

Table 1. Performance of FG and norms (mean and S.D. or range) on neuropsychological tests

Test	FG's score	Norm
<u>Attention, Working memory and executive functions</u>		
	28	33.31 (9.8)
Symbol Digit Modalities test	5	5.2 (.8)
Corsi block tapping test forward	4	4.9 (1.1)
Corsi block tapping test backward	4	5.5 (1.1)
Forward digit span	3	4 (1.2)
Backward digit span		
Brown-Peterson test	100%	98.33% (4.47)
- no interference	42%*	97.22% (4.46)
- mean of interference scores		
Stroop Test	74 sec.	48.5 sec (25-86)
- Color name reading	105 sec.	69.4 sec (46-123)
- Color naming	249 sec.*	142.4 sec. (88-204)
- Interference		
Trail Making Test	61 sec.*	41.3 sec. (15)
- Part A	253 sec.*	111.4 sec. (72.2)
- Part B		
<u>Visual-perceptual tests</u>		
- BORB		

- Length match task (30)	28	26.9 (1.6)
- Size match task (30)	27	27.3 (2.4)
- Orientation match task (30)	24	24.8 (2.6)
- Minimal feature view match (25)	25	23.3 (2.0)
- Foreshortened view task (25)	25	21.6 (2.6)
- Object decision – easy subtest (32)	30	30.5 (1.4)
- Object decision – hard subtest (32)	25	27.0 (2.2)
<u>Motor control tests</u>		
Pantomime imitation subtest (PENO) (35)	29	31.69 (2.6)
Arbitrary gesture imitation subtest (PENO) (35)	33	32.54 (1.6)
<u>Episodic memory</u>	9	11.62 (2,6)
Immediate story retelling subtest (PENO) (23)		
DMS-48	44	46.08 (2.4)
- first recall (48)	45	46.56 (1.92)
- second recall (48)	28	28.6 (1.54)
Pictorial recognition memory test (30)	24	22.1 (2.1)
Short recognition memory test for faces (25)		

* Indicates a score below the norm or outside the normal range

Table 2. Performance of FG and norms (mean and S.D. or range) on language tests

Test	FG's score	Norm
<u>Language</u>		
BECLA		
- same-different judgement on spoken non-word pairs (36)	30	31.67 (1.15)
- allographic matching on graphemes (26)	25	25.67 (.58)
- auditory lexical-decision (20)	18	19 (1.73)
- written lexical-decision (20)	20	19.67 (.58)
- repetition of words and non-words (25)	25	24 (.58)
- reading of words (25)	24	24.17 (.58)
- reading of non-words (25)	15	22.5 (.82)
- written spelling of words (36)	24	31.19 (3.06)
- written spelling of non-words (15)	10	13.17 (1.86)
Picture naming (DO-80) (80)	72	74.9 (2.94)
Letter fluency (PEN0)	5*	45.46 (16.4)
Category fluency (PEN0)	14*	47.85 (9.8)
Pyramids and Palm Trees Test (52)	47	49.4 (1.74)
Token test (36)	29	29-36
Spoken word/sentence-to-picture matching (MT-86) (47)	44	44.6 (2.19)
Written word/sentence-to-picture matching (MT-86) (12)	12	10.81 (.81)

Table 3. Performance of FG and control subjects (number and percent correct; values in brackets correspond to S.D.) in the verb and non-verb conjugation tasks.

Conjugation tasks	Regular verbs		Subregular verbs		Irregular verbs	
	FG	Controls	FG	Controls	FG	Controls
Infinitive ↔ present (24)	24 (100%)	24 (100%)	22 (92%)	23.75 [.25] (99%)	24 (100%)	24 (100%)
Present ↔ future (24)	24 (100%)	24 (100%)	22 (92%)	22 [.71] (92%)	24 (100%)	24 (100%)
Infinitive ↔ future (24)	24 (100%)	24 (100%)	17 (71%)	23 [.58] (96%) *	24 (100%)	24 (100%)
	Regular non-verbs		Subregular non-verbs			
	FG	Controls	FG	Controls		
Infinitive ↔ present (24)	24 (100%)	23.75 [.05] (99%)	18 (75%)	22.25[.16] (96%)		
Present ↔ future (24)	14 (58%)	24 (100%)***	13 (54%)	21 [.29] (87.5%)*		
Infinitive ↔ future (24)	1 (4%)	24 (100%)***	24 (100%)	23.75 [.05] (99%)		

Difference between FG and controls: * $p < .05$; *** $p \leq .001$

Table 4. Performance of FG and control subjects (number and percent correct) in the adjective and non-adjective gender inflection tasks

Gender inflection	"No-rule adjectives" (10)		"Rule adjectives" (20)		Irregular adjectives (5)	
	FG	Controls	FG	Controls	FG	Controls
Masculine ↔ feminine	10 (100%)	10 (100%)	20 (100%)	20 (100%)	5 (100%)	5 (100%)
Feminine ↔ masculine	10 (100%)	10 (100%)	20 (100%)	20 (100%)	5 (100%)	5 (100%)
	"No-rule non-adjectives" (10)		"Rule non-adjectives" (20)			
	FG	Controls	FG	Controls		
Masculine ↔ feminine	9 (90%)	10 (100%)	13 (65%)	20 (100%)**		
Feminine ↔ masculine	10 (100%)	9.75 [.5] (97.5%)	6 (30%)	17 [3.16] (85%)**		

Difference between FG and controls: ** p<.01

Table 5: Performance of FG and control subjects (number and percent correct; values in brackets correspond to S.D.) corresponding to the syntactic structures used in the anagram task

Syntactic structures		Examples	FG	Controls
Canonical (nominalised active)	1	Le garçon creuse un trou avec ses parents (<i>the boy digs a hole with his parents</i>)	16/16 (100%)	16 [0] (100%)
	2	La fillette confie un secret à ses amies ((<i>the girl confides a secret to her friends</i>))	15/16 (94%)	16 [0] (100%)
Non-canonical (pronominalized active)	1'	Il le creuse avec eux (<i>He digs it with them</i>)	14/16 (87.5%)	16 [0] (100%)
	2'	Elle le leur confie (<i>She confides it to them</i>)	8/16** (50%)	15.75 [0.2] (8%)

Note: 1 = 2 arguments and 1 modifier; 1' = 2 clitic pronouns and 1 disjoint pronoun ; 2 = 3 arguments; 2' = 3 clitic pronouns

Difference between FG and controls: ** p<.01

Table 6. Performance of FG and control subjects (number and percent correct; values in brackets correspond to S.D.) in calculation tasks

Calculation tasks	FG	Controls
Non-rule-based single-digit calculation		
- Additions (60)	59 (98%)	58.75 [1.25] (98%)
- Subtractions (45)	45 (100%)	44.5 [.5] (99%)
- Multiplications (81)	77 (95%)	80.5 [.06] (99%)
- Divisions (27)	23 (85%)	27 (100%)
Rule-based single-digit calculation		
- $0 \div n = 0$ (9)	0 (0%)	8 [.17] (89%) ***
- $n \div n = 1$ (20)	1 (5%)	14.66 [.28] (73%) ***
- $n \times 0 = 0$ (9)	0 (0%)	8.67 [.19] (96%) ***
- $0 \times n = 0$ (9)	0 (0%)	9 (100%) ***

Difference between FG and controls: *** $p < .001$