

**Polish Society
for Human & Evolution Studies
2nd International Conference**

Poznań, September 21-23, 2015



Conference Book

**Program of the 2nd
International Conference of the
Polish Society for Human and Evolution Studies
(PTNCE)**

September 21-23, 2015

To be held at

**Collegium Biologicum
Faculty of Biology, Adam Mickiewicz University**
Poznań, Poland, Umultowska street 89

Organized by

PTNCE & Adam Mickiewicz University



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Volunteers

Anna-Maria Kubicka

Monday, September 21, 2015

13.30	Registration / Poster hanging	
15.30	Official Opening	AULA
15.45	Musical Performance 🎵	

Session 1: MUSIC & LANGUAGE EVOLUTION AULA

Chairs: P. Żywicznyński, S. Wacewicz

16.30	Plenary talk – W.T. Fitch Dendrophilia and the evolution of music and language	
17.30	P. Podlipniak The Baldwinian origin of musical pitch syntax	
17.50	K. Rogalska, S. Wacewicz, P. Żywicznyński Pantomime in language evolution	

18.15	Welcome Reception	HALL
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Tuesday, September 22, 2015

Session 2: FACIAL ATTRACTIVENESS MA

Chairs: U. Marcinkowska, K. Pisanski

09.20	Plenary talk – A.C. Little Beauty in the eye of the beholder: Evolution and variability in face preferences	
10.20	K. Kleisner, V. Třebický, T. Kočnar , D. Stella, R.M. Akoko, J. Havlíček Cross-cultural agreement and disagreement in facial preferences	
10.40	A. Putz , T. Bereczkei The effect of facial attractiveness on trustworthiness attribution in real and composite faces	

11.00	Tea/coffee break	
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The effect of facial attractiveness on trustworthiness attribution in real and composite faces

Wpływ atrakcyjności na postrzeganą wiarygodność – twarze rzeczywiste
i uśrednione

Adam Putz, Tamas Bereczkei

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The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of beauty stereotypes (i.e., “beauty is good” and “ugly is bad”) on spontaneous trait inferences (STIs) and on the generalization process of social information, i.e. trustworthiness.

In the learning phase of the study participants ($n=46$) were presented with 16 (8 attractive and 8 unattractive) male portraits paired with either positive or negative behavioral descriptions. Thus we created stereotype consistent (i.e., attractive faces with positive and unattractive faces with negative description) and inconsistent (i.e., attractive faces with negative and unattractive faces with positive description) scenarios. In the test phase participants had to evaluate the trustworthiness of the same faces without behavioral descriptions. Finally, participants were presented with pairs of composite faces created from faces belonging to the same category (e.g., attractive male faces with positive descriptions vs. attractive male faces with negative descriptions). The task of the participants here was to choose the morph they thought to be more trustworthy.

Positive behavioral descriptions increased the trustworthiness scores of both attractive and unattractive males, while negative descriptions decreased the level of trustworthiness judgments regardless of the faces' attractiveness. In the generalization task when subjects were presented with two composites of the same behavioral valence (either positive or negative) they found the “attractive” composites more trustworthy. Similarly when faced with two “attractive” composites, participants chose the one that was previously paired with positive descriptions to be more trustworthy. We have demonstrated that not only stereotype consistent, but also stereotype inconsistent information influence the formation of STIs regarding a person's trustworthiness. When choosing between morphs participants were relying equally on both physical and social information.

PODIUM