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| Literary Review  The debate of sex differences due to gender has a timeless history. Countless studies have been carried out to find out how different women and men really are, or if there are differences at all. It is such a popular and applicable topic in everyday life, yet its discussion also brings to light about issues of morality, gender equality and societal norms. Clearly there are anatomical differences between these two biological groups, however these differences extend not only behavior but also mental processes. The infinite fascination surrounding the human mind crosses even compasses the gender differences between species.  Through years of experimentation and research, scientists have concluded that the brain is in fact separated into different parts and each has its only specific function. Storage and recalling of memory is not limited to one part of the brain, but actually involves several regions of the brain. The parietal lobe controls temporary containment of auditory information. Similarly, the upper temporal lobes momentarily store visual images. The last component of short memory storage is the occipital lobes, which retains kinesthetic impulses. Long-term memory is stored in the hippocampus and in the cortex of the frontal lobes. In addition, the cortex of the temporal lobes is crucial to abstract memory [5]. In order for all memory to be retained the information that resides within the short-term memory components of the brain must be transferred to the long-term memory storage portions of the brain.  The brain has trillions of connections joining billions of neurons and each junction has the potential to be part of a memory. The memory capacity of a human brain is effectively infinite, providing it is store in the right way. The human memory is selective. Items of interest are retained better than those that are not; personal and meaningful memories can be held in billions while dry facts learnt at school may soon fade away [3]. A memory is created as the waves of neuron impulses are sent through the mind and leaves impressions upon the brain. Theoretically the more areas the neuron is able to reach the better chance that the thought will be remembered.  Many of these thoughts remain unconscious, which also dictates a large part of our behavior. Unconscious memories permeate the decisions that we make everyday. According to social psychologist Robert Zajonc "people generally prefer things they have seen before, even if they do not remember seeing them" [2]. Misinformation has the potential for invading memories when we talk to other people, when we are suggestively interrogated or when we read or view media coverage about some event that we may have experienced ourselves. After more than two decades of exploring the power of misinformation, researchers have learned a great deal about the conditions that make people susceptible to memory modification. Memories are more easily modified, for instance, when the passage of time allows the original memory to fade [5].    ([Intro1](http://docs.google.com/introduction.html))([Intro2](http://docs.google.com/intro2.html))([Intro3](http://docs.google.com/intro3.html))([Intro4](http://docs.google.com/intro4.html))([acknowledgement](http://docs.google.com/acknowledgement.html))  [[Home](http://docs.google.com/home.html)][[Introduction](http://docs.google.com/introduction.html)[[Acknowledgement](http://docs.google.com/acknowledgement.html)][[Hypothesis](http://docs.google.com/hypothesis.html)][[Procedure](http://docs.google.com/procedure.html)][[Data](http://docs.google.com/data.html)][[Conclusions](http://docs.google.com/conclusions.html)][[Recommendation](http://docs.google.com/recommendation.html)][[Bilio/Links](http://docs.google.com/biblio.html)]  [[2002 Projects](http://docs.google.com/AP2002/index.html)][[2001 Projects](http://docs.google.com/index.html)][[2000 Projects](http://docs.google.com/AP2000/index.html)][[1999 Projects](http://docs.google.com/AP99/index.html)][[1998 Projects](http://docs.google.com/AP98/index.html)] |