1.) Describe a pop-out test to determine if synesthesia for number-color synesthesia is true or fake.

Place many black 2’s with 1 black 5 together. Normal subjects have to search for the 5, but if a person has synesthesia with colors associated to numbers, the 5 will “pop out” as color differences pop out for normal subjects.

2.) What happens when the angular gyrus, a part of the temporal, parietal and occipital junction (TPO) is damaged by stroke.

Person can identify letters but cannot divide and subtract.

3.) What is the difference between cross-wiring and cross-activation.

Cross wiring involves connections and cross activation neurochemical imbalances where areas excite or inhibit each other.

4.) Describe the perceptual effect of “crowding”.

5 in periphery is detectable, but surrounded by 3’s the crowding make it impossible to see – except by synesthetes who can guess by the color it produces.

5.) What evidence is advanced for the claim that for some of the synesthetes tested, their color-number synesthesia is likely to be due to cross-activation within the fusiform gyrus itself, rather than at the higher level of number concept?

The low contrast number can be read but the response is not strong enough to coactivate V4.

6.) The authors speculate that higher level synesthesia has its routes in cross-activation problems between a.) ______ and the angular gyrus (or TPO). Higher color area (as opposed to the fusiform and V4)

7.) What are the 2 most common types of synesthesia?

   Color-number and color-tone