

CGS601
End sem 3

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Q3

Memory errors are referred to incorrect recall or complete loss of information or sometimes recalling of events that never occurred. As length of encoding and retrieval lengthens, the chances of error are highly increased.

Autobiographical Memory and errors: recollection of events that belongs to persons's past and it was shown that these memories are better retained and retrieved than laboratory memories and are subject to less error but errors are still possible in this case.

Flashbulb Memories: It was shown in studies that flashbulb memories stayed high and constant and memory for everyday events are reduced or dropped. Flashbulb memories also decline over time . Flashbulb memories often lacks details and are often error-prone.

Constructive nature of memory causes errors : As we are aware memories are personal and different people of a group may have different reconciliation of a particular event. Memory creation is often altered by already known knowledge, emotional state and many more. Some change to memory of event can happens as a person acquire new knowledge and then retrieved information maybe altered in some sense.

Misinformation Effect : If some misleading information is presented to a observed or told verbally, this may change how the persons recall the event in future, This can replace the original memory which can introduce some attenuation or errors such as source monitoring errors.

Example such as eye witness testimonies can be influenced as stading of family or innocent bystanders with the culprit. This may alter the memory retrieval and the person stating may be quite confident what he is saying

Erasing of a particular event : popular documentary in which a father attempt to a killa child but was never proved.

MAking of a memory : A person complaining in police station that he threatened to murder someone, but that was never true and is case of memory error.

Let us skip to part c due to lack of time:

HM case was that the hippocampus was removed in a surgery in 1953. Due to this the ability to form new memories was lost as the hippocampus helps in coordinating all the input and forming of new memories. His older memories were intact and can be retrieved as retrieval does not take help from the hippocampus. He can learn basic tasks such as explained by learning mirror drawing examples. Some amnesic patients can be helped by this as they can acquire new basic skills and be given basic tasks such as sorting books in a library. They may have no recollection of how they learnt or from how much time they are doing the task, but can perform tasks quite accurately.