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<mark>2[A]</mark> – Face Blindness



Version3 G1 11-3

In 1947, neurologist Joachim Bodamer met a former soldier who had been injured during World War II when a bullet penetrated his brain. After the 2. bullet was removed, the man could no longer recognize people by looking at their faces. Although similar cases had been described throughout the 19th 4. century, Bodamer was the first doctor to coin the term prosopagnosia, or "face 5. blindness." For many years, face blindness was considered ( 26 ). By the 6. 1970s, however, people with no history of injury were being diagnosed. In 2006, 7. a study led by Ingo Kennerknecht of the University of Munster in Germany determined face blindness can also be caused by a single faulty gene. It is now 9. believed that in the United States up to 2.5 percent of the population suffers

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\*Choose the correct answer to fill in the blank from these choices.

12. **(26)** 1 an acquired condition

2 curable if discovered early

3 a sign of emotional instability

from this inherited variant of face blindness.

common in certain regions

## Further Questions

- 14. 1) According to the paragraph, what happened to a former soldier during World
- 15. War II?

13.

- 16. A bullet penetrated his brain.
- 2) What percentage of people suffers from face blindness?
- 18. In the United States up to 2.5 percent of the population suffers from face
- 19. blindness.
- 20. Sufferers must cope with daily challenges—some cannot follow movie plots,
- 21. while others cannot remember clients or colleagues. In extreme cases, they
- 22. cannot recognize their own children, or even themselves in a mirror. Bill
- 23. Choisser, a sufferer who has created a website devoted to face blindness, says
- sufferers develop alternative ways of recognizing people, such as remembering
- features like hair and clothing. Choisser notes that these techniques ( 27 ).
- 26. He says he had to leave the U.S. Navy because he could not differentiate
- 27. between his fellow sailors, who all wore the same uniforms and had similar
- 28. haircuts. Another sufferer admits she always says "Nice to see you" instead of
- 29. "Nice to meet you" when being introduced to people, in case she has met them
- 30. before and is failing to recognize them.
- 31. \*Choose the correct answer to fill in the blank from these choices.
- 32. (27) 1 may conflict with medical advice 2 are not unique to face blindness
- 3 may lead to new symptoms 4 are not always reliable

## Further Questions

34. 3) What are some daily challenges that sufferers must cope with?

- 35. Some cannot follow movie plots while others cannot remember clients or
- 36. colleagues.
- 4) How do sufferers develop alternative ways of recognizing people?
- 38. They develop alternative ways of recognizing people, such as remembering
- 39. features like hair and clothing.
- 40. 5) What does one sufferer do when she is introduced to people?
- 41. She always says "Nice to see you" instead of "Nice to meet you".
- Many doctors are ( 28 ) face blindness. The Internet has therefore become unique resource for sufferers, enabling them to learn about their condition and connect with each other. Choisser's website, for example, has compensated somewhat for the lack of information in the <u>medical literature</u> and has done a great deal to educate the public about the existence of face blindness. Other websites and Internet groups are following in Choisser's footsteps, causing author Joshua Davis to comment, "In many ways, this is a neurological condition discovered by Yahoo."
- 43. \*Choose the correct answer to fill in the blank from these choices.
- 44. (28) 1 publishing new studies on 2 still unfamiliar with

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3 worried about another type of 4 in favor of <u>aggressive treatment</u> for

## Further Questions

- 46. 6) How has the internet become a unique resource for sufferers?
- 47. It enables them to learn about their condition and connect with each other.
- 48. 7) What have websites like Choisser's done?
- 49. They have compensated somewhat for the lack of information in the medical
- 50. literature.
- 51. 8) If you had face blindness, how would you remember people?
- 52. I would try to remember their names and their voices.

53. 解答: (26) 1 (27) 4 (28) 2



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