In order to understand the results of our experiment on memory, it’s important to first understand some background information. First, it’s necessary to recognize how memory works. Next, one should have an idea on age affects. Finally, we researched on how the brain communicates with memory. All of this information will help give a better interpretation of our experiment.

When we “surfed the web,” we found out that memory has three processes to go through to finally register in the brain: encoding, storage, and retrieving. Also, as you grow older, your neural stem cells split less often; that means you can’t remember that many things. Memory is made of passive imagination. Passive imagination is when you’ve experienced something, and later, you can recall that event. Adults don’t exactly have the brightest imaginations- no offense adults. At age 20, you begin the lose brain cells. Without brain cells, you can’t remember that much.

Next thing you should know is… the brain! As you probably already know, the brain is the main control in your body. It controls body temperature, blood pressure, heart rate, breathing, and of course memory. There are three main parts: the brain stem, cerebellum, and cerebrum. The cerebrum helps you think. The cerebellum’s job is to filter and refine nerve messages. The brain stem’s job is the part of the brain that makes the body work automatically. Memory requires thinking so the cerebrum is an important part in our experiment.

Last but not least, age! In middle age, your body cells become less efficient. Also, your senses- including sight, taste, and hearing- falter and can change. Age is any stage of life for me and you. Our project has a lot to do with age!

So now you know that these subjects (memory, age, and the brain) are important to our project “Does Age Affect Memory?”