

BRIEF CONTENTS

Preface	xvii
Acknowledgments	xix
Dedication	xx
Part I Fundamentals	1
Chapter 1 Introduction to the Nervous System	2
Chapter 2 Historical Perspectives	38
Chapter 3 Methods	63
Part II Neural Bases of Mental Functions	93
Chapter 4 Motor Control	94
Chapter 5 Sensation and Perception	128
Chapter 6 Object Recognition	160
Chapter 7 Spatial Cognition	189
Chapter 8 Language	214
Chapter 9 Memory and Learning	245
Chapter 10 Attention	283
Chapter 11 Executive Function and Higher-Order Thinking	316
Chapter 12 Emotion	347
Chapter 13 Social Cognition	372
Part III Broader Applications	399
Chapter 14 Psychopathology	400
Chapter 15 Brain Development and Plasticity	431
Chapter 16 Generalized Cognitive Disorders	466
Chapter 17 Cognitive Neuroscience and Society	496
Appendix	518
Glossary	521
References	537
Index	632

CONTENTS

Preface	xvii
Acknowledgments	xix
Dedication	xx

Part I	Fundamentals	1
Chapter 1	Introduction to the Nervous System	2
1.1	What Is Cognitive Neuroscience?	3
1.2	Basic Building Blocks of the Nervous System: Neurons and Glia	4
1.3	Neuroanatomical Terms and Brain "Geography"	4
1.4	Major Subdivisions of the Central Nervous System	7
1.4.1	Spinal Cord	7
1.4.2	Medulla: Control of Basic Functions	8
1.4.3	Cerebellum: Fluid Movement	10
1.4.4	Pons: A Connective Bridge	11
1.4.5	Midbrain: Orienting by Sound and Sight	11
1.4.6	Hypothalamus: Maintaining the Body's Equilibrium	11
1.4.7	Thalamus: Gateway to the Cortex	12
1.4.8	Major Subcortical Systems: The Basal Ganglia and the Limbic System	12
1.4.9	Cerebral Cortex	12
1.5	A Closer Look at Neurons	14
1.5.1	Electrochemical Signaling in the Nervous System	14
	How Information Is Transferred within a Neuron	14
	How Information Is Transferred between Neurons	15
	How Postsynaptic Potentials Can Cause an Action Potential	16
1.5.2	Neurotransmitters	17
	Amino Acids: Glutamate and Gamma-Aminobutyric Acid (GABA)	18
	Neurotransmitter Systems	18
1.5.3	Myelination	23
1.6	A Closer Look at the Cerebral Cortex	24
1.6.1	Cytoarchitectonic Divisions	24
1.6.2	Primary Sensory and Motor Cortices	25
	Motor Cortex	25
	Somatosensory Cortex	26
	Visual Cortex	27
	Auditory Cortex	28
	Olfactory and Gustatory Cortex	29
1.6.3	Association Areas	29
	Frontal Lobe	30
	Parietal Lobe	31
	Temporal Lobe	31
1.6.4	White Matter Tracts	33
1.7	Summary	36

Contents

Chapter 2	Historical Perspectives	38
2.1	Ancient Times Until the 1800s	39
2.2	The Twentieth Century: Heyday of the Lesion Method	40
2.2.1	Single-Case versus Group Studies	41
2.2.2	Inferences That Can Be Drawn from the Lesion Method	41
2.2.3	Limitations of the Lesion Method	42
2.3	The 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s	43
2.3.1	Studies with Nonhuman Animals	43
2.3.2	Electrophysiological Methods	45
2.3.3	Disconnection Syndromes	47
2.3.4	Split-Brain Studies	48
2.3.5	Hemispheric Specialization: Left Brain, Right Brain	50
	Testing the Isolated Hemispheres	50
	Research with Patients Who Have Lateralized Lesions	51
	Research with Neurologically Intact People	52
	Theoretical Conceptions of Hemispheric Differences	53
	Integration of Information between the Hemispheres	55
2.4	The 1980s and 1990s: The Advent of Brain Imaging	56
2.4.1	Anatomical Methods: Computerized Axial Tomography	57
2.4.2	Functional Methods: Positron Emission Tomography	57
2.5	The Twenty-First Century: The Brain Imaging Revolution	59
2.6	Summary	60
Chapter 3	Methods	63
3.1	Introduction	64
3.2	Participant Populations	64
3.2.1	Clinical Populations	64
3.2.2	Neurologically Intact People	65
3.3	Techniques for Analyzing Behavior	65
3.3.1	The Role of Cognitive Theories	65
3.3.2	Assessment of Behavior in Brain-Damaged Populations	65
3.4	Techniques for Assessing Brain Anatomy: Structural Magnetic Resonance Imaging (sMRI)	69
3.4.1	The Basics of MRI	69
3.4.2	Regional Brain Structure	69
3.4.3	Anatomical Connectivity	71
3.5	Techniques That Reveal the Location of Brain Activity	72
3.5.1	Neurochemical Methods: Positron Emission Tomography (PET) and Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy (MRS)	73
	Positron Emission Tomography	73
	Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy	74
3.5.2	Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging	75
	The BOLD (Blood Oxygen Level Dependent) Signal	75
	Task-Based Approaches	75
	Resting-State Approaches	78
	Brain Connectivity	80
3.6	Electromagnetic Recording Methods	80
3.6.1	Electroencephalography	80
3.6.2	Event-Related Potentials	82
3.6.3	Magnetoencephalography	83

3.7 Optical Recording Methods	84
3.8 Techniques for Modulating Brain Activity	85
3.8.1 Modulating Local Brain Activity and Its Connectivity	85
3.8.2 Transcranial Direct Current Stimulation (tDCD)	85
3.8.3 Modulating Brain Oscillations	87
3.9 Multilevel and Multimodal Approaches	87
3.10 Combining Computational and Neuroimaging Approaches	88
3.11 Meta-Analyses	89
3.12 Summary	90

Part II	Neural Bases of Mental Functions	93
Chapter 4	Motor Control	94
4.1	Introduction	96
4.2	Peripheral Control of Movement	96
4.2.1	Motor Tracts	96
4.3	Brain Structures Involved in Motor Control	98
4.3.1	Noncortical Motor Regions and Disorders	98
Fluidity and Timing: The Cerebellum	98	
Motor Sequencing and Learning: The Basal Ganglia	101	
4.3.2	Subcortical Motor Disorders	102
Parkinson's Disease	103	
Huntington's Disease	106	
Tourette's Syndrome	107	
4.3.3	Cortical Regions: Planning and Execution of Movement	108
Execution of Movement: Primary Motor Cortex	108	
Planning of Movement: Supplementary Motor Complex and Premotor Areas	109	
Action in the Face of Uncertainty: Anterior Cingulate Cortex	114	
Stopping or Altering Action: Right Inferior Frontal Cortex	118	
Linking Action to Sensory and Conceptual Information: Parietal Lobe	118	
4.3.4	Cortical Motor Disorders	122
Classifications of Apraxia	122	
Neural Underpinnings of Apraxia	123	
4.4	Integrated Models of the Motor System	123
4.5	Summary	126
Chapter 5	Sensation and Perception	128
5.1	The Retina	130
5.1.1	Photoreceptors	130
5.1.2	Ganglion Cells	131
5.1.3	Receptive Fields	132
Receptive Fields of Retinal Cells	132	
Center–Surround Receptive Fields	132	
5.2	Pathways from the Retina to the Brain	133
5.2.1	The Tectopulvinar Pathway	133
5.2.2	The Geniculostriate Pathway	134
5.3	Layers of the LGN	135
5.3.1	Retinotopic Mapping in the LGN	135
5.3.2	Feedback Connections to the LGN	136
5.4	Primary Visual Cortex (Striate Cortex)	136

x

Contents

5.4.1	Organization of Striate Cortex	137
5.4.2	Binocular Integration in Striate Cortex	138
5.4.3	Contextual Modulation of Cells in Striate Cortex	140
5.5	Visual Areas beyond the Striate Cortex	142
5.5.1	Multiple Maps of the Visual World	142
5.5.2	Area V4: A Special Module for Coding Color?	143
5.5.3	Blindsight and the Visual Pathways	144
5.5.4	Divergence into the "What" and "Where" Pathways	146
5.6	Auditory Processing	148
5.6.1	Computational Problems in Audition	148
5.6.2	Organization of the Auditory Pathways	148
5.6.3	Brainstem Computation of Spatial Location	150
5.6.4	Organization of Auditory Cortex	153
5.6.5	Auditory–Visual Interactions	155
5.7	Conclusions	156
5.8	Summary	157
 Chapter 6 Object Recognition 160		
6.1	The "What" Ventral Visual System	162
6.2	Deficits in Visual Object Recognition	164
6.2.1	Apperceptive and Associative Agnosias	164
6.2.2	Prosopagnosia: Agnosia for Faces	167
6.3	Theoretical Issues in Visual Object Recognition	168
6.3.1	Sparse versus Population Coding for Objects	168
6.3.2	The Problem of Invariance in Recognition	171
6.3.3	Feature-Based versus Configural Coding of Objects	174
6.4	Category Specificity: Are Some Types of Stimuli More Special Than Others?	176
6.4.1	Face Specificity in Other Primates	177
6.4.2	Prosopagnosia and Face Specificity	178
6.4.3	Brain Imaging Studies of Face Specificity	178
6.4.4	If Faces Are Special, Why Are They Special?	180
6.4.5	Bodies, Places, and Words Are Special Too	181
6.5	Object Recognition in Tactile and Auditory Modalities	185
6.5.1	Agnosias in Other Modalities	185
6.5.2	Tactile Object Recognition	185
6.5.3	Auditory Object Recognition	186
6.5.4	What versus Where across Modalities	186
6.6	Summary	188
 Chapter 7 Spatial Cognition 189		
7.1	The Dorsal Visual System for Spatial Cognition	191
7.1.1	Anatomy of the Dorsal Stream	191
7.1.2	Cellular Properties in the Dorsal Stream	192
7.2	Coding for the Three Dimensions of Space	192
7.2.1	Distinguishing Left from Right	192
7.2.2	Depth Perception	194
7.3	Spatial Frames of Reference	194
7.3.1	Neural Coding of Reference Frames	195
7.3.2	Dissociability of Reference Frames	196

7.4	Motion Perception	197
7.4.1	Specific Neural Regions for Motion Perception	197
7.4.2	Incorporating Knowledge of Self-Motion	198
	Accounting for Movement of the Eyes	198
	Accounting for Movement of the Body	199
7.5	Space and Action	200
7.5.1	Constructional Abilities	200
7.5.2	Optic Ataxia	201
7.5.3	Neural Mechanisms of Sensory–Motor Integration	202
7.6	Spatial Navigation	206
7.6.1	Navigational Skills	206
7.6.2	Neural Coding for Spatial Environments	208
	Parahippocampal Place Area	208
	Retrosplenial Cortex	209
	Medial Temporal Lobe	210
7.7	Challenges to the Dorsal–Ventral Stream Dichotomy	211
7.8	Summary	212
Chapter 8	Language	214
8.1	Brain Systems for Auditory Language	215
8.1.1	Classic Neurological Conceptions	216
8.1.2	Psycholinguistic Perspectives	220
	Phonology	220
	Syntax	221
	Semantics	221
8.1.3	Evidence from Double Dissociations	221
8.1.4	Overlapping and Integrated Language Processing	222
	Acoustic Characteristics Relevant to Speech	222
	Overlap between Syntax and Semantics	224
	Overlap between Comprehension and Production	225
	Interactions among Brain Regions Enable Language Processing	226
8.2	Visual “Spoken” Language	228
8.2.1	Basic Structure of ASL	228
8.2.2	Neural Organization of ASL	228
8.3	Neurological Bases for Visual Language Processing	232
8.3.1	Evidence from Studies of Patients with Brain Damage	232
	Alexia versus Agraphia	233
	Reading	233
	Writing	234
8.3.2	Converging Evidence from Other Research Methods	234
8.4	Processing of Non-Indo-European Languages and Other Symbolic Systems	237
8.4.1	Kana and Kanji	237
8.4.2	Music	238
8.5	Right-Hemisphere Contributions to Language Processing	240
8.5.1	Prosody	241
8.5.2	Semantics	241
8.5.3	Narrative, Inference, and Metaphor	242
8.6	Summary	243

Contents

Chapter 9	Memory and Learning	245
9.1	What Is Memory?	247
9.2	Hippocampal Damage Causes Amnesia, a Disorder of Long-Term Memory	247
9.2.1	Global Nature of the Deficit	248
9.2.2	Temporal Profile of Affected Memories	249
9.2.3	Spared Abilities	252
	Spared Working Memory	252
	Spared Skill Learning	252
9.3	Multiple Memory and Learning Systems	255
9.3.1	What Distinguishes Memory Systems?	255
9.3.2	Memory and Consciousness	256
9.4	Nonhippocampal Regions Involved in Memory and Learning	259
9.4.1	Domain-Specific Neocortical Regions: Initial Processing and Subsequent Access	259
9.4.2	The Basal Ganglia: Skill Learning	260
9.4.3	The Amygdala: An Interface between Memory and Emotion	262
9.4.4	Anterior Temporal Regions: Amodal Storage of Semantic Information	264
9.5	Brain Systems for Different Stages of Memory	265
9.5.1	Encoding: The Medial Temporal Lobe and Prefrontal Regions	265
	The Medial Temporal Lobe	265
	Prefrontal Regions	267
9.5.2	Consolidation and Storage: How Critical Is the Hippocampus?	267
9.5.3	Retrieval: Hippocampal, Prefrontal, and Parietal Mechanisms	269
	Hippocampus: Pattern Completion	269
	Prefrontal Cortex: Strategic Retrieval	271
	Parietal Cortex: Attentional Aspects of Retrieval	271
9.6	The Relationships between Memory Systems	274
9.6.1	Theoretical and Computational Reasons for Distinct Memory Systems	274
9.6.2	Interacting Memory Systems for Different Types and Stages of Learning	275
9.7	Working Memory: The Ability to Hold and Manipulate Information On-line	275
9.7.1	Patients with Deficits in Working Memory	276
9.7.2	Studies with Nonhuman Animals: A Role for the Prefrontal Cortex?	276
9.7.3	Insights from Neurologically Intact People	277
9.8	Summary	280
Chapter 10	Attention	283
10.1	What Is "Attention"?	284
10.2	Brain Structures Mediating Arousal	285
10.3	Brain Structures Mediating Vigilance and Sustained Attention	287
10.4	Selective Attention	287
10.4.1	The Time Course of Attentional Selection	287
10.4.2	Brain Regions Mediating Selective Attention	288
	Superior Colliculus: Automatic Orienting	288
	Thalamus: Gating of Sensory Information	289
	Parietal Lobe: Focusing on Relevant Features	290
	Anterior Cingulate and Supplementary Motor Area: Response-Related Selection	293
	Lateral Prefrontal Cortex: Goal Selection	294
10.4.3	Sources and Sites of Attentional Control	295
10.4.4	Neural Mechanisms of Selection: Biased Competition	296
10.5	Neural Bases of Divided Attention	298

10.6 Network Models of Attentional Control	300
10.6.1 A Distributed But Overlapping Network	300
10.6.2 Altering, Orienting, and Executive Attention	302
10.6.3 Selection of Goals versus Detection of Behaviorally Relevant Stimuli	302
10.6.4 The Default Network: The Lack of Attention or Internal Attention?	303
10.7 Hemineglect: Clinical Aspects	304
10.7.1 Clinical Features	304
Typical Manifestation	304
Not Due to Sensory Deficits	305
Modulated by Attentional Factors	307
10.7.2 Theories Regarding the Underlying Deficit	307
10.7.3 Treatment	309
10.8 Hemineglect: Implications for Understanding Brain–Behavior Relationships	310
10.8.1 Attention Based on Objects	310
10.8.2 Hemispheric Differences in Attentional Control	311
10.8.3 Processing of Unattended Stimuli	312
10.9 Consciousness	313
10.10 Summary	314
Chapter 11 Executive Function and Higher-Order Thinking	316
11.1 Theoretical Perspectives	318
11.1.1 Controlled versus Automatic Processes	318
11.1.2 Goal-Centered Processing	319
11.1.3 Multifactor Models	320
11.2 Goal-Directed Behaviors	320
11.2.1 Creation and Maintenance of a Goal or Task Set	321
11.2.2 Initiation of Action and Effort Directed toward a Goal	323
11.2.3 Inhibition	324
11.2.4 Sequencing and Planning	327
11.2.5 Shifting Set and Modifying Strategies	329
11.2.6 Self-Monitoring and Evaluation	331
11.3 Higher-Order Thinking	334
11.3.1 Abstract and Conceptual Thinking	334
11.3.2 Rules and Inference	335
11.3.3 Response to Novelty	338
11.3.4 Judgment and Decision Making	339
11.4 A Central Role for Working Memory in Executive Function	341
11.5 Organization of the Brain for Executive Function	342
11.6 Summary	345
Chapter 12 Emotion	347
12.1 Subcortical Contributions to Emotion	349
12.1.1 Fight-or-Flight Response	349
12.1.2 Fear and Emotional Learning	351
The Amygdala's Role in Emotional Learning	352
The Amygdala's Response to Negative and Positive Stimuli	352
Connections to and from the Amygdala	353
12.1.3 Reward and Motivation	354
12.2 Cortical Contributions to Emotion	357
12.2.1 Representing Bodily Cues of Emotion	357

Contents

12.2.2 Integrating Emotion and Action	358
12.2.3 Incorporating Emotion into Decision Making	360
12.2.4 Regulating Emotion	361
12.2.5 Communicating and Interpreting Emotional Signals	364
Facial Expressions	364
Prosody	367
12.2.6 Models of Emotional Experience	368
12.3 Summary	370
Chapter 13 Social Cognition	372
13.1 Social Influence	375
13.1.1 Conformity	375
13.1.2 Social Norm Compliance	377
13.2 Understanding Other Minds	380
13.2.1 Imitation and Simulation	380
13.2.2 Theory of Mind	382
13.2.3 Empathy	384
13.2.4 Self versus Other	387
13.3 Perceiving and Judging Social Groups	390
13.3.1 In-Group–Out-Group Effects	391
13.3.2 Stereotyping and Prejudice	392
13.3.3 Stereotype Threat	393
13.4 Summary	395
Part III Broader Applications	399
Chapter 14 Psychopathology	400
14.1 Schizophrenia	402
14.1.1 Symptoms and Features	402
14.1.2 Frontal Lobe	403
14.1.3 Temporal Lobe	405
14.1.4 Disruption in Functional Connectivity	406
14.1.5 What Causes Schizophrenia?	407
14.1.6 Implications for Treatment	409
14.2 Depression	410
14.2.1 Symptoms and Features	410
14.2.2 Frontal Lobe	411
14.2.3 Subcortical Regions	412
14.2.4 Functional Connectivity among Regions	414
14.2.5 Therapeutic Interventions	414
How Standard Treatments for Depression Affect the Brain	414
Noninvasive Stimulation Treatments	415
Invasive Stimulation Treatments	416
14.3 Anxiety Disorders	419
14.3.1 Symptoms and Features	419
14.3.2 Amygdala and Hippocampus	420
14.3.3 Cortical Regions	422
Regulation of Anxiety	422
Monitoring and the Anterior Cingulate	422

Verbalization and Worry	423
Anxious Arousal	423
14.3.4 Action Systems in Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder	423
14.4 Substance Abuse and Addiction	425
14.4.1 Reward Pathways	425
14.4.2 Orbitofrontal Cortex	426
14.4.3 Other Brain Regions Implicated in Substance Use Disorders	428
14.5 Conclusions and Caveats	428
14.6 Summary	429
Chapter 15 Brain Development and Plasticity	431
15.1 Development of the Brain	432
15.1.1 Changes in the Brain during Childhood	433
Synapse Formation and Pruning	433
Myelination	435
Changes in Functional Connectivity	436
Associating Neural and Cognitive Development	437
15.1.2 Changes in the Brain during Adolescence	438
15.1.3 Influence of the Environment on the Developing Brain	439
Environmental Enrichment and Deprivation	440
Sensitive Periods in Development	442
15.2 Developmental Disabilities	444
15.2.1 Intellectual Disability	444
Genetic Disorders	445
Infections and Toxins	445
15.2.2 Dyslexia	446
15.2.3 Autism	448
15.2.4 Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder	450
15.3 Brain Plasticity in Adulthood	453
15.3.1 Plasticity in Response to Changing Experiences	453
15.3.2 Plasticity in Response to Brain Damage	455
15.4 Changes in the Brain with Aging	460
15.4.1 Cognitive Changes with Aging	460
15.4.2 Neural Changes with Aging	461
15.4.3 Slowing the Effects of Aging	463
15.5 Summary	464
Chapter 16 Generalized Cognitive Disorders	466
16.1 Closed Head Injury	468
16.1.1 Etiology	468
16.1.2 Neuropsychological Consequences	469
16.1.3 Intervention	471
16.2 Dementia	474
16.2.1 Cortical Dementia	475
Alzheimer's Disease	475
Frontotemporal Dementia	481
16.2.2 Subcortical Dementia	482
Parkinson's Disease	482
Huntington's Disease	484
16.2.3 Mixed-Variety Dementia	486

Contents

16.3 Multiple Sclerosis	487
16.4 Epilepsy	489
16.5 Disorders of Conscious Awareness	491
16.6 Summary	494
Chapter 17 Cognitive Neuroscience and Society	496
17.1 Public Perceptions of Neuroscience	498
17.2 Neuroscience and Education	500
17.3 Neuroscience and Social Inequality	502
17.4 Neuroscience and the Law	504
17.5 Neuroscience and Performance Optimization	508
17.6 Neuroscience and the Marketplace	510
17.7 The Neuroscience of Morality	512
17.8 Summary	515
Appendix	518
Glossary	521
References	537
Index	632