Picture Recognition Memory: A Review of Research and Theory

1. Keywords
2. Picture Recognition Memory Experiments
   1. Two phases
      1. Study phase
         1. Subjects look at a series of pictures one after the other at a controlled rate
      2. Test phase
         1. Subjects see some of the study pictures mixed in with new pictures(**distractors**)
         2. Asked to discriminate the study pictures from the distractors
         3. Two kinds of tests
            1. Forced-choice test

Each test item consists of one study picture paired with one or more distractors

Subjects are asked to indicate which picture they have seen before

* + - * 1. Single-item test

Study pictures and distractors are shown singly

Subjects respond “old”or “new” to each item

* 1. Early Research
     1. Shepard 1967
        1. Showed subjects a series of 612 color pictures taken from sources such as magazine ads
        2. Two-alternative forced choice test
        3. Subjects picked out the old picture with a median accuracy of 98.5%
     2. Standing, Conezio and Haber 1970
        1. Showed college students 2560 color slides over a two or four day period
        2. Recognition accuracy averaged 90%
     3. Standing 1973
        1. Showed 10,000 slides
        2. Recognition accuracy 83%

1. Prominent Theoretical Positions
2. Variables that have received attention
3. Major reliable findings

References

W. Howard Levie & Susan N. Hathaway (1988) Picture Recognition Memory: A Review of Research and Theory, Journal of Visual Verbal Languaging, 8:1, 6-45, DOI: 10.1080/23796529.1988.11674426