

1937

Brain Potentials During Silent and Oral Reading

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Recommended Citation

Knott, John R. (1937) "Brain Potentials During Silent and Oral Reading," *Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Science*, 44(1), 156-156.

Available at: <https://scholarworks.uni.edu/pias/vol44/iss1/66>

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times lasting for five minutes. Raising the arm at elbow produced prolonged and often 100 per cent adaptation with occasional depressions. In a supplementary experiment, in which the subject's name was repeatedly called by *E*, waves did not return normally until after the fourth call, sometimes later. There were individual differences in regard to pattern, extent and nature of adaptation and amount of depression.

It was concluded that, in general, psychological and neuromuscular adaptation to a task showed a great deal of correspondence with the adaptation (i.e., regaining of amplitude) of the brain rhythm.

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BRAIN POTENTIALS DURING SILENT AND ORAL READING

JOHN R. KNOTT

Brain potentials have been recorded during silence, during silent reading, and oral reading. While it has been assumed that potentials cannot be picked up during strong, complex stimulation, the results indicate that they can be.

Analysis of the data indicates an hypothesis to the effect that complexity of cortical functioning is associated with complexity of the electrical activity of the cortex.

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BRAIN RHYTHMS AND CERTAIN MUSCULAR RHYTHMS

CHARLES N. COFER

In this study an attempt was made to find out whether there is a relationship between the electrical potentials from the left motor area of the brain and the tremor of the third finger of the right hand. Some records also were taken from the visual area and