

1. **False** This behavior wasn't intentional. Jacob just couldn't recollect what his fellow student looked like. He had had the same trouble all his life. Friends and relatives would greet him and he would have no idea who they were.
2. **True** In May, a team from Harvard University in the US and University College London (UCL) announced the results of a web survey of 1600 people, suggesting that up to 2 percent of people have some degree of face blindness. Then in August, Martina Gruter and colleagues at the Institute for Human Genetics in Munster, Germany, similarly reported that 2.5 percent of 700 secondary school pupils they had tested had trouble recognising faces. The results of the survey took everyone by surprise.
3. **Not given** Germany, similarly reported that 2.5 percent of 700 secondary school pupils they had tested had trouble recognising faces. The results of the survey took everyone by surprise.
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5. **False** Prosopagnosics almost always know that they have trouble recognising people, but they often don't realise that other people have better recognition skills than they do, says Brad Duchaine, a researcher at UCL.
6. **True** Despite these issues, the majority of developmental prosopagnosics possess strategies that allow them to get around their difficulty, for instance
7. **Not given** Even so, the discovery of developmental prosopagnosia has attracted attention from neuroscientists keen to discover what is different about the brain of face-blind people. This difference, they believe, could help solve the problem of how the brain deals with information in general: not just visual data. In other words, it may show whether the brain has specialised parts for specific tasks or is more of a general-purpose information process.
8. **Animals** One issue, however, which will present challenges for researchers is that no two prosopagnosics are the same. Some have problems only with faces, while others have trouble with ordinary everyday objects and, so it turns out, animals which would normally be familiar as well...
9. **Emotion** tested they could identify the emotion which was conveyed on another's face,

10. Gene

families, the German team believe they have good evidence that a single gene could be responsible.

11. Left

Duchaine also has some evidence that face blindness could be inherited but thinks other factors might be more significant. He refers to studies of babies born with a condition which means the eye's lens is not clear, and when it's the left one, being unable to see through this eye during the first two months of life is a major risk factor for prosopagnosia.

12. Laboratory

skills, Joseph Degutis, a graduate student at the University of California, recently reported successfully training a severe developmental prosopagnosic to recognise faces during tests carried out in the laboratory. The subject also reported that recognising faces in everyday life became easier due to the training...

13. Cheating

and essential colleagues. Thomas Gruter, Martina Gruter's husband, who also works on her team, however, is not convinced it will work. "I don't know how you can have more training than you have already had," he says. "Humans already spend all day looking at faces. He also points out that cheating is a possibility during tests and provides an example. One person we studied said that when she was doing the face-recognition test. She memorised the distance between nose and upper lip. She wasn't the only one. So you can perform well in the test and not do so well in real life.