This sample from the Pair Cancellation test (Woodcock-Johnson III Tests of Cognitive Abilities; Woodcock, McGrew, and Mather, 2001c) shows how scanning cancellation tests with horizontally aligned stimuli can elicit subtle unilateral inattention—usually on the left. These top seven (of 21) lines contain four of the eight left-sided omissions (enclosed in rectangles), one of the three right-sided omissions, and two right-sided errors (X’d) made by the 55-year-old dermatologist who had sustained a blow to the left side of his head in a skiing accident (see p. 87). (© Riverside Press. Reprinted with permission) From Lezak, M.D., Howieson, D.B., Bigler, E.D., & Tranel, D. (2012). Neuropsychological Assessment, Fifth Edition. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.
FIGURE 10.4 The Bells Test (reduced size). (Courtesy of Louise Gauthier and Yves Joanette)
Trees brighten the countryside and soften the harsh lines of city streets. Among them are our oldest and largest living things. Trees are the best-known plants in man's experience. They are graceful and a joy to see. So it is no wonder that people want to know how to identify them. A tree is a woody plant with a single stem growing to a height of ten feet or more. Shrubs are also woody, but they are usually smaller than trees and tend to have many stems growing in a clump. Trees are easiest to recognize by their leaves. By studying the leaves of trees it is possible to learn to identify them at a distance. One group of trees has simple leaves while others have compound leaves in which the blade is divided into a number of leaflets. The leaf blade may have a smooth uncut edge or it may be toothed. Not only the leaves but also the flowers, fruit, seeds, bark, buds, and wood are worth studying. When you look at a tree, see it as a whole; see all its many parts; see it as a living being in a community of plants and animals. The oldest trees live for as long as three or four thousand years. Some grow almost as tall as a forty story sky-scraper. The largest trees contain enough wood to build dozens of average size houses. Trees will always be one of the most important natural resources of our country. Their timber, other wood products, turpentine and resins are of great value. They also are valuable because they hold the soil, preventing floods. In addition, the beauty of trees, the majesty of forests, and the quiet of woodlands are everyone's to enjoy. Trees can be studied at every season, and they should be. Each season will show features that cannot be seen at other times. Watch the buds open in spring and the leaves unfold.
Trees brighten the countryside and soften the harsh lines of city streets. Among them are our oldest and largest living things. Trees are the best-known plants in man's experience. They are graceful and a joy to see, and it is no wonder that people want to know how to identify them. A tree is a woody plant with a single stem growing to a height of ten feet or more. Shrubs are also woody, but they are usually smaller than trees and tend to have many stems growing in a clump. Trees are easiest to recognize by their leaves. By studying the leaves of trees it is possible to learn to identify them at a distance. One group of trees has simple leaves while others have compound leaves in which the blade is divided into a number of leaflets. The leaf blade may have a smooth uncut edge or it may be toothed. Not only the leaves but also the flowers, fruit, seeds, bark, and wood are worth studying. When you look at a tree, see it as a whole; see all its many parts; see it as a living being in a community of plants and animals. The oldest trees live as long as three or four thousand years. Some grow almost as tall as a forty story skyscraper. The largest trees contain enough wood to build dozens of average size houses. Trees will always be one of the most important natural resources of our country. Their timber, other wood products, turpentine and resins are of great value. They also are valuable because they hold the soil, preventing floods. In addition, the beauty of trees, the majesty of forests, and the quiet of woodlands are everyone's to enjoy. Trees can be studied at every season, and they should be. Each season will show features that cannot be seen at other times. Watch the buds open in spring and the leaves unfold.
FIGURE 10.9 This attempt to copy an address was made by a 66-year-old retired paper mill worker two years after he had suffered a right frontal CVA. His writing not only illustrates left visuospatial inattention but also the tendency to add “bumps” (e.g., the m in “James”) and impaired visual tracking (e.g., “Ave” is repeated on the line below the street address line)—all problems that can interfere with the reading and writing of patients with right hemisphere lesions. From Lezak, M.D., Howieson, D.B., Bigler, E.D., & Tranel, D. (2012). Neuropsychological Assessment, Fifth Edition. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.
Focal lesions associated with JLO failures. Areas where focal lesions overlapped with impaired JLO performance have been plotted on the lateral surface of the left hemisphere and right hemisphere. The color bar indicates different degrees of lesion overlap, from 1 up to 8, with numbers higher than 8 all coded to dark red. Negative values on the color bar indicate a lower proportion of participants with a lesion and a deficit among those with a deficit, compared to the proportion of participants with a lesion and no deficit among those with no deficit. As visualized, impaired JLO performance is most associated with right parietal lesions. Reproduced with permission from Tranel et al. (2009) and Taylor & Francis. From Lezak, M.D., Howieson, D.B., Bigler, E.D., & Tranel, D. (2012). Neuropsychological Assessment, Fifth Edition. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.
Sample Test Questions
Closure Speed (Gestalt Completion)
Identify the pictures.

**FIGURE 10.16** Closure Speed (Gestalt Completion) © 1984 by L.L. Thurstone, Ph.D. All rights reserved. This sample test question may not be duplicated in any manner without written permission from the publisher. (Courtesy of Pearson Reid London House, Inc.) From Lezak, M.D., Howieson, D.B., Bigler, E.D., & Tranel, D. (2012). Neuropsychological Assessment, Fifth Edition. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.
Sample Test Questions
Closure Flexibility (Concealed Figures)

Put a check mark (✓) in the parentheses under a drawing if it contains the figure. Put a zero (0) in the parentheses under the drawing if it does not contain the figure.

(✓)  (0)  (✓)  (0)