1. People with anterograde amnesia are deficient in
   a. Declarative memory
   b. Procedural memory
   c. Motor memory
   d. Short-term memory
   e. Speech

2. Which of the following is an example of a stimulus-response learning task?
   a. Tracing a figure viewed via a mirror
   b. Recognizing broken drawings
   c. Recalling childhood events that occurred prior to age 9
   d. Recognizing songs learned in childhood prior to brain damage
   e. Making a classically conditioned eyeblink response

3. The video we saw in class of the gentleman who could only say “tono tono” demonstrated the kind of behavior often seen after a person has sustained damage to
   a. The corpus callosum
   b. The amygdala
   c. The right hemisphere
   d. Wernicke’s area
   e. Broca’s area

4. A primary characteristic of Wernicke’s aphasia is
   a. labored and nonfluent speech
   b. unemotional speech
   c. mutism
   d. effortless production of meaningless speech
   e. fumbling for the right word

5. Which of the following might be used to test speech comprehension in Wernicke’s aphasia?
   a. Ask the person to use content words
   b. Ask the person to use function words
   c. Ask the person about his or her childhood memories
   d. Ask the person to read a book
   e. Ask the person to point to an object on a table

6. A direct neural connection between Broca’s area and Wernicke’s area is provided by the
   a. Stria terminalis
   b. Anterior commissure
   c. Corpus callosum
   d. Fornix
   e. Arcuate fasciculus

7. Which of the following is an important implication of transcortical sensory aphasia?
   a. Speech recognition comes after speech comprehension
   b. The lateral temporal lobe is key for speech repetition
   c. The periaqueductal gray matter is not important for speech repetition
   d. Speech recognition and comprehension are different processes
   e. B and C
8. Individuals with surface dyslexia
   a. Cannot read
   b. **Have a deficit in whole word reading**
   c. Cannot understand the meaning of words
   d. Cannot recognize individual letters
   e. Cannot sound out words

9. Aphasia is
   a. A difficulty remembering things that happened prior to the brain damage
   b. **A deficit in language comprehension or production**
   c. A tendency to focus on the global features rather than the local ones
   d. A deficit due to the severing of the corpus callosum
   e. Usually present after severe damage to the right hemisphere

10. What would someone with damage to the *right* hemisphere most easily report seeing in the figure below?

    ![Figure](image)

    a. B
    b. H

11. Identify the structures (a,b,c,d) below (4 points), and describe what happens if you damage a, b, and d (6 points)