

A BEHAVIORAL STUDY OF DEVELOPMENTAL DIFFERENCES IN LONG TERM MEMORY ENCODING OF SENSORY STIMULI

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Previous studies have shown that prefrontal cortex is partly responsible for long term memory encoding. However, the prefrontal cortex of a child is not fully developed. Evidence on developmental changes in memory functions during childhood is incomplete at the cognitive-behavioral level and almost absent with regard to the underlying physiology and brain functions. This behavioral study investigated possible developmental differences in long-term memory as well as effects of different sensory input modalities on long-term memory. We expected to find that adults were more accurate at recalling sensory stimuli than children.