

Where_are_Memories_Located. edited.docx

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Where are Memories Located?

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Where are Memories Located?

The hippocampus, positioned in the temporal lobe in the cerebrum, is where paroxysmal memories are stored and archived for future reference. Episodic remembrances are introspective experiences of particular situations and events, such as the coffee we had with a loved one a while back. One of the primary sources of forgetting is the failure to extract a recollection. According to Ricker et al. (2016), the decay theory reasonably explains memory collapse. Each time a significant idea is created, a memory is formed, as per this theory. According to decay theory, these remembrance traces fizzle and disappear altogether. If the details are not gathered and practiced, we will forget them (Ricker et al., 2016). One issue with this hypothesis is that survey has shown that even flashbacks that have not been practiced or memorized are relatively unchanged in long-term memory. As per studies, the mind consciously prunes flashbacks which become unutilized, a technique is known as adaptive forgetting (Matayoshi et al., 2018). Those experiences that are not collected ultimately become forgotten as they accrue.

Brain trauma or diseases frequently harm brain regions required for content intake, storage, and retrieval. Head trauma and brain disease can also exacerbate pre-injury memory lapses. However, most of these new cognitive challenges improve with time. Individuals suffering from brain injury issues or illness may have no recollection. In this situation, the trouble has not been saved as a recollection. After an injury is sustained, they can be conflicted and therefore unable to store experiences. If someone cannot recall the occurrences, they are unlikely to recognize them in the future. This is because those experiences are not stored in the brain. Asking close relatives, peers, or health specialists who may have unbiased knowledge of what happened is the key to learning about the illness or injury.

As an attorney representing a client prosecuted on eyewitness testimony, I will demonstrate to the jury the flaws in eyewitness testimony using what Puddifoot (2020) calls the misinformation effect. I would adopt a similar explanation in research conducted on eyewitness testimony. Academic respondents were shown a PowerPoint presentation portraying a tiny red car speeding and colliding with a pedestrian (Laney & Loftus, n.d.). Following that, some respondents were asked probing questions over what had occurred in the exhibits. Respondents were asked, for instance, how speedily the driver was going when it crossed the yield sign. However, this question was deceptive since the initial slide had a halt sign instead of a yield symbol.

Following that, respondents were shown combinations of presentations. One of the slides was the earlier one with the stop symbol; the other was a substitute with a yield symbol. Participants were asked which of the two they had previously seen. Participants questioned about the yield sign were more likely to choose the presentation, even if they had previously seen the halt sign. In other words, the confusion in the pointed question resulted in incorrect recollection. Respondents' remembrances of what they observed appear contaminated by misleading information they were subjected to after the occurrence (Laney & Loftus, n.d.). Countless numbers of multiple studies have shown that incorrect documentation that individuals are subjected to after witnessing an incident can pollute remembrance. Because of the mistruths, people have inaccurately remembered everything, including small but significant details of an accused's presentation to items as massive as a farmhouse that was never there in the first place.

To sum it up, even if I had the power to eliminate some of the most tragic memories in my life, I would not do it. Memories shape who we are and shape how we grow as humans. Our experiences shape our attitudes and beliefs, and eliminating that is not right, in my opinion. More

importantly, we do not want to forget some of the memorable events in our lives like our birthday celebrations, holidays, or graduations. The tragic occurrences in our lives that are worth forgetting also shape our lives, and they are worth remembering.

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