**Measures for sample characterization:**

1. The *Vancouver Obsessional-Compulsive Inventory* *(VOCI; Thordarson, Radomsky, Rachman, Shafran, Sawchuk, & Hakstian, 2004; Portuguese version: Calisto, 2013)* is a 55 item self-report measure to assess obsessive-compulsive symptoms. Items are rated on 6 levels of response from 0 (not at all) to 5 (very much). VOCI has six subscales: contamination, checking, obsessions, hoarding, just right and indecisiveness. In the current study only the global VOCI and the obsessions subscale were used both with excellent reliability coefficients (αGobal scale= .96 and αObsessions subscale= .91).
2. The *Thought Control Questionnaire (TCQ; Wells & Davies, 1994, Portuguese version by Jiménez-Ros & Orts, 2016)* is a 30 item self-report measure to assess metacognitive strategies to control intrusive thoughts. Items are rated on 4 levels of response ranged from 1 (never) to 4 (almost always). Items are clustered in five subscales: distraction, social control, worry, punishment and reappraisal. In the current study only global TCQ was used with a good level of reliability (αGobal scale= .85).
3. The *Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS; Lovibond & Lovibond, 1995, Portuguese version by Pais-Ribeiro, Honrado, & Leal, 2004)* is a 21 item self-report measure. Items are rated on 4 levels of response ranged from 0 (never) to 3 (almost always) and grouping in three subscales: anxiety, depression and stress. For the current study, levels of reliability were good for all subscales (αAnxiety subscale= .80, αDepression subscale= .80 and αStress subscale= .88).

**Experimental Task (detailed information):**

*False scientific articles’ abstracts.* Two untrue scientific paper abstracts were designed for the present study used to manipulate the subject’s beliefs. The theme of one of the abstracts was about the importance of control thoughts (“Thoughts Control”) and the other about the addictive potential of Facebook (“Facebook”). Both abstracts were matched on length and wording and type of language was carefully chosen. To be sure that the participants had understood the message in the expected way, we asked to write a summary about the read abstract, and answered to questions about the compressibility, credibility and accordance with the abstracts.

Extract of the conclusions of the abstracts:

The *“*thought control”abstract:

*The results showed that 99% of people managed to control their thinking in more than 95% of cases. These results provide evidence that most people are able to control most of their unpleasant negative thoughts… From these results, it can be concluded "it is possible and desirable for all us to completely control thinking to avoid unpleasant consequences.*

The neutralabstract (Facebook abstract):

*The results showed that social networks are mainly used to establishment relationships, avoid loneliness, entertainment and recreation. These results provide evidence that social networks can be potentially addictive…From these results we can conclude that social networks can contribute to decrease face-to-face relationships and to reduce of interest for social events.*

At the end of the experiment, to have the opportunity to display thought control strategies, participants remained alone at laboratory for two minutes and answered questions about the thought control strategies the imagery task questions and completed once again the OBI subscales.