

Ohrenzeugen

*Eine Reise ins Gedächtnis
mit Dr. Julia Shaw*

Die Protagonistin

*Who the f*ck is Dr Shaw?*

REMEMBERING, FORGETTING,
AND THE SCIENCE OF
FALSE MEMORY

THE
INTERNATIONAL
BESTSELLER

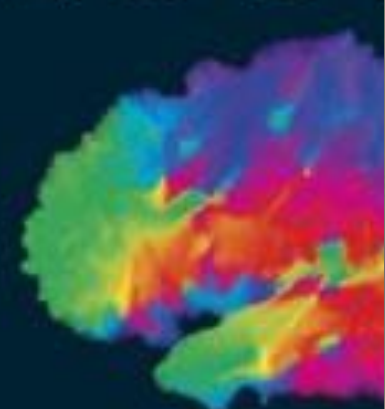
THE MEMORY ILLUSION

Truly fascinating!
Steve Wright,
BBC RADIO 2

DR JULIA SHAW

INTERNATIONAL

THE
MEMO
ILLUSI



REMEMBE
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SCIENCE

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JULIA

JULIA SHAW

DAS TRÜGERISCHE GEDÄCHTNIS

WIE UNSER

GEHIRN

ERINNERUNGEN

FÄLSCHT

HANSER

记忆 错觉

记忆如何影响了我们的
感知、思维与心理

[英] 茱莉亚·肖博士 著 李辛 译

Dr. Julia Shaw

生活不是我们活过的日子，而是我们记住的日子。
我们为了讲述而在记忆中重塑的日子。
——加西亚·马尔克斯

SHAW

ILLUSIE N HET HEUGEN

schien niet bent wie je denkt dat je bent



Green Crime



Julia Shaw

ullstein

BBC

When Reality Breaks

4

BBC

THE HUMAN SUBJECT

4

N

böse

DER TRUE CRIME PODCAST

MIT JAZZY GUDD UND DR. JULIA SHAW

BBC

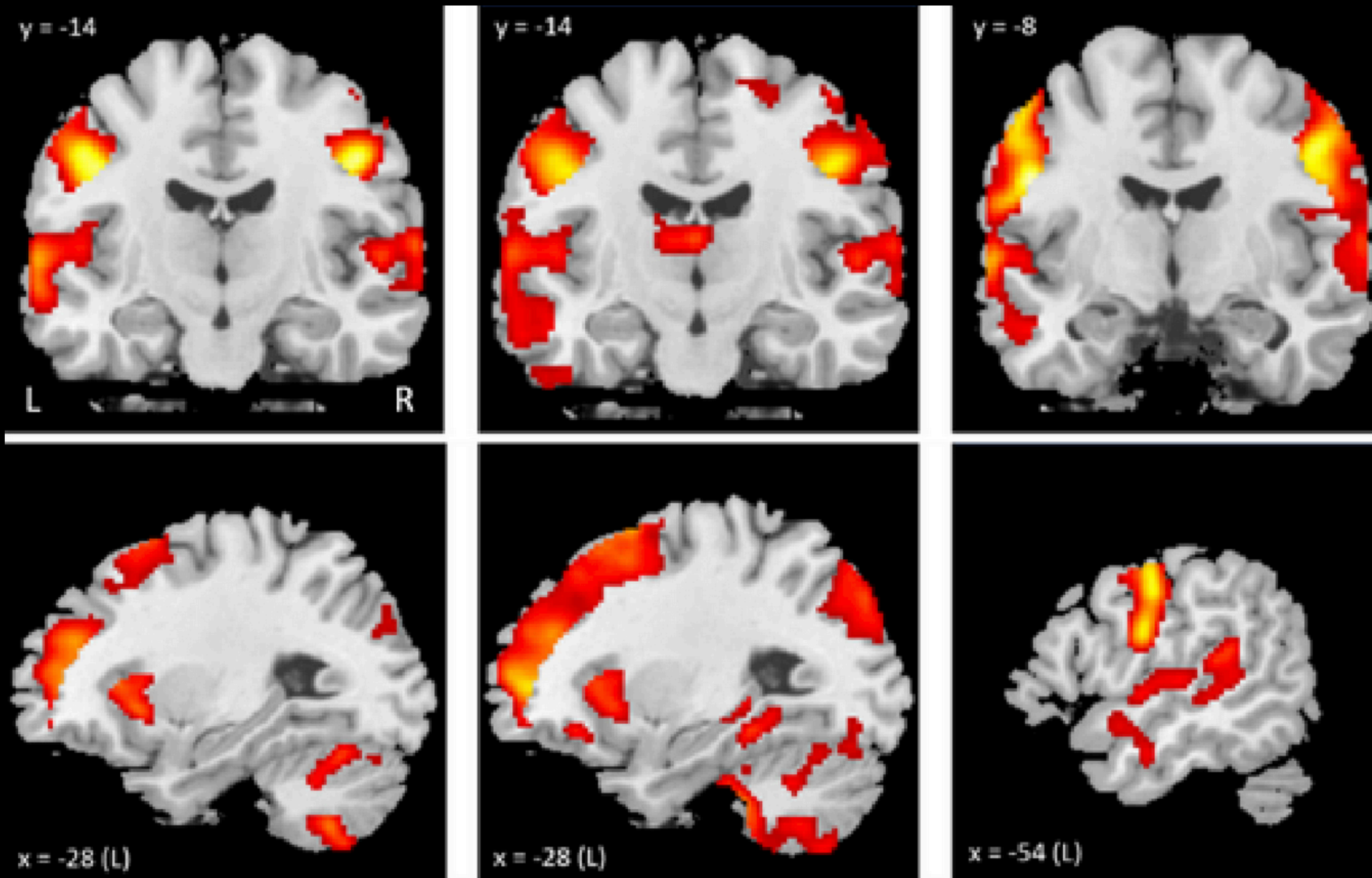
EXPERTS ON TRIAL

4

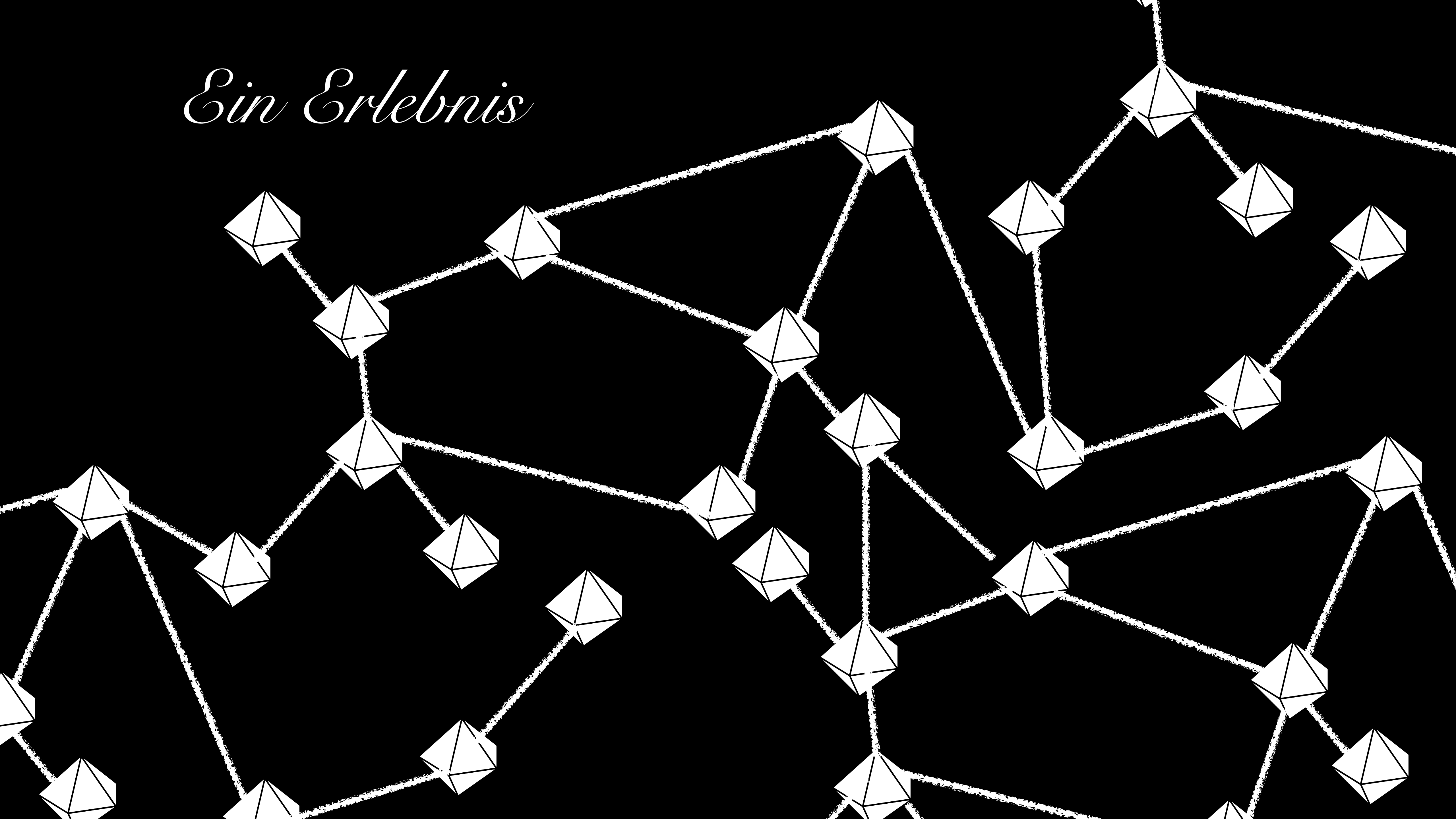


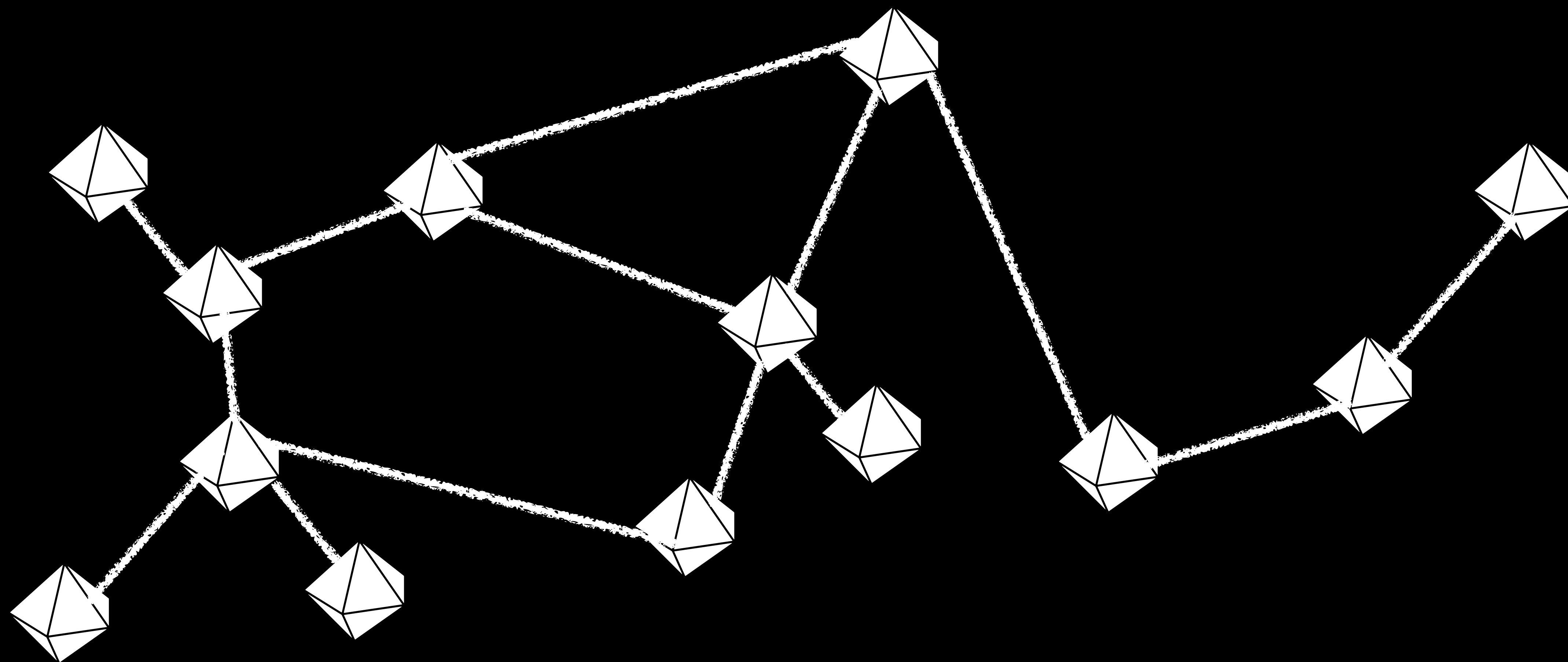
I. Akt

Wie, du auch?

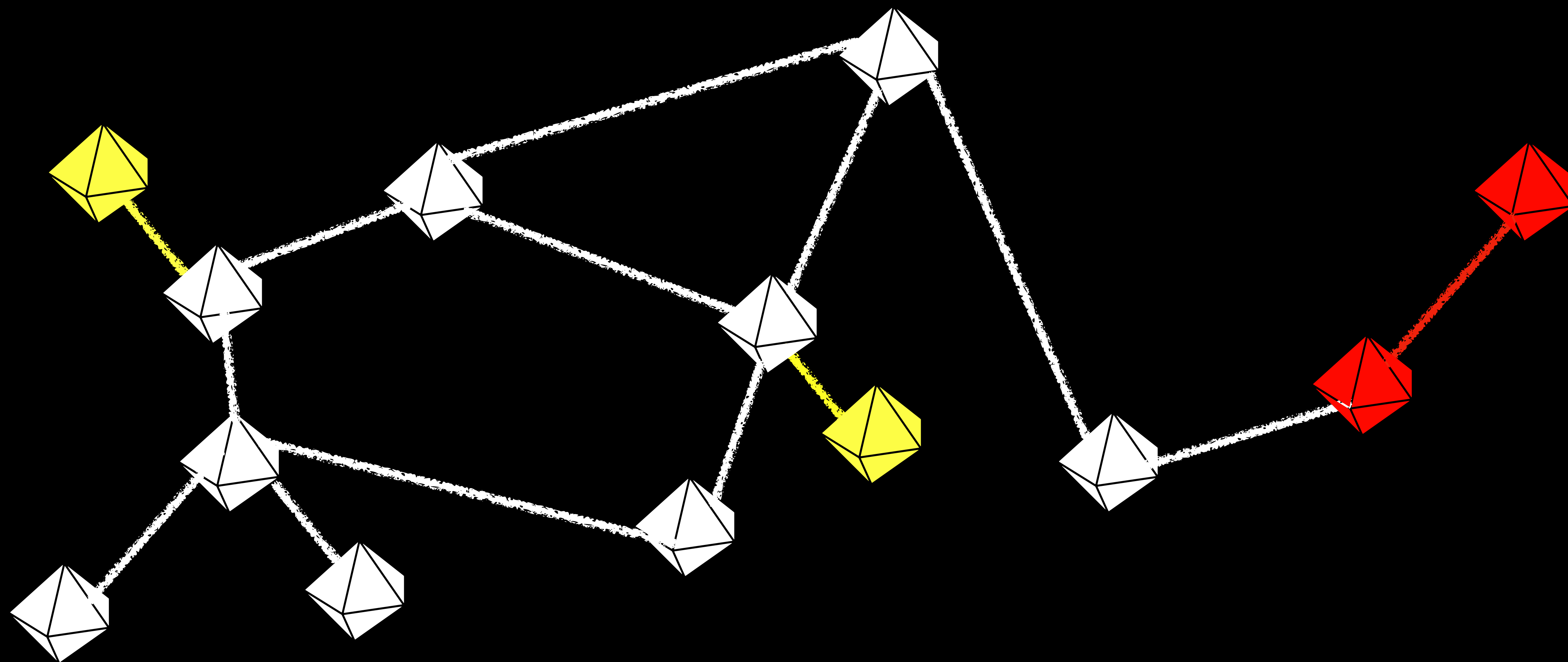


Ein Erlebnis

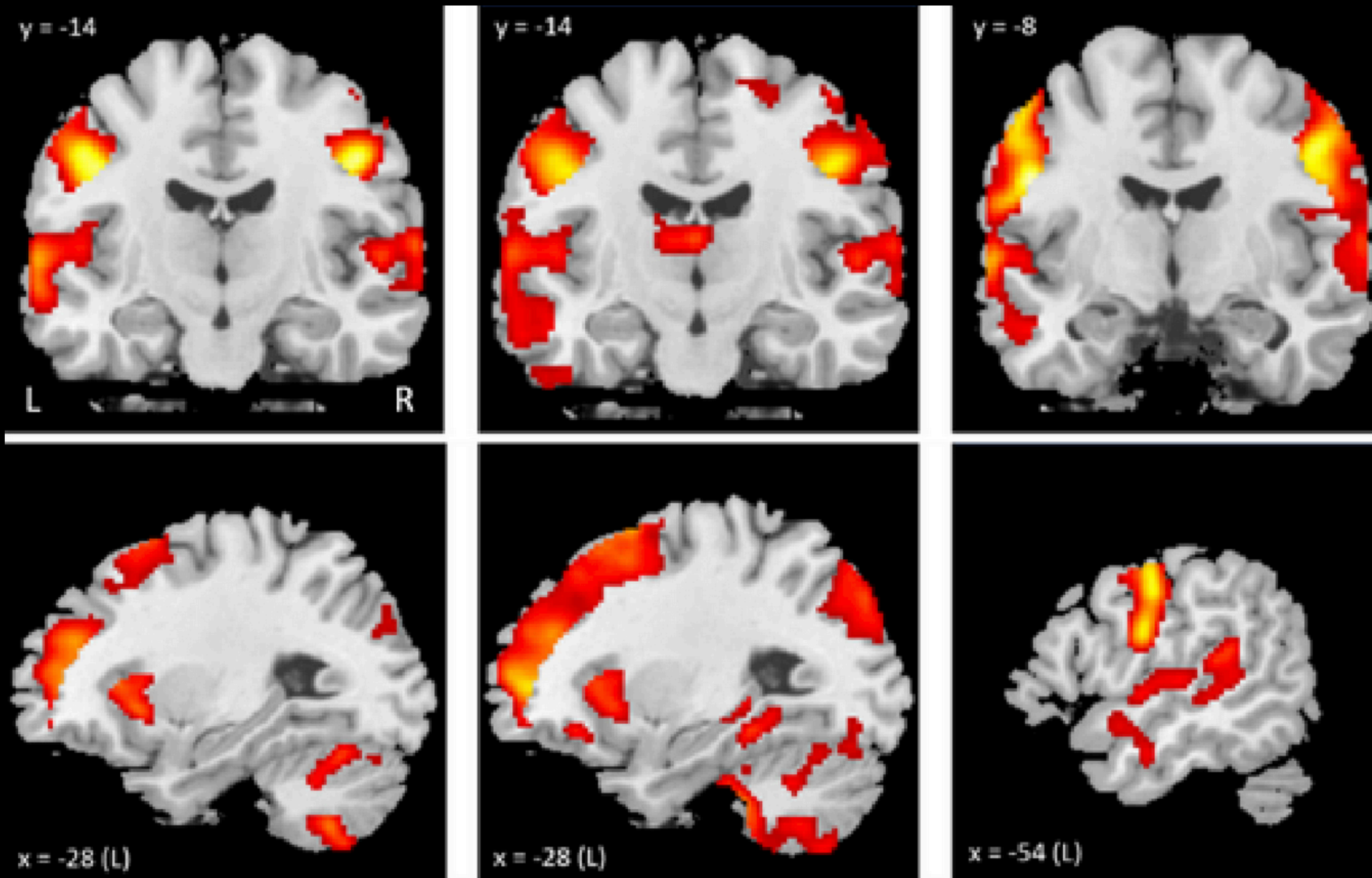




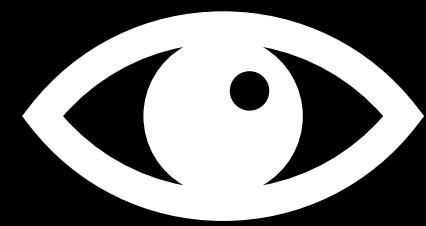
Eine Erinnerung



Eine falsche Erinnerung



Sehen



Cognitive Load




Hören

REVIEW



A meta-analysis on study and sample characteristics modulating mock earwitness performance

Anja Leue¹  · Philipp Wichert²

Received: 20 September 2023 / Accepted: 11 June 2024 / Published online: 3 July 2024

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Abstract

Mock earwitness performance mainly addresses cognitive functions like free recall and recognition of auditory information. Based on primary studies a-priori experimental moderator effects on mock earwitness performance have been hypothesized. Including 46 articles with $k = 66$ experimental studies, a bare-bones and a random-effects, artefact-corrected meta-analysis have been performed. The results show a substantial ratio of the population effect size and the standard deviation of the population effect size (δ/SD_{δ}) for the a-priori moderators bimodal compared to unimodal stimuli and for gender of listener. These results indicate that bimodal stimuli compared to unimodal stimuli yield substantially better mock earwitness performance. Women outperform men in mock earwitness performance. The fail-safe number demonstrates robust population effects for both a-priori moderators. As a post-hoc moderator, line-ups with target-present revealed substantial δ/SD_{δ} ratios for stimulus length and gender of listener. These results for post-hoc moderators suggest that longer compared to shorter stimuli reveal better mock earwitness performance. The gender of listener effect is in target-present line-ups comparable to the before mentioned gender of listener effect. G*Power calculations for future primary studies suggest that sample sizes in several primary studies were too small. Single-person earwitness assessments should be substantiated by reality monitoring and disentangled from hearsay evidence (i.e., situations in that individuals have heard information from other persons). The

A meta-analysis of earwitness memory

Anja Leue¹ 

Received: 20 September 2024 / Accepted: 2 October 2024 / Published online: 6 November 2024
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Abstract

Mock earwitness memory has been extensively studied in the laboratory. Based on primary research, a meta-analysis was conducted. Including 46 studies, 1,000 participants, and 10,000 trials, we have been performing a meta-analysis of earwitness memory. These results show that earwitness memory is generally poor. Performance was lower for repeated tests than for single tests. Effects for both stimulus length and stimulus type were significant. For stimulus length, effects were significant for both stimulus length and stimulus type. For stimulus type, effects were significant for both stimulus length and stimulus type. Several primary effects were significant. The results of the meta-analysis and disentangling of the effects of stimulus length and stimulus type are discussed.

Memory & Cognition (2025) 53:1287–1304
<https://doi.org/10.3758/s13421-024-01650-4>



Timing of testing affects earwitness memory

McKinzey G. Torrance¹  · Ayanna K. Thomas¹

Accepted: 2 October 2024 / Published online: 6 November 2024
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Abstract

The present experiments investigated how interpolated testing and postevent misinformation affected earwitness memory. We examined how the number of tests and when tests occurred affected memory for an overheard event and source monitoring. Across three experiments, participants overheard a crime (i.e., the witnessed event), heard a news report summarizing the crime (postevent information), took a cued-recall test, and lastly, took a source-monitoring test. Experiment 1 compared three groups: repeated cued-recall test, repeated listen, single cued-recall test. Participants in the interpolated test group received a test after the witnessed event and again after the postevent information. Participants in the repeated listen group heard the witnessed event, and immediately relistened to the event before being presented with the postevent information. In Experiment 2 and 3, we varied the retention intervals between the witnessed event and the postevent information in a repeated test context. Our findings suggest that when participants took a test before presentation of the postevent information, they were less accurate on a final cued-recall test of the witnessed event. Importantly, the timing of the first test in relation to the witnessed event and postevent information differentially affected memory for the witnessed event and source monitoring of event and postevent details.

A meta-analysis of earwitness

Anja Leue¹ 

Received: 20 Sept 2023
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Abstract
Mock earwitness
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Timing of te

McKinzey G. Torra

Accepted: 2 October 2024
© The Psychonomic Soc

Abstract
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received a test afte
heard the witness
Experiment 2 and 3
test context. Our fi
were less accurate
witnessed event an
event and posteven





Received: 17 July 2023 | Revised: 30 October 2023 | Accepted: 30 November 2023
DOI: 10.1002/acp.4162

RESEARCH ARTICLE

WILEY

Time to reflect on voice parades: The influence of reflection and retention interval duration on earwitness performance

Nikolas Pautz¹  | Kirsty McDougall² | Katrin Mueller-Johnson³ | Francis Nolan² | Alice Paver² | Harriet M. J. Smith¹ 

¹Department of Psychology, Nottingham Trent University, Nottingham, UK

²Theoretical and Applied Linguistics Section, Faculty of Modern and Medieval Languages and Linguistics, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK

Abstract

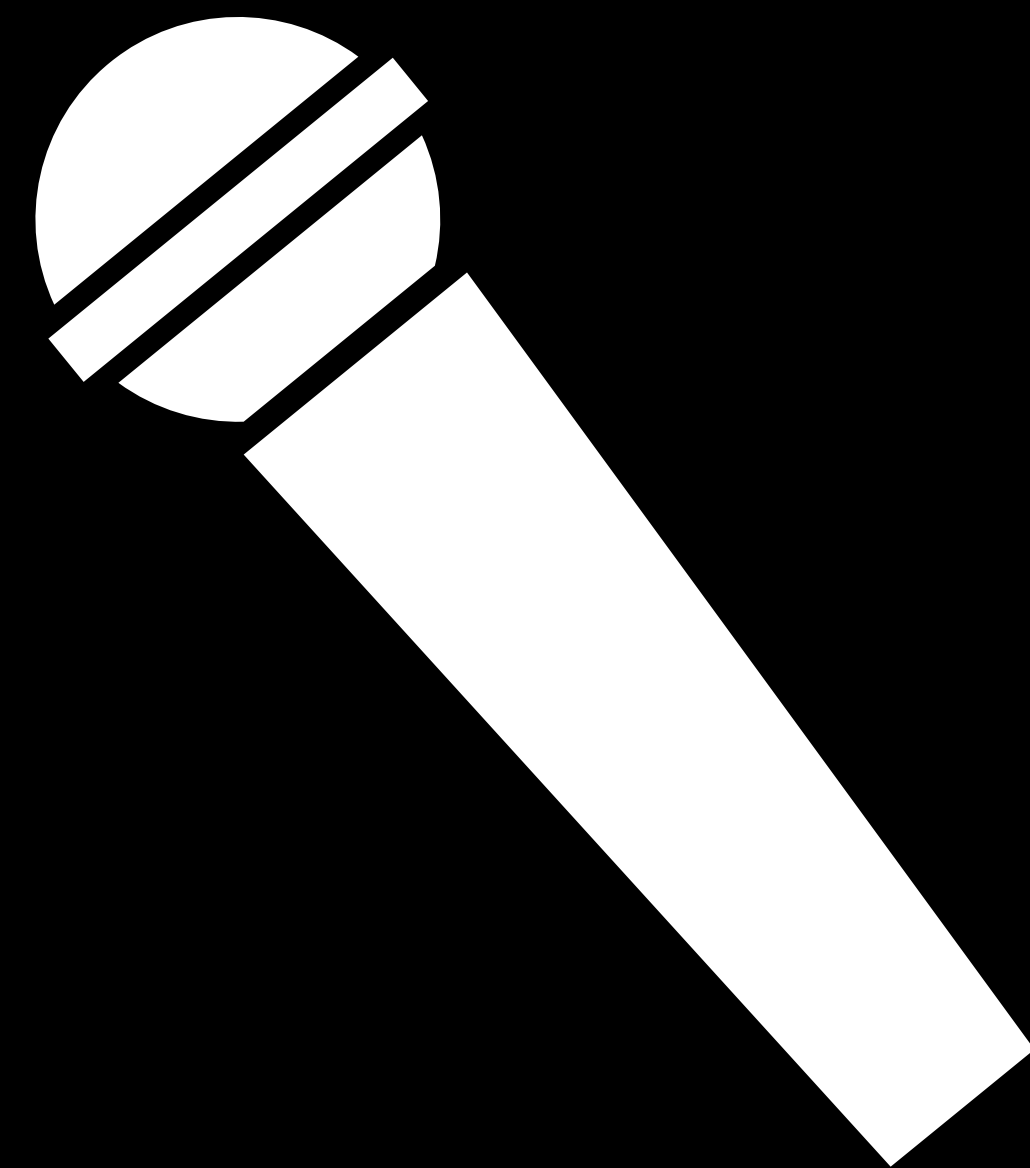
Experiment-based voice parades often result in low hit-rates and high false-alarm rates. One contributing factor may be that the experimental procedures omit elements that might naturally occur in the memory formation process, such as the pro-

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide consists of four overlapping circles of varying sizes, drawn with thin white lines. The circles are arranged in a descending diagonal pattern from the top left towards the bottom right.

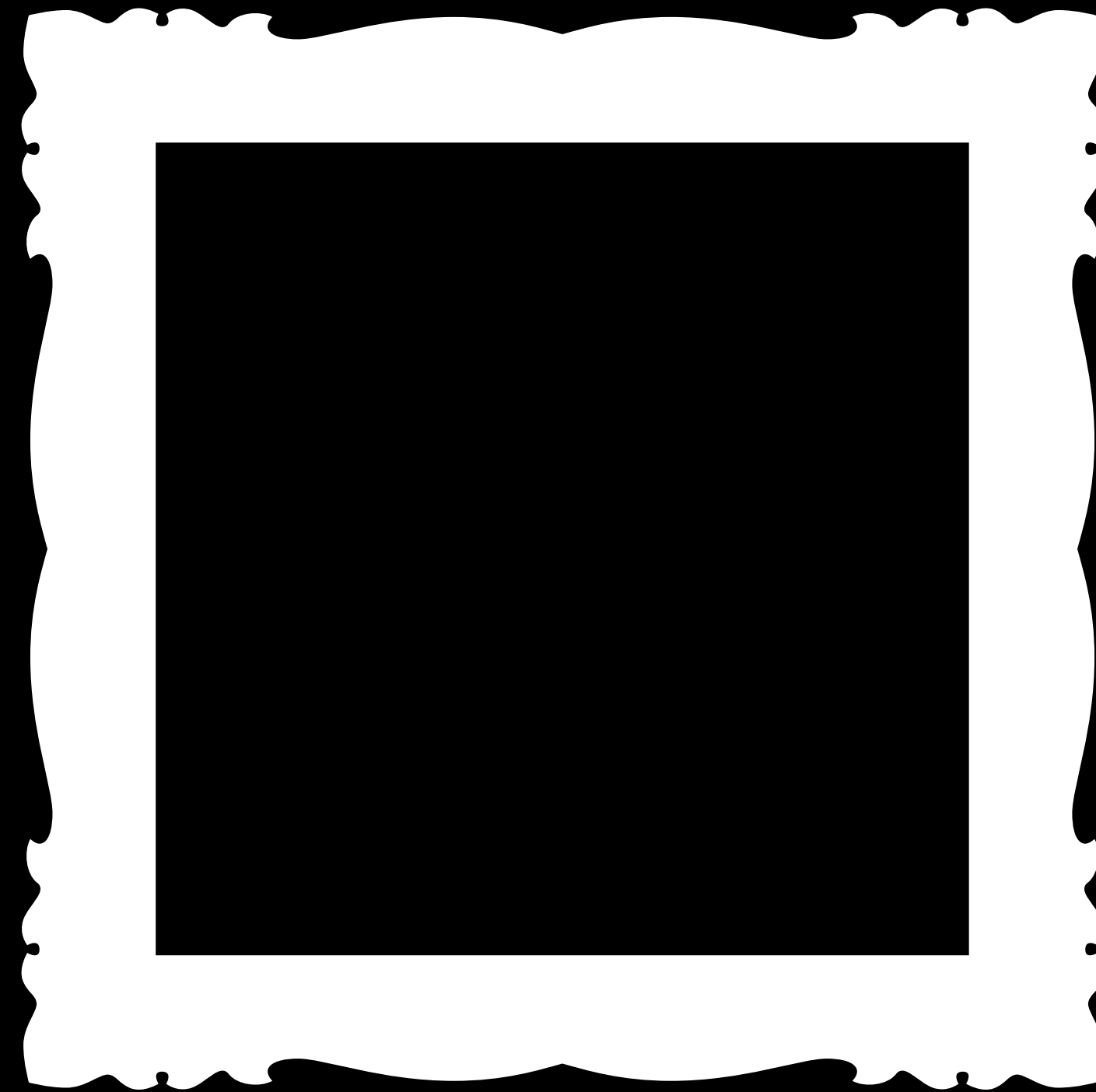
phonologische Schleife

15-30 Sekunden

Produktionseffekt



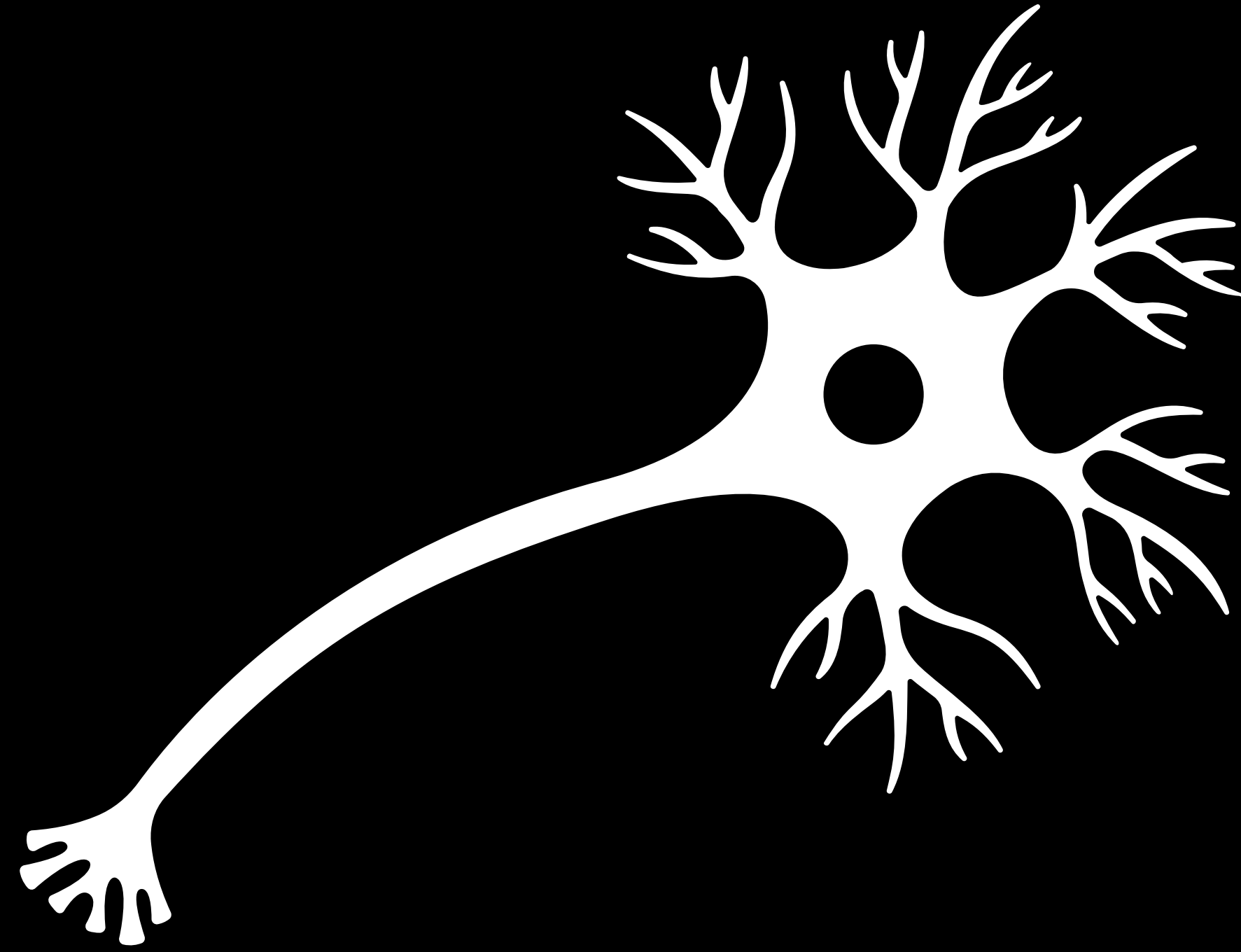
**Erinnerst du dich daran,
wie du aussiehst?**



2. Akt

Wie, du nicht?

3 Tests



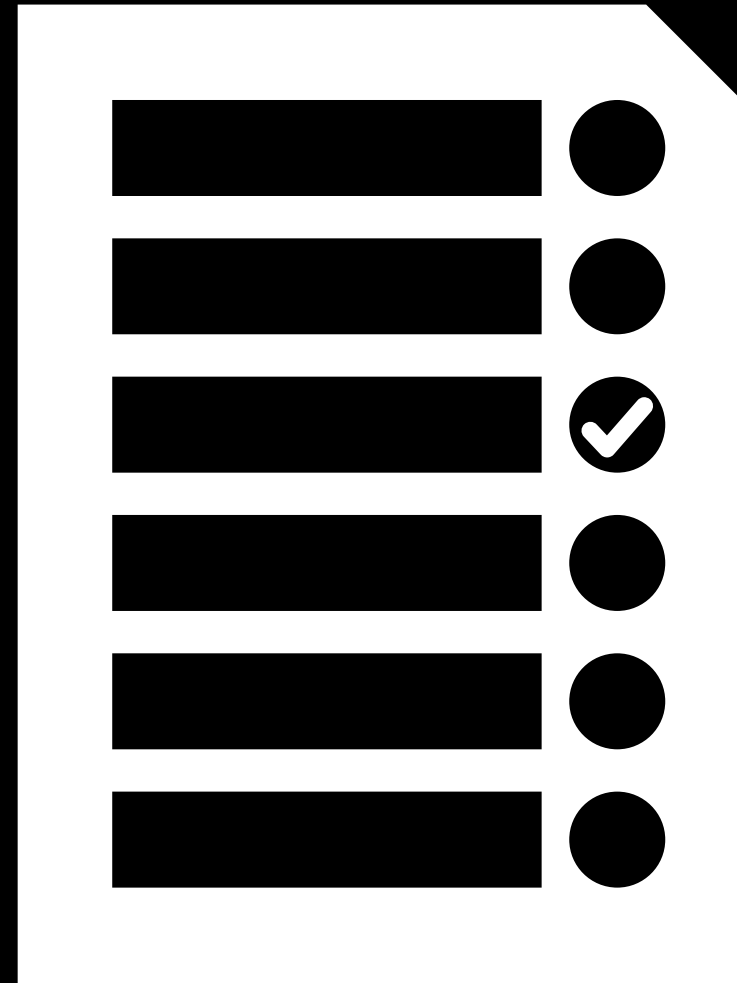
Der MMSE Test



Der Apfel Test

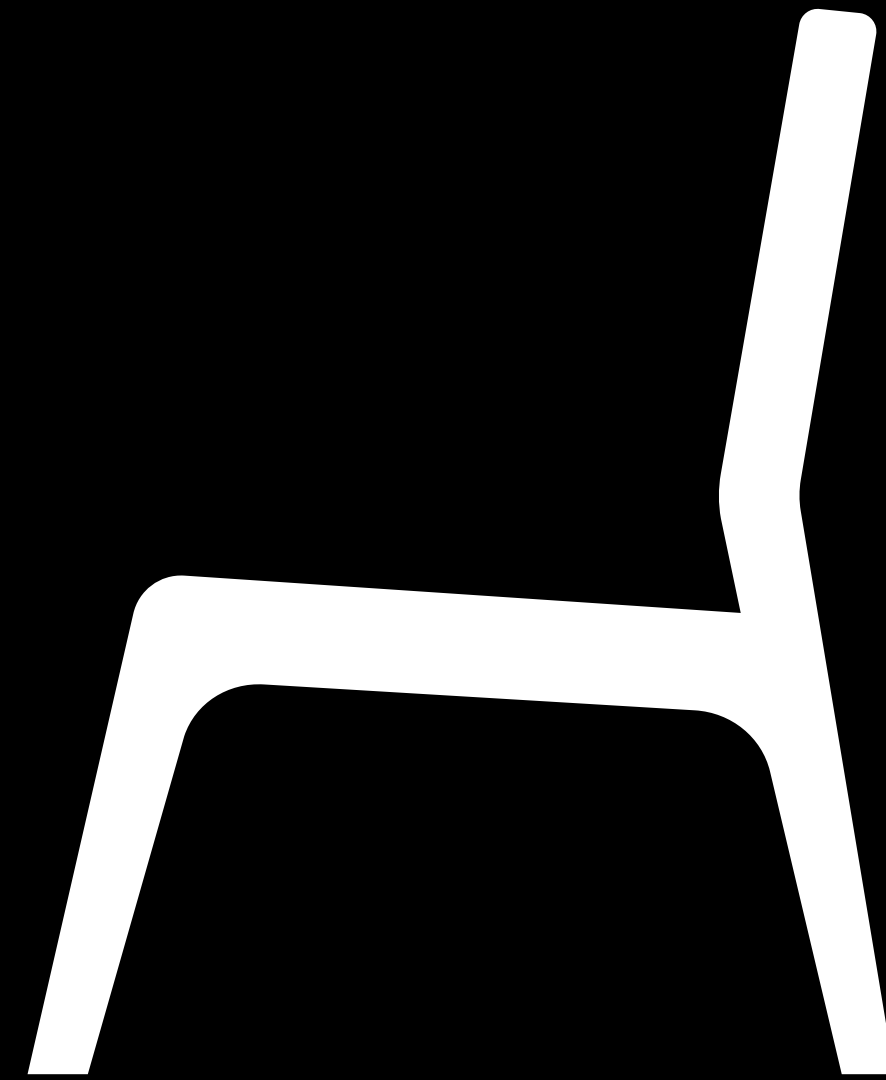


Aphantasie



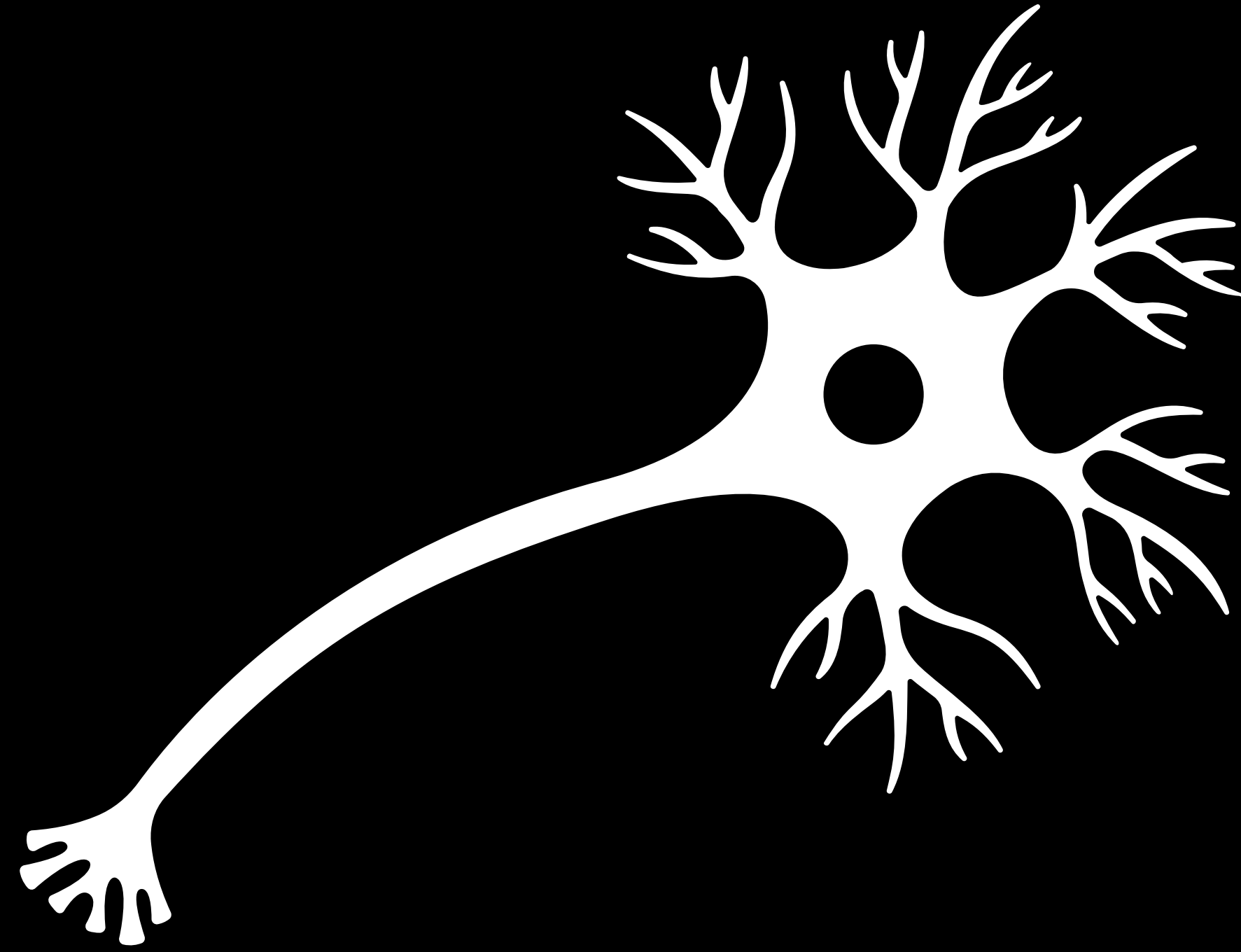
Der DRM Test





Der DRM Test

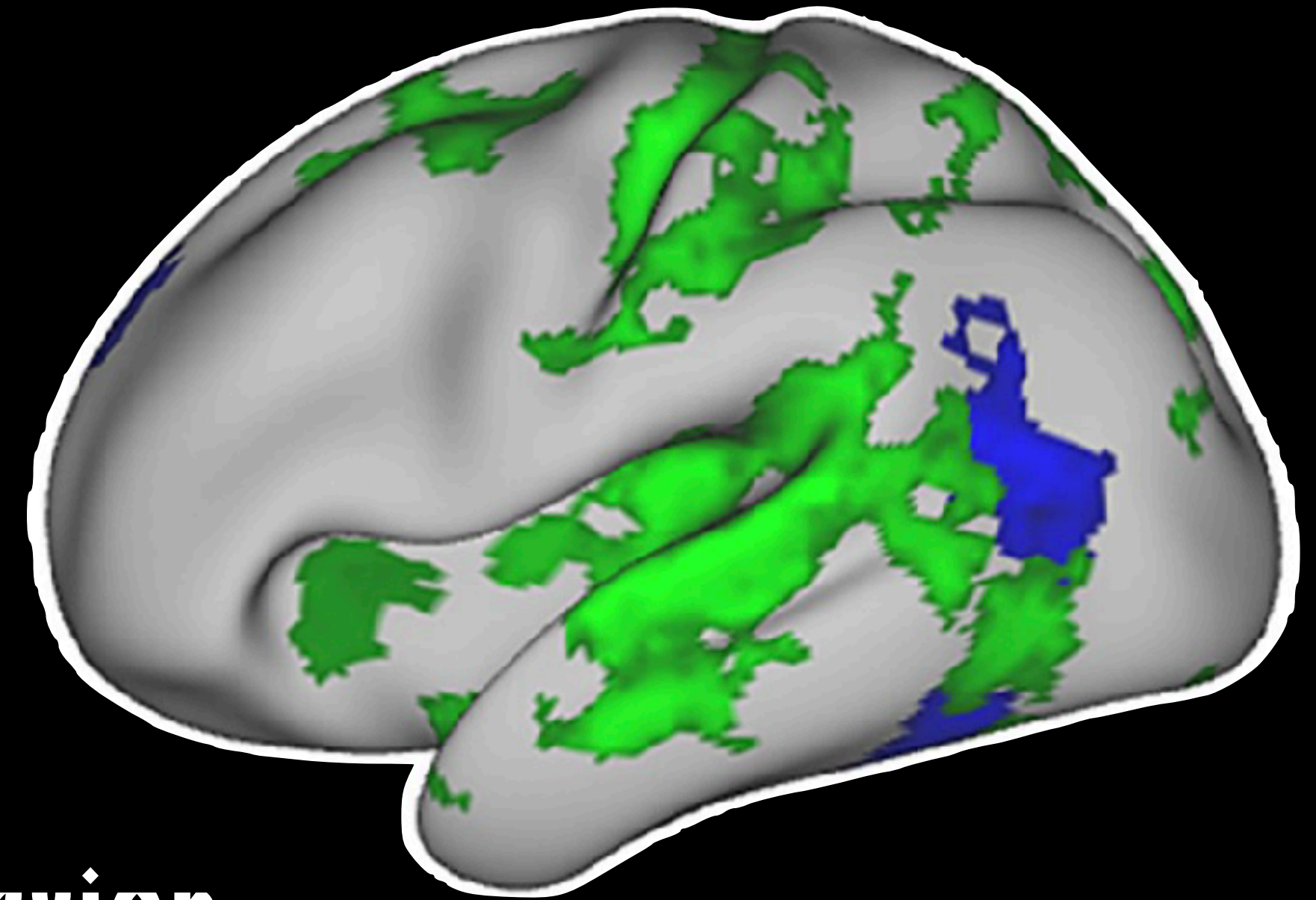
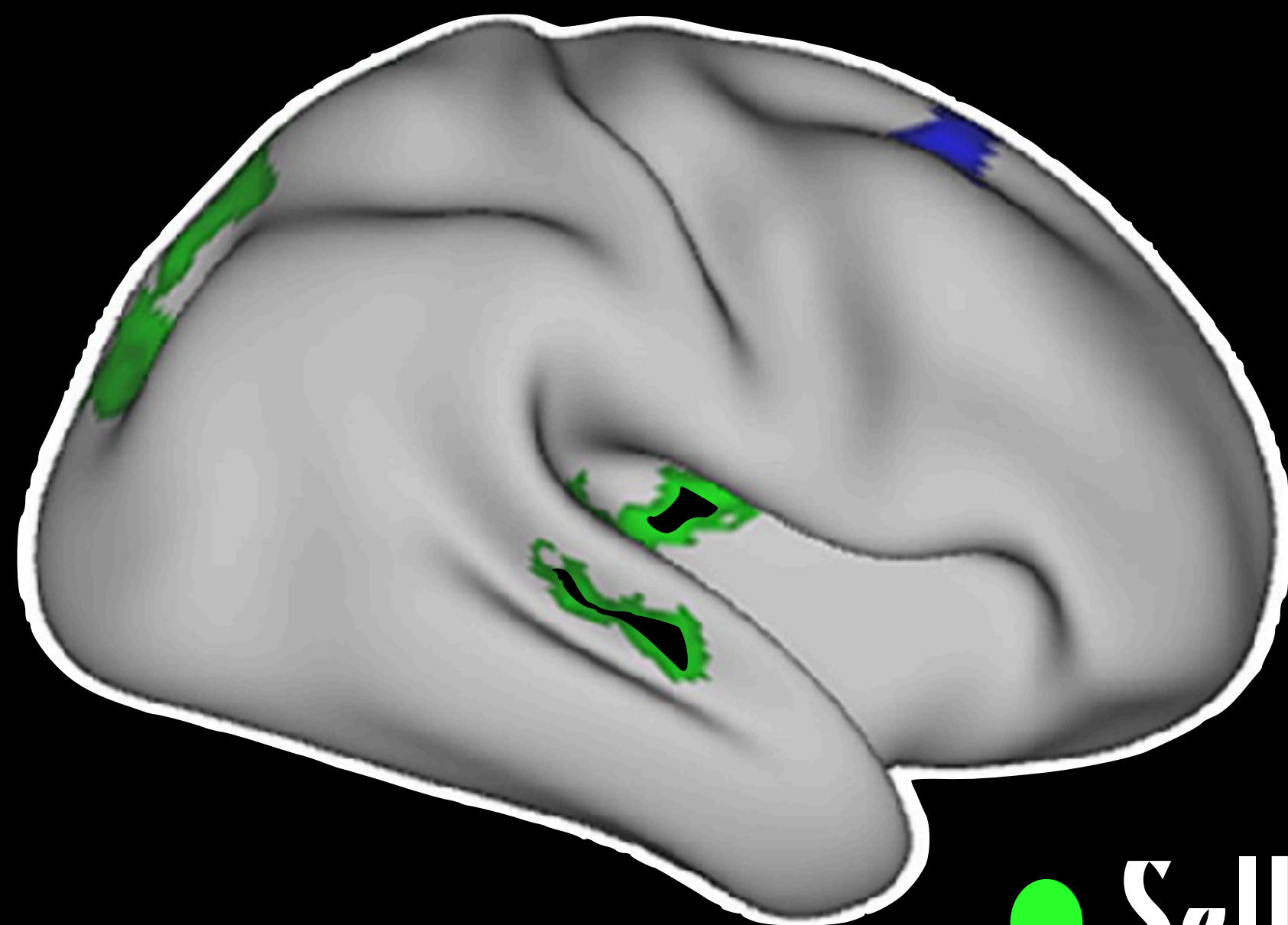




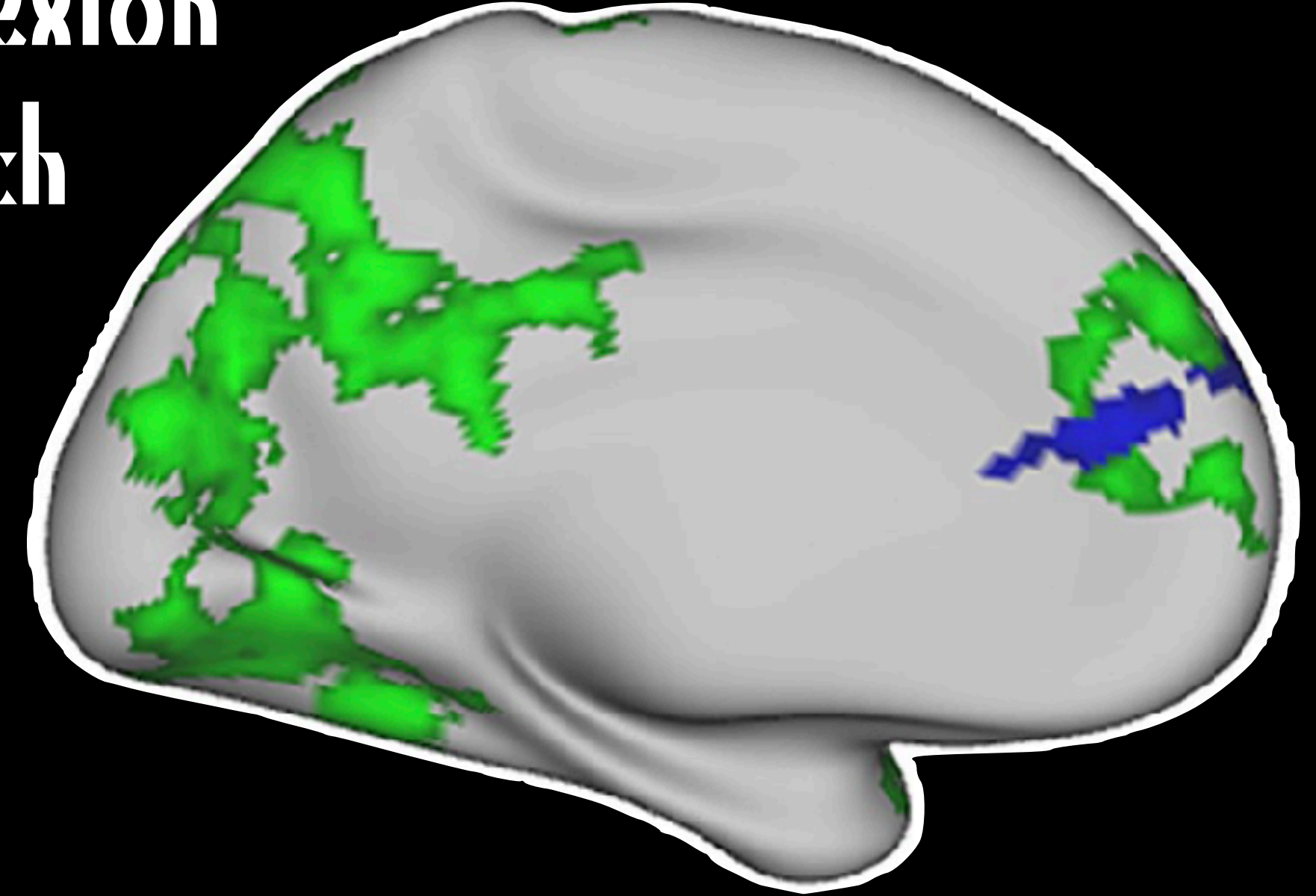
Der MMSE Test

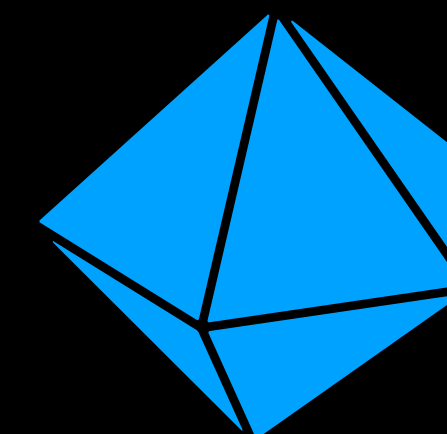
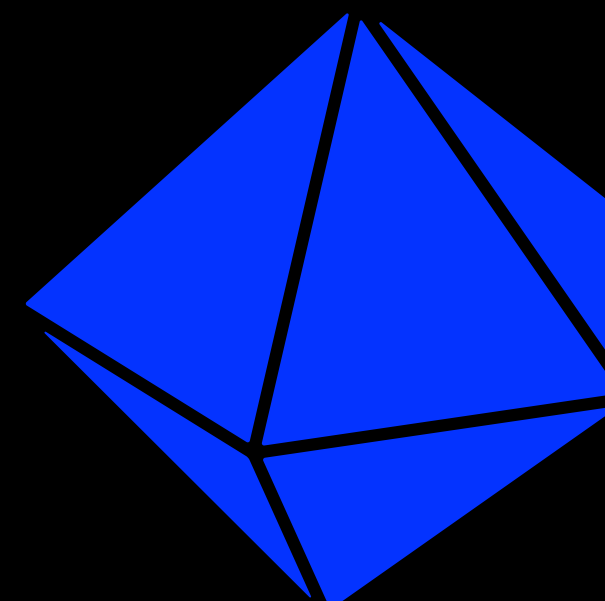
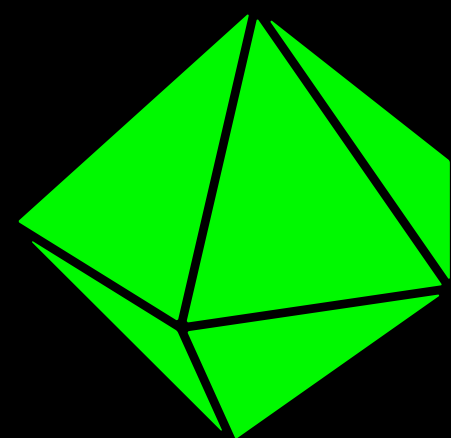
3. Akt

Was nu?

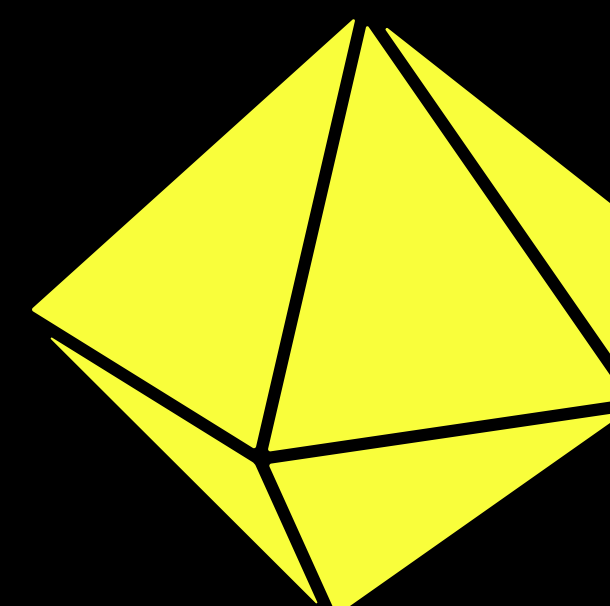
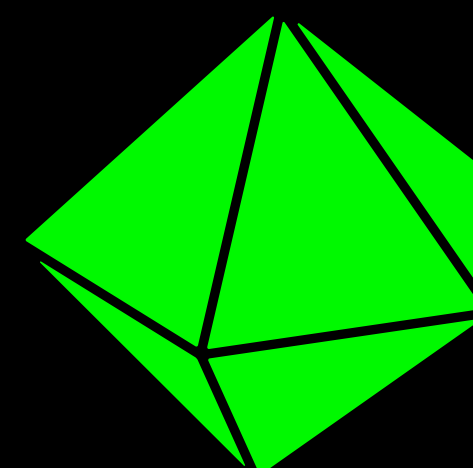
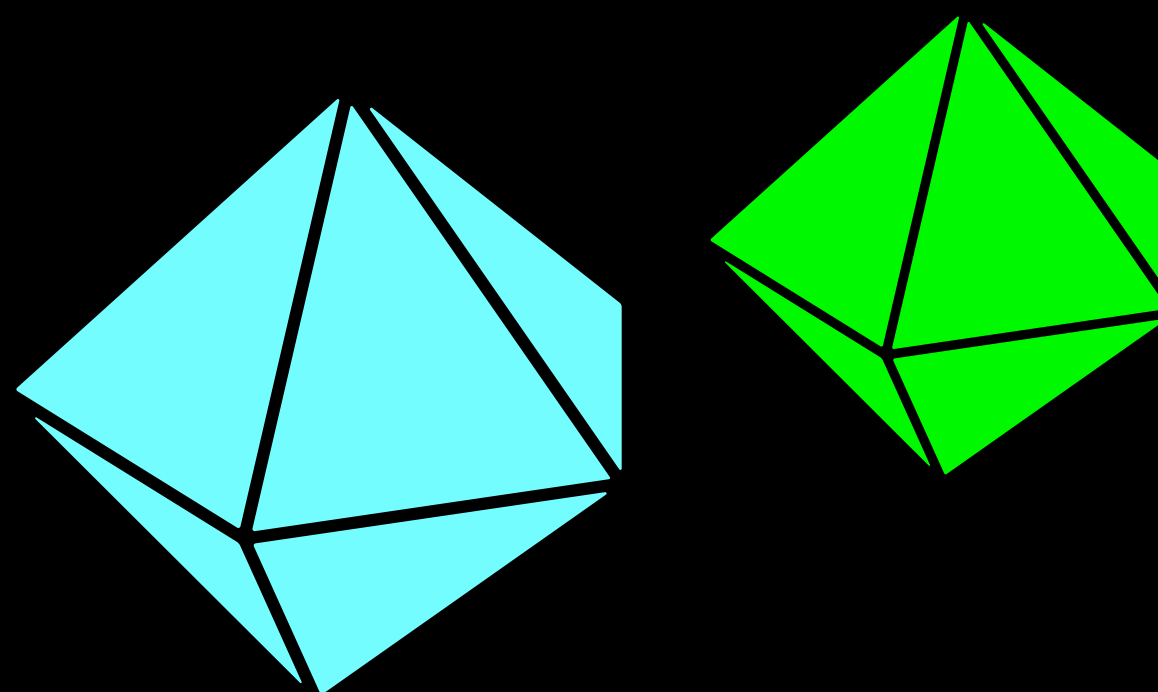


● Selbstreflexion
● Sachlich

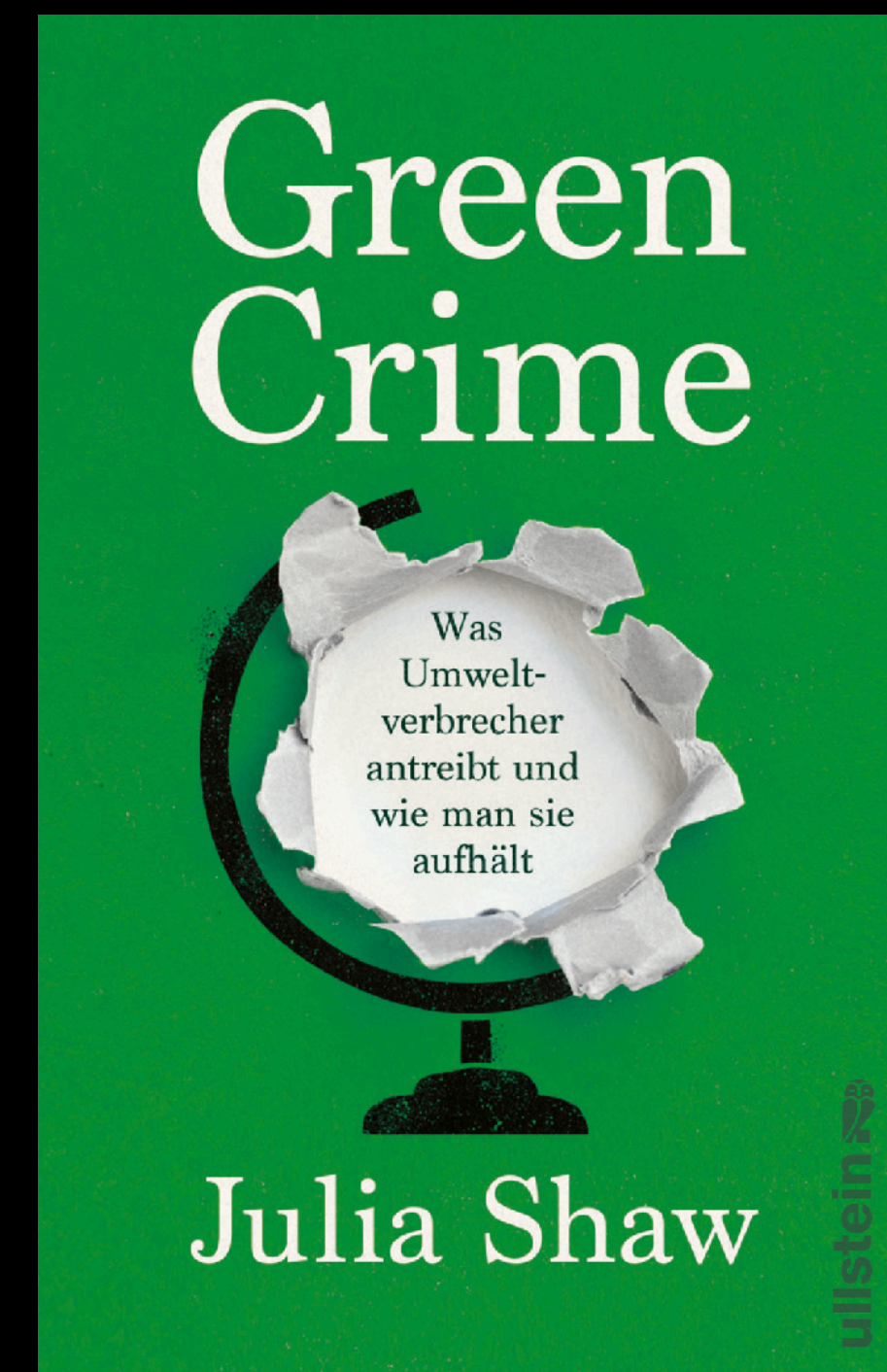
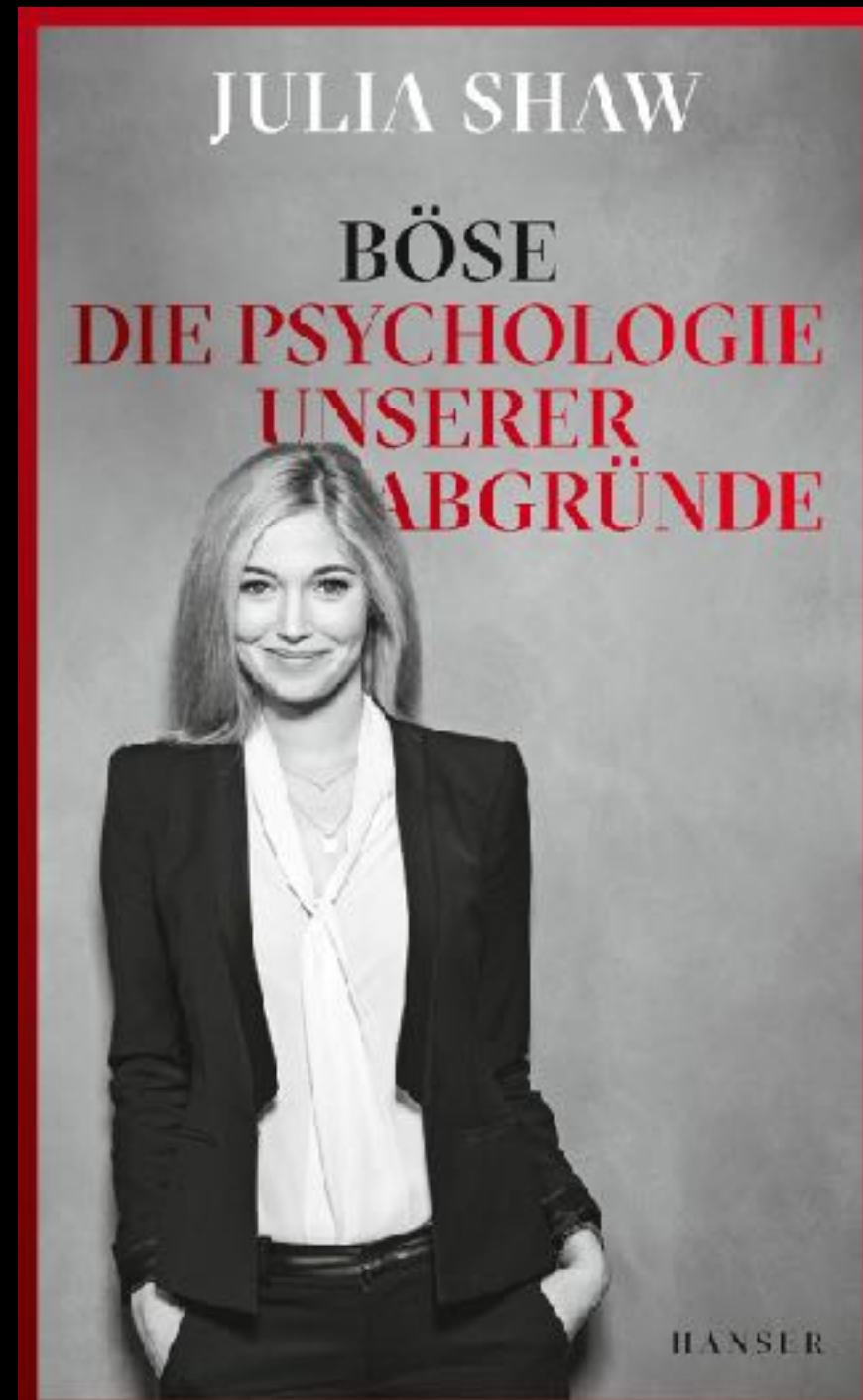
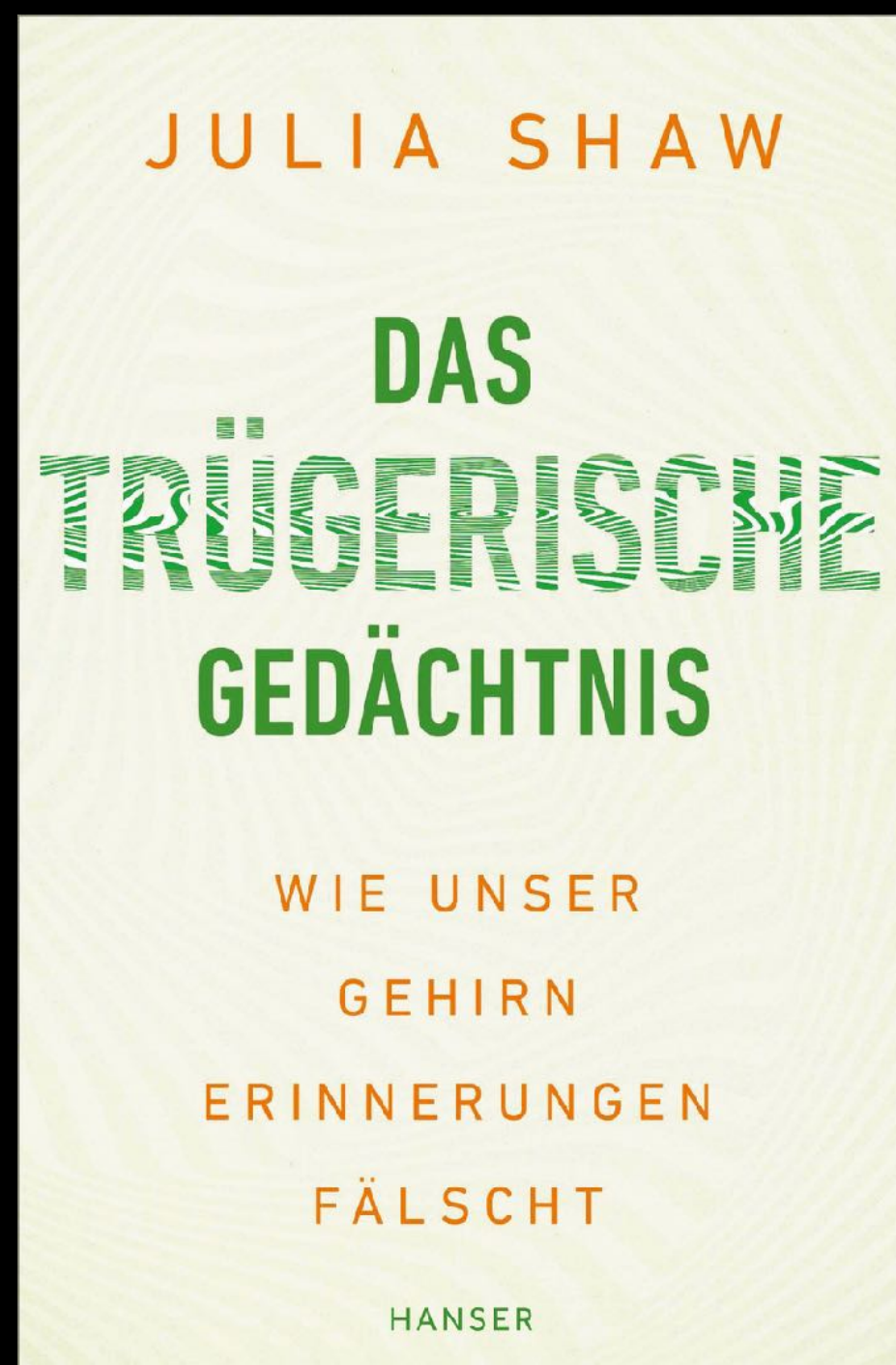




Multisensorisch



drjuliashaw.de



Erinnerungen sind
wie Siegel, gedrückt
in fließendes Wasser

Aristoteles

300 BC



Ihr seid die Kuratoren
eurer Realität.
Bleibt Achtsam.

Julia Shaw
Heute



Ohrenzeugen

*Eine Reise ins Gedächtnis
mit Dr. Julia Shaw*