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Event Structure and Memory

Much of our interaction with the world involves event comprehension and memory. Here, an “event” refers to a situation in a spatial-temporal framework, containing entities with properties, that have relations among one another that provide structure to the event, and the events themselves may be joined by linking relations (e.g., temporal or causal). These sorts of complex events may be encountered through narrative texts, video, virtual environments, or our everyday, autobiographical experiences with the world. The Event Horizon Model is a collection of principles of event cognition theory that have been applied across a wide range of domain in work on human cognition. These principles involve event segmentation, focus, causal connectivity, retrieval facilitation, and retrieval interference. I will discuss the various principles of this model, key empirical findings for each of them, and implications for future research.

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Prof. Radvansky received his BA from Cleveland State University under the supervision of Mark Ashcraft and Ben Wallace, and his MA and PhD from Michigan State University in 1992 under the supervision of Rose T. Zacks. He has been a faculty Member in the Department of Psychology at the University of Notre Dame since 1993. He is an expert in human memory with over 80 publications. He has served as associate editor for the journals *Memory & Cognition*, the *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, *Collabra*, and *Frontiers in Psychology*.