**Terms you need to know for the final from the Gillberg, et al. 2007 paper.**

**BORB test**: an object recognition test that has many subtests—the one used in this paper asks that subject match objects that are shown in different perspectives.

**Central coherence** is a fancy term for the ability to "see the big picture", an ability lacking in those with ASD.

**Coding subscale of WAIS-R:** This is a test on the WAIS in which subjects are trained to learn the pairing of digits with symbols; subjects are then shown the digit, and they have to pick the symbol (the test is referred to as the Digital Coding Test, and your paper refers to it simply as the “coding subscale.)”

**Community based sample** means that the subjects are solicited from the community rather than an in- or out-patient unit of a hospital or clinic.

**Confidence Interval** (CI): Confidence Interval is a criterion set by the experimenters, and when it is set high one can be very sure of the sampling method. When they say in the paper that their CI was 95%, that represents a high criterion. In this paper the CI is used to estimate the range of ages, weights etc. of the subjects.

**GAF**: Global Assessment Functioning is the Axis V scale of the DSM; it is the assessment of a patient’s ability to function in daily life.

**Neuropsychological Deficits**: deficits in cognition as measured by the tests used in this paper.

**Orbito-frontal region** is an area in the [prefrontal cortex](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prefrontal_cortex) (which is in the [frontal lobes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frontal_lobe) of the [brain](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brain) ). It is involved in the [cognitive](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cognition) processing of [decision-making](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decision-making).

**Prospective study** is one in which subjects are identified and then studied over time.

**Reified**: the term on page 176 means to give credence to, or to regard as a concrete concept. 

**SCID I and II**: The SCID is a structured questionnaire used for diagnosing individuals. The questions come directly from the DSM, so it’s a way for clinicians to easily use the DSM criteria in a questionnaire. SCID I measured Axis I disorders, SCID II measures Axis II disorders (which we are not interested in for the purposes of this paper).

**Set shifting tasks:** these are tasks used to measure Executive function whereby the individual has to figure out when the strategy for getting the correct response has changed and has to determine what the new “set” requires (like the WCST)

**SPECT**: Single photon emission computed tomography, is another kind of nuclear imaging technique, which measures blood flow (which presumably reflects neural activity).

**WAIS-R** : Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale- Revised, which we reviewed in Chapter 8. There is a Power Point in the Chapter for the WAIS, referred to as “Wechsler,” which briefly shows the Object Assembly subtest. The **WISC** is the WAIS for children.

**Section on Statistics**

Ignore all the names of statistical tests: Wilcoxon, Mann Whitney, Homls, etc.

 JUST KNOW that anything lower, or equal to lower than p =.05 is statistically significant; p=.001 is highly significant; whenever you see \* it means the data are significant. (Data is the plural, datum, the singular. Remember that forever!)