

## Abstract

A number of researches discovered that human memory processes two levels of information: Gist memory for general information and Verbatim memory for specific visuo-spatial information. Verbatim memory is believed to be more accurate as incoming information had to be identical with previously encoded information so as to be recollected. On the other hand, Gist memory generates more false alarms as it can be activated by mere general information. In this study, two sets of test stimuli were created: Picture items representing visuo-spatial information and Word items representing gist information. Taking the advantages of the Picture paradigm developed by Miller & Gazzaniga (1998), Word stimuli were proved to generate higher false memory effect. However the result also showed that this was an overall false memory effect, which was not specific to Lure items. This might indicate that the two memories work together in processing either type of information.