

Logie 教授講演会

(第 19 回グローバル COE 共催講演会:ユニット A)

この度、日本ワーキングメモリ学会第 6 回大会の開催にあわせて、英国エジンバラ大学の Robert H. Logie 教授にご講演いただくことになりましたのでご案内申し上げます。同教授は、同大学の Human Cognitive Neuroscience Group および MRC Centre in Cognitive Ageing and Cognitive Epidemiology のご所属で、現在は、特にワーキングメモリの観点から、加齢による認知への影響を、実験心理学的手法や、Web による大規模実験、神経科学的方法によって検討しておられます。今回のご講演では、そのような最近の研究成果を含め、ワーキングメモリの領域固有性という議論の絶えないホットなテーマについてお話いただきます。どうぞお気軽にご参加ください。

日 時：2009 年 3 月 7 日（土）15:30-17:00

場 所：京都大学文学部新館第三講義室

http://www.kyoto-u.ac.jp/ja/access/campus/map6r_y.htm

Title: Domain specificity in the mental workspace

Speaker: Professor Robert H. Logie (University of Edinburgh)

Abstract: One ongoing debate in the area of working memory is whether resources are domain specific or domain general. I shall argue that resources are domain specific, drawing on evidence from different approaches to the study of working memory capacity. First, I will describe results from a large study involving data collected via the internet from over 100,000 participants across the age range 8-90. Measures of verbal and of visuo-spatial working memory capacity showed dramatically different patterns of change across age. Both reached asymptote at around age 20, but visual performance dropped very rapidly thereafter while verbal performance declined at a much slower rate. Further evidence for domain specific resources comes from a study showing that memory for serially ordered phonological codes for the Japanese words is disrupted by concurrent articulatory suppression while memory for serial order of the visual codes for Kanji characters remains unaffected. For a third example, I will describe the single case of a patient who has a very specific deficit in memory for binding of visual features but not of binding the names of features or objects. A final example of the striking differences between the use of verbal and visuo-spatial working memory will be more applied and in the area of medical decision support in neo-natal intensive care. Here, verbal descriptions of complex changing data from patients were found to result in better quality decisions about patient care than did the visually presented line graphs which were in regular use on the ward. These examples complement previous experimental work using dual task paradigms in supporting a model of working memory as a mental workspace that comprises multiple, domain specific resources.

共催：日本ワーキングメモリ学会

Royal Society of Edinburgh

京都大学グローバル COE プログラム

「心が活きる教育のための国際的拠点」平成 20 年度共催講演会

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