Zadání:

1. Nastavte si sledování změn (Revize > Sledovat změny), když si nebudete něčím jistí, můžete přidávat komentáře (Revize > Nový komentář)
2. Naformátujte text (a zarovnejte do bloku) dle APA 7.
3. Celkem je využito 9 zdrojů (všechny považujte za odborné články v časopise), některé jsou v článku citované opakovaně. Vaším úkolem je opravit citace v textu a reference dle citační normy APA 7.
4. Opravené citace mi zašlete na email, s Vaším jménem uvedeným v záhlaví.

Eye-tracking technology provides a continuous measure of attentional selection performed via eye movements. (Henderson, John M. 1992) A first study using eye-tracking and sexual stimuli showed that such stimuli capture visual attention differently than nonsexual stimuli. In sexual pictures, participants fixated more often and for a longer period of time on bodies than bodies in nonsexual pictures (Lykins, Meana, & Kambe, 2006). Another study showed that nude bodies attract more attention than clothed ones and that areas relevant for identification of sexual partners (eg. pelvic area) receive particular attention. (NAUMMENMAA, 2012). These findings were interpreted as supporting the usefulness of applying eye-tracking methodology as a measure of attentional capture in sexuality research. In contrast to bodies in erotic vs nonerotic poses, no differences in viewing patterns were found for faces and background in sexual vs nonsexual pictures. The duration of first fixation, a more subtle measure of initial attention (Lykins, Meana, & Kambe, 2006), also showed no differences between picture types.

Studies using eye-tracking and sexual stimuli were conducted to assess gender differences (Rupp, Wallen, 2007, Dawson, 2016), the role of sexual orientation (Kagerer, S., Wehrum, S., Klucken, T., Walter, B., Vaitl, D., & Stark, R, 2014; Brauer et al., 2012) or, as described previously, to compare viewing patterns between sexual and nonsexual stimuli (Lykins, Meana, & Kambe, 2006). Heterosexual women tend to direct their attention toward preferred targets (ie. men) in static pictures, while directing their attention toward nonpreferred sexual targets (ie. women) in dynamic videos (DAWSON & Chivers, 2018). Using a forced attention paradigm in a sample of 46 heterosexual women, a gender-nonspecific initial attention was shown in that preferred and nonpreferred targets (ie. nude men or women) attracted attention similarly quickly (DAWSON & Chivers, 2018). To our knowledge, only one study has used eye-tracking methodology to investigate the relationship between sexual functioning and attention to sexual stimuli. LYKINS, Amy D.; MEANA, Marta; MINIMI, Jillian used a set of 9 pictures depicting couples engaging in foreplay as well as nonfitting, distracting objects (eg. a squirrel in the bedroom), women with sexual problems (ie. low sexual desire or pain during intercourse) were more easily distracted from or avoided looking at sexual stimuli than healthy controls.

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