# Neurofunctional substrates of learning and retrieval of verbal facts - Planning





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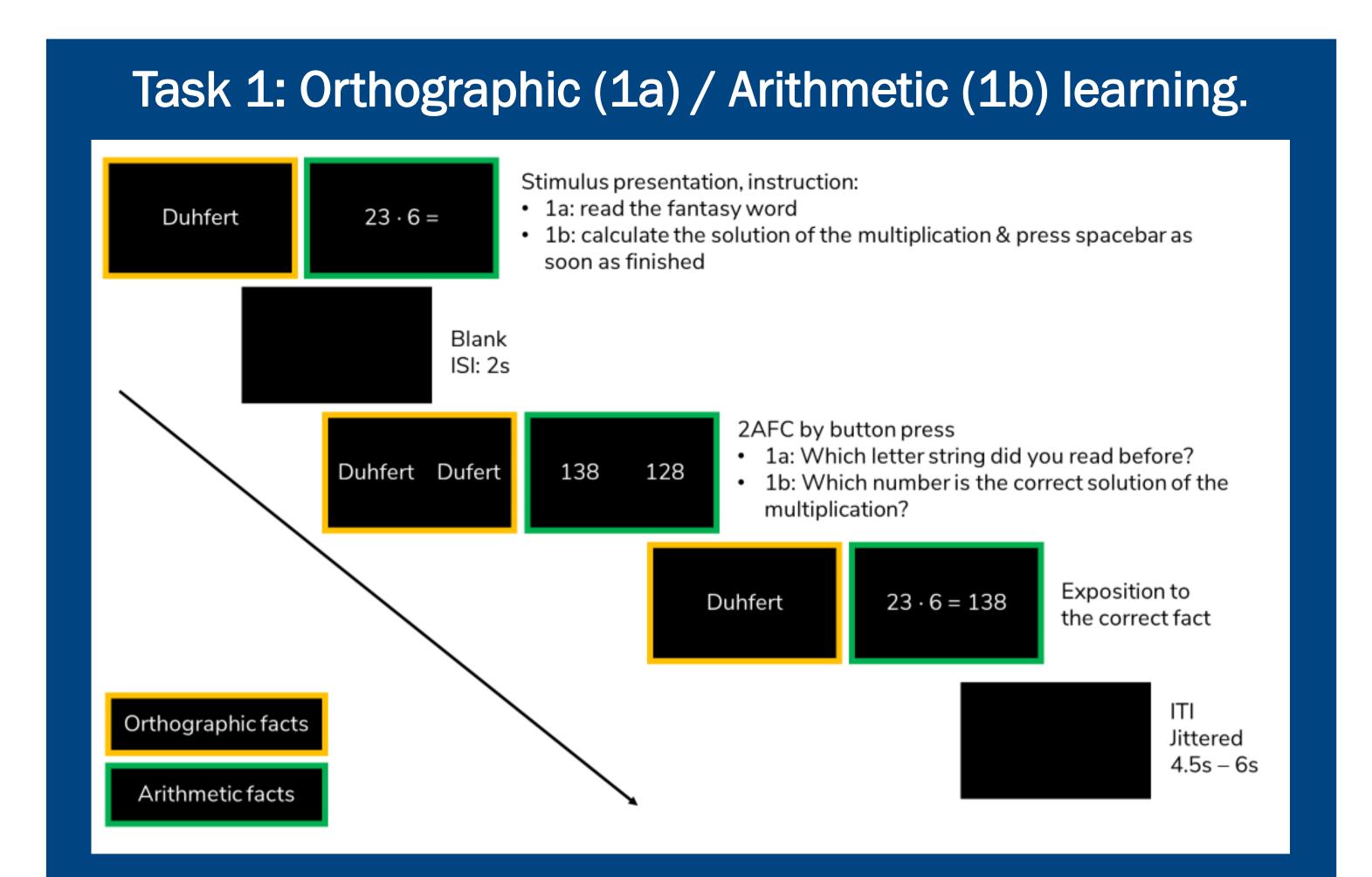
### Introduction

Reading, spelling and arithmetic show associations at the behavioral (Landerl & Moll, 2010; Peterson et al., 2017; Willcutt et al., 2019; Vanbist et al., 2020; Zoccolotti et al., 2021), Cognitive (Fuchs, Geary, Fuchs, Compton, & Hamlett, 2016; Geary, 2011; Koponen et al., 2007, 2013, 2019; Vanbist et al., 2020; Zoccolotti et al., 2020) and neurofunctional levels (Evans et al., 2016; Pollack & Ashby, 2018; Prado et al., 2011).

This evidence supports our understanding of the overlap among acquired skills in a static perspective. In the current MRI project, we aim to unravel the neural basis of the dynamics of learning processes in the orthographic and arithmetic domains.

## Research questions

- 1. Which brain areas are jointly engaged in the **acquisition** of verbal facts? (Experiments 1a, 1b)
- 2. Which brain areas are jointly engaged in the **retrieval** of verbal facts? (Experiment 2)



## Procedure and planned analysis

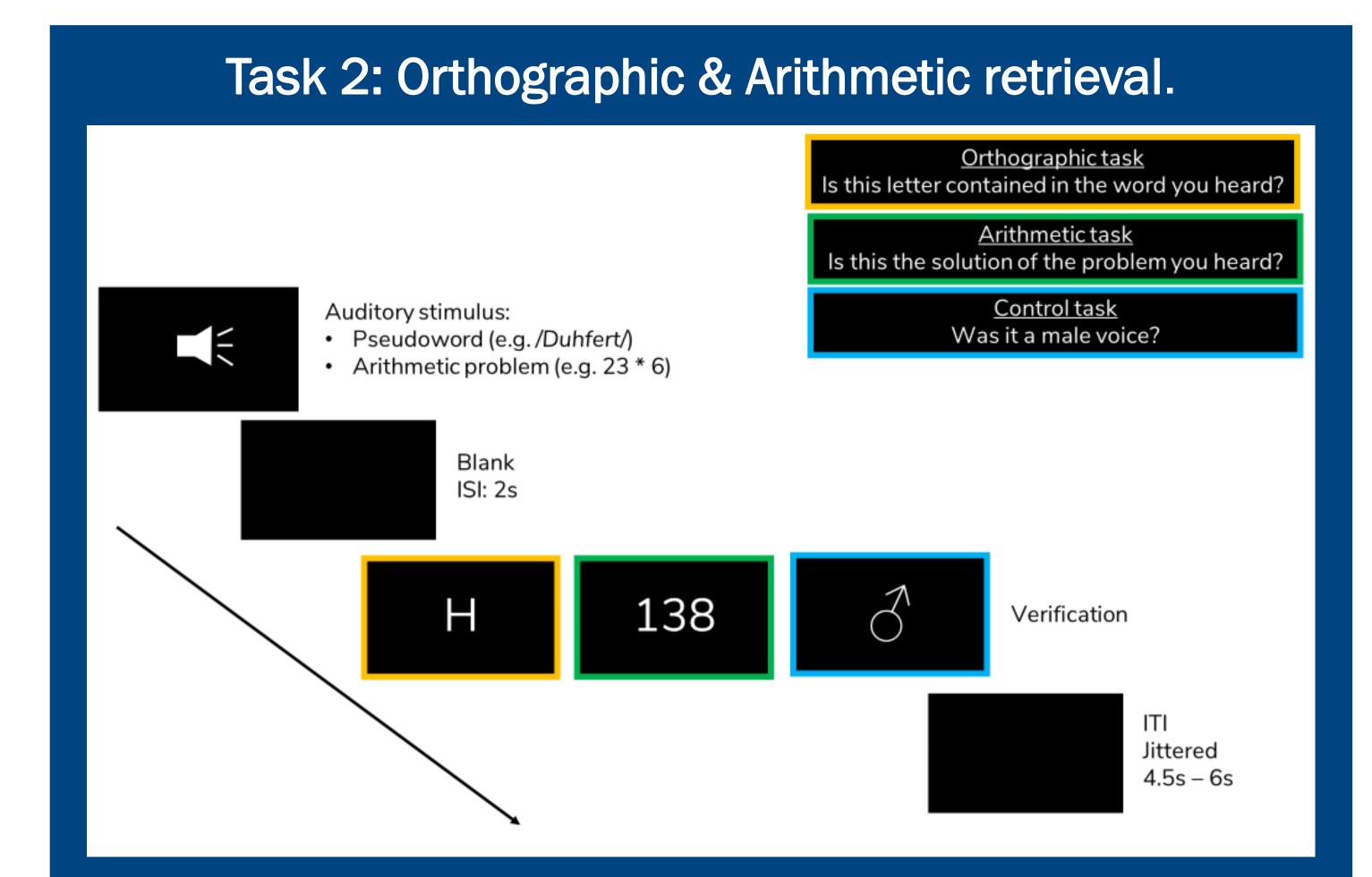
Two tasks, each task has 3 runs, 40 trials per run, two conditions:

- unrepeated stimuli (20 trials)
- repeated stimuli (20 trials, 5 stimuli x 4 times).

#### Within-subject contrasts of interest:

- 1. Repeated vs. non-repeated and vice versa
- 2. Run3 Run1 and vice versa

Conjunction analysis: [arithmetic] \(\Omega\) [orthographic]



## Procedure and planned analysis

One task, three subtasks, two conditions per subtask

- untrained stimuli (30 trials)
- trained stimuli (30 trials, 5 stimuli x 6 times)

#### Within-subject contrasts of interest:

- 1. Orthographic stimulus control
- 2. Arithmetic stimulus control
- 3. Trained vs. untrained

Conjunction analysis: [arithmetic] \(\Omega\) [orthographic]

# Expected results

- Acquisition of verbal representations, overlap in
  - Frontal areas (particularly Inferior Frontal Gyrus)
  - Middle temporal cortex (hippocampal and parahippocampal areas)
- Retrieval of verbal representations, overlap in
  - Temporo-parietal regions (including Angular Gyrus)
- Domain-specific activity
  - Visual word form area for orthographic stimuli
  - Intraparietal Sulcus for arithmetic stimuli

