

## Appendices

### Appendix 1: New Panss Scoring Guide For N5 (“Difficulty In Abstract Thinking”).

#### Similarities Scoring Guide

**1: Correct/Adequate response:** A response, which outlines the primary, abstract feature(s), which are common across the pair of words.

**2-3: Marginal but coherent response:** Highlights the abstract features that are less primary and could be personalized, and/or features that are descriptive of a much broader category. This category would also include answers that are not sufficiently elaborated to score as a “correct/adequate response.” Relates to more difficult similarities. This type of response will vary in quality from answers:

- that are personalized (reflect the respondent’s own experience)
- outline a less common feature across the word pair
- that are literal but coherent and clear
- that reflect increasing difficulty with abstract thinking, such as increased distraction by functional aspects, salient features, idiosyncratic interpretations, and/or thinking which is vacuous.

**4-5: Concrete mode.** Tends to be distracted by functional aspects and/or salient features. Could be personalized.

**6-7: Significant difficulty with abstract thinking.** Thinking is either vacuous, or locked into functional aspects, salient features, and idiosyncratic interpretations. Subject may not specify any relationships between words, just name them and describe characteristics of any of them. At extreme end, patient shows no comprehension of similarities. The response could be personalized.

#### Examples

##### 1. Ball and orange

- 1: They are round. They are circular.  
Any response reflecting this even if it has elaborations (i.e., They are round and I like them) is correct.
- 2-3:
- 4-5: You can roll them. You can juggle them both.
- 6-7: I have fun with both of them. Orange is food. Ball is for play. Color.

##### 2. Apple and banana

- 1: Fruits

- 2-3: Food. Both a nutritious.  
4-5: They got skin. You can peel them both. Have potassium. They are sweet.  
6-7: Same shape. Same color.

### **3. Pencil and pen**

- 1: Writing instruments. Writing tools. Writing things.  
2- 3: Both for communicating. Both are for writing. I can write with them. I can draw with them.  
4-5: Same shape. They are long. Both are the same color.  
6-7: They are on the table. They are there. I have both.

### **4. Nickel and dime**

- 1: Any response indicating that they are money, coins, currency, change.  
2 - 3:  
4-5: You can buy things with them. Both are round. Both are silver. Both are metal.  
6-7: I have them. Nickel is 5 cents, dime is 10.

### **5. Table and chair**

- 1: Furniture. Kitchen furniture.  
2- 3:  
4-5: In the kitchen. You can sit on them. Use them for dinner. You sit on the chair and eat on the table.  
6-7: Same color. Table is for eating, chair is for sitting.

### **6. Tiger and elephant**

- 1: Animals. Wild animals. Mammals.  
2-3: Both wild. Wild. In the wild. Both live in the wild. Both are from Africa.  
4-5: Both have 4 legs. They both have tails (claws, etc). Both growl.  
6-7: Tiger has stripes, elephant is gray. Both have fur. One is big, another is not that big.

### **7. Hat and shirt**

- 1: Clothes. Things to wear. You wear them.  
2-3: To wear.  
4-5: Keep you warm. Go with each other. They match.  
6-7: Hat is on the head and shirt is on the body.

### **8. Bus and train**

- 1: Transportation. Means of transportation. Vehicles.  
2-3: Method of travel. Travel.  
4-5: Have engines (motors). You can ride on them. I can ride them both. Takes you to places. Both have wheels and windows.  
6-7: Train is on tracks and bus is on the road.

### **9. Arm and leg**

- 1: Body parts. Anatomical parts of your body. Limbs, extremities, appendices.
- 2-3:
- 4-5: Have joints. You bend them. Can move them. Parts of chair.
- 6-7: Work with legs and eat with arms. I have joint pain in them.

### **10. Rose and tulip**

- 1: Flower. Plants.
- 2-3: Living things.
- 4-5: Have petals. Have stems. Smell nice.
- 6-7: Tulip is in spring and rose is in summer. I like them both.

### **11. Uncle and cousin**

- 1: Relatives. Part of the family. Family members. Related by blood.
- 2-3: People, humans. Males.
- 4-5: I have them both.
- 6-7: Uncle is uncle and cousin is cousin. Uncle usually does not like cousin.

### **12. The sun and the moon**

- 1: Planets. Celestial bodies.
- 2-3: Both give light. Both have rays. Nature. Parts of space, universe, solar system. Both in our Galaxy. Both orbits to the Earth.
- 4-5: Both in the sky. Both round. Both shiny.
- 6-7: Both at night. You can see them both. Weather.

### **13. Painting and poem**

- 1: Art. Art expression. Artistic. Forms of expression.
- 2-3: Both give inspiration. Creative.
- 4-5: Both pretty, nice. People make them.
- 6-7: One goes after another. Both in the museum. You look at the painting and write a poem. I like them both.

### **14. Hilltop and valley**

- 1: Geographical forms. Terrain.
- 2-3: Nature. Part of the Earth. Landscape. Land.
- 4-5: Both outdoors. I can see them both in my back yard.
- 6-7: Both in Syracuse. Dirt. Slopes. Have peaks. Ups and downs.

### **15. Air and water**

- 1: Elements. Resources of the Earth. Matters.

- 2-3: Both have oxygen in them. Necessary for life. People need both. Cannot live without them.
- 4-5: Environment. Nature.
- 6-7: They are cold. Can freeze. Water turns into air.

### **16. Peace and prosperity**

- 1: Both social conditions that everyone wants. Both ways of thriving. Both ways of living happily. Positive states of being.
- 2-3: Both are nice to have. Ways of life. Both bring happiness. Good. Peaceful.
- 4-5: Both begin with “p”. What God wants for us. They are happy.
- 6-7: One cannot be without the other. I do not experience either one.

## **Appendix 2: New Panss Scoring Guide For N5 (“Difficulty In Abstract Thinking”).**

### **Proverbs Scoring Guide**

#### **1: Correct/Adequate response:**

- a response reflecting the accurate meaning of the **most conventional** meaning of the proverb (according to Titelman, G. Y., Random House Dictionary of Popular Proverbs and Sayings, 1996 and web dictionary interpretations).

#### **2-3: Marginal response (questionable pathology):**

- outline a less common interpretation of the proverb.
- not completely perfect response.
- Correct response with another proverb.

#### **4-5: Literal/Functional response:**

- *quantitative* (i.e., based on numerical facts mentioned in the proverb) interpretation,
- *concrete* interpretation (defined as literal interpretation of action of the proverb, without generalization,
- *personalized* (defined as providing a personal example that outlines a quantitative and/or concrete interpretation of a proverb).
- Responses that have some inaccuracy in abstraction.
- Incomplete response with some degree of abstraction.

#### **6-7: Incorrect response:**

- Response could be bizarre, vacuous, incorrect.
- Could be personalized. Response could be abstract, but not correct.
- Response could be an incomplete phrase or sentence without any abstraction.

*NOTE: any initial response that improved its quality after probing is scored based on after-probing response.*

Examples:

### **1. Plain as the nose on your face**

- 1: It is obvious, clear, and apparent.  
As clear as it can be
- 2-3:
- 4-5:
- 6-7: Every day is ordinary. Everybody has a nose – it's just that simple.

### **2. Carrying a chip on your shoulder**

- 1: Holding a grudge; ready to fight; have an attitude; having an attitude problem.  
Holding a grudge. Attitude. Holding on to resentment.
- 2-3: Mad at somebody. Angry. You do not let go of things that are against you.
- 4-5:
- 6-7: Disrespect. Get rid of it. Cold.

### **3. Two heads are better than one**

- 1: The help and advice from another person is always welcome (Titelman).  
It's better to do it together
- 2-3: With two heads you have strength, knowledge, and "versity" to navigate the world
- 4-5:
- 6-7: Anything else goes with it. It puts your mind together to get the answers. It means the other head is smarter and answers questions.

### **4. Too many cooks spoil the broth**

- 1: If too many people work on the same project, the job won't be done properly (Titelman)  
Too many ideas make it too confusing
- 2-3: Too many people – it is no good.
- 4-5: It means you only need one. Too many hands in the meal spoil it.
- 6-7: Too many people... (= incomplete phrase)

### **5. Don't judge a book by its cover**

- 1: Do not judge things by their appearance only (Titelman).  
Can't look at somebody and tell how they are.
- 2-3: Do not judge people unless you know.
- 4-5: Read the book – do not look at cover.
- 6-7: Do not assume (= incomplete phrase).  
You never know what might or might not help you or who.

### **6. One man's food is another man's poison**

- 1: Values are relative. What one person likes may be loathsome to another (Titelman)  
What helps one person can harm the other
- 2-3:
- 4-5: You cannot do what another people do.  
Do not eat other people's food.
- 6-7: You cannot put a dead horse in your mouth. If you do – it will turn on you.  
If they do not feed you right – you get poison.  
What's good for the goose – its good for the gander (no elaboration when asked).

### **7. All that glitters is not gold**

- 1: The appearance of things or person can be deceptive (Titelman)
- 2-3: What looks good ain't so good.
- 4-5: All that sparkly stuff is not gold. Just because it glitters it does not mean it's expensive.
- 6-7: Make new friends but keep the old ones – one is silver, the other is gold.  
Be happy with what you got.

### **8. Don't cross the bridge until you come to it**

- 1: Don't get ahead of yourself; deal with each problem as it arises (Titelman).  
Do not make any judgment until you know the whole picture – wait and see what's going to happen. Don't try to take on more problems until they come up.
- 2-3: Do not count your chicken (s?) before they hatch. Do not leap before you look.
- 4-5: Do not leap. Do not go too fast.
- 6-7: You got to wait for the bridge when it comes down.

### **9. What's good for the goose is good for the gander**

- 1: What applies for one person should equally be applied to another (Titelman)  
If its good for you – its good for me. What's' good for one – is good for another.
- 2-3: What's good for husband – good for wife. What's good for adult – good for the child.
- 4-5: Goose – female, gander – male. You break my window – I break yours.
- 6-7: If it's gonna happen – its gonna happen. It's good for you.

### **10. The grass always looks greener on the other side**

- 1: Other people's lives always seem more desirable than our own. We are never satisfied with what we have. People want what they do not have. It is better on the other side – that's what people think. (Titelman).
- 2-3: Sometimes it's not that green – it's just looks that way.
- 4-5: You think you move there, things will be better, easier – it's not true.
- 6-7: Things are better on the other side than on yours.

### **11. Don't keep all your eggs in one basket**

- 1: Spread your risk; don't put all you have into one business or one undertaking (Titelman).
- 2-3: Do not spend all your money in one day – you will not have them for tomorrow.
- 4-5: They might break. Need two baskets.

6-7: Keep your head above water because you can drown. They fuzzle and fight, they argue.

One dozen. Have an open mind.

### **12. One swallow does not make a summer**

- 1: Don't draw conclusions prematurely based on a single fact (Titelman)
- 2-3: Just a little bit of summer does not make a whole thing.
- 4-5: It takes more swallows to make a summer (=concrete, quantitative response)  
If you see a bird – it does not mean summer is here.
- 6-7: Wait on a season (= incomplete)

### **13. A stitch in time saves nine**

- 1: If you deal with problems immediately, when they first appear, you will save yourself a lot of money and trouble later (Titelman). If you do it ahead of time – it's done.  
If you do what you need to do when you have to – then you will be all right.  
If you do it right the first time – you save time.  
Getting paperwork done saves later on stuff.
- 2-3: Saving time in one way can save more in another.
- 4-5: If you stitch properly – means less work.
- 6-7: If you go Christmas shopping – go to cheap store – you gonna save money.  
Take your time (= incomplete). You never know by holding on to the end of this road that it might save your life.

### **14. A rolling stone gathers no moss**

- 1: A person who never stays in one place will never be encumbered by responsibilities.  
The person who is on the move all the time will never accomplish much either (Titelman).
- 2-3: You are always on the move, you cannot leave any dust behind.
- 4-5: Moving forward can mean that you can lose your extra baggage.
- 6-7: It's awfully dry. Few things are brighter on the other side.  
If you cry so many wolfs – the wolfs never show up.  
Nobody believes me.  
No matter what happens to you – keep on moving, do not stop.  
Rolling stone is a rock group.

### **15. The acorn never falls far from the tree**

- 1: Children take after their parents (Titelman).
- 2-3: If you teach your children to think – they never go too far from your teaching – they stick to it.
- 4-5: Even if you leave your parents – they let you come back.
- 6-7: They don't.  
If you have girls in the house – they never leave the house, but boys usually do.  
God will help you. God is watching.

# **16. People who live in glass houses should not throw stones at others**

- 1: Those who are vulnerable should not attack others (Titelman).  
You should not criticize other people for having the same faults that you yourself have .  
We should not say insulting things to other people because they could easily do the same thing to us
- 2-3: Do not do to others what you do not want them to do to you.  
If you are doing wrong yourself – you should not point to others.
- 4-5: Because they blind them.  
Do not be mean to other people because they do not deserve it.  
Do not judge.  
The house can be broken.
- 6-7: You should not try to justify what others do when you try to do the same.  
If you have a problem and someone else does – can't say yours is worse than their problem and vice versa. Mind your own business.