

**FIGURE 7.6****Forewarning, Distraction, and Persuasion**

Participants were either forewarned or not forewarned about an upcoming persuasive appeal. Additionally, some were distracted and some were not. Forewarning reduced attitude change only when participants were not distracted, suggesting that forewarning effects depend on one's ability to generate counterarguments before the appeal is received.

Source: Chen, Reardon, Rea, and Moore (1992).