

Abstract

The effect of providing categorical cues on the use of organizational strategies and free recall of frontal lobe patients was investigated with a pictographic memory test and a verbal list learning test. Results indicated no pictographic memory deficit in frontal lobe patients. Frontal lobe patients benefited significantly from the provision of categorical cues in the pictographic test but not in the verbal test. Frontal lobe patients have better performance in pictographic memory than verbal memory. It is suggested that pictorial stimuli together with external categorical strategies should be used to enhance the memory performance of frontal lobe patients.