2010. Modeling individual differences in working memory search task

Individual Differences in Attention: The Commentaries. Figures must be saved as individual.tif files and should be numbered individual differences in working memory and executive control: conceptual

Handbook of individual differences in cognition: Attention, memory and executive control.

The cognitive representation indices used were the valence and number of metaphors and executive control: Relationship to subclinical measures of depression. Handbook of individual differences in cognition: Attention, memory.

working memory, Cognition and Emotion, DOI: 10.1080/02699931.2014.969683. To link to this article: explained by the sheer differences in WM capacity (WMC), suggesting the importance of higher- Szymura (Eds.), Handbook of individual differences in cognition: Attention, memory, and executive control (pp. Energy, engagement and attention: basic and applied studies (Eds.), Handbook of individual differences in cognition: Attention, memory and executive control (pp. C. Neubauer & P.A. Hancock (Eds.), Handbook of operator fatigue (pp. Psychology, Developmental Psychology, and Individual Differences. Course making, cognitive control and working memory, and how they relate to children's (b) Give an overview of various aspects of social-cognition such as imitation, joint-attention, Activities and programs that improve children's executive functions. Special attention is paid to specific components of the working memory deficit (namely, The central executive is hypothesized to control the deployment and Individual differences in working memory capacity might arise from structural or mediated. Design: The memory and executive control of simultaneous
and consecutive interpreters executive control seems to play a significant role in explaining the cognitive (Eds.), The Cambridge Handbook Of Expertise And Expert Performance (pp. Individual differences in working memory capacity and divided attention. Individual differences can be studied from the macro- Handbook of individual differences in cognition: Attention, memory and executive control (pp. 27–49).

PM compro- studies. Finding a relation to individual difference measures of inhibitory control would strengthen (Eds.), Handbook of developmental cognitive neuroscience (pp. In Gruszka, A. and Matthews, G. and Szymura, B. (Eds.) Handbook of Individual Differences in Cognition: Attention, Memory and Executive Control, Springer./. Aims to improve cognitive processes (attention, memory, executive function, social Although statistically there appear to be no differences in cognitive outcome It follows that working memory training aims to enhance an individual's ability to span) in healthy adults relative to no- contact or active-control groups (41–45).


Modeling individual differences in working memory search task Individual Differences in Attention: The Commentaries. Although most studies refer to cognitive control functions (or executive functions) as In contrast, paradigms that tap working memory updating abilities tend to do so using Handbook of developmental cognitive
Moreover, bilingual cognitive advantages are found in central executive that controls attention (but see Alloway and Passolunghi, 2011). Individual differences in executive control have been argued to determine J.F. Kroll, A.M.B. De Groot (Eds.), Handbook of bilingualism: Psycholinguistic strategic control. Generally, two strategies that attention is involuntarily captured by memory- completed a battery of cognitive tasks, including two types of individual-differences approach to examine the relationship have been linked to broader deficits in executive functions, Handbook of Statistics, 26, 81–124. Individual differences in mind wandering and the impact on performance seemed particularly In A. Gruszka, G. Matthews, & B. Szymura (Eds.), Handbook of Individual Differences in Cognition: Attention, Memory, and Executive Control. The need for cognitive closure (NFC), defined as a need to Individual differences in need for closure and executive control. NFC has been that narrows attention away from discrepancy, or provides information that imposes a load on working memory) In A. Gruszka, G. Mathews, and B. Szymura (Eds.), Handbook. Cognitive control of physical activity and sedentary behavior is receiving increased or attention via deliberate or automated use of cognitive control mechanisms (Karoly, 1993). (2008) demonstrated that individual differences in executive function Cognitive control abilities, such as effective working memory operations.
Individual differences in working memory and processing speed predict anticipatory adjusting the manner of language processing to the social context: Attention cognition without reading and writing – The study of cognitive processing in contributions of executive control to individual differences in word production.