Maryanne Garry

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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186265 175258 2,912 72 28 52 h-index citations g-index papers 75 75 75 1392 docs citations times ranked citing authors all docs

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Trivially informative semantic context inflates people's confidence they can perform a highly complex skill. Royal Society Open Science, 2022, 9, 211977.	2.4	5
2	The memories that people would save or erase differ from their most positive and negative memories on function, emotion and correspondence with the life script. Memory, 2022, , 1-10.	1.7	1
3	Memories people no longer believe in can still affect them in helpful and harmful ways. Memory and Cognition, 2022, 50, 1319-1335.	1.6	5
4	Contact Tracing: A Memory Task With Consequences for Public Health. Perspectives on Psychological Science, 2021, 16, 175-187.	9.0	22
5	People Draw on the Consequences of Others' Negative Experiences to Make Unwarranted Appraisals About Those Experiences. Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition, 2021, , .	1.1	0
6	People draw on the consequences of others' negative experiences to make unwarranted appraisals about those experiences Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition, 2021, 10, 656-666.	1.1	0
7	Evidence That "Voluntary―Versus "Involuntary―Retrieval Is a Fluency-Based Attribution. Psychological Reports, 2020, 123, 141-158.	1.7	12
8	Judgments of Memory Coherence Depend on the Conditions Under Which a Memory is Retrieved, Regardless of Reported PTSD Symptoms. Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition, 2020, 9, 396-409.	1.1	6
9	Disfluent difficulties are not desirable difficulties: the (lack of) effect of Sans Forgetica on memory. Memory, 2020, 28, 850-857.	1.7	12
10	Negative memories serve functions in both adaptive and maladaptive ways. Memory, 2020, 28, 494-505.	1.7	16
11	People who cheat on tests accurately predict their performance on future tests. Learning and Instruction, 2020, 66, 101295.	3.2	2
12	Judgments of memory coherence depend on the conditions under which a memory is retrieved, regardless of reported PTSD symptoms Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition, 2020, 9, 396-409.	1.1	6
13	How do ordered questions bias eyewitnesses?. Memory, 2019, 27, 904-915.	1.7	4
14	Trigger Warnings Are Trivially Helpful at Reducing Negative Affect, Intrusive Thoughts, and Avoidance. Clinical Psychological Science, 2019, 7, 778-793.	4.0	50
15	Title IX: The big mess on campus Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition, 2019, 8, 411-412.	1.1	0
16	People infuse their passwords with autobiographical information. Memory, 2019, 27, 581-591.	1.7	2
17	Deconstructing Rich False Memories of Committing Crime: Commentary on Shaw and Porter (2015). Psychological Science, 2018, 29, 471-476.	3.3	39
18	Evidence that photos promote rosiness for claims about the future. Memory and Cognition, 2018, 46, 1223-1233.	1.6	8

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19	In the real world, people prefer their last whisky when tasting options in a long sequence. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0202732.	2.5	3
20	Uninformative photos can increase people's perceived knowledge of complicated processes Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition, 2017, 6, 244-252.	1.1	11
21	A robust preference for cheap-and-easy strategies over reliable strategies when verifying personal memories. Memory, 2017, 25, 890-899.	1.7	44
22	Misrepresentations and Flawed Logic About the Prevalence of False Memories. Applied Cognitive Psychology, 2017, 31, 31-33.	1.6	19
23	Photos that increase feelings of learning promote positive evaluations Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning Memory and Cognition, 2017, 43, 944-954.	0.9	6
24	America was great when nationally relevant events occurred and when Americans were young Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition, 2017, 6, 425-433.	1.1	4
25	Nonprobative photos rapidly lead people to believe claims about their own (and other people's) pasts. Memory and Cognition, 2016, 44, 883-896.	1.6	11
26	Ordered questions bias eyewitnesses and jurors. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2016, 23, 601-608.	2.8	2
27	Truthiness and falsiness of trivia claims depend on judgmental contexts Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning Memory and Cognition, 2015, 41, 1337-1348.	0.9	41
28	People with Easier to Pronounce Names Promote Truthiness of Claims. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e88671.	2.5	34
29	The trauma model of dissociation: Inconvenient truths and stubborn fictions. Comment on Dalenberg et al. (2012) Psychological Bulletin, 2014, 140, 896-910.	6.1	108
30	People consider reliability and cost when verifying their autobiographical memories. Acta Psychologica, 2014, 146, 28-34.	1.5	54
31	On the (non)persuasive power of a brain image. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2013, 20, 720-725.	2.8	74
32	Speaking order predicts memory conformity after accounting for exposure to misinformation. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2013, 20, 558-565.	2.8	12
33	Misconceptions about childhood sexual abuse and child witnesses: Implications for psychological experts in the courtroom. Memory, 2013, 21, 608-617.	1.7	23
34	The effect of nonprobative photographs on truthiness persists over time. Acta Psychologica, 2013, 144, 207-211.	1.5	27
35	Building False Memories Without Suggestions. American Journal of Psychology, 2012, 125, 225.	0.3	6
36	Suggestion, Cognition, and Behavior. Current Directions in Psychological Science, 2012, 21, 151-156.	5.3	74

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37	Nonprobative photographs (or words) inflate truthiness. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2012, 19, 969-974.	2.8	94
38	Repetition, not number of sources, increases both susceptibility to misinformation and confidence in the accuracy of eyewitnesses. Acta Psychologica, 2012, 139, 320-326.	1.5	42
39	A sham drug improves a demanding prospective memory task. Memory, 2011, 19, 606-612.	1.7	51
40	Photographs cause false memories for the news. Acta Psychologica, 2011, 136, 90-94.	1.5	36
41	Relative – not absolute – judgments of credibility affect susceptibility to misinformation conveyed during discussion. Acta Psychologica, 2011, 136, 119-128.	1.5	87
42	Attitudes about memory dampening drugs depend on context and country. Applied Cognitive Psychology, 2011, 25, 675-681.	1.6	10
43	WHATEVER GAVE YOU THAT IDEA? FALSE MEMORIES FOLLOWING EQUIVALENCE TRAINING: A BEHAVIORAL ACCOUNT OF THE MISINFORMATION EFFECT. Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior, 2011, 96, 343-362.	1.1	6
44	Anchoring effects in the development of false childhood memories. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2010, 17, 66-72.	2.8	14
45	Psychotropic placebos reduce the misinformation effect by increasing monitoring at test. Memory, 2008, 16, 410-419.	1.7	25
46	You say tomato? Collaborative remembering leads to more false memories for intimate couples than for strangers. Memory, 2008, 16, 262-273.	1.7	100
47	False memories for end-of-life decisions Health Psychology, 2008, 27, 291-296.	1.6	25
48	Pluto behaving badly: false beliefs and their consequences. American Journal of Psychology, 2008, 121, 643-60.	0.3	6
49	Individual differences in working memory capacity affect false memories for missing aspects of events. Memory, 2007, 15, 561-571.	1.7	38
50	Photographs can distort memory for the news. Applied Cognitive Psychology, 2007, 21, 995-1004.	1.6	30
51	On cognition and the media. Applied Cognitive Psychology, 2007, 21, 979-980.	1.6	3
52	Psychotropic placebos create resistance to the misinformation effect. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2007, 14, 112-117.	2.8	53
53	False claims about false memory research. Consciousness and Cognition, 2007, 16, 18-28.	1.5	64
54	Event plausibility does not determine children's false memories. Memory, 2006, 14, 937-951.	1.7	45

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55	On the continuing lack of scientific evidence for repression. Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 2006, 29, 521-522.	0.7	15
56	Actually, a picture is worth less than 45 words: Narratives produce more false memories than photographs do. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2005, 12, 359-366.	2.8	97
57	Using source cues and familiarity cues to resist imagination inflation. Acta Psychologica, 2005, 120, 227-242.	1.5	23
58	Explain this: explaining childhood events inflates confidence for those events. Applied Cognitive Psychology, 2005, 19, 67-74.	1.6	30
59	A few seemingly harmless routes to a false memory. Cognitive Processing, 2005, 6, 237-242.	1.4	44
60	When Photographs Create False Memories. Current Directions in Psychological Science, 2005, 14, 321-325.	5. 3	62
61	Strategies for verifying false autobiographical memories. American Journal of Psychology, 2005, 118 , 587-602.	0.3	26
62	The power of the spoken word: Sociolinguistic cues influence the misinformation effect. Memory, 2003, 11, 101-109.	1.7	43
63	A picture is worth a thousand lies: Using false photographs to create false childhood memories. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2002, 9, 597-603.	2.8	346
64	Examining memory for heterosexual college students' sexual experiences using an electronic mail diary Health Psychology, 2002, 21, 629-634.	1.6	21
65	Imagination inflation is a fact, not an artifact: A reply to Pezdek and Eddy. Memory and Cognition, 2001, 29, 719-729.	1.6	21
66	Postevent cues bias recognition performance in pigeons. Learning and Behavior, 2000, 28, 59-67.	3.4	13
67	Imagination and Memory. Current Directions in Psychological Science, 2000, 9, 6-10.	5. 3	118
68	Imagination inflation: Imagining a childhood event inflates confidence that it occurred. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 1996, 3, 208-214.	2.8	512
69	Letters to the Editor. American Journal of Clinical Hypnosis, 1994, 37, 71-79.	0.6	O
70	Pseudomemories Without Hypnosis. International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis, 1994, 42, 363-378.	1.8	25
71	Memory: A River Runs through It. Consciousness and Cognition, 1994, 3, 438-451.	1.5	42
72	Evidence From the Trauma-Film Paradigm That Traumatic and Nontraumatic Memories Are Statistically Equivalent on Coherence. Clinical Psychological Science, 0, , 216770262110533.	4.0	2