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Nota di contenuto	CONTENTS; CONTRIBUTORS; 1. Evolving Concepts of Working Memory; Early Concepts of Working Memory; Production-System Models; Associative-Network Models; Working Memory and Reading Comprehension; A General Resource or a Domain-Specific Resource?; Reading Comprehension and Working-Memory Capacity; The Role of Inhibitory Processes; Multicomponent Models of Working Memory; Conclusion; 2. The Seven Ages of Working Memory; Age I: Working Memory as Contemplation; Age II: Working Memory as Primary Memory; Age III: Working Memory as Short-Term Memory; Age IV: Working Memory as Processor Age V: Working Memory as a Constraint on Language Comprehension Age VI: Working Memory as Activation, Attention, and Expertise; Age VII: Working Memory as Multiple Components; Multiple Components and Dual-Task Performance; The Model of Baddeley and Hitch; The Multiple-Component Model: Gateway or Workspace?; Working Memory as a Workspace, Not a Gateway; Conclusion; 3. Working Memory and

Aging: Current Status of the Inhibitory View; Working Memory and the Limited-Capacity Assumption; Individual Differences in Working-Memory Capacity
Group Differences in Working-Memory Capacity Associated with Aging
An Alternative View to Capacity; Further Considerations and Future Directions; 4. Working Memory and Retrieval: An Inhibition-Resource Approach; Free Retrieval from Natural Categories; Speeded Recognition of Simple Facts; Issues in Explaining Individual Differences in Working-Memory Capacity; An Inhibition-Resource Hypothesis of Working-Memory Capacity; Conclusion; 5. Evolving Issues in Working Memory; Working Memory and Long-Term Memory; The Capacity of Working Memory; Inhibitory Processes in Working Memory
The Gateway Hypothesis A Single Component or a Complex System; Reading Span and Memory Span; A General Resource or a Domain-Specific Resource?; Verbal and Visuospatial Working Memory; The Phonological Loop; The Visuospatial Scratchpad; The Central Executive; Conclusion; AUTHOR INDEX; SUBJECT INDEX.

Sommario/riassunto

This title compares and contrasts different conceptions of working memory. This is one of the most important notions to have informed cognitive psychology over the last 20 years or so, and yet it has been used in a wide variety of ways. This is partly because contemporary usage of the phrase `working memory' encapsulates various themes that have appeared at different points in the history of research into human memory and cognition. This book presents three dominant views of working memory.
