## Essentials of Learning and Cognition: Second Edition. 2016. 374 pages. Waveland Press, 2016. 9781478633150. David L. Morgan

There is a newer edition of this item: Essentials of Learning and Cognition, Second Edition \$47.25 (13) In Stock. Read more Read less. click to open popover. Title of related interest also from Waveland Press: Lutz, Learning and Memory, Second Edition (ISBN 9781577663614). From the Inside Flap. The book is written to be easily readable by most college students, though like all texts on learning there is an overemphasis on animal studies which get a bit dry and also are of questionable utility. The text could also benefit from a tad more skepticism regarding the utility of some behavioral technique, particularly given some of the controversies surrounding behavioral therapies for autism (i.e. Lovaas) and other disorders. Nonetheless this book makes for a very helpful text. Essentials of Cognitive Neuroscience introduces and explicates key principles and concepts in cognitive neuroscience in such a way that the reader will be equipped to critically evaluate the ever-growing body of findings that the field is generating. For some students this knowledge will be needed for subsequent formal study, and for all readers it will be needed to evaluate and interpret reports about cognitive neuroscience research that make their way daily into the news media and popular culture. The book seeks to do so in a style that will give the student a sense of what its like to be a ... 11 Neural Bases of Memory 267. Key Themes 267. Plasticity, Learning, and Memory 269. Long-Term Memory A. Knowledge and Learning B. Organization of Long-Term Memory C. Implicit versus Explicit Remembering D. Retrieval from Long-Term Memory E. Summary III. Expertise in Remembering A. Mnemonists B. Imagery IV. Conclusion References. It would be hard to imagine a component of human cognition more funda- mental than memory. Without a functioning memory, other cognitive functions-such as perception, learning, reasoning, problem solving, and language-would be impossible. For good reason, then, memory and its role in other cognitive functions have long be