

## Inhibitory Control Across Memory Domains

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Access to relevant information from memory is critical for learning, problem solving, word production, remembering past events, and planning the future. Although access to knowledge is critical for good performance on these tasks, successful performance also requires brain mechanisms that regulate activation to select the most context-appropriate information. Recent views suggest that the human cognitive system has evolved so that it includes goal-driven control mechanisms to regulate the level of activation of specific pieces of knowledge and make distracting or unwanted information in memory less accessible. However, these control processes may also have side effects on performance, even unwittingly, in a variety of situations as long as the task at hand partly relies on access to suppressed information. In the presentation, I will provide evidence that various types of information (concepts, facial features, personal attributes, lexical or grammatical information) may be the target of inhibitory control in different contexts (problem solving, decision making, or language production). I will also show that inhibitory control leaves behavioural and neural signatures across a variety of domains, and reshapes memory information during retrieval.