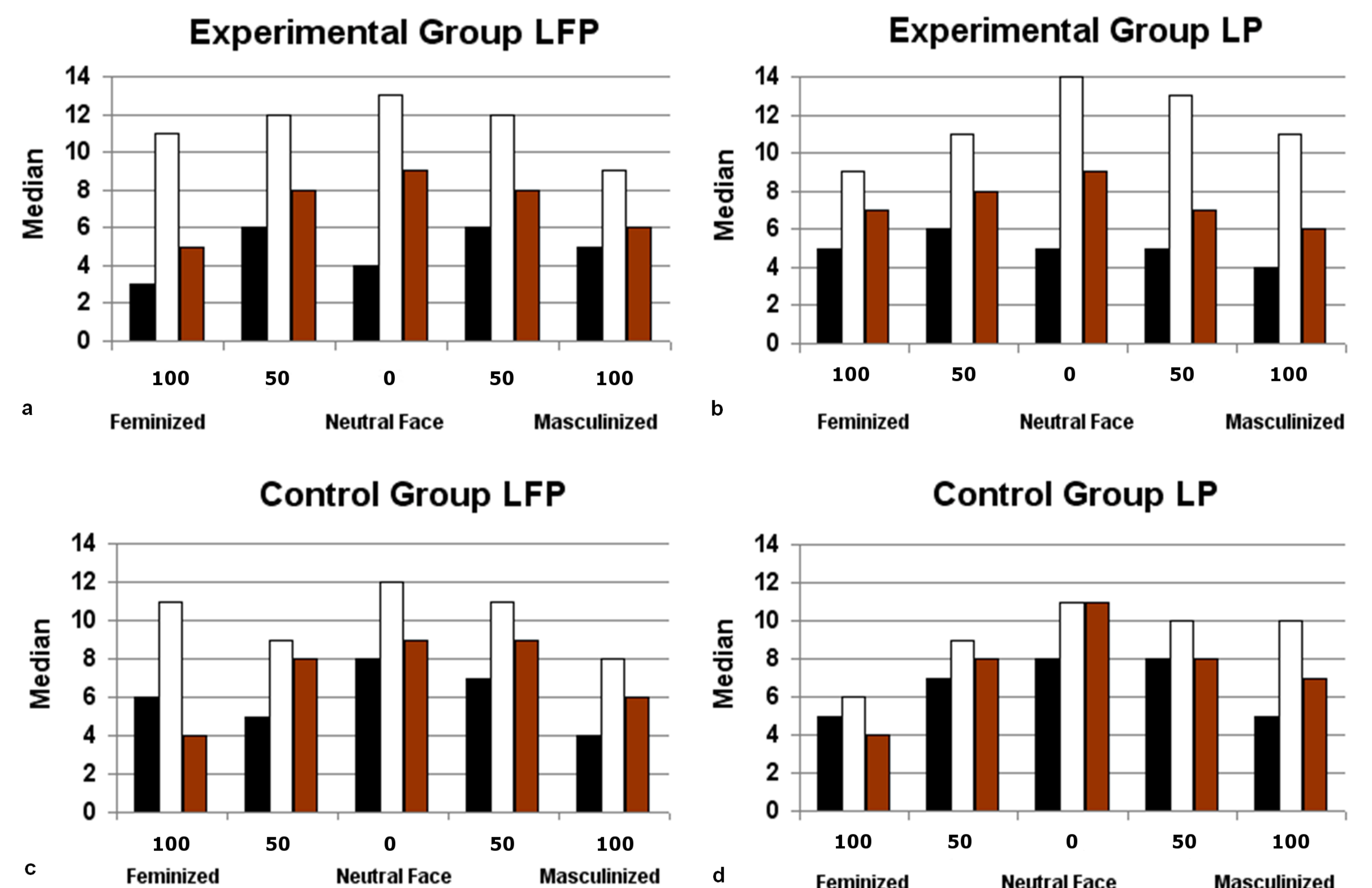


Figure 2 Describir cada figura a) descripción figura b) descripción figura c) descripción figura d) descripción figura

DISCUSIÓN

- Las conclusiones más relevantes del estudio.
- Por qué se destaca esta investigación.
- Lo novedoso
- Lo inusual
- Lo controversial

REFERENCIAS

- Elegir las 5 referencias más relevantes.
- No incluir todas las del trabajo

RESUMEN

This research aimed to study whether menstrual cycle phase influences women's judgment of attractiveness of masculinized and feminized male prototype faces. Thirty four women aged 19 - 34 years participated in this research. Nineteen of them were using hormonal contraceptive and 15 were not. Twelve masculine and feminine facial stimuli were created based on three male face prototypes of three racial groups (white, mixed and black) of Ribeirão Preto, Brazil. The women participated in two experimental sessions: the first, in the late follicular phase of the menstrual cycle (between 8th to 14th days) and the second in the luteal phase (between 17th to 25th days). In both experimental sessions the participants ranked each of the 15 faces from most to least attractive. Estrogen and progesterone levels were obtained with blood analysis from those who did not use hormonal contraceptive. Differing of literature in this field, no significant differences on attractiveness judgment was found between menstrual cycle phases in women who did not use hormonal contraceptives. Several studies have shown that in late follicular phase, women feel more attracted to faces with highly masculinized features, but not showing preference by any of the faces in any other cycle phases. In this study, the neutral face, which had neither masculinization nor feminization distortion, was evaluated averagely, as the most attractive independently of the racial group. This result also differs from previous research in which mixed-race people are perceived as more attractive comparing with non mixed-race, whites and blacks. Our results have shown that white face stimuli was perceived as more attractive than mixed-race. Black faces were perceived as the least attractive of the three racial groups. A possible explanation is that the majority of observers identify themselves as whites and preferred faces of their same ethnicity.

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