

## Chapter 1 : Pole shift hypothesis - Wikipedia

*The competitive displacement hypothesis predicted that both kittiwake species would display a preference for wide ledges located at low elevations, and that overlap of ledge characteristics of the two species would be greater for artificial than natural nest sites.*

The volume of displaced fluid is equivalent to the volume of an object fully immersed in a fluid or to that fraction of the volume below the surface for an object partially submerged in a liquid. The weight of the displaced portion of the fluid is equivalent to the magnitude of the buoyant force. The buoyant force on a body floating in a liquid or gas is also equivalent in magnitude to the weight of the floating object and is opposite in direction; the object neither rises nor sinks. For example, a ship that is launched sinks into the ocean until the weight of the water it displaces is just equal to its own weight. As the ship is loaded, it sinks deeper, displacing more water, and so the magnitude of the buoyant force continuously matches the weight of the ship and its cargo. King Heiron II of Syracuse had a pure gold crown made, but he thought that the crown maker might have tricked him and used some silver. Heiron asked Archimedes to figure out whether the crown was pure gold. Archimedes took one mass of gold and one of silver, both equal in weight to the crown. He filled a vessel to the brim with water, put the silver in, and found how much water the silver displaced. He refilled the vessel and put the gold in. The gold displaced less water than the silver. He then put the crown in and found that it displaced more water than the gold and so was mixed with silver. Learn more about the life of Archimedes. A body at rest in a fluid is acted upon by a force pushing upward called the buoyant force, which is equal to the weight of the fluid that the body displaces. If the body is completely submerged, the volume of fluid displaced is equal to the volume of the body. If the body is only partially submerged, the volume of the fluid displaced is equal to the volume of the part of the body that is submerged. The oddly shaped object can be submerged, and the volume of the fluid displaced is equal to the volume of the object. It can also be used in calculating the density or specific gravity of an object. For example, for an object denser than water, the object can be weighed in air and then weighed when submerged in water. When the object is submerged, it weighs less because of the buoyant force pushing upward. But most importantly, the principle describes the behaviour of any body in any fluid, whether it is a ship in water or a balloon in air. What is the formula for buoyant force? The buoyancy force  $B$  is equal to the weight  $W$  of the fluid that a body in that fluid displaces. If the weight of an object is less than that of the displaced fluid, the object rises, as in the case of a block of wood that is released beneath the surface of water or a helium-filled balloon that is let loose in air. An object heavier than the amount of the fluid it displaces, though it sinks when released, has an apparent weight loss equal to the weight of the fluid displaced. In fact, in some accurate weighings, a correction must be made in order to compensate for the buoyancy effect of the surrounding air.

**Chapter 2 : Forgetting | Simply Psychology**

*The Displacement Hypothesis says that one activity can displace another activity. In the following research by Robert Weis and Brittany Cerankosky, boys given video games (1) did worse in school, (2) spent less time in other after-school activities, (3) had more behavioral problems, and (4) had lower reading and writing scores.*

Edson Tandoc Displacing the Displacement Hypothesis? It looks at the relative proportions of total media use devoted to traditional media newspaper, magazine, movies, radio and television and to the internet. The findings do not displace the displacement hypothesis. Instead, it finds that the proportions devoted to newspaper, magazine and radio use actually decreased as that devoted to internet increased. However, the proportions devoted to movie- going and television also increased. The study offers an explanation to this pattern, a combination of displacement and redistribution, using the framework of the relative constancy principle and the theory of the niche. Displacing the Displacement Hypothesis? The tug-of-war for eyeballs is over. A sweeping assumption is that the internet is displacing traditional media. This displacement hypothesis has been tested not only on time spent on specific media e. The literature, however, is not unanimous in finding that internet displaces traditional media. These offer some hope to the embattled print medium: But most of these efforts at shedding light on the relevant area of changing media consumption patterns have been Western-centric. This current study aims to contribute to this growing area of research through a trend analysis using national surveys from the Philippines, a country of 99 million people with one of the most vibrant and freest media systems in Asia. Having survived the challenges posed by the radio, television and cable TV, it again finds itself confronted by the internet. For some, the battle is over. Online news has won. A testament is the continuous decline in the number of newspapers and those who pay for them Edmonds, et al. The institutionalization of media convergence in many newsrooms around the world proves the central place online news has occupied. Readers are shifting from the embattled newspaper to their online counterparts. It is only a matter of time before advertisers follow these readers in droves. From a technological perspective, media convergence refers to the coming together of different platforms or mediumsâ€”print, telecommunications and internetâ€”to provide information Killebrew, For businesses, each platform means a potential avenue for revenue. This fear is not unfounded. The coming of new technology has always been heralded by fears that it would displace the old. And questions about the future of the newspaper at the mercy of the internet find what could be a chilling answer from two theories in media ecology: Households devote a fixed portion Displacing the Displacement Hypothesis? This allocation of resources, measured by household expenditures, should be constant across time. Son and McCombs found that the percentage of expenditure households devoted to mass media in the US from to , before and after the coming of Cable TV and the VCR, stayed constant. The pie grew, but only at the same rate as the economy did. This has serious implications on the future of the mass media as more new technologies come in. If money will not be an issue, another will: There is only 24 hours in a day McCombs, This competition among media for a constant resource is parallel to competition among members of the population to occupy a particular niche. Theory of the Niche The concept of the niche was adapted from ecology. In media economics, where media organizations are considered as populations, niche refers to their relationship with the environment, an important part of which are media consumers Dimmick, Populations compete for resources. For media organizations, the most important resources are Displacing the Displacement Hypothesis? Gratifications refer to those obtained from the media while gratification opportunities refer to those that allow gratifications to be satisfied, like time and space. When new media enter the population, they will have to compete for older media for these resources. The degree of competition hinges on, among other factors, the overlap between two or more niches. Dimmick outlined three possibilities when there is high overlap: However, new media succeed not because they provide more gratifications e. For instance, the internet is considered superior over most daily news media because it is available at any time of the day and anywhere as long as there is internet access Dimmick, et al. Thus, a new technology that is better at providing gratification opportunities might displace an old one that provides the same gratifications but not the same gratification opportunities. But the concept of the new displacing the old

in the media is not new. That time, Lazarsfeld was just talking about the radio. The fear was that radio, which provided faster information delivery for free, would drive newspapers out of business. Though Lazarsfeld Displacing the Displacement Hypothesis? These large-scale studies compared media habits of children in areas in the US and Canada that television had not yet reached which Schramm and colleagues called Radiotown with those of children in areas that had just adapted the then new technology called Teletown. Both studies found support to the displacement hypothesis. Television reduced a whole range of activities: The radio was relegated to specialized roles Himmelweit, et al. When exposed to one medium, children wanted less of the other Himmelweit, et al. A reason is how television met the same needs being fulfilled by these activities. Reasons for Displacement Lee and Leung talked about two approaches in the study of displacement. A medium-centric approach argues that functional similarity would play a big role in determining which medium will be displaced. If a new medium is functionally similar to an old one, the old one is in danger. For example, a study found that computing activities were more likely to displace activities in the same environment, such as watching television which also occurs in the home Venkatesh, et al. In contrast, activities such as sports and socializing with friends that are in a different task environment are likely to stay the same Venkatesh, et al. A user-centric approach argues that if a new medium fulfills the same set of gratifications that an old one does, the new is likely to displace the old Dimmick, ; Himmelweit, et al. For example, a telephone survey found that gratification-seeking motivations drove adoption of online service Lin, But as Dimmick argued, new media technologies displace old media not because of gratifications provided but because of providing more opportunities to fulfill these gratifications. For instance, van der Wurff found that Displacing the Displacement Hypothesis? Displacement effects also vary among individuals. Thus, in this study, I shall control for the effects of age and gender. Media Saturation The niche theory argues that when there is overlap between new and old media, a possibility aside from displacement is an increase in resources to overcome the new. Through interviews with 28 of the original participants in the earlier study, Newell found that neither did they give up radio for television, nor did they substitute internet for television. A survey in the same community also found support to media saturation Newell, This has also been called as a complementary relationship between old and new media. A study also found that as far as news Displacing the Displacement Hypothesis? A recent study also found that different news media occupy different niche based on time intervals Dimmick, et al. In contrast, desktop and laptop computers fill the niche for use at work Dimmick, et al. Since these do not overlap, these news media can exist together. Displacement or Saturation A possible reason for the conflicting findings about the relationship between new and traditional media is how variables have been gathered and tested in different ways. A straightforward technique to test displacement is to ask people if their use of traditional media decreased when they started using the internet e. For an individual, remembering how many hours have been spent per medium is already a challenge; remembering how much these consumption patterns have changed will be more difficult. Instead, other studies just measured use of different media and compared these using correlations, taking a negative correlation with the internet as a manifestation of displacement e. This does not ascertain, however, if this negative relationship is due to displacement or just due to a natural relationship between two media serving different needs. It also does not rule out media saturation. Lee and Displacing the Displacement Hypothesis? Thus, each person serves as his or her own comparison. These secondary data sets measure media use not in terms of number of hours, limiting the kind of tests that could be ran e. Lee and Leung demonstrated that using absolute and relative proportions yielded different conclusions. When they used absolute measures, results hinted at media saturation. When they used relative measures, they found support for displacement effects. This current study, also constrained by the use of available data, uses relative proportion measures. I am using two national surveys conducted in the Philippines in and that measured, among other things, self-reported media consumption. Using relative proportions within a relatively constant resource, I hypothesize that: There will be no difference in the average total media score in and Controlling for age and gender, the proportion an individual devotes to internet use will increase from to Controlling for age and gender, the proportion an individual devotes to each of the following traditional media will decrease from to Television Internet in the Philippines Though most of the studies testing the displacement hypothesis looked at data from the United

States, they have not arrived at a uniform conclusion. A way to move this area of research forward is to look at the experiences of other countries that might be different from the United States and other developed countries in terms of how institutionalized internet has become. This current study tests this hypothesis by looking at the experience of the Philippines, a developing country with a vibrant media system known for its free press. The archipelago of some 99 million people still does not have a national broadband system unlike its neighboring countries. Still, this is a significant increase from an internet penetration rate that began at a negligible 2. Internet Usage Stats and Marketing Report," These numbers do not tell the bigger picture, however, that internet users in the Philippines are very active users.

## Chapter 3 : Displacement Effect Theory

*available online. hypothesis through a trend A comparison of national survey data Thus, "when resources devoted to an old analysis using national surveys from the Philippines in and medium are displaced by a new one, these from the Philippines, a found support to a displacement effect.*

Saul McLeod, published *Why do we forget?* There are two simple answers to this question. First, the memory has disappeared - it is no longer available. Second, the memory is still stored in the memory system but, for some reason, it cannot be retrieved. These two answers summarize the main theories of forgetting developed by psychologists. The first answer is more likely to be applied to forgetting in short term memory, the second to forgetting in long term memory. Forgetting information from short term memory STM can be explained using the theories of trace decay and displacement. Forgetting from long term memory LTM can be explained using the theories of interference, retrieval failure and lack of consolidation.

**Trace Decay Theory of Forgetting** This explanation of forgetting in short term memory assumes that memories leave a trace in the brain. Trace decay theory states that forgetting occurs as a result of the automatic decay or fading of the memory trace. Trace decay theory focuses on time and the limited duration of short term memory. This theory suggests short term memory can only hold information for between 15 and 30 seconds unless it is rehearsed. No one disputes the fact that memory tends to get worse the longer the delay between learning and recall, but there is disagreement about the explanation for this effect. According to the trace decay theory of forgetting, the events between learning and recall have no effect whatsoever on recall. It is the length of time the information has to be retained that is important. The longer the time, the more the memory trace decays and as a consequence more information is forgotten. There are a number of methodological problems confronting researchers trying to investigate the trace decay theory. One of the major problems is controlling for the events that occur between learning and recall. Clearly, in any real-life situation, the time between learning something and recalling it will be filled with all kinds of different events. This makes it very difficult to be sure that any forgetting which takes place is the result of decay rather than a consequence of the intervening events. Support for the idea that forgetting from short-term memory might be the result of decay over time came from research carried out by Brown in the United Kingdom, and Peterson and Peterson in the United States. The technique they developed has become known as the Brown-Peterson task.

**Evaluation** There is very little direct support for decay theory as an explanation for the loss of information from short-term and long-term memory. One of the problems with decay theory is that it is more or less impossible to test it. In practice, it is not possible to create a situation in which there is a blank period of time between presentation of material and recall. Having presented information participants will rehearse it. If you prevent rehearsal by introducing a distracter task, it results in interference. If our memories gradually decayed over time, then people should not have clear memories of distant events which have lain dormant for several years. However, there is evidence to suggest that information is lost from sensory memory through the process of decay.

**Sperling, Displacement theory** provides a very simple explanation of forgetting. The old information which is displaced is forgotten in STM. It was also assumed that the information that had been in the short-term store for the longest was the first to be displaced by new information, similar to the way in which boxes might fall off the end of a conveyor belt - as new boxes are put on one end, the boxes which have been on the conveyor belt the longest drop off the end. A typical study would use the following procedure: The findings from studies using free recall are fairly reliable and they produce similar results on each occasion. Simplified representation of the serial position curve for immediate recall Good recall of items at the beginning of the list is referred to as the primacy effect and good recall of items at the end of the list are referred to as the recency effect. The displacement theory of forgetting from short-term memory can explain the recency effect quite easily. The last few words that were presented in the list have not yet been displaced from short-term memory and so are available for recall. The first words in the list are rehearsed more frequently because at the time they are presented they do not have to compete with other words for the limited capacity of the short-term store. This means that words early in the list are more likely to be transferred to long-term memory. So the primacy effect reflects items that are available for recall

from long-term memory. However, words in the middle of the list used to be in short term memory until they were pushed out - or displaced by the words at the end of the list. Forgetting from short term memory can occur due to displacement or due to decay, but it is often very difficult to tell which one it is. Interference Theory If you had asked psychologists during the 1950s, 1960s, or 1970s what caused forgetting you would probably have received the answer "Interference". It was assumed that memory can be disrupted or interfered with by what we have previously learned or by what we will learn in the future. This idea suggests that information in long term memory may become confused or combined with other information during encoding thus distorting or disrupting memories. Interference theory states that forgetting occurs because memories interfere with and disrupt one another, in other words forgetting occurs because of interference from other memories Baddeley, There are two ways in which interference can cause forgetting: In other words, later learning interferes with earlier learning - where new memories disrupt old memories. Proactive and retroactive Interference is thought to be more likely to occur where the memories are similar, for example: Chandler stated that students who study similar subjects at the same time often experience interference. Previous learning can sometimes interfere with new learning e. Also new learning can sometimes cause confusion with previous learning. Starting French may affect our memory of previously learned Spanish vocabulary. To investigate how retroactive interference affects learning. In other words, to investigate whether information you have recently received interferes with the ability to recall something you learned earlier. A lab experiment was used. Participants were split into two groups. The control group were not given the second list. All participants were asked to recall the words on the first list. The recall of the control group was more accurate than that of the experimental group. This is an example of retroactive interference. Evaluation Although proactive and retroactive interference are reliable and robust effects, there are a number of problems with interference theory as an explanation of forgetting. First, interference theory tells us little about the cognitive processes involved in forgetting. Secondly, the majority of research into the role of interference in forgetting has been carried out in a laboratory using lists of words, a situation which is likely to occur fairly infrequently in everyday life i. As a result, it may not be possible to generalize from the findings. Baddeley states that the tasks given to subjects are too close to each other and, in real life; these kinds of events are more spaced out. However, there is no doubt that interference plays a role in forgetting, but how much forgetting can be attributed to interference remains unclear Anderson, Lack of Consolidation The previous accounts of forgetting have focused primarily on psychological evidence, but memory also relies on biological processes. For example, we can define a memory trace as: During this period information is moved from short term memory to the more permanent long term memory. The brain consists of a vast number of cells called neurons, connected to each other by synapses. Synapses enable chemicals to be passed from one neuron to another. These chemicals, called neurotransmitters, can either inhibit or stimulate the performance of neurons. So if you can imagine a network of neurons all connected via synapses, there will be a pattern of stimulation and inhibition. It has been suggested that this pattern of inhibition and stimulation can be used as a basis for storing information. This process of modifying neurons in order form new permanent memories is referred to as consolidation Parkin, There is evidence that the consolidation process is impaired if there is damage to the hippocampus a region of the brain. In 1953, HM had brain surgery to treat his epilepsy, which had become extremely severe. The surgery removed parts of his brain and destroyed the hippocampus, and although it relieved his epilepsy, it left him with a range of memory problems. The main problem experienced by HM is his inability to remember and learn new things. This inability to form new memories is referred to as anterograde amnesia. In general, his memory for events before the surgery remains intact, but he does have some memory loss for events which occurred in the two years leading up to surgery. Finally, aging can also impair our ability to consolidate information. Evaluation The research into the processes involved in consolidation reminds us that memory relies on biological processes, although the exact manner by which neurons are altered during the formation of new memories has not yet been fully explained. However, there is no doubt that investigating the role of neurons and neurotransmitters will provide new and important insights into memory and forgetting. Retrieval Failure Theory Retrieval failure is where the information is in long term memory, but cannot be accessed. Such information is said to be available i. It cannot be accessed because the retrieval cues are not present.

When we store a new memory we also store information about the situation and these are known as retrieval cues. When we come into the same situation again, these retrieval cues can trigger the memory of the situation. Retrieval cues can be: There is considerable evidence that information is more likely to be retrieved from long-term memory if appropriate retrieval cues are present. This evidence comes from both laboratory experiments and everyday experience. A retrieval cue is a hint or clue that can help retrieval. Tulving argued that information would be more readily retrieved if the cues present when the information was encoded were also present when its retrieval is required. For example, if you proposed to your partner when a certain song was playing on the radio, you will be more likely to remember the details of the proposal when you hear the same song again. The song is a retrieval cue - it was present when the information was encoded and retrieved. Tulving suggested that information about the physical surroundings external context and about the physical or psychological state of the learner internal context is stored at the same time as information is learned. Reinstating the state or context makes recall easier by providing relevant information, while retrieval failure occurs when appropriate cues are not present.

*The Displacement Theory Displacement Theory attempts to explain how we forget information in short-term memory. Based on Miller's famous Magical Number Seven, Plus Or Minus Two - his suggestion for the normal capacity of human memory - short-term memory can only hold a limited amount of information.*

Al content is expressed as a percentage of the treatment containing Al only. Data show the means of five replicates where each replicate included 1 00 apices. Qualitatively similar conclusions were reached by Grauer and Horst and Blamey et al. The present study supports this prediction insofar as our measurements of Al accumulation in the root reflect changes in the activity of Al at the membrane surface. Third, we have demonstrated that the accumulation of Al in the apices of Al-tolerant roots was significantly less than in Al-sensitive genotypes Table This agrees with previous studies by Polle et al. First, we used near-isogenic lines of wheat, which allowed us to be confident that any differences observed between the tolerant and sensitive genotypes were related to the Alfl locus, which confers Al tolerance in these lines Delhaize et al. Second, we chose concentrations of Al that were at least fold lower than those used previously and that inhibited growth in the Al-sensitive genotype but not the Al-tolerant genotype. Third, we purposefully focused on total accumulation apoplasm and symplasm by using low concentrations of Al, brief treatments, and rinsing the tissue in water only. We suggest that the use of intact tissue and analysis of the apical few millimeters of root are important factors in detecting this difference. Use of excised tissue could cause excessive accumulation of Al in the damaged cells, whereas an analysis of the longer segments could mask the differences occurring at the root apex. An explanation for the difference in Al accumulation into the root apices of the Al-tolerant and Al-sensitive genotypes, and, indeed, for the difference in Al tolerance between them, was proposed by Delhaize et al. They found that Al stimulated the efflux of malate from the Ryan e t al. By comparison, t h e Al content in nonapical root segments was t h e same for t h e tolerant a n d sensitive genotypes. A similar mechanism for Al tolerance h a s been proposed for snapbean a n d maize, except that in those species citrate, rather t h a n malate, is t h e protective c o m p o u n d released Miyasaka e t al. Received August 26, ; accepted January 10, Aust J Agric Res J Plant Physiol J Exp Bot A primary response to salt stress? Ionic exchange in the cell wall. Aust J Biol Sci Uptake and distribution of aluminum in root apices. Aluminum-stimulated excretion of malic acid from root apices. Aust J Plant Physiol A mechanism for aluminum-sensitive low-affinity Kt uptake and membrane potential control. Crit Rev Plant Sci 1: Z Pflanzenernaehr Bodenkd Aust J Plant Physiol 6: Plant Cell Environ Inhibition of root growth is not caused by reduction of calcium uptake. Marcel Dekker, New York, pp Taylor GJ Overcoming the barriers to understanding the cellular basis of aluminium resistance. Identity of the linear phase of aluminum uptake by excised roots of aluminum-tolerant and aluminum sensitive cultivars.

## Chapter 5 : Displacement | Define Displacement at [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)

*In Freudian psychology, displacement (German: Verschiebung, "shift, move") is an unconscious defence mechanism whereby the mind substitutes either a new aim or a new object for goals felt in their original form to be dangerous or unacceptable.*

All About Theories for Communication. Displacement Effect Theory in Psychology, Behavioral And Social Science Introduction According to the Freudian psychology, the displacement theory coins the idea of the mind mechanism of keeping or disposing of information in human mind. This unconscious process happens within and the transference of emotions, ideas, and information happens to alleviate fretfulness. The concept were similar to dream distortion were the newer taught replaced the unimportant information and this transference of emotions that occur during various situations can be psychologically termed as displacement effect. Displacement Effect Theory Displacement effects theory states that the human mind has a defense mechanism which involuntarily displaces the effects from an individual or anything which are felt unacceptable to another situation which the mind distinguished more acceptable. This unconscious activity which occurs in the mind finds a satisfying alternative to the basic objective and is basically done to relieve stress and other tensions. The displacement effects acts like a cycle. The human mind unconsciously finds itself a solution for the problem which causes the stress and to alleviate the situation the displacement occurs to a situation or to an entity which can be of little or no relevance. Displacement effects can be seen in the situations leading to anger and this can only be resolved through anger otherwise the effects can grow overtime. In most of the cases the effect of the emotion is let out to the target or to a safer alternative. Displacement effects can be a common issue in many cases and the effects can be minor in most of the cases. But the extreme effects of displacement effects can be dangerous and is considered a psychotic problem that may need to be seriously evaluated and treated. Psychologists can treat with methods to control the emotions with more effective ways of dealing and to overcome this situation. Scope and Application Displacement effects can be applied while dealing with anger management. Showing out the emotion to people prominent can cause hassles and thus to avoid that the situation anger can be properly channeled to avoid any disputes which can cause fretfulness. Example Working in a real estate firm, Tina had tough time achieving targets. Apart of that she had to deal with a strict boss. She was confronted each day with fierce screaming from her boss which made her life weary. As she began to build up the anger towards her boss, she unknowingly let out her stress to the bartender later at night. The bartender went home with a spoiled mood because his routine customer yelled at him without a reason. By seeing the pile of unwashed dishes he screamed at his girlfriend who was busy with her work. For not able to prepare for the next day, the girlfriend went to school and yelled at a student who forgot to bring her assignment. The troubled child went home to her dad and let out her anger for not being home early. And thus the cycle continues. It is likely for people to take out the anger to the person who is a safer substitute.

## Chapter 6 : Displacement (psychology) - Wikipedia

*tent with the displacement hypothesis, these income taxes remained in effect through the s, and the deŹcits that marked the beginning of the Depres- sion were met with increases in indirect taxes, particularly tarii-€s.*

## Chapter 7 : What is displacement? (article) | Khan Academy

*Displacement Effect Theory Displacement effects theory states that the human mind has a defense mechanism which involuntarily displaces the effects from an individual or anything which are felt unacceptable to another situation which the mind distinguished more acceptable.*

## Chapter 8 : Communication Technology: Displacement Theory

*He realized that an object immersed in water always displaced a volume of water equal to its own volume. This formed the basis of his experiment because he understood that, if he divided the weight of an object by the volume of water displaced, he would know its density.*

Chapter 9 : Displacement | psychology | [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)

*The pole shift hypothesis describes a change in location of these poles with respect to the underlying surface - a phenomenon distinct from the changes in axial orientation with respect to the plane of the ecliptic that are caused by precession and nutation, and is an amplified event of a true polar wander.*