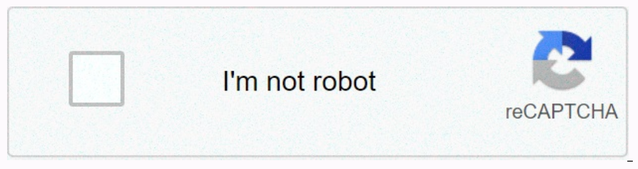

Continue

Bartlett war of the ghosts study simply psychology

Reconstructive memory (Bartlett) Memory does not work as a video recording, which means that our memories of an event are often incomplete, as we only remember the important points. Reconstructive memory suggests that in the absence of all information we fill in the gaps to get more meaning about what happened. According to Bartlett, we do this using forms. This is our previous knowledge and experience with a situation, and we use this process to complete the memory. This means that our memories are a combination of specific tracks encoded at the time of the event, along with our knowledge, expectations, beliefs and experiences with such an event. Supporting evidence: Bartlett used a Chinese Whispers technique in which English pp has read an Indian folk tale called The War of Ghosts. This story was unknown to pp and from another culture, so it did not fit in with its forms. When it came to remembering the story, as time passed on the story became shorter and shorter, and the accounts were distorted in a variety of ways. He found the PP's omitted pieces of history that they did not understand and altered information and rationalized it using their own culture. This shows that people reconstruct memories. But this study used a story that did not make sense to pps, and they may have known that they would be asked to retell it, so were influenced by demand characteristics. Loftus found the use of leading questions can lead to memories being manipulated. When asked how fast a car was travelling, by changing the verb of the car hitting or smashing to another, the estimate of speed pp change give. This is because the words hit and shattered lead to different memories. But this was a laboratory experiment with the help of students. It may have been that not all of them could drive and then relied on the signal in the word to help them guess a speed. Conflicting evidence: This theory describes only that memory is reconstructive rather than explaining how. It says that memory is active and uses forms, but does not say how memory is active and spread as opposed to the dispersion activation theory. Other explanation: The levels of memory processing model suggest that it is the in-depth material learned that leads to LTM - information that requires deeper processing will lead to better memory than information that requires basic processing. Application: This theory is useful for understanding how our memory can be manipulated by post event information. This is useful for the police to ensure that they do not contribute to witnesses reconstructing incidents and making sure they provide their own account instead of being affected by leading questions. In one study participants were shown an image similar to the one above of two men (one white and one black) arguing on a subway train. When they are later asked to describe the image, participants always the open razor (the preferred robbery weapon these days) as being in the hand of the black man, while in fact it had been held by the white man. This study was conducted by Allport and Postman in 1947 and illustrates how our expectations affect what we see and remember. The specification says ... Memory as an active process: The theory of reconstructive memory, including the concept of effort in opinion. What is meant by ... The theory Frederic Bartlett (1932) conducted the War of the Ghosts study (see previous spread) to support his theory of reconstructive memory. We looked at this study on the previous spread, and it showed how people tend to remember the general significance of the events and reconstruct the story from this general meaning. This shows that memory is an active process — people don't act like a passive memory machine, recording everything that happened. They actively reconstruct a memory. Memory is inaccurate Many people think that they have a very accurate recall for events that have occurred in their past. It's quite likely that you've argued with a friend about something in the past. Your friend's memory and your memory don't match, and you feel very confident that you're right. Your memory can seem very real and accurate. Psychologists also believed that memory was just an act of reproduction - that we store information about an event and remember it later without changing the record in any way. Bartlett, however, challenged this and suggested that memory was an active process. We store fragments of information, and when we need to remember something, we build these fragments into a meaningful whole. The result is that elements are missing and memories are not an accurate representation of what happened. Reconstruction According to Bartlett, the information we store in our long-term memories has been changed before it is registered. We record small pieces of information, and later, when we remember the event, we combine the pieces to tell the whole story. Every time you recount the story, the elements combine a little differently. Social and cultural in uences An important part of Bartlett's theory is that the way we store and later combine the little pieces may be related to social and cultural expectations. In the photo on the left, the way participants remembered the photo was in the unended by what they expected to be true - that a black person is more likely to be the attacker. In the Ghosts study, people transformed those parts of history that were not their own cultural expectations; For example, in the very history the young men were hunting seals - this was often misremityed as going shing, a more common activity for British young men. Social/cultural expectations may be in storage and/or recall. Bartlett called his work 'social psychology' Effort after meaning In the Ghost War there were people remembering the general significance of the events rather than speci c details (although they remembered some of these too). Bartlett used the phrase effort in opinion to describe this. What he meant was: 1. We focus on the importance of events. 2. Afterwards, we make an effort to interpret the meaning in more familiar terms. In other words, we are trying to understand the fragments. Use it - concept Memory in the office ... Read the article below and then answer the question as follows. Brewer andTreyens (1981) did a study in which they had participants wait for one of the ce for 35 seconds (see picture of ce on the right). Participants were then asked to enter another room and remember everything they had just seen. The researchers found that of CE-related items such as a desk and a chair were far more likely to be recalled than non-of-ce items such as a picnic basket or a skull. In addition to this, a number of participants recalled seeing paper even though there was none in the room. Question Explain how this study shows that memory is an active process. See Bartlett's study in your answer. [3 brands] Active process: The theory of reconstructive memory Chapter 1 Memory 24 Made with FlippingBook RkJQdWJsaXNoZXIy Nzc1OTg = 1. Ebbinghaus H. Memory: A contribution to experimental psychology. Teachers College, Columbia University; In 1885 he became 1885 1900- and 1885-18 [Google Scholar] 2. Loftus EF. Eyewitness witness witness. In 1999 it was 1979– 1979: 1979– 1979: 1 [Google Scholar] 3. Norman KA, Schacter DL. False recognition in young and older adults: Exploring the characteristics of illusory memories. Memory and cognition. 1997;25:838–848. [PubMed] [Google Scholar] 4. Loftus EF. Planting misinformation in the human mind: A 30-year examination of memory malleability. Learning and memory. 2005;12:361–366. [PubMed] [Google Scholar] 5. Dodson CS, Krueger LE. 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