** 1. Lesions in the ventral occipitotemporal cortex are likely to cause what disability?
   A. deafness           C. visual agnosia
   B. apraxia            D. cortical blindness

** 2. Lesions in the dorsal occipitoparietal cortex are likely to cause what disability?
   A. apraxia            C. visuospatial agnosia
   B. alexia             D. cortical blindness

** 3. Abnormalities in the fusiform gyrus tend to be found in what disability?
   A. apraxia            C. acalculia
   B. alexia             D. congenital prosopagnosia

** 4. Contralateral neglect (sometimes called unilateral neglect) is most likely to happen after lesions where?
   A. right parietal lobe C. occipital lobe
   B. left parietal lobe  D. hippocampus

** 5. You have a patient who can't seem to make the necessary movements with his left hand in order to carry out a verbal command. There is no paralysis in either arm or hand. Where do you suspect he might have a lesion in his brain?
   A. anterior corpus callosum C. left parietal association cortex
   B. right frontal motor association cortex D. right parietal association cortex

For questions 6-10, match the disability on the left with its correction definition on the right.

** 6. alexia              A. inability to recognize objects by touch
** 7. astereognosia       B. inability to move
** 8. agraphia           C. inability to write
** 9. acalculia          D. inability to read
** 10. akinesia          E. inability to do mental arithmetic

** 11. You ask a patient to copy the drawing on the left. The patient produces the drawing on the right. What's your diagnosis?
   A. agraphia
   B. apraxia
   C. contralateral neglect
   D. asomatognosia

** 12. If you can't match one of the remaining three pictures to the one on the far left, you may have a problem in which lobe of your brain?
   A. frontal           C. parietal
   B. temporal          D. occipital
13. Lesions in the parietal lobe often cause a drop in IQ score because it impairs:
A. reading ability  
B. consciousness  
C. convergent thinking  
D. divergent thinking

14. Disconnection aphasias often result from lesions where?
A. dorsal occipitoparietal cortex  
B. ventral occipitotemporal cortex  
C. fusiform gyrus  
D. angular gyrus

15. Lesions in the amygdala can often result when what virus invades the brain?
A. polio  
B. herpes simplex  
C. coronavirus  
D. mumps

16. A patient is experiencing seizures, anterograde amnesia, and disorientation. Where do you suspect the lesion is?
A. right parietal lobe  
B. basal ganglia  
C. corpus callosum  
D. hippocampus

17. Obsessions and compulsions may result from problems arising in the:
A. right parietal lobe  
B. basal ganglia  
C. amygdala  
D. hippocampus

18. Overfriendliness, inappropriate comments, and lack of awareness of personal space may result after lesions in the:
A. left parietal lobe  
B. basal ganglia  
C. amygdala  
D. hippocampus

19. Athetosis and choreiform movements are examples of:
A. bradykinesia  
B. dyskinesia  
C. dystonia  
D. palsy

20. Writhing movements often involving large parts of the body, resulting in strange postures and body positions that can be very painful are characteristic of:
A. Parkinson's disease  
B. bradykinesia  
C. chorea  
D. dystonia